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INTERESTS OF MUNICIPALITIES

Annual Convention of B. C. Union Now in Session at Nanaimo

MUCH BUSINESS IN HAND

Municipal Questions Reviewed by President in His Annual Report

Nanaimo, Feb. 26.—The third annual meeting of the British Columbia Union of Municipalities convened this morning, with Mayor Kealy of Nanaimo in the chair. The council chamber had been nicely decorated for the occasion.

The honorary secretary-treasurer, Reeve Bose, of Surrey Centre, had a mass of reports of the executive, who have held several meetings lately, communications and other business to be before the convention. Judging by the pile of work the painstaking secretary has on hand, it will give the convention all they can do to dispose of the business by Friday.

The officers of the union are: President, W. H. Keary, mayor of New Westminster; vice-president, G. Bell, mayor of Enderbury; honorary secretary-treasurer, Reeve Bose, of Surrey; executive committee, Mayor Planta, mayor of Nanaimo; W. G. Gillett, ex-mayor of Nelson; J. T. Robinson, mayor of Kamloops; P. Byrne, of Burnaby.

After President Keary had called the meeting to order, the following credential committee was appointed: Ald. Calland, Vancouver; Mayor Planta, Nanaimo; Mayor Bell, Burnaby. The report of the committee was adopted. The minutes of the last annual meeting were adopted.

Mayor Planta, on behalf of the city, extended a cordial welcome to the city, saying that the city fully appreciated the compliment paid to it by the convention being held here.

Mayor Kealy, of North Vancouver, replied to the address of welcome in a very pleasant and interesting manner. He touched on the work of the union, which he was struck with the good work it could do for the individual municipalities but for the province at large. He regretted that more places were not represented at the meeting. In closing he suggested that the union should be organized as the next place of convention.

President Keary, of New Westminster, delivered the annual report as follows:

Gentlemen: As president of the union I beg to submit the second report since organization. It affords me great pleasure in the first place to again meet in convention with the representatives of the thirty municipalities in the province. I sincerely trust our deliberations will be characterized by harmony and good feeling.

Mayor Planta has in well chosen words called attention to the fact that for almost half a century he has known as the "Coal City" of British Columbia. On behalf of the union I beg to thank you for your grateful appreciation of our work, and for the mayor's kindly words of greeting. At our last convention the executive of the union received authority to name the date of our next meeting. The executive, after careful consideration, owing to the fact that we were not successful in obtaining the government's sanction to the re-enacting of the Municipal Clauses act, decided to call the meeting while the house should be in session, in the event of the convention deciding to ask legislation for the betterment of our different municipalities before parliament adjourns, and with this end in view I wired the honorary attorney-general as follows: "New Westminster, Feb. 19, 1908. To Hon. W. J. Bowser. Have been requested by executive of Union of Municipalities to respectfully ask you to postpone legislation as to amendments to the Municipal Clauses act until the 28th. Convention of union meets in Nanaimo the 28th of this month, at which 37 municipalities will be represented. (Signed) W. H. Keary, president of the union; H. Bose, secretary."

"The minutes of the meetings of the executive held since our last convention should be read, and will explain why we have been unable to obtain the resolution to that effect is regularly passed by the council of the municipality Section 126 is amended by striking out all the words in section 126 after the word 'municipality' in fourth line thereof. Licenses to retail traders raised from \$5 to \$20 every six months, to enable districts municipalities to construct water, sewerage, electric light or gas works within any prescribed area in the municipality. A number of minor changes were introduced as well as consolidated municipal elections act. The committee approved to draft a bill along the lines of the Ontario Ditches and Watercourses act performed by the committee. I submit for your consideration the desirability of the federation of the provincial union with the parent body, the Union of Canadian Municipalities. In pursuance of notice issued to municipalities west of the Cascades by

the finance committee of the city of Vancouver, a meeting was held in the mayor's office on December 24, 1906, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Langley and Richmond municipalities were represented when the following resolution was passed: "That whereas a considerable number of aged and infirm persons are living through the various municipalities, in the coast cities and district municipalities; and whereas an adequate method of maintaining such persons has been devised, and whereas a home for such persons under the control of one management is a means to this end which seems most feasible and desirable; and whereas the proper maintenance of such persons cannot be arranged by individual municipalities except at undue expense; and whereas it is the duty of the provincial government be petitioned and requested to place a sufficient sum in the estimates for the establishment of such a home."

Rubber Profits

Montreal, Feb. 26.—The net profits of the Canadian Rubber company last year were \$598,982.

Reclamation Possibilities

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—Mr. McInnes, of the Geological survey, told the Commission agricultural committee today that by lowering the level of the Saskatchewan river in the Cedar Lake region, west of Lake Winnipeg, three million acres which are now marsh land could be converted into good lands.

Standard Oil Losses Appeal

Austin, Tex., Feb. 26.—The supreme court of Texas today sustained the judgment of the lower trial court wherein they rendered a judgment for \$1,600 damages, and ouster from the state, against the Waters-Pierce Oil trust laws. The case will be appealed at once to the United States supreme court.

AGITATION AMONG NATIVES OF INDIA

Alarmist Report Brought By Officers of German Steamer to Boston

Boston, Mass., Feb. 26.—The officers of the German steamship Neuenfels, which arrived here today from India and Ceylon, report a serious condition of affairs throughout India. The natives, they assert, are rebelling against the British. They have boycotted the British goods and have refused to handle cargoes shipped by British merchants. In the interior the natives are on the verge of open revolt, and in many places they are arming and preparing to combat British rule.

Agitators are largely responsible for the present condition. They are inciting the natives to acts of violence. They believe the Japanese will aid them if they should engage in war with England, and they declare they will be victorious.

In the larger cities the feeling against the British and foreigners in general has taken the form of a boycott. Commerce is greatly hampered. The Neuenfels has delayed 64 days at Calcutta waiting for cargo. The natives refused to work on the freighter, and it was weeks before a gang of longshoremen could be got together who would load the ship. Calcutta harbor, at that time, was filled with British steamers unable to get cargoes.

INSURANCE BILL

Views of Policyholders' Champion — Senator Cox at Canada Life Meeting

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—J. J. Harpell, on behalf of the policyholders' association, continued the discussion of the government insurance bill before the Commons Banking and Commerce committee today. He charged the insurance companies with "writing up" securities for the purpose of making a better showing with the insurance department. In one case Chicago and Milwaukee electric stocks beyond the market value he wrote up in 1906 to \$20,000, and the case of B. C. Tel. stock not written up in 1905 but written up in 1906 to \$1,000,000.

Wm. Hart, M. P., protested that unless Mr. Harpell was able to show that the companies were writing up stocks beyond the market value he was wasting the time of the committee. Mr. Harpell said the main point was that insurance companies should not be allowed to invest in fluctuating stocks. He said the interests of policyholders, whom the bill seeks to protect, and whose interests it seeks to conserve. The sixty-first annual report of the company shows an increase for 1907 of \$4,237,788, and the total insurance in force over \$117,500,000.

Fires in Port Arthur.

Port Arthur, Ont., Feb. 26.—The Commex block and adjacent stores on Water street were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$20,000.

Would Build Grain Elevators.

Winnipeg, Feb. 26.—J. Fisher, representing the British Consolidated Mills, London, England, returned home yesterday after a visit to Manitoba and the west. He favors the proposal to build sixty grain elevators in the Canadian west this summer.

The Duke of Devonshire is Ill, and his Beloved, the Cavendishes, are Summoned from Egypt.

ENLARGEMENT OF COMMISSION

Notice of Resolution to Add Three Members to the Railway Board

QUESTION RE JAPANESE

Discrimination in Regard to Grants to South African Veterans.

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—On the opening of the house today Mr. Graham gave notice that on Thursday he would move the following resolution: "That it is expedient to amend the Railway Act as respects the constitution of the board of railway commissioners, and to provide for the appointment of an assistant chief commissioner at a salary of \$3,000 per annum, and of two assistant commissioners at a salary of \$3,000 per annum each."

Mr. Bennett gave notice of motion that he would move that the resolution be amended by a provision that anyone being a member of parliament or a senator, shall, on that account, be disqualified for membership on the board.

Mr. Monk asked how the two Japanese, concerning whom a test case was made in British Columbia, came into the country. In view of the recent order in council preventing such immigration. Also, having come into the country, how it was they were not deported.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that Mr. Monk had better make a motion on the subject.

A lengthy discussion was started in committee on the resolution moved by Mr. Oliver, granting land to South African veterans, who, at the time of enlistment, were domiciled in Alberta, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan or the Yukon.

Mr. Bergeron complained that the resolution discriminated against the men who had come from Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated there was no discrimination, as the other provinces had granted lands to their volunteers. The resolution included in it a double bounty would be granted.

Dr. McIntyre defended the grants, but Mr. Hughes, the Liberal member for King's P. E. I., thought all the grants were being made to the men from the provinces in question because the government owned the lands there.

Mr. Borden retorted that the recognition of the volunteers was a federal and not a provincial matter. The resolution was finally adopted. The Georgian Bay canal bill was discussed during the hour devoted to private bills, no progress being made.

TYNESIDE TROUBLES REACH SETTLEMENT

Provisional Agreement Arrived at by Representatives of Both Sides

London, Feb. 24.—A provisional agreement looking to the ending of the shipbuilders and allied engineers' strike along the Tyne was reached in this city today.

At a meeting of representatives of the employees and of the laborers, terms for the settlement of the strike were provisionally accepted, both sides promising to recommend the acceptance of the finding of their respective bodies.

The strike of shipbuilders on the Tyne began early in January. By the middle of February the strikers had been joined by the allied engineers, who voted by an overwhelming majority against a reduction in wages, and it was feared at one time that the entire Tyne shipbuilding industry would be completely tied up.

The situation was so serious four days ago that troops were drafted in to assist the local police at Sunderland to put down disorder.

French Ambassador to Russia

Paris, Feb. 26.—Admiral Touchard has been officially appointed French ambassador to Russia in succession to M. Bompart, retired. M. Bompart has been made a grand officer in the Legion of Honor in recognition of his services in Russia.

President Duke Examined

New York, Feb. 26.—Commissioner Shields and the attorneys in the case of the government against the America Tobacco Company today went to the home of Jas. Duke, the president of the company, who is ill in bed, and took his record on certain matters which he has not been examined at previous hearings.

Mystery of Baby John.

Oakland, Cal., Feb. 26.—"Baby John" Martin, whose confession has implicated his mother, Mrs. Isabella Martin, in the alleged drowning of the "home of Judge Ogden, in Oakland, and in a Weaverville, where she is confined in a cell, was brought to Oakland today and placed in charge of the police. Baby John is not a son of either Mrs. Martin or the Princess De Chalmers, (formerly Clara Ward of Detroit), and they will try to discover the true parentage of the child.

DEFYING THE LAW

Doukhobors Want to Be Free to Commit Assault When It So Pleases Them

Buchanan, Sask., Feb. 26.—The Doukhobors are still expounding some lively times. Ever since the ranks of the faithful were badly broken up last spring by hundreds of leaving military officers, there has been bad blood existing between the communists and Independents, which has resulted in several assault cases. Last week Lieut. Hoyne, of the Mounted Police went to one of the villages to summon some of the men to answer before a justice of the peace. On his arrival he was told to get out of the village, as they would not recognize the legal papers. In company with three other officers he went out the second time to make arrests. They were met by the whole community, men and women numbering about a hundred or more. The women were placed in front, and a hard struggle ensued. The officers were helpless, and returned to town and wired their report to the government asking for further instructions.

Sam Godhard, the Doukhobor leader, stroperous Doukhobors, who had come to town and make their appearance at the trial at Canora.

Wm. Mackenzie in Control.

Toronto, Feb. 26.—The shareholders of the Electric Development company today ratified the agreement with William Mackenzie, for taking over the Canadian Northern railway, for taking over the stock of the company. Mr. Mackenzie pays \$2,000,000 for it.

For Mediterranean Trip

Winnipeg, Feb. 26.—Wm. Whyte, second vice-president of the Canadian Pacific railway, accompanied by Mrs. Whyte, Sir Daniel and Lady McLean, leave next week for a two months' trip on the Mediterranean.

WATCH AT BORDER FOR UNDESIRABLES

Dominion Government to Appoint Inspectors for Railway Points

Vancouver, Feb. 26.—The Dominion government has at last awakened to a realization of the danger to the bank's stockholders arising from the international boundary line. As a result of the strong representations by the stockholders, inspectors will shortly be stationed along the frontier between the coast and the eastern portion of British Columbia.

The inspectors will be stationed at all points between the Atlantic and Pacific where railways cross the border. Criminals, paupers and other undesirable persons are free to come to this country without danger of being held up by Canadian officers.

The new plan soon to be carried out by the interior department will provide for a strict enforcement of the act at points on the frontier in the interior as at Vancouver or Victoria. It is also likely that a Canadian officer will be stationed at Seattle for as strict enforcement of the act at points on the frontier in Canada can be inspected and forbidden to cross the line before Canadian soil is reached.

The deportation of a gang of twenty-five Italian laborers now engaged in railway construction near Cloverdale will, it is stated, be ordered shortly by the Dominion government. These men are being held, and as they had violated the alien labor law by engaging themselves in the United States to work in Canada, they were shipped back to the American side. They, however, only proceeded as far as Bellingham and the following day took train and entered the country. If a Canadian immigration officer had been stationed at Blaine the incident would not have occurred.

GRANBY ACTIVITY

New Record Made in Treatment of Ore at Smelter at Port Hope, Ont.

Phoenix, Feb. 26.—Following the new high record for smelting by the Granby Consolidated, made on Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1908, the plant was put through the eight-blast furnaces of the plant in one day, it is learned that the record made by the plant for the next day, Thursday, was but little less, running up to 2,350 tons—and then the plant ran out of ore and the furnaces were banked a couple of hours till two trains on the way arrived. This makes a total of 4,600 tons of iron ore smelted in 48 hours, and is a record never before attained in the boundary or in British Columbia. In fact the ore ran so well that the daily order at the mines of 3,200 tons of ore for the plant was increased to 4,400 tons, so that in future there shall be no shortage of ore to supply the smelting works. There is no difficulty in getting out 6,000 tons of ore daily, if the order from the smelter calls for that much.

The smelter, while it treated but a little over 20,000 tons of ore for the seven days last week, will probably shatter all records this week, if things continue to run as smoothly as in the recent past.

Plenty of coke is now available and long trains of this commodity, as well as of ore, are constantly on the way to the Granby smelter, and every day a load of blast-furnace gas is dispatched over either of the railways to the refinery in New Jersey.

The corporation of Bath has been requested to remove the trophy of captured Boer rifles from the Guild hall. It is probable that this will be done.

EXCLUSIONISTS HOLD NO PARADE

Decision Reached at a Somewhat Lively Meeting Held Last Night

PROCEEDINGS DISORDERLY

Many Charges of Falseness and Threats of Fistic Encounters

Vancouver, Feb. 26.—The Asiatic Exclusion League, of Vancouver, talked for three hours tonight on the advisability of holding another parade. When the meeting broke up in a small riot.

It was the hottest anti-Japanese gathering since last September. The speaker, who was frequently interrupted by the loudest of hisses, declared that the meeting was held to discuss the possibility of holding another parade with riot possibilities was condemned.

A dozen men hurled their white badges of membership at the president, and left the hall in disgust. Then a resolution was introduced to dissolve affiliation with the North American League, recently formed at Seattle. On this question the meeting hit the rocks and the lights went out.

First National Bank

New York, Feb. 26.—Geo. A. Baker, president of the First National bank, has sent a circular letter to all the bank's stockholders asking them to assent to the formation of \$10,000,000 holding company to take over and administer the real estate securities of the bank.

On receiving the assent of the stockholders the bank proposes to declare an extra dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock, which dividend is to be applied to the payment of the capital stock of the holding company. The name of the new company is to be the First Security Company. The First National bank, according to a recent statement, has \$55,225,000 of stocks, bonds and mortgages.

Temperance Men's Demands.

Toronto, Feb. 26.—A large deputation from the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance today asked Premier Whitney for the repeal of the liquor license clause and the banishment of bars from the province. Mr. Whitney expressed sympathy with the temperance cause, but made no definite statement as to the amendment of the clause. He said an announcement of his policy would be made later.

MEN OF BATTLESHIPS WATCHED BULLFIGHT

Were Edified by Seeing Animals Injure Two Matadors

Lima, Peru, Feb. 24.—Ten thousand spectators, more than half of whom were officers and men of the American fleet, witnessed a thrilling bull fight here this afternoon. President Prado and his staff occupied the royal box, and the adjoining boxes were filled with the higher officers of the visiting warships. Society, too, was prominently represented, and the spectators from start to finish was not soon to be forgotten, especially by those who had never watched such a scene before.

The dangers of bullfighting were graphically illustrated. The first bull in the ring tossed the chief matador and disabled him from further work. The fight then gored the throat of the second matador, and he was carried bleeding to his quarters. It is not likely that he can survive.

The spectacle of officers in uniform, ladies in gorgeous gowns and picture hats, as though attired for some afternoon reception, and thousands of sailors gathered around the ring, was a brilliant one, and during the fighting with the bulls the enthusiasm was unbounded. The bands played "Hail Columbia" and the "Star Spangled Banner" during which all stood up. They stood again at the arrival of the president of Peru, when the bands played the Peruvian national anthem. Although there was great excitement at times, everything went off in perfect order. At the conclusion of the sport, however, clouds covered the city and rain then began to fall.

Thursday being President Prado's birthday, there will be another bullfight.

A Pittsburg Fire

Pittsburg, Feb. 26.—An eight story building at 38 Isabella street, on the north side of former Allegheny, occupied by the Boyd & Boyd Trunk Company, was destroyed by fire, which started from an unknown cause on the fourth floor last night. The adjoining buildings were demolished when the side walls of the building fell. The loss of the Boyd & Boyd Trunk Company and the dwellings is estimated at \$200,000.

Stratford will erect a new public school on St. Andrew street.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

Nova Scotia Commission Reports Against General Pension Scheme Because of Cost

Halifax, Feb. 26.—The report of the commission appointed last year to investigate the question of old age pensions in Nova Scotia, was read against a general pension scheme because of its cost. It recommends that the pension scheme be confined to poor old people who already have their own means of support, and that relief societies be formed to provide for the relief of old people who are unable to support themselves. It also recommends the formation of a provincial relief society with all relief societies in the province as branches, under the same constitution and bylaws, the establishment of an old age pension and disability fund entirely separate from the relief society funds, the creation of emergency relief funds, and the establishment of a pension board to administer the various funds.

Kingston Conservatives.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 26.—At the Conservative convention held tonight, W. F. Nickle, barrister, was given the nomination by a majority of 21 over James H. Metcalfe.

Flood From Broken Main.

Montreal, Feb. 26.—A big break occurred this morning in a sixteen-inch city water main at the corner of St. Paul and LaFontaine Park, resulting in the serious flooding of the city. The water reservoir and reducing the level of the high reservoir to a considerable extent.

Three Burned to Death

Brainerd, Minn., Feb. 26.—Dispatches to the Minneapolis and International railroad offices bring news that three men, a servant girl, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Owens, and a brother of Mrs. Owens perished last night in a fire in a stone building at Brainerd, a town near here. Mr. and Mrs. Owens were badly burned.

BRITAIN'S INTEREST IN THE CONGO STATE

House of Commons Adopts Resolution in Favor of a Transfer

London, Feb. 26.—The House of Commons after a short debate adopted a resolution asking the government to do all in its power to secure the transfer of the control of the Congo Independent State, and failing such transfer within a reasonable time, assuring the government of parliament of the hearty support of any measure that might be necessary for the British government to take either alone or in conjunction with the powers that signed the Berlin Act to ensure the effective carrying out of its provisions.

Speeches made on both sides of the house severely arraigned the existing administration of the Congo Independent State, and urged the government to take steps to leave the Belgian government in no doubt in regard to the settled determination of the people to assert Great Britain's treaty rights.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in a speech sympathizing with the resolution, repudiated any attempt on behalf of the government to do anything direct or indirect against the Belgian people. He said, would be satisfactory unless it gave the Belgian government a free hand. It would be impossible for Great Britain to take the initiative while the discussion on the Congo question was pending between King Leopold and his people. "But," he added, "this government will always welcome the co-operation of the other powers, and if, at the close of the Belgian parliamentary session we have to deal with the Belgian government of Congo unchanged, we must be free to deal with the questions arising out of our own treaty right in our own way."

OFFER TO WINNIPEG

Loan Proposal Made by Coates & Son of London Kept Secret by Mayor Ashdown

Winnipeg, Feb. 26.—An offer made by Coates and Son, the big financial brokers of London, England, to relieve the city's financial difficulties, and so far not made public by Mayor Ashdown, is likely to form the subject of a hot discussion at an early meeting of the city council. The offer, containing the offer was addressed to Mayor Ashdown shortly after his return from his trip to England, and the date of November 20, 1907. The offer was no less than a proposal to float \$5,000,000 of treasury notes of which amount Coates and Son were willing to take on their own account \$2,500,000 at 5-1-2 per cent.

Lord's Day Act Prosecution.

Winnipeg, Feb. 26.—That the prosecution of the violators of the Lord's Day act reported on Sunday, February 22, was shown in the police court this morning, when another large batch of cases was withdrawn. The docket this morning contained sixty-six names, sixty of which were withdrawn, and four remanded.

Manitoba Prostration.

Winnipeg, Feb. 26.—Promptly at 3:30 this afternoon Sir Daniel McClellan, accompanied by a mounted escort and guard of honor, proceeded to the legislative building, and there in the speaker's chair, gave his assent to 79 bills which had been passed at the present session, after which he declared the house prorogued until it be again called for the transaction of business.

Disastrous Explosion.

Johnstown, Pa., Feb. 26.—With a concussion that shook houses and buildings within a radius of several blocks, broke windows and injured other property, an explosion last night in an iron converter builder of the Cambria Iron company, seriously injured four men and practically wrecked the building. In one of the mixing pans, there was a thin layer of ice, and when this came into contact with the metal, the explosion resulted.

VAIN PLEA FOR CHEAP ALCOHOL

Minister Templeman Unwilling to Accept Mr. Bole's Proposal

VOLUME OF IMMIGRATION

Warm Debate Expected on Objection to Mr. Leech's Appointment

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—This was private members' day, and was devoted to clearing the order paper of a number of questions, most of which were of purely local interest. Outside of these the principal topic was a resolution introduced by Mr. Bole, of Winnipeg, asking for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the report upon a method by which alcohol could be more generally used in scientific and industrial operations without increasing the danger of its use as a potable spirit. Mr. Bole's plea for denatured alcohol was supported by Mr. Miller, of South Grey, Mr. Monk and Dr. Sprout, but Mr. Templeman, minister of inland revenue, was not prepared to go as far as Mr. Bole desired. In his opinion what was demanded would have too serious an effect on the revenue of the Dominion, a view which Mr. Bole did not think was justified, as he thought the advantage to the people would more than compensate the loss to the revenue. Mr. Templeman was not to be shaken, and the most that he would do for Mr. Bole was to promise that the government would conduct an inquiry and report upon the matter.

Mr. Monk was informed by Mr. Oliver that during the three months ended June 30 last, 105,517 immigrants entered Canada via ocean ports, and 21,859 from the United States. During the same period 211 were refused at ocean ports, and 154 deported. Three were refused from the United States and one deported.

Mr. Fielding announced that tomorrow the Quebec battlefields grant would be taken up, and the house would also go into supply. It is likely that before this is done Dr. Roche will bring up the question of the appointment of R. E. Leech to supervise the distribution of these grants in the Northwest. On this there is expected to be a hot debate.

Senator McMillen, in the senate last night, made a resolution to the effect that public utilities would not be in the interests of the Dominion.

Senator Cloran will ask the government to order and who measures taken to prevent the influx of Italians, who are enemies of life, law and order.

Senator Baird will move that when the senate adjourns on Friday it stand adjourned until March 5. This is done because the senate does not sit on Mondays, and next Wednesday neither house will sit, that being Ash Wednesday.

MEETING OF VETERANS

Appoint Committee to Gather Information Regarding Organizing in This City

About one hundred and twenty-five South African veterans, now living in Victoria and district, met in the C. A. rooms last evening to consider and discuss the feasibility of organizing into an established body to commemorate their achievements and experiences and the sacrifice of those left behind.

A. J. Bruce, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., who was a trooper in the Canadian Mounted Rifles, called the meeting to order, and Prosper Winkler, Strathcona Horse acted as secretary pro tem. A lengthy discussion took place as to whether the organization should be the Imperial service or the Canadian service and the meeting decided to appoint a committee to gather information regarding organizing and report to a meeting to be held Thursday, March 5.

TRAIN WRECKER FOUND

Missouri Wood Chopper Confesses That He Tripped Derail Fast Express

Sedalia, Mo., Feb. 26.—G. W. Cox, a wood chopper, whose home is at Franklin Junction, Mo., confessed to derailing the railway officials here this afternoon, that he removed the rail from the track on the top of Otterville hill, 15 miles east of here, on Friday night last, that resulted in the derailing of a freight train from St. Louis. Cox said he had intended to wreck and rob the fast Missouri Pacific Kansas City-St. Louis passenger train No. 4, which was due at Otterville a few minutes after the freight was wrecked.

Making ? for the Tools them all here. \$3.50 \$4.50 and \$5.00 \$1.00 to \$1.16 40c to 60c 35c to 75c \$1.00 to \$2.50 Grass Shears, etc.

RACES BACK TO AVOID SINKING With Pumps Broken Santa Clara Steams Back With Six Feet of Water IS THE VICTIM OF A GALE Alaska-Bound Steamer Caught in Storm Off the West Coast of Island

While the thoughts of the Fourth may bring up sentiments of patriotism to the citizens of the republic, some of the "patriots" with this shipment might open the eyes of "patriots." In the first place, the crockery were brought in from a foreign country, in a British steamer.

Could Family at Toronto Toronto, Feb. 24.—The private car of George Gould arrived here today with members of his family and friends. The railway president himself returned from Hamilton to New York.

CIVIL SERVANTS MIX IN POLITICS Opposition Objects to Actions of I. C. R. Men in New Brunswick MINISTER'S BAD EXAMPLE Mr. Fielding's Budget Speech Expected Some Day This Week

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO. SMART SEPARATE SKIRT SPECIAL FOR TOMORROW On Friday we place on sale an extra fine consignment of separate skirts, this season's finest fabrics with stripe, motifs. These hand tailored, and pearance, carrying in pleats, flare and price is \$5.50, but special selling we down to \$4.75 Each

for Greenwood Mr. Greenwood was the k. Mr. Naden held that compared with \$28,000 was grossly unfair.

Some excitement was occasioned with regard to the steamer about three weeks ago owing to the finding of a manor marked "Santa Clara" in drift letters on the beach.

LARGE BUILDINGS Vancouver Expects to See Several Fine Structures Completed This Season Vancouver, Feb. 25.—The reports which come from many quarters indicate that in the near future during the present season will be announced which will place the local building conditions on as good a foundation as existed in the spring of last year.

ROYAL TEMPLARS Reports Read at Grand Council Meeting Show Order in Flourishing Condition Vancouver, Feb. 25.—That the Royal Templars of Temperance in British Columbia are enjoying a good measure of prosperity found evidence in the annual reports presented to the Grand Council at its session here yesterday.

Mr. Fielding's Budget Speech Expected Some Day This Week Ottawa, Feb. 24.—The participation of the Intercolonial employees in the New Brunswick elections formed the principal subject of a session of the house.

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO. BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES The Ladies' Store Gov't St., Victoria BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES

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The Colonist.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1 00 Six months 60 Three months 25 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

AN IMPERIAL QUESTION

In adopting the idea that the Imperial government shall be asked to appoint a commission to inquire into the Oriental question as it affects this province, Mr. McBride has taken a step with which the Colonial Office may be very fully in accord. His plan differs from that of Mr. Hawthorthwaite, because he proposes to proceed through the regular constitutional channel. The Colonist has on many occasions said that the issues presented by the close contact of the white and Asiatic races are of Imperial gravity. We have not attempted to belittle this view, and our criticism of the Exclusion League's methods was based chiefly upon the ground that they only touched the fringe of a great subject, and touched it in a manner calculated to render it more difficult to adjust. Whether a few hundred Japanese more or less come into the Dominion is not very serious. They would soon be lost in the great expansion of the country. A few score of Chinamen may enter the province without disturbing the industrial equilibrium, and the same is true of the Hindus. The real danger lies in the latter on their way here on the steamer Montague. They will probably not be allowed to land, but if they were, they would not greatly dislocate the labor market. These things are only incidents in a great movement. These parties are only the skirmishers in front of a great army. We may or may not succeed in keeping them out of British Columbia, but the Asiatics have begun to move, and it is time for the British people to decide what they are going to do about it. If the British Columbia legislature instructs Imperial investigation into this momentous question, it may have the credit of taking a lead in a direction which other parts of the Empire will rapidly follow. We quote the following from an editorial which appeared in the London Times of February 28rd: "Of the great standing difficulty of the Empire we have just had a hint or two in recent affairs. Happily we have for the time smoothed over the Japanese question in Vancouver, and now the British Indian question has been Transvaal. These are only warnings of what is in store. There is nothing enduring in our settlements, and it is as certain as sunrise that sooner or later, and no one can say how soon, we shall have to confront similar difficulties, perhaps in a much more serious form. It is not time to consider very carefully whether our machinery is the best conceivable for dealing with this world-wide race question? We have seen how the Imperial Cabinet has dealt with the comparatively small trouble in South Africa, and it is certainly not a method that inspires confidence in view of possible and probable eventualities. Surely it is time to establish some body more fully in touch with the various committees and races composing the Empire, which should, at the lowest, provide the detailed knowledge needed to nip trouble in the bud, and also to report to the instructed imagination of those who see so little evidence in official quarters. In sheer ignorance, or panic, or thoughtlessness, our machinery at any moment produce complications in this delicately organized Empire which may baffle our best statesmanship. It is not high time that, at any rate, upon this color question, we should have some enormous risks, we should have some thoroughgoing understanding among all portions of the Empire? It is important enough for a Colonial Conference ad hoc; but, if that is too much to ask for, the new Secretariat might at least pave the way by communication with the self-governing Colonies or a commission of some sort which should elaborate an Imperial scheme to anticipate and avert evil by a common understanding. The importance of the problem cannot be overstated, and urgency may come upon us at any time, with little or no warning, yet we have at present no Imperial opinion about the race question, far less any Imperial machinery about practical policy. We invite the very serious consideration of the public to this extract, for we think it shows the gravity of the situation very clearly. It shows, we think, that the issue is more than a local one, and that it must be settled by other methods than parades and riotous demonstrations. It must be approached with calmness. As we have mentioned above, it is understood that 200 people from India are on their way to this country. When they left home, they believed they had a right to come here. At great sacrifice in the course of cases, they secured the money to pay their passage. They come here, doubtless, because they have heard that the majority of those who preceded them have done very well, and that they have done well, and that the laws of the Dominion and the province will turn them back, or if these particular people should not be turned back, there will certainly be others coming later who will be turned back. What will they say on their return to India? What sort of a shock will British good faith receive in India when these men return in triumph and tell that they were refused entrance to a land under the same flag as that which flies over India? We are far from suggesting that the Indians should be permitted to enter the country. We speak as we do solely for the purpose of emphasizing the nature of the problem, with which the British people are confronted. To us it seems abundantly clear that the whole subject calls for immediate consideration and that in the meantime every effort ought to be made to prevent any further movement from India into Canada.

MR. BRYCE AND HIS MISSION. It is noteworthy and regrettable that the press of the eastern provinces does not grow very enthusiastic over the visit of Ambassador Bryce. Rightly or wrongly an impression has gone abroad by the fact that he comes to Canada charged with the duty of seeing how much can be made to give up to the United States. Mr. Bryce would like to make a record in a diplomatic way by settling all outstanding questions between the Dominion and its southern neighbor, and all Canadians will join in the hope that he will be successful, but if he does not understand that no one-sided arrangement will

be acceptable to the Canadian people, it will not be because he has not been told. We gave a resume of the substance of his mission as outlined in the Ottawa Free Press, a paper which is in a position to learn what is talked of in government circles. As we said yesterday in commenting upon them, there does not appear to be in any one of them any difficulty that ought to present serious difficulty. As to the pecuniary claims, we are inclined to think with the Montreal Witness that there is very little use in expecting the United States to deal fairly with us in regard to them. As every one knows, the government of that country could not find enough claimants to absorb the full amount of the Alabama award, nor enough sense of national dignity to refund the surplus, although it had been refunded to the whole world would have reclaimed the act as crowning the principle of international arbitration with an exhibition of national honesty that would have done more to promote the peaceful settlement of disputes between governments than anything else could. The Witness cites the case of a vessel that was seized upon the lakes before the war of 1812. The owners sued for damages and got a verdict, but they never got a cent of the money. It was given to an agent of the United States government to pay over to the owners of the vessel, but he kept it. Later one of the Presidents recommended Congress to pay the amount with interest to the Canadian owners, but that President refused to do so. Later still President Cleveland sounded Congress on the subject, but he found no disposition to pay the bill, and so it remains unpaid. In view of such an experience it seems hardly worth while to talk about settling pecuniary claims with the United States. It is just as well to let them off the slate and have done with it. On the other matters the disposition of Canadians is to have no settlement except on fair principles, and if Mr. Bryce is under the impression that the people of the Dominion will support him in any proposal that is not equitable, he may just as well return to Washington.

SOME OPEN QUESTIONS

The list of subjects with which Ambassador Bryce has to deal on his present visit to Ottawa is not very serious, if the Free Press of this city is well informed. They embrace: The control of the waterways dividing Canada from the United States. Transit of duty of merchant vessels across portions of American and Canadian territory. Transit of merchandise without payment of duty until arrival at points in the interior. The application of the alien labor laws to citizens of the United States and Canada. Reciprocal mining rights. Convoyance of American prisoners through Canadian territory and vice versa. Reciprocal salvage and wrecking rights. The use of logging booms in the St. John river. The disposition of certain pecuniary claims. The exemption of Canadians going temporarily to the United States from payment of duty on their return. Involved in the first question among other things, is the disposition of Niagara Falls. A law passed in 1906 which had the effect of preserving the Falls from further encroachment by the nature of commercial undertakings but this expires in June, 1909, and it is hoped that before that date arrives an agreement that can be embodied in a treaty, whereby that great scenic attraction can be protected from complete disfigurement. The second item in the list refers to what is generally known as the bonding privileges, and the third is an amplification of it. There ought not to be much difficulty in coming to an understanding in regard to them. The application of the alien labor laws to the people of both countries is something that calls for a very great deal of consideration. At present the drift of labor is into Canada. There is nothing now to prevent working men from going freely from one country to the other, the provisions of the law only barring employers from making contracts for the importation of labor. As at present advised we are opposed to the relaxing of the statutory provisions in this respect. Reciprocity in mine-owning seems to be a reasonable proposition, and it does the conveyance of prisoners through the territory of either country. In regard to reciprocity, salvage and wreckage, we shall make some inquiries before expressing any opinion.

The use of logging booms in the St. John river is a local question arising out of the Ashburton treaty by which the free right of navigation was secured to citizens of the United States. It is understood that the several pecuniary questions which are open to the exemption of Canadians, temporarily entering the United States from the head tax, is in this part of the country already in practice. None of these questions ought to present any great difficulty.

NOT A LABOR MOVEMENT

It is a matter of surprise how slow certain British newspapers are to learn that the opposition to the introduction of Oriental labor in this province is something more than a mere labor agitation, although when we reflect upon what some of our eastern exchanges say on the subject the surprise is somewhat lessened. The opposition may have found its first expression in labor circles, but it is by no means confined thereto, nor is it inspired chiefly by considerations affecting the rate of wages. It has its source in something far deeper and more serious than that. It is due to a recognition of the tremendous fact that the Orient and Occident are now in close contact, and that the "self-preservation" is the prime motive power in the agitation in this province against an Oriental invasion. We are very glad to see that there are signs that the true aspect of the case is becoming understood in influential quarters in Great Britain, for the first step towards the solution of a difficulty is to understand it. As long as public men, and self-constituted exponents of public opinion are misled by the notion that the root of the exclusion movement is simply a matter of wages, the possibility of reaching some line of policy whereby the contact of the East and the West may be rendered less dangerous, will remain remote. It has come about that the people of British Columbia have had cast upon them the responsibility of being the first to give expression to sentiments, which will shortly prevail wherever the English

language is spoken. That is why the voice of the people here is misunderstood elsewhere.

A USEFUL BOOK.

Volume II, Part 2, of Martin's Mining and Water Cases has been just issued from the publishing house of the Carwell Company, Toronto. The compiler, Mr. Justice Martin of the Supreme Court of this province, and the cases are the decisions of the various courts having jurisdiction over the local mining matters. Contained in the volume are several appendices in which there are a much useful information and many handy references. The following is an abridged statement of the matters dealt with in this and the learned author's previous volumes on this subject.

- 1. All the reports of Mining Cases and Water Cases. Consolidation of all Cases of British Columbia from the earliest time up to the 1st January, 1908, in all the courts, and from the trial up to the Privy Council. 2. All the Mining Statutes of practical utility covering the same period. 3. The Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1807, and its many Amendments to date. 4. Tables of all the B. C. Mining and Water Proclamations, Ordinances and Statutes. 5. All the reports of cases in any way relating to B. C. Water Rights since March 1860. 6. An alphabetical digest of all B. C. Water Cases (in addition to those under the Water Clauses Consolidation Act) from the earliest times, which are herein reported in full. 7. All the reported Yukon Mining Cases decided by the Supreme Court of Canada. 8. All the head notes of all said cases, wherever reported, have been revised and re-written and amended where necessary, and the cases themselves annotated, and in many instances corrected and amplified. 9. Many important cases herein reported are not to be found elsewhere. These works are necessarily of greater interest to the professional man than any one else, but even laymen can appreciate their value.

THE CANADA ZINC COMPANY.

A Bill is before the legislature providing that the government may loan \$100,000 to the Canada Zinc Company for the purpose of enabling the company to carry out its plan of lead-zinc ores. The loan is to be secured by a mortgage on the real and personal property of the company, included in which are the extensive rights for Canada to use the Snyder process. It is proper that a proposal of this nature should be somewhat carefully examined.

First as to the principle. The legislature has already sanctioned provincial aid to private enterprises by consulting the Ontario and Quebec governments, and on one occasion an advance by way of a loan was made to a quartz mining company in Cariboo. The same advances have proved very advantageous, although they were not in the nature of loans; the last-named did not produce any very good results, and the reason seems to have been that the plant was established in a locality where the ore was not rich enough in gold values. The government has the machinery, which was pledged in security for the loan. But which had the effect of preserving the Falls from further encroachment by the nature of commercial undertakings but this expires in June, 1909, and it is hoped that before that date arrives an agreement that can be embodied in a treaty, whereby that great scenic attraction can be protected from complete disfigurement. The second item in the list refers to what is generally known as the bonding privileges, and the third is an amplification of it. There ought not to be much difficulty in coming to an understanding in regard to them. The application of the alien labor laws to the people of both countries is something that calls for a very great deal of consideration. At present the drift of labor is into Canada. There is nothing now to prevent working men from going freely from one country to the other, the provisions of the law only barring employers from making contracts for the importation of labor. As at present advised we are opposed to the relaxing of the statutory provisions in this respect. Reciprocity in mine-owning seems to be a reasonable proposition, and it does the conveyance of prisoners through the territory of either country. In regard to reciprocity, salvage and wreckage, we shall make some inquiries before expressing any opinion.

"Canada" says that fully 50,000 men will be employed in railway building in Canada this year. This is one section of Canada's great Army of Development. We may not be making much of a showing in the way of the pomp and paraphernalia of war, but the fifty thousand men building railways through new regions abundantly wealth is a pretty good substitute for a lot of good-looking fellows in uniform marching at the expense of the taxpayers.

Perhaps the facts hardly warrant the conclusion that a terrific struggle between capital and labor in the United States is impending, but there can be no doubt that during the forthcoming presidential campaign organized labor is going to play a more important part than ever before in the history of the country. An utterance by Mr. Samuel Gompers, the American Federation of Labor, before the House committee of Congress on the judiciary on Monday, is pregnant with significance. He said: "I don't know what the courts will do, and what executives will do, goaded on by our victorious enemies, but I am to say to you just as solemnly as I can say, that the organizations of labor which have done so much to protect and improve the condition of the working people will not be driven out of unlawfulness upon the stigma which have done so much within the law to improve the conditions of the working people."

The Edinburgh engineering firm of Bruce, Peebles & Co. is arranging a liquidation because of lack of working capital.

difficult to handle profitably. Two processes of separation are now employed, one by wet and one by electricity. There is no need to go into particulars, but the way things work out by reason of the penalizing of lead concentrates, the very low value of the zinc concentrates, owing to the presence of lead and iron in them, and the fact that the silver in the zinc is only paid for at half its value, the zinc ores, which really contain very high values, are substantially worthless. We think it will be admitted that it is very desirable that the proposed loan will be money well employed. Under these circumstances, we are warranted in saying that the proposal of the government is fully justified, although we admit that it is not desirable to let the impression go abroad that the province will make a practice of using the money for the promoters of new undertakings. Each case must be judged on its merits, and we are sure a meritorious case can be made out for the proposed loan to the Canada Zinc Company.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

The Budget debate proved more than usually interesting. We are not quite sure that we see the force of the amendment proposed by Mr. Oliver. Substantially it amounted to an expression of regret that the government had not done more to colonize our farm land and thus prevent money from going out of the province for food products that could be raised at home. It also contained time-worn references to sales of land to speculators. If we may judge from the lack of support which the amendment has received from his associates in the House, the amendment was not taken seriously, even by his own party. As a matter of fact, there was no reason why the House should adopt such an amendment, and as it was a straight vote of want of confidence, there never was any chance that it would be adopted. For this reason it is to be inferred that if his colleagues in opposition thought that the subject was worth discussing, they would doubtless have spoken to it. Dr. Kerzinger and Brewster did say something, but they were moderate and reasonable in their criticisms. Dr. King and Mr. Jones also spoke, but they were not reported as having said anything in support of the amendment. We are inclined, therefore, to take the case presented by the member from Delta at about the same value as that of a similar amendment placed upon it, namely, as something that may be treated with indifference.

Travis Carter-Cotton made an interesting speech in support of the amendment, carefully thought out, and was delivered with conspicuous care. This was specially manifest in his references to the Ontario and Quebec governments, and in his reference to the Snyder process. It is proper that a proposal of this nature should be somewhat carefully examined. First as to the principle. The legislature has already sanctioned provincial aid to private enterprises by consulting the Ontario and Quebec governments, and on one occasion an advance by way of a loan was made to a quartz mining company in Cariboo. The same advances have proved very advantageous, although they were not in the nature of loans; the last-named did not produce any very good results, and the reason seems to have been that the plant was established in a locality where the ore was not rich enough in gold values. The government has the machinery, which was pledged in security for the loan. But which had the effect of preserving the Falls from further encroachment by the nature of commercial undertakings but this expires in June, 1909, and it is hoped that before that date arrives an agreement that can be embodied in a treaty, whereby that great scenic attraction can be protected from complete disfigurement. The second item in the list refers to what is generally known as the bonding privileges, and the third is an amplification of it. There ought not to be much difficulty in coming to an understanding in regard to them. The application of the alien labor laws to the people of both countries is something that calls for a very great deal of consideration. At present the drift of labor is into Canada. There is nothing now to prevent working men from going freely from one country to the other, the provisions of the law only barring employers from making contracts for the importation of labor. As at present advised we are opposed to the relaxing of the statutory provisions in this respect. Reciprocity in mine-owning seems to be a reasonable proposition, and it does the conveyance of prisoners through the territory of either country. In regard to reciprocity, salvage and wreckage, we shall make some inquiries before expressing any opinion.

One does not need to be a prophet to be able to foresee that some of the things that will remain in the memory of the people of Victoria's flourishing sealing industry will be the memory of the story of its decline and ultimate extinction. The brilliant pages in the history of British diplomacy.

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Here are four very special values in China Tea Sets worthy of your special investigation. These are odd sets we wish to clear out at once, and to that end we have considerably reduced the prices on these. You'll be pleased with the decorations and the quality of the ware—both are of the best quality. If you wish to secure a splendid China Tea Set at a special reduction see these. First floor. CHINA TEA SET—A 40-piece set, pink floral decoration. The body is of very fine china. Marked down at the very lowest price of per set \$4.00 CHINA TEA SET—A splendid set, in pink floral decoration. This set has 39 perfect pieces and is a very attractive set. Marked now at, per set \$4.75 CHINA TEA SET—Here is a dainty set in blue which should appeal to those who favor blue. It is a pretty floral effort. Forty pieces, per set \$5.00 CHINA TEA SET—This is a very handsome decoration in green and gold. The design is very dainty, and the set at this price, genuine, good value, 40 pieces, per set \$7.00

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You'll need a host of new cleaning helps for this Spring's Cleaning Time. You can't do good work with the old worn ones and new ones will do the work better and with half the exertion on your part. In Brooms and Brushes and Dusters and all such, quality should count, as in the more expensive item of the home. Your money comes, to you real hard, so why not save in the small items. You'll save by purchasing such needs from us. Visit the Kitchen Department—First Floor.

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We want you to visit our second floor today or very soon, and see the excellent new offerings in dainty Cretonnes and Chintzes we have just received. Though the assortment is at present very complete, the new designs are so much above the ordinary they will rapidly disappear to the homes of an appreciative people. We would like you to see these when complete—now. BRITISH CRETONNE—A specially nice line in a variety of pretty tapestry and floral effects. Splendid value at the price marked. Per yard 20¢ BRITISH CHINTZ—A fine range of pretty and attractive designs in Green and Yellow, Rose and Green, Pink and Green, with blue ribbon. Per yard 40¢ BRITISH CHINTZ—Artistic designs on jasper ground. This style is suitable for long curtains, 48 inches wide and sold at, per yard 65¢ BRITISH CRETONNE—In floral and conventional designs, that are bright and cheerful, we show a splendid range. Priced at, per yard, 35c, 30c and 25¢ BRITISH CHINTZ—A very pretty and serviceable Chintz with artistic designs, in various colorings on a jasper ground, has a softening influence on the whole effect. It makes the less liable to soil, yet does not detract from the daintiness. Price per yard 40¢

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ESTIMATES ARMY A British Military Decreased Am Navy Slight Direct Assertion Navy Stand Kept London, Feb. 24. Estimates for 1908-09 against \$15,211,830 for a total of 185,000 and colonial establishments of India. This 5,000 men from last year's estimate issued this evening, \$161,597,500, as against 1907-8. The agitation for some effect on the programme, which contained improved warship of type, instead of the type the government proposed, was not successful. The government proposed 22 warships, including six destroyers, six destroyers and some number of the last not given, but the cost \$200,000. In an explanatory Tweedmouth, the Admiralty points out expenditure is in the strictest economy, confine it to \$4,500,000. On April 1 next they will have under construction four battleships, four armoured cruisers, two protected cruisers, two eight submarines, Lord Tweedmouth, gradual and continued the armour requirements which was initiated it reached the maximum was still possible, the \$27,725,000 as compared with \$20,000,000 last year. The intention to a construction of a navy, Scotland, which having a basin capable of 22 warships, will for submarines and other work, it is estimated a decrease in cost of \$1,250,000. The naval estimates suggest the same number of men as last year. The estimates for the force for the which were issued to carried on by the Admiralty they have hoped, of the navy show an increase without apparently a considerable limitation. Lord Tweedmouth, admiralty, explains of employment programme of the navy, and the increase in their navy. The government has even maintaining the standard navy which hitherto necessary. The war secretary, similar statement says: "Looking to be convinced that it is important to have a navy which will be able to meet the requirements on a considerable scale, we first of all of troops serving abroad." "The government has even maintaining the standard navy which hitherto necessary. The war secretary, similar statement says: "Looking to be convinced that it is important to have a navy which will be able to meet the requirements on a considerable scale, we first of all of troops serving abroad." "The government has even maintaining the standard navy which hitherto necessary. The war secretary, similar statement says: "Looking to be convinced that it is important to have a navy which will be able to meet the requirements on a considerable scale, we first of all of troops serving abroad." "The government has even maintaining the standard navy which hitherto necessary. 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ESTIMATES FOR ARMY AND NAVY

British Military Expense to Be Decreased by Small Amount

NAVY SLIGHTLY INCREASED

Direct Assertion Made That Navy Standard Must Be Kept Up

London, Feb. 24.—The army estimates for 1908-09 have been issued. The gross total is \$155,123, as against \$155,211,830 for 1907-8. The war secretary, Mr. Haldane, estimates for a total of 185,000 men in the home and colonial garrisons, irrespective of India. This is a decrease of 2,000 men from last year.

The navy estimates for 1908-09 were issued this evening. They amount to \$161,397,500, as against \$157,087,500 for 1907-8.

The agitation for economy has had some effect on the shipbuilding programme, which contemplates only one improved warship of the Dreadnaught type, instead of the three expected. The government proposes to build one large armoured cruiser, six fast protected cruisers, sixteen torpedo boat destroyers and some submarines. The number of the last mentioned vessels is not given, but the year estimated to cost \$2,500,000.

In an explanatory statement Lord Tweedmouth, the First Lord of the Admiralty, points out that an increased expenditure is inevitable, but by the strictest economy he was able to confine it to \$4,500,000.

On April 1 next the British navy will have increased to seven battleships, four armoured cruisers, one unarmoured cruiser, ten torpedo boat destroyers, twenty torpedo boats and eight submarines.

Lord Tweedmouth shows how a gradual and continuous diminution in the armour required for the construction which was initiated in 1895, when it reached the maximum of \$75,000,000, was still possible, the amount being \$37,725,000 as compared with \$40,000,000 last year. He announced the definite intention to proceed with the construction of a naval base at Rosyth, Scotland, which in addition to having a basin capable of accommodating 22 warships, will include a depot for submarines and destroyers. The whole work if every intention of occupying a decade in building and will cost \$16,250,000.

Among the inevitable increases in expenditure, such as the increased cost of coal and provisions and the higher pay of the men, he mentioned the Cunard subsidy, for the Lusitania and Mauretania, which now stands at the full amount of \$700,000.

The naval estimates provide for exactly the same number of officers and men as last year.

The estimates for the British defence forces for the current year, which were issued today, will disappoint the peace party, as instead, as they have hoped, of showing a reduction, the combined army and navy show an increase of \$3,000,000 without apparently any hope of any considerable diminution in the future. Lord Tweedmouth, first lord of the admiralty, explains outright the future programme of Great Britain will depend on whether foreign powers increase their naval forces, since the government has every intention of maintaining the standard of the British navy which hitherto has been deemed necessary.

The war secretary, Mr. Haldane, in a similar statement regarding the army, says: "Looking to the future, I am convinced that it is impossible to make further diminutions in the army expenditure on the central army, unless we first of all reduce the number of troops serving abroad."

"Garrisons abroad," he adds, "will be reduced whenever that can be safely done, but if the central army is to be carried to a demand will ultimately have to be made on the citizens' force such as hitherto has never been contemplated."

Royal City's Progress

New Westminster, Feb. 26.—The assessed value of property in New Westminster will be increased by half a million dollars, according to the estimate of the assessors now at work on the roll for 1908. This will be the greatest change that has taken place in the assessed value of property in this city for over fifteen years, and is an indication of the wonderful growth of the city during the past year. The value of the central city, Columbia street will be increased considerably, as well as a large number of tracts of city property which have been subdivided into lots. The assessors' roll will reach a total of four and a half million dollars.

Improvements at Hastings

Vancouver, Feb. 26.—The provincial government in response to the request of the Hastings Townsite Property Owners' Association will expend about \$15,000 in road improvements in that townsite this year. The announcement was made at a meeting of the association in the city hall last night. Mr. Thomas Duke, president, pointed out that the value of the townsite is \$1,500,000. Hon. F. Carter-Cotton, to whom the petition had been addressed, replied that the requests contained therein would be substantially complied with, although there might be some modifications necessary in order to fulfil the undertakings as to certain works it had already given.

Rushing G. T. P. Work

Dryden, Ont., Feb. 24.—There are now some 2,000 laborers working in 23 camps of the Builders' Construction Company, covering 21 miles of the Transcontinental railway. Where it is possible this number will be considerably increased at once, in accordance with the orders from the office of the Transcontinental railway, commission at Ottawa that this portion of the highway between Winnipeg and Lake Superior Junction must be rushed to completion.

Mr. Fish Draws Back

Chicago, Feb. 24.—Upon motion of Ball today entered an order dismis-

ing the suit brought by Mr. Fish and others to enjoin the voting of \$21,231 share of Illinois Central stock owned by the Union Pacific railway company and the Railroad Securities company. The suit was dismissed at the complainant's cost.

Affects Standard Oil's Case.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—The decision that the Hepburn Act does not repeal section of the Elkins Act takes away one of the big points in the Standard Oil case, which the Standard Oil is basing its appeal from the fine imposed by Judge Landis, said United States District Attorney Sims today. Incidentally, Judge Landis was the first jurist to decide this point.

Japan's Need of Money.

Berlin, Feb. 24.—The tightening of financial conditions in Japan is regarded by the banks here as likely to result in the transfer from London to Tokyo of a large portion of Japan's balances, money markets. Japan's balances in London are estimated at between \$60,000,000 and \$50,000,000. The prolonged doubts concerning Japan's intentions towards the United States in the immediate future have tended to make European bankers with Japanese connections withdraw their loans and curtail their business with unusual caution.

Ottawa Woman's Disappearance.

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—Mrs. W. P. Hanley, wife of a clerk, who has been in the post office department for 25 years, has disappeared mysteriously. She was one of the victims of the Caledon wreck last September, and was in the hospital until January, attended by a nurse, when she left for home. She was traced to Toronto and is thought to have gone to California. She was a widow when she married Hanley in 1905. No motive for her flight is given.

STOWAWAY'S SUFFERINGS

Miserable Condition of Japanese Found in Freight Shed at Vancouver

Vancouver, Feb. 28.—A Japanese who had stowed away across the Pacific and arrived here a month ago was found this afternoon in the freight shed. He had been there a month, and was frightfully emaciated and practically insane. He had broken open two boxes of oranges and one of canned goods to sustain life.

Look-up at Jedway

The contract for the erection of a three-cell lockup office and jailer's room at Jedway, Queen Charlotte islands, has been signed. Some time ago the provincial government called for tenders but it was thought that those submitted were too high. It was found that the building could be erected locally at a much cheaper cost. J. F. Burgess, contractor for the city, will do the work. The building is to be completed May 30, 1908.

Winnipeg Building Record

Winnipeg, Feb. 24.—The annual report of the civic building inspector, which was submitted to the board of control this morning, shows that 287 building applications were erected in Winnipeg last year at a total cost of \$6,309,950.

MR. GOMPERS SPEAKS ON UNIONS' BEHALF

Says They Will Not Be Driven Out By Actions of the Courts

Washington, Feb. 24.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, before the House committee on the judiciary today, asserted that labor organizations are not going to be "driven out of existence notwithstanding adverse decisions by the courts." He expressed confidence that the president of the United States would give the real remedy for the cause of complaint.

"Of all the measures before the judiciary committee," said Mr. Gompers, "the Pearce bill comes the nearest to giving the working people what they want."

"Events have demonstrated clearly to my mind that it is the only bill that can be at all effective to deal with these invasions of human rights so far as the representatives of the American Federation of Labor are able to speak. I can say to you now that they would rather suffer the wrongs that are being inflicted upon them, praying and working for a state where effective justice will be granted them, than to consent to a wrong principle which would eventually result in a great length of time, and for a working people, and prevent any sort of tangible relief, believing and knowing that this will bring the relief to which these people are entitled."

Mr. Gompers added: "I don't know what the courts will do, and what executives will do, goaded on by our wrong enemies, but I want to say to you just as solemnly as I can say, that the organizations of labor which have done so much to protect and improve the condition of the working people will not be driven out. You were keenly interested in the fruit-growing conditions with us, and here, as in other places, I got all sorts of questions propounded, and many staying behind to find out more about the country. From Edinburgh I went to St. Andrews to lecture under the auspices of the Victoria league, and though the audience was not a very large one it included a number of very influential people, who are in a position to assist in making the resources of the province known to many others."

EDITH R. BALCOM LANDS HER PELTS

Victoria-Owned Sealing Vessel Arrives at Montevideo With 500 Skins

Advices have been received here that the sealing schooner Edith R. Balcom, owned by Capt. S. Balcom, manager of the Pacific Whaling company of this city, has arrived at Montevideo to land 500 seal skins taken on the hunting grounds off the Uruguay coast. The Cape Horn sealers this year are lower than during the past few seasons. The Descawha, which put into Montevideo recently to land her skins, and was then ordered to proceed to Victoria from the hunting grounds, had 700 skins.

CONSERVATIVES STILL OPPOSE

New Education Bill Liked as Little as Its Predecessor

BIRRELL BILL MODIFIED

Has Apparently Small Prospect of Passing House of Lords

London, Feb. 24.—The new education bill was introduced in the House of Commons today by Reginald McKenna, president of the board of education. The bill regulates the conditions under which public money may be applied in aid of elementary education in England and Wales. The House of Commons was crowded for the occasion.

The new measure is not so contentious as the Birrell education bill of 1906, which the House of Lords threw into the wastepaper basket without ceremony. The two main principles embodied in the new bill are that there shall be complete public control of elementary schools by locally elected bodies, and that there shall be no denominational tests in the appointment of teachers. In speaking of the bill Mr. McKenna said that he intended to pass the ministerial proposals would give a most powerful impetus to the movement to secure the total abolition of religious instruction in the schools.

Mr. McKenna explained that under this bill there would be two kinds of schools receiving state assistance. The first and predominant would be the public elementary school, provided for by the public, controlled by the public and managed by the public, while the second and exceptional type would be voluntary schools, which are supported by the various denominations. The latter, if not carried on for the benefit of denominations, would be given exchequer grants in aid, but they would receive no support from the state. The local authorities have to provide simple Bible instruction in all the elementary schools, but the school buildings would be available after school hours for the congregation of the church, by voluntary teachers, and pupils voluntarily staying over for such teachings.

A. J. Balfour attacked the bill bitterly, and in spite of the modifications introduced by Mr. McKenna it is apparent that the Conservatives are uncompromisingly opposed to the present measure as they did upon the Birrell bill of 1906.

TELLS OF LECTURES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Letter From Mr. Burrell Received by the Minister of Agriculture

A letter telling of the success which has attended the lectures upon British agriculture, delivered by Martin Burrell in Great Britain, has been received by Hon. R. G. Tatlow. The letter reads as follows:

London, Feb. 10, 1908.
My Dear Captain Tatlow—By the time this reaches you I expect Mr. Palmer will already have given you some account of the progress with the lecture work. Judging by the interest aroused wherever the lectures have been given, and by the very cordial way in which they have been received, I think it may be fairly claimed that the work has been a success, and will inevitably result in a general desire to know more still about our agriculture, and this, in addition to the good accomplished in deciding many to make a start over this year.

At Bream and Monmouth, which were the first two lectures, the attendance was excellent, and the views of British Columbia were thoroughly appreciated. I was unfortunate enough at Hereford to strike the city at a time when people were much excited over a bye-election. In spite of this, however, we got an audience of between 300 and 400, which was good, and was being held the same night.

I had a good audience in North Somerset, which is an excellent agricultural district, and from there went to lecture at Wye, in Kent, to the Southeastern Agricultural college, the biggest thing of its kind in England. A number of their late students are already in British Columbia and several more propose going.

On the fourth I lectured to the Scottish Horticultural society in Edinburgh, and had a large audience, who were keenly interested in the fruit-growing conditions with us, and here, as in other places, I got all sorts of questions propounded, and many staying behind to find out more about the country. From Edinburgh I went to St. Andrews to lecture under the auspices of the Victoria league, and though the audience was not a very large one it included a number of very influential people, who are in a position to assist in making the resources of the province known to many others.

English Worsted Jerseys

for Big Boys and Little Boys

WE WANT all the young athletes in Victoria and vicinity to see our fine new line of ENGLISH JERSEYS; unapproached goods just to hand. They are of most excellent class. Everybody knows how useful and handy these garments are all the year round in British Columbia for gymnasium, bicycling, school wear, in fact all round use. These will keep their stylish shape and wear well.

English Worsted Jerseys, in Navy Blue and Cardinal

Prices 70c to \$1.25

Ladies' Umbrellas

Regular Prices \$2.00 and \$2.25

\$1.75

Reduced to

Gents Umbrellas

Self-Opening. Special

\$1.25

Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty.

A large and expert staff. Well equipped rooms.



Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

PRIEST SHOT DOWN IN DENVER CHURCH

Anarchist's Crime Without a Parallel in the Church's History

Denver, Feb. 24.—Father Leo Heinrich was shot and killed when administering the sacrament at early mass in St. Elizabeth's Catholic church, Eleventh and Curtis streets, this city at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The local authorities have provided simple Bible instruction in all the elementary schools, but the school buildings would be available after school hours for the congregation of the church, by voluntary teachers, and pupils voluntarily staying over for such teachings.

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SELECT PURE SEED

When planting your Flower or Vegetable Garden you want the best Seeds procurable—the kind that await your selection here:

D. M. Ferry & Co's Seeds, The Steels, Briggs' Seeds

Every kind you need in my large stock. Also the best spray on the market for your trees.

WINTER TREE SPRAY

Pendray's No. 1, in tins, each 35c, 60c and \$1.00

PINEAPPLE PER TIN TEN CENTS

See display in north west window.

AMBASSADOR BRYCE

Visit to Montreal—Degree of L.L.D. Conferred Upon Him by McGill University

Montreal, Feb. 24.—James Bryce, British ambassador to the United States, arrived in the city from Ottawa at noon today. He was accompanied by Mrs. Bryce, their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Grey, Lady Sybil Grey and Lord Lascelles in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and the danger of forest depletion in this province. Mr. Lindmark was a guest at the Empress hotel while in the city.

Charles F. Lindmark, mayor of Revelstoke, and managing director of the Revelstoke Saw Mills Company, while in Victoria on his way to Naamans to attend the British Columbia municipal union convention, which opened in that city yesterday, had some interesting remarks to make in regard to the condition of the lumber market in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and the danger of forest depletion in this province. Mr. Lindmark was a guest at the Empress hotel while in the city.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE HAS A LARGE FLEET

Had Total of 160 Ocean-Going Steamers in Commission at Beginning of Year

One of the world's largest shipping fleets is that of the Hamburg-America line which at the beginning of the year consisted of 160 ocean-going steamers, with a carrying capacity of \$18,000,000 tons, and a complement of 12,000 men. There were also seven other vessels on the stocks, with a capacity of 62,000 gross register tons.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 24.—Giuseppe Alo, the anarchist who shot and killed Father Leo Heinrich at the altar of St. Elizabeth's church yesterday morning, this crime, they say, will stand out as one of the most fearful in the criminal records, and its perpetration may result in the canonization of Father Leo as a martyr of the church, in whose service he fell while performing his duties.

COLLEGE OF FORESTRY TO PRESERVE TIMBER

Mayor of Revelstoke Makes Interesting Suggestion Regarding B. C. Timber

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MACEDONIA LOOKS LIKE DANGER POINT

The British Ministers Refer in Somewhat Gloomy Terms to Situation

London, Feb. 26.—The Macedonian difficulty was raised in both houses of parliament last night. Sir Edward Grey, secretary of foreign affairs, made a statement in the House of Commons on this subject, and Lord Fitzmaurice, under-secretary for foreign affairs, did likewise in the House of Lords, the latter likewise being that he had reached a critical point; that the government deprecated any isolated action, but was doing its utmost to preserve the concert of the powers and press on Turkey an acceptance of the reforms.

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February 28, 1908.



NGS

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DAY

Services

our offerings ly good. We They are all hem or order

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Lace Curtains your inspection or. Hundreds of a hundred new show and the thy one indeed.

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our country confidently a general safe cars, the best

MAKERS OF FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTINGS That Are Better

GLE HEAD QUARANTINE of Smallpox Found R. Liner and She Detained FREE ON FRIDAY Passengers Will Be Then—Steerage for 18 Days

MUCH BUSINESS WAS TRANSACTED Evening Session Saw Various Bills Given Their Third Reading Hon. Carter Cotton Speaks Upon the Budget—Railway Men to Meet

Hon. Mr. Tatlow: The hon. gentleman seems to be very much annoyed with me to certain information which I quote from a blue-book which is issued by the Dominion government. And as I merely gave the hon. gentleman a report of the Dominion government, he should consequently turn his attention elsewhere and apply his reflections to his own friends at Ottawa. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Oliver—Are not the other provinces governed by the same constitution as British Columbia? Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton—No, certainly not. I am surprised that the hon. gentleman, who is the brains of the opposition—i.e., the brains of the chief adviser of the opposition on constitutional points, should ask such a question. (Laughter.) Evidently, sir, school books should be made free. (Laughter.)

Mr. Oliver—My proposition to withdraw the agricultural lands from sale would not necessarily stop settlement for a single day. Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton—Possibly not. Unquestionably as the hon. gentleman had stated, a great deal of this land has been sold to speculators and while he believed that if they had more thorough knowledge of the land, settlement would be retarded. Nevertheless, the hon. gentleman had no right to expect as rapidly as was the case on the prairie and the northwest territories. (Hear, hear.)

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Wednesday's Daily arrived yesterday from which port she returned after suffering from undergo fumigation. The steamer, Capt. ordered into quarantine and it was reported that the Chinese crew had smallpox on board which was immediately isolated. The steamer was to be kept in quarantine for two days, while passengers and crew were to be kept in quarantine for fourteen days. The steamer was to be kept in quarantine for two days, while passengers and crew were to be kept in quarantine for fourteen days.

The announcement of Hon. Dr. Young in the legislature yesterday that the government will shortly be prepared to provide free text books for the schools was one of the most important of the present session. The statement was elicited from the hon. member for Delta, who resumed the debate upon the budget. On Monday afternoon he had affirmed that ten minutes would see the close of his remarks, but after the long night's rest and the morning's labors, he was more than prepared to fulfill the prophecy of the premier in moving the adjournment. Hon. Mr. McBride had stated that the member for Delta was good for another half hour. He spoke in fact for an hour and a half.

Hon. F. L. Carter-Cotton made his first speech of the session upon the budget in reply to John Oliver. An evening session lasting until 11:45 was occupied with the discussion of the budget by various members of the opposition, and at the conclusion of that, the University bill, the act amending the Railway Assessment Act and several other measures were advanced and given their third reading.

Hon. F. L. Carter-Cotton (Richmond) president of the council: The amendment proposed by the hon. member for Delta shows that hon. gentleman opposite still quite unable to grasp the merits of a good deal about policy which has been initiated by the present government. (Applause.) The hon. member has certainly traveled a very long way in what he is pleased to call his remarks. (Hear, hear.) But long as his speech has been it has not been too long nor has it been packed from beginning to end with the same old arguments and in improper deductions in reference to what the hon. finance minister said the other day in his budget speech. (Applause.)

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JOHN OLIVER UPON BUDGET
Member for Delta Continued the Debate—His Criticism of Minister's Statement
A TRIBUTE TO MR. NADEN

J. H. Hawthornthwaite Introduces Bill Amending Settlers' Rights Act

(From Tuesday's Daily)
The debate upon the budget was resumed at the sitting of the legislature yesterday by John Oliver. The member for Delta devoted a full quarter of the time which he utilized on an attack upon the attorney-general. He took exception to that gentleman's remarks at Vancouver on the preceding Saturday evening, and he waxed very indignant over his pleading in a private case while he was enjoying a stipend from the province.

He took exception to the means by which, he claimed, the surplus for the last fiscal year had been rolled up. He said that it was by the alienation to speculators of the crown lands, the timber lands and the resources of British Columbia generally.

If Mr. Oliver had waxed warm when he denounced the lack of modesty of the attorney-general, his tone took on a pathetic note when he referred to the shortcomings of the government with regard to the votes for constituencies. The average vote to those which were represented by Liberals in the house amounted to but \$3,000, he said, while to Conservative ridings was far more. Delta had a vote of but \$1,100. When the Hon. Richard McBride interpolated a remark about a bridge in New Westminster, which had been built across the Fraser for the benefit of the constituency of Delta, and which had cost \$1,000,000, Mr. Oliver's laugh was almost sardonic, and he perpetrated what was almost a pun.

"Yes," he said, "if you cross that bridge with a sucking pig, you have to pay a toll upon it. I call that extremely picaresque."

Mr. Oliver's criticism throughout was along very much the same line. He continually acclaimed the hon. minister of finance as the ablest of the lieutenant-governor's advisers. He averred that in that gentleman's word the opposition had confidence.

A pleasing incident marked the sitting and proved that for once virtue is not alone its own reward. As the hon. member for Greenwood, G. R. Naden, was speaking quietly at his seat and the legislature rapidly committed various bills, the sergeant-at-arms entered bearing a vase containing some beautiful carnations which he proceeded to deposit upon the desk of that hon. gentleman. For an instant the significance of the act was a mystery, but as the memory of Mr. Naden's spirited battle in the cause of female suffrage dawned again in the minds of the members, the incident was hailed with cheers and handclapping from the ranks of both government and opposition, a tribute which the member for Greenwood bore blithely.

When Mr. Hawthornthwaite yesterday learned that the government did not intend to bring in a bill extending the terms of the Vancouver Island Settlers' Rights act he introduced a bill to that effect. It provides that in any application which may be made for permission to benefit under the terms of the act be extended from December, 1904, to December 31, 1908.

The premier's motion providing for night sittings from now until the close of the session was formally passed. A session last evening was contemplated, but was later withdrawn, and the house adjourned until today at 2 o'clock. It is altogether likely that there will be an evening session today. The Speaker took the chair at 2:30 o'clock.

Prayers by Rev. Robert Connell.
No Legislation This Session

In answer to a question of Mr. Hawthornthwaite, Hon. Mr. McBride said: "I take this opportunity of explaining to the house that it is not the intention of the government to bring down any legislation during the present session in regard to the Vancouver Island settlers' right which means that the government does not intend to make any provision going beyond the terms which have already been agreed upon by this parliament. I may further state for the information of my hon. friend that this matter was only decided upon two or three days ago. This is the first opportunity that I have since had for making this communication to the house."

Night Sessions Start
On motion of Hon. Mr. McBride night sessions begin at 8 p. m., and to count as distinct sittings were ordered for the balance of the session.

Order of the House
Mr. Yorston (Cariboo) moved that an order of this house be granted for a return of all correspondence, tenders or any other documents of any kind in connection with the construction or operation of the ferry across the Fraser river at Quesnel.

He complained that whereas \$2,400 had been voted last session for a ferry at this point, some \$4,800 had been expended by the government on the work, although a tender for \$1,800 accompanied by a certified cheque for \$400 had been forwarded to the government by a responsible party prior to the beginning of operations under the direct control of government officials. The order was granted.

John Oliver on Budget
In resuming the debate on the motion "that the Speaker do now leave the chair" for the purpose of going into committee of supply.

Mr. Oliver congratulated the finance minister upon the clearance and lucidity of the financial statement which he had made to the house on Thursday last. (Applause.)

It is clear that only been equalled by his modesty, a quality in which both his colleagues on the government side would do well to imitate him. He dwelt at some length upon the attorney-general's speech at Vancouver and in proceeding offered the attorney-general some advice—that he should stick more closely to the facts and to Vancouver he had promised that the 200 Hindus on the McGeazie

Back Watch
Chewing Tobacco
Rich and satisfying.
The big black plug.

was excluded, he had previously promised the legislature and his constituents in Vancouver that with the enactment of his Natal measure not a single Japanese would be allowed to land. This promise he had never carried out, and his action in striking out subsection F in the bill had shown that he had no intention of keeping them out. By that action he had invited disallowance on the part of the federal government.

The attorney-general had stated in Vancouver Saturday evening that it was not the Japanese themselves who were seeking their liberty and endeavoring to get at naught the measure recently enacted, but it was the agents of the Dominion government.

Yet in Victoria the twenty-three Japanese held over by the provincial officers but by the Dominion officers.

Hon. W. J. Bowser: These Japanese were arrested at the Japanese wharf by the provincial officers.

Mr. Oliver asserted that those who were detained were held by the Dominion officers, according to the reports in the newspapers.

Hon. Mr. Bowser: I do not take the reports of the newspapers for the actions of my officers.

Not Playing Fair
Mr. Oliver, in continuing, asserted that the attorney-general was not playing fair with the province. He took its pay and then utilized the time he should have given to its service, for his private practice.

Perhaps it was modesty on the part of Hon. Mr. Bowser which had caused him to entrust the case for the province in the bridge which he had heard by the full court to Mr. Cassidy, of Vancouver. He had found the week previous to leave the house and appear in a case in which he was junior counsel.

Hon. Mr. McBride: I think that my hon. friend might be fair enough to explain that my colleague was consulted with this litigation long before he became a member of the administration. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Oliver asked how the members of the legislature were to know this, and the premier told him to look at the court records.

Congratulates Minister.
Turning his attention to the matter in hand, the member for Delta congratulated the finance minister upon the success of his budget. He said that the bonds at par. He pointed out that the opposition had warned the government at the time the \$1,000,000 loan was made a smaller loan for a shorter period to tide them over until the depression was past.

In any event, nearly \$400,000 more money was borrowed than was necessary, as the public accounts showed.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow: This statement has been made a great many times and I wish to settle it once and for all. The million dollar loan was received and placed to the credit of the province March 1, 1904, and on February 29, the day previous, we had overdraft on current account of \$683,000, including an overdraft of \$411,000 at the Bank of British Columbia, while we owned the estates and suitors fund trust account for \$1,000,000.

Respecting which we were absolutely behind and leaving us only \$150,000 on the business of the country from May 1 following the receipt of the credit of current account \$513,000.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow: Yes, The taxes had come in.

Mr. Oliver asserted that the finance minister's inclusion of the \$150,000 of the suitors' fund in the above explanation was not correct. The province borrowed this \$150,000, which was unnecessary, and paid the Bank of Commerce 3 per cent upon it. The province was paying that 3 per cent to this very day.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow: Yes, we pay 3 per cent for it and we place it in the Canadian Bank of Commerce and we get 3 per cent interest from them on it. (Applause.)

Mr. Oliver expressed the fear that the finance minister had set so long next to the first minister that he was acquiring the "quibbling" habit. They were still receiving money and paying it out in connection with this account.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow: We had to replace that money because it was a trust fund and we were liable to be called upon for it at any time.

Entitled to Credit.
In continuing, Mr. Oliver stated that he believed the hon. the finance minister was entitled to credit for the reduction of the public debt. He wished to direct the attention of the house to the cost at which this had been done. It had been by the alienation of large tracts of crown land, timber and other resources, and these had passed into the hands of speculators largely.

One of the strongest arguments of the hon. the premier at Ottawa for better terms had been that the resources and revenues of the province were not sufficient to meet the requirements. The statements of the finance minister in this regard had gone far to show that this argument was incorrectly based. If the conditions which had prevailed for the last year or so were normal. But they were not normal. He would show that by the alienation of the timber wealth of the province and by the sale of Crown lands, an abnormal condition of affairs had been created.

The government had alienated 600,000 acres of timber lands and that largely to speculators. This had caused the increase in revenue. He gave figures in support of this contention.

The revenue from timber licenses for the year 1904-05 was \$212,194, while for the year 1906-07 it was \$300,252, an increase of 37 per cent. The royalties for the same periods were 1904-05, \$196,947; 1906-07, \$196,845. In other words there had practically been no change in the amount of the timber cut though the amount of timber alienated had trebled.

The royalties for the last year had amounted to \$255,094, an increase of 30 per cent over that of the year previous. He would show that this timber

was passing into the hands of speculators. The above figures proved this.

There had been an increase of 30 per cent in the amount of the royalties on the timber manufactured while in the increase of the amount of timber licensed was 422 per cent as compared with this 30 per cent. This meant that the timber was being licensed 14 times as fast as was being cut.

Hence the revenue was clearly an abnormal revenue. Since the close of the last fiscal year the cut of timber had decreased materially. The revenue from royalties had fallen away during the first six months of the present fiscal year to \$106,000. The finance minister had practically admitted this since he estimated for the six months of the next fiscal year he estimated the revenue from royalties at but \$150,000, or \$200,000 for 12 months, a falling off of 27 per cent.

Government's Policy
He perceived that it was the intention of the government to continue the policy of timber preserves, and he found that the estimated receipts from the timber for the next financial year were fixed at \$100,000, or less than 7,744,000 acres of timber lands were reported to be at the present time under license, although the government had not yet decided upon the existence for a little over two years, and it was quite evident to him that the government, alarmed at the results which had followed upon the adoption of their policy, had been absolutely forced to make these timber reserves. He was, however, quite convinced that the present policy had only been a device to concern the lumber interests, was merely temporary.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: Can the hon. gentleman favor the house with his reasons for this belief?

Mr. Oliver: I can cite numerous reasons, and would do so now if time permitted. (Hear, hear.) The advertisements connected with the selling of timber limits and applications for licenses to cut timber, be continued, had filled not merely column after column, but sheet after sheet of the newspapers which supported this government.

Hon. Mr. McBride: But these were not government advertisements.

Mr. Oliver: I did not say that they were government advertisements. They were advertisements in the newspapers. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Oliver gave figures to show that the increase in the timber policy had favored the speculators.

Hon. Mr. McBride: I would ask the hon. gentleman, what does he wish the house to understand by the term "unusually large tracts of land?"

Mr. Oliver: I simply refer to those who acquire limits merely to hold and not for the purpose of immediate or early sale.

During the last financial year the sum of \$255,000 had been obtained in royalties from this source, while it was also stated that royalty had been paid on \$10,000,000 feet; and when he compared the figures he found a discrepancy of some \$118,900.

Criticizes Timber Policy.
Taking the cut of last year, which was the largest in the history of the province, the acreage now under license was 4,000,000 acres, or 10 per cent of the timber land of the province for 300 years, on the basis of 20,000 feet to the acre—a figure which was said not to be unreasonable, and the present consumption, and as these leases ran for 30 years, the consequence must be that only the finest of the timber would be cut and injury must result. He observed that the president of the pulp and paper industry, who was in the room, had admitted that Messrs. Burrell and Palmer were capable men and properly qualified for the work which they were doing.

Hon. Mr. L. Carter-Cotton: No; but your objection is not correct.

Mr. Oliver proceeded to say that the rather depressed condition of affairs in the Northwest Territories did not justify hope of an excellent market being found, either for lumber and for products of the forest.

He pointed out that the government had advanced over \$3,000,000 to purchase seed grain for the farmers in the Northwest Territories, and that they were complaining that their drafts for goods sold in those territories were coming back dishonored. It was not pleasant to mention these things, but these were facts.

Discusses Estimates.
Taking up the estimates for public works, he said that if the assurances which had been given him were fulfilled he had no reason to complain as far as the expenditure of public money was concerned; but nevertheless he could not close his eyes to the fact that, in conformity with the policy of past years, the constituencies which were represented by opposition members were, if not exactly starved, only meted out enough of the public funds to keep work from getting all to pieces. This he said was not only the direct grants to the constituencies represented by the supporters of the government almost exclusively, but indirectly they also obtained a much greater proportion of the public money than the former.

Hon. Mr. McBride: The estimates are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the different constituencies. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Oliver remarked: That only \$1,100 was voted for his own constituency.

Hon. Mr. McBride: You are forgetting the million dollar bridge which you got a few years ago.

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Mr. Oliver—And we have to pay that every time we cross it. (Some laughter.)

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Why, if it only takes a sucking pig across it, it must pass on, and this, Mr. Speaker, is a picaresque policy. (A voice, "Perhaps he means a Fig-yunish policy.") As his constituency was being pushed to the extent of thousands of dollars, owing to the fact that it was represented by a member of the opposition, he was seriously considering the propriety of selling all to pieces. (Some laughter.)

Hon. Mr. McBride—Are you really going to do it? (Some laughter.)

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Hon. Mr. McBride—Why did the hon. gentleman not point out these conditions at the meetings which were

held during the campaign, that was the time to act.

Mr. Oliver—But the hon. the premier then declared that there would be no discrimination. We both addressed the house on the subject of my constituency, and my constituents sent me here to uphold the policy of the hon. gentleman.

Hon. Mr. McBride—But we cut your party on a long trip in the Fraser valley. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. Oliver—Yes, you did; but what did it cost you?

Hon. Mr. McBride—Well, it cost me a long trip in the Fraser valley, but I could have made another one.

Mr. Oliver—But it cost some one, something in dollars and cents.

Hon. Mr. McBride—The hon. gentleman is altogether wide of the facts.

Mr. Oliver—But I say yes; and I can put the man in the witness box who got the money.

Hon. Mr. McBride—Is that really serious? (Laughter.)

Mr. Oliver—Yes; that is serious. (Laughter.)

Expenditure in Okanagan
He proceeded to criticize expenditures on the part of the government in the Okanagan valley.

Mr. Price Ellison: Does the hon. gentleman desire to retard the development of the Okanagan valley the only important district in the province? (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. Oliver: Instead of that I would do even more for it.

Mr. Price Ellison: How?

Mr. Oliver: He would expend a good share of the surplus and the \$200,000 which it was proposed to set aside for the purposes of the superannuation fund. The hon. gentleman's policy, however, in most eulogistic terms of the immense resources which were possessed by this province, and they were indeed very great, but he wished to know why the government had really done to bring about their development.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow: I feel surprised that the hon. gentleman in the circumstances should ask such a question, for he must know what we have done. (Hear, hear.) Year after year we have sent exhibits to England, and we have sent with them men abundant to call attention to their merits. (Applause.) And we have not confined our efforts to England, for we have done the same thing in the Northwest Territories. We have sent men to call attention to the resources of British Columbia and the information bears the people of Canada, while we have always despatched with our exhibits men who were thoroughly qualified to explain the resources of British Columbia and the great inducements which we have to offer to settlers. Mr. Martin Burrell, of Vancouver, has gone to England, and he has lectured there by magic lantern views of this province. In addition we have the work, which has been done in England, by the Salvation Army, which has also accomplished certain results in agricultural laborers who have gathered to see that this government should have done anything more in this direction than they have already accomplished. (Applause.)

Mr. Oliver said he was very glad to have this information, but nevertheless thought that much more might have been done in the way of bringing the resources of British Columbia and from Northern Europe. He further admitted that Messrs. Burrell and Palmer were capable men and properly qualified for the work which they were doing.

Hon. Mr. L. Carter-Cotton: No; but your objection is not correct.

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Victoria City and the Island of Vancouver



NE of my first experiences while hunting on Vancouver Island, came near ending fatally for a companion who was with me on that occasion, writes E. S. Shrapnel in Rod and Gun in Canada. The incident happened about seventeen years ago, and I think is of interest on account of the rareness of the occurrence.

We started equipped for several weeks' hunting, with a light tent and as few other necessities as we could do with.

Taking the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railroad to Duncan we hired a conveyance to the lower end of Cowichan Lake, which is about twenty-two miles in length. This distance we managed easily the next morning with the help of an assistant who possessed an Indian canoe. On the journey we caught some half dozen trout averaging about three pounds each, and about midday we pitched our tent in the wilderness.

After a good square meal, consisting of fried trout and bacon, we were successful in bagging several brace of blue grouse, which were very numerous in that locality.

Early next morning our guide left us, returning to the lower end of the lake, where he owned a rather primitive homestead.

After breakfast we arranged our packs, dividing our provisions, ammunition, blankets and tent so as to equalize the weight as much as possible, and boldly commenced our first tramp. We proposed making our way to the trail that ran between Nanaimo and Alberni, of course by short stages and hunting occasionally, when our camp was in a likely locality. As our packs were very heavy we were well content to camp at noon, more especially as we had noticed elk tracks several times on our route, and as for traces of common deer they were so numerous that we hardly took any notice of them.

I soon found that travelling in the woods and mountains on Vancouver Island was far more difficult than either the wilds of Ontario or Quebec, or indeed any other country I had formerly hunted in.

The windfalls of huge firs, that one had to walk around or else climb over, the ferns in some of the valleys over six feet high, and the thick undergrowth of salatt, which takes the place of ground hemlock in Ontario, are obstructions to the most robust, especially if he has a forty-five or fifty pound pack to carry besides his gun and ammunition. These difficulties are mostly in the valleys and some parts of the level country. As you ascend the mountains the timber becomes more stunted and scattered, being mostly spruce, hemlock and small cedars, with here and there patches of arbutus.

The highest ridges of some parts of the mountains are nearly bare of trees and covered with a fine short grass, or in some areas a species of heather intermixed with boulders of granite.

But to continue. We did not hurry ourselves or make any very long tramps, especially while our packs were heavy. We soon found that we need not have taken more than half the provisions we had estimated as necessary for our expedition, as grouse were very numerous and tame, and we started deer frequently, nearly every day during our trip. It was useless shooting one as we had all we wished to carry, at least during the first week of our journey. Our course was generally in a northerly direction, but we had to vary it frequently to get around the numerous obstructions. I wished, if possible, to secure an elk's head, but though we saw their tracks occasionally we never got sight of one during our hunt. On the highest ridges of the mountains we found ptarmigan, some of which we easily secured. They are handsome little birds especially in their variegated plumage, and fairly good eating. After about two weeks had passed our bacon was nearly finished, so we shot a young buck, and found it a very satisfactory addition to our larder. It was killed close to our camp and that night we were serenaded by some half dozen timber wolves—the offal of the deer evidently attracted them. These pests destroy a great number of deer even in summer time, and on several occasions we happened on spots where it was evident that a deer had been pulled down and devoured. Strips of hide, freshly picked bones and bunches of hair told the tale.

Bear tracks in some places were plentiful and occasionally we noticed panther's footmarks, also one night a hind quarter of venison was taken from a branch of a tree close to our tent, and from traces left evidently by a large bear. On the following night we placed some meat on the same branch and took turns watching, but bruin evidently had business elsewhere on that particular occasion for he did not put in his appearance.

After about another week's hunting and shifting our tent every second day in the direction our course indicated we struck the trail, which was in those days decidedly not such a good stage road as it is at the present day. It was nearly dark when we reached it, so concluded to camp for the night.

At daylight the next morning a couple of Siwash Indians with their ponies, halted at our camp and after asking for some tobacco informed us that Cameron Lake was only a couple of miles away in the direction of Alberni, and also that they and half a dozen of their "tillicums," or friends had a fishing and hunting camp on the edge of it not a great distance from the trail. They further added that

Mr. G. S. Shrapnel Tells Thrilling Story of a Dangerous Encounter With a Bear While on a Hunting Trip on Vancouver Island

several bears had been seen the day before feeding among the berry patches near the water by one of their party while fishing. They had four miserable specimens of the canine race with their outfit, the particular breed of either, neither of us could, with any certainty, vouch for, but their owners affirmed that they were good for hunting any species of game, especially bears.

This gave us the idea that if we hired them and their dogs for a day or so we might perhaps be lucky enough to secure a bear, or perhaps a panther, as these animals in most cases when pursued by a dog will take to a tree.

So, for the consideration of five dollars per diem, we engaged the services of our native visitors. Immediately after breakfast, in which our new allies proved that they had very substantial appetites when invited to join us at the meal, our tent and packs were flung on the

protruded over the bow. He was still more pleased when after the animal was skinned we were presented with a hind quarter, also with some half dozen fine trout.

For a pecuniary consideration my friend procured the head, which possessed as fine a set of antlers as I have ever seen.

After a good dinner it was arranged that all hands in camp would participate in a bear hunt, including all the yellow, black, white and mouse colored mongrels, who although generally kicked and cuffed about by their dusky owners always expressed the most evident and lively satisfaction when they noticed preparations of a nature suggestive of a hunt.

It was arranged that the whole party should keep together along the edge of the lake until we reached the base of a small peninsula running a short distance out in the wa-

time giving tongue in a variety of yelps, which echoed far and wide along the lake. Added to this was the shrill calls and whoops of the Indians, who as fast as they could load their old muskets and antiquated muzzle loaders, were letting fly both buck shot and round bullets, all of which seemed to strike the water at varying distances from the objects aimed at.

My friend, having a Winchester rifle, was in the act of taking aim when the Indian in the canoe suddenly rounded a little patch of low bushes that extended a short distance into the water, paddling for all he was worth.

My companion called to him to take him on board to assist in the pursuit. The Siwash immediately assented driving the canoe to the shore at a furious rate. My friend seized a paddle and united his efforts with the native to such purpose that I could see that they would very soon overtake the bears. One of

shore of a small bay to the right of the position I occupied. I had only with me a shot gun, and she was too far away for buckshot to have any certain effect. I emptied both barrels on the chance of a stray pellet reaching her, but she swam on apparently untouched. I was greatly excited and horrified at my companion's sudden end, for I concluded the bear's blow had stunned him, and that he would be drowned before any help could reach him. I called to the Indian, who was rapidly making his way to the shore, pushing the water logged canoe before him, to move it towards the spot where my friend had sunk, but in a few moments, greatly to my delight there was a great commotion in the water and my companion's head appeared. After glancing around he swam slowly towards the approaching canoe. On reaching it he grabbed one side of it, which was almost level with the water, and commenced to assist the Indian to propel it towards shore.

I eagerly inquired if he was much hurt, but he only replied by a string of cuss words referring to bruin, who was now within a short distance from land.

Seeing my friend was safe I hurried around the edge of the bay as fast as the nature of the ground and rocky boulders allowed me, followed by a couple of the dogs, which had not taken to the water when the rest did and soon came to the spot where the bear had left the water. She was evidently badly wounded, as there was a continual stream of blood leading towards the underbrush, which fringed the shore at that point. The dogs instantly commenced yelping and dashed away in pursuit, but on entering the heavier woods that were not fifty yards away, their tongue changed to savage barking, which at once informed me that the bear had turned on them and however badly wounded was showing fight.

I was not long in reaching the scene of action, guided as I was by the snorting growls of bruin and the continuous noise the dogs were making.

The wounded animal was making desperate attempts to scramble up a steep rock, but had not strength enough left to do so. I watched it make several staggering rushes at the dogs, but they easily dodged out of the way. As I was watching for a chance to end the combat two of the Indians appeared attracted by the clamorous din and immediately opened fire at a close range. Poor bruin rolled over, dying almost instantly, as one of the bullets had penetrated her brain.

On examining the other wounds we found our friend had given her a deep wound in the chest, besides which a ball through the fleshy part of the neck and several buckshot had penetrated her flank from shots fired by the Indians prior to her taking to the water.

It took all our combined strength to drag the carcass to the water's edge, where the Indians set about securing the hide, and cutting the meat into portable quarters.

I now hurried back to the point on the shore where my friend had landed. I found him seated on a log with his head bound up with a strip of his shirt, which was saturated with blood. He was looking very pale and complained of faintness. I luckily had a flask of spirits with me, and after he had taken a good pull of it he seemed to revive greatly, and with my help he managed to reach camp, where I examined his wound, which though only a deep scratch, had bled considerably.

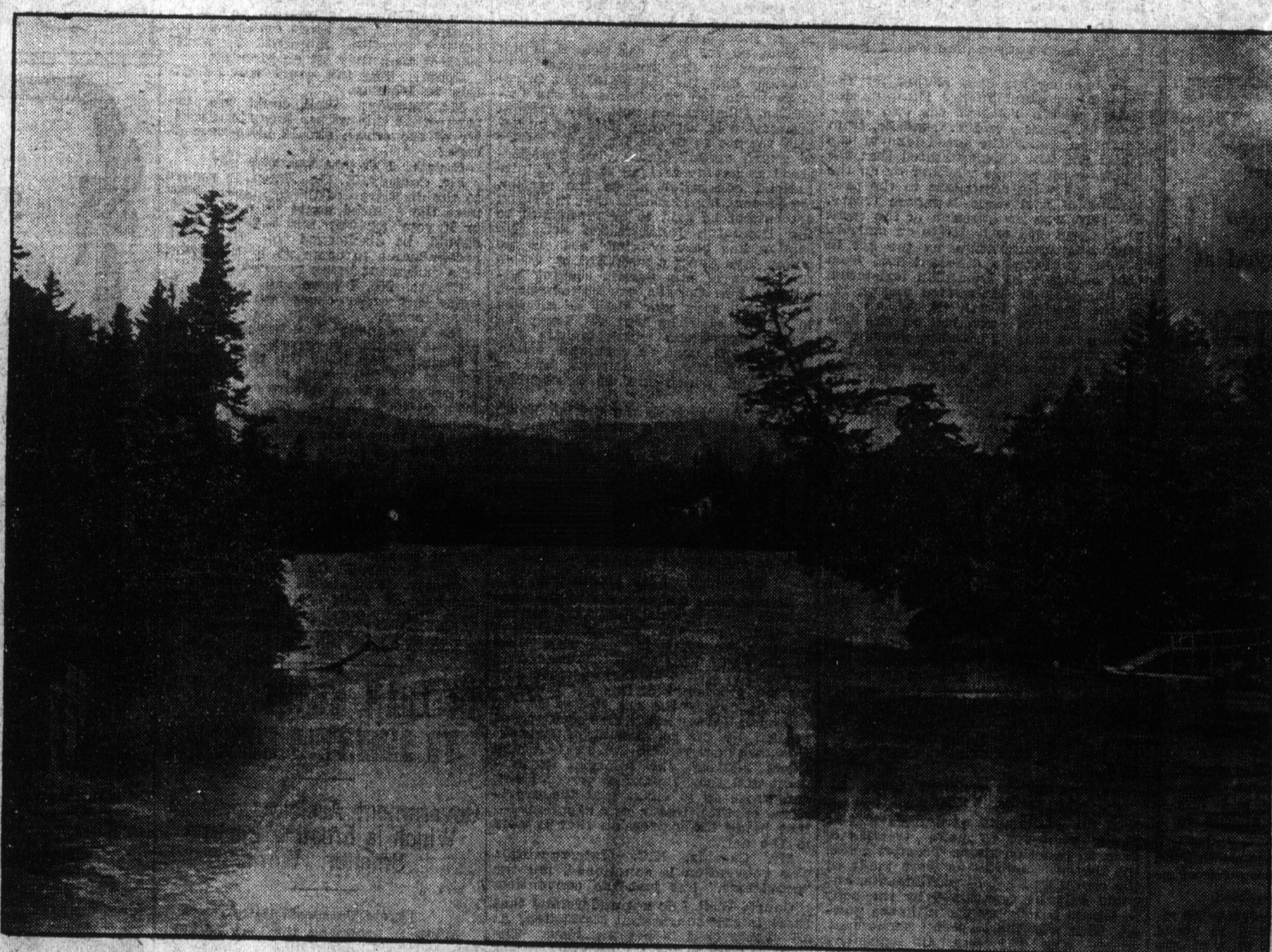
He mentioned that the blow the bear had given him stunned him for a few seconds, but that the cold water had revived him soon enough for him to realize his desperate position, so instead of rising to the surface at once he had made a dive that would take him some little distance from where he had received the blow.

The next morning we made a bargain with the Indians to pack our camp outfit, together with the bear's skin, to Alberni, as my friend expressed himself satisfied (for a while at least) with his hunting experiences on Vancouver Island, and he had cause, for it occupied several months before the ugly scalp wound he had received had completely healed.

We were delayed several days at Alberni waiting for one of the coasting steamers, which call at stated periods at the numerous Indian settlements and trading points along the West Coast.

The farming possibilities of the district around Nanaimo are attracting attention of late, mixed farming and dairy farming, all yielding good profits and thousands of acres of land still available. Large farms are not common and not necessary, for a 50-acre Vancouver Island farm is the equal of a 200-acre farm in the Middle West, price and the productive possibilities that Vancouver Island looks for her future. There is no fruit grown in Canada that cannot be grown with equal success on the Island. Inspector Wilson says, comparing the land around Nanaimo with the famous Okanagan, that "equally good if not better fruit can be grown in the district around Nanaimo." Hundreds of farmers fleeing from the prairie provinces in search of a more equable climate have visited the Nanaimo district, and as a result many of them are settling on the Island and many more will come.

To conclude, Nanaimoites lay great stress on their climate. Nanaimo has an average rainfall of 33 inches, practically no snow, and little if any wind. It is a climate eminently adapted for fruit growing, and one that is in every way congenial to health.



Looking Up Victoria Arm From the Gorge Bridge

cayuses and we started for the lake, which we reached in about half an hour. Then branching off to the right on a very indistinct trail for some three quarters of a mile we reached the Indian camp, which proved nothing more than a few poles with a couple of blankets stretched over the top with cedar and hemlock branches laced together forming the back and sides. In less than half an hour our tent was pitched and our belongings safely stowed therein, but we took care that it was at a safe distance from the native domicile, as we noticed that cleanliness was evidently not one of their attributes.

We expected to start at once on a bear hunt, but we were informed that a deer hunt would be first on the programme that morning as an Indian lad had been dispatched (prior to our arrival) with several dogs to start a deer, which our guides affirmed would be almost sure to head for the lake when hard pressed. The Indians had only one miserably small dugout canoe, really only capable of carrying one person, but the natives said that two men could use it with safety.

My friend was stationed on a runway not far from the camp. I was posted about a mile off near the water's edge, while the rest of the natives disappeared in the woods.

In a very short time, I could hear by the continuous yelping that a deer was on the move and gradually approaching the vicinity of the lake, but just when I felt certain of getting a shot the animal changed its course, and the yelps of the native curs were almost lost in the distance. Then the distant report of a rifle echoed along the lake shore, by which I inferred that the hunt was over, so I started back for camp where I found my friend who was anything but elated with the result of our morning's experience. However, he cheered up considerably when the Indian who had the canoe appeared, proudly paddling towards the landing with a large buck, the horns of which

ter, as this was said to be the spot where the bears were last observed.

On arriving there after walking about a mile we separated, keeping about fifty yards apart, and then at a given signal advanced towards the point, the dogs following their individual owners.

In less than five minutes several of the curs started their yelps and immediately were joined by all the rest, making the woods ring with their discordant clamor. The whole pack raced away ahead of us, followed on the run by the excited Indians.

My friend and myself scrambled along as best we could, sometimes stumbling over fallen trees or plunging knee deep through swamps and mud holes. One of the natives had followed along the shore with the canoe in case any animal should take to the water.

As we advanced the barking grew more savage and continuous and it was easy to guess that some beast had turned on its pursuers as there were howls denoting pain as well as savage ferocity.

We hurried forward with intense excitement fearing to be late at witnessing the finale of the worrying uproar that was gradually nearing the water's edge. Suddenly a shot rang out along the lake—evidently fired from the canoe. Then a couple more shots, followed by ear splitting whoops from different localities along the shore.

We now reached comparatively open ground covered with low bushes and could get a more extended view, besides being able to cover the ground on the run. In less than a minute we stood terribly out of breath at the water's edge and the whole performance was before us.

About one hundred and fifty yards out in the lake a large she bear was swimming, followed by two well grown cubs, a short distance behind them some half dozen dogs were doing their best to catch up with them, all the

cubs was evidently wounded, for it lagged behind the others. The foremost of the dogs were soon alongside and a desperate battle began, on hearing which the old she bear at once turned and swam back to help her offspring. Before she could reach the spot the canoe dashed up, my friend reserving his fire until within a few yards of the infuriated animal. Being greatly excited his aim was unsteady, the bullet merely passing through the fleshy part of the bear's neck, which only made the brute more savage.

The impetus of the canoe carried it almost on top of the infuriated beast, who, raising herself with a quick plunge grabbed the side of the dugout and in an instant my friend and the Indian were dumped into the lake. The Indian, on reaching the surface seized hold of the canoe and dodged behind it, but my friend headed for the shore, as he was a good swimmer.

Unfortunately he attracted bruin's notice, who, wild with rage and the sting of the bullet, immediately gave chase. Although a strong and rapid swimmer I could see that she would soon catch up to him, so called to him to that effect. He then made a desperate effort to increase his speed and for a minute or so seemed to hold his own, but it was apparently useless. The huge brute plunged along, gaining every instant, and now my friend seemed to realize his danger for he suddenly ceased his efforts to escape, turned about and faced his enraged pursuer, who the next minute, lifting her huge body one-third out of the water as she did so. The next moment they were in collision. I saw my friend's arm raise as he gave one desperate thrust with his hunting knife, and almost at the same time the bear's paw descended upon his head and he disappeared from view.

The enraged animal, after glancing about for a few seconds, headed for the opposite



THE HOME

Garden Calendar

Dig and Manure Flats yet been prepared.

Plant—Hardier Borderers, Shrubs, Deciduous. Roots. And especially: Azaleas, Vines for Fences, Roses, Virginian Mones, Ranunculuses, Early Potatoes, in frame Asparagus, Forcing Rhubarb, Start Gloxinias. Sow—Peas, Earliest border, Frame Radishes, in heat, Melon in heat, Brussels Sprouts in warm frame, Tomato, Lettuce, Mustard and Cress, in warm border, Capsicum in warm border, Parsley, Celery in heat, Early Tu Annuals in heat, Begonias, Gloxinias, A little Cineraria, Petunia, Phlox, etc.

Note—Some of the little early in some local risk sowing a little seed crop of delicious spring

HOW TO MAKE A

BRICKS ONDS work serious Hus, in cannot where project walls

is only where the plan, that the gray half a foot or more appropriate. As a general concrete and puddling

For a brick and a depth of two and are given a circular, gle of about forty-f perpendicular. After t oughly leveled, brick into place. Then t same way. They m foot from the bottom pond will be about t The whole is finally finishing coat of cer

The slope above be covered with p pounded into place, ously to overlap the sary for the puddled outlines of the pond brickwork and clay the edges of the pond mand more space th be allowed to grow look acceptable. Th of plants used in the charm of which lies lines.

A low fence, pipes and connected may surround the p factually flush the p since a single faucet can be turned on fro to remove any scum the surface of the po flow, connected with be provided. This s before the laying of A narrow drain pipe requirements.

Ponds entirely m ed to formal gardens on a large scale had who make a specialt the present time, gra bly be the material case of large ponds, of construction of a ture and about twen be \$200. This figur makes no provision, which, according to from \$150 to \$300.

Should one wish self, or perhaps enga lowing style of pond adopted. Having de location; mark the o excavation; an area forty square feet fo half feet can be acc one day. Give the gree.

After the earth bottom leveled, bri make a layer of silt thick. Cinders are sides to the height cinders must be ran surface is as smooth this put a layer of g inches thick. It m one part of Portlan finely crushed gram off as smoothly as



THE HOME GARDEN

Garden Calendar For February

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

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

Sow—Peas, Earliest, Early Horn Carrots in warm border, Frame Radish, Spinach, Cauliflowers, Cucumber in heat, Melon in heat, Early Cauliflower in heat, Brussels Sprouts in warm border, Globe Beet in frames, Tomato, Lettuce, Cos and Cabbage, Onion, Mustard and Cress, Broad Beans, Cabbage, Leek in warm border, Capsicum in heat, Corn Salad, Parsnip in warm border, Parsley, Couve Tronchuda in heat, Celery in heat, Early Turnip, Asparagus, Tender Climbing Annuals in heat, Begonia, Nicotiana, Cockscomb, Auricula, Gloxinia, A Little Primula, Lobelia, A Little Chineraria, Petunia, Phlox Drummondii, Jerusalem Artichoke.

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.

HOW TO MAKE A WATER-LILY POND

RONDS built entirely of brickwork or concrete offer certain serious objections, says Henri Hus, in the Garden Magazine.

In the first place, their banks cannot be planted; moreover, where the winters are very cold, projecting brick or concrete walls must be protected, and it is only where the ponds form part of a formal plan, that the gray masonry edges, projecting half a foot or more above the ground, are appropriate. As a general rule, a combination of concrete and puddling is to be preferred.

For a brick and cement pond, excavate to a depth of two and one-half feet. The sides are given a circular slope, which forms an angle of about forty-five degrees with the perpendicular. After the floor has been thoroughly leveled, bricks are laid and cemented into place. Then the walls are built in the same way. They must reach to within one foot from the bottom. When finished, the pond will be about two feet three inches deep. The whole is finally covered with a half-inch finishing coat of cement.

The slope above the brick wall must only be covered with puddled clay, thoroughly pounded into place, allowing the clay generously to overlap the cement. It is not necessary for the puddled clay to follow closely the outlines of the pond; for this combination of brickwork and clay permits a little planting of the edges of the pond and as some plants demand more space than others, a few even must be allowed to grow out at will if they are to look acceptable. This is true for the majority of plants used in the water garden, one great charm of which lies in the unforced contour lines.

A low fence, constructed of perforated pipes and connected with the water system, may surround the pond. This will very effectively flush the pond, but is not necessary, since a single faucet (through which the water can be turned on from time to time) is ample to remove any scum that may accumulate on the surface of the pond. Of course an overflow, connected with a drain or silt-pit, must be provided. This should be placed in position before the laying of the foundation is begun. A narrow drain pipe will be sufficient for all requirements.

Ponds entirely made of concrete are adapted to formal gardens only. Their construction on a large scale had best be left to contractors who make a specialty of this sort of work. At the present time, granitoid would most probably be the material selected, reinforced, in case of large ponds, with steel rods. The cost of construction of a circular pond of this nature and about twenty feet in diameter, would be \$200. This figure includes all labor, but makes no provision for a heating arrangement which, according to its nature, would cost from \$150 to \$300.

Should one wish to do all the work oneself, or perhaps engage unskilled labor, the following style of pond can advantageously be adopted. Having decided upon the size and location, mark the outline and proceed with the excavation; an area of about two hundred and forty square feet to a depth of three and one-half feet can be accomplished by one man in one day. Give the sides a slope of sixty degrees.

After the earth has been removed and the bottom leveled, bring in sufficient cinders to make a layer of sifted cinders about one inch thick. Cinders are also banked against the sides to the height of eighteen inches. These cinders must be rammed and rolled till the surface is as smooth as possible. On top of this put a layer of granitoid from three to four inches thick. It may be prepared by mixing one part of Portland cement and three parts of finely crushed granite. This must be finished off as smoothly as possible. The sides are to

be formed with the aid of a wooden mold. Afterwards cover the whole with a one-half inch finishing coat composed of equal parts of Portland cement and granitoid siftings. The sides, where not covered by granitoid, are puddled with clay.

A pond constructed in this manner is perhaps less costly than any other but a puddled pond.

While puddled ponds are the most economical to construct they probably require most in the way of repairs. Besides, they are possible only where necessary material—a heavy clay—is ready at hand. The first steps of their construction are the same as for all other ponds, but an artificial pond where no concrete has been used, must be made water-tight by special means. For such a purpose there is no better material than puddled clay—clay that has been made homogeneous and very plastic. Unless you absolutely feel the need of exercising your muscles, it is better to get some unskilled labor to do this preparation. For, to reduce even a wheelbarrow load of clay to an absolutely homogeneous mass by working it over and over is no sinecure.

The Art of Puddling

This is the process: Clamp together several boards so as to make a platform, say 6 x 10 ft. Spread the clay, a wheelbarrow load at a time, on the boards, and with a spade, chop it up thoroughly. No lumps larger than a walnut should remain. Remove all sticks, stones, etc.; then, adding a little water, begin to pound, using a wooden maul, and do not stop pounding until a perfectly homogeneous mass, of the consistency of putty, has been obtained. This puddled clay is spread evenly over the pond bottom and beaten down as laid. A layer four inches thick suffices, so that for a pond twenty feet in length, and with an average width of ten feet, seven to eight loads of puddled clay will be ample.

The clay is fairly impervious to water and is not injured by freezing. The margins, from mean water level to a depth of twelve inches, may be lined with stones pounded into the clay. This prevents washing away by ripples or by moving ice. It is also advisable to cover the clay bottom with a few inches of sand so that the puddling may be protected and the mud not so easily stirred up. If this process is carried out consistently, an absolutely water-tight pond will result. The puddling is carried up to within three inches of the rim.

When an existing pond is to be converted for the growing of water-lilies, the two things to be provided are the outline, and a proper depth of water at all times. The outline depends largely on surrounding conditions and no hard and fast rules can be laid down. The water level should be two feet above the bottom of the pond. Ordinarily this will necessitate the construction of a small dam, which is easily made of grass sods. First empty the pond and then excavate to a depth of four feet where the dam is to be. Then put in the sod. Make the dam four feet wide at the base and at least two and one-half feet wide at the top, and thoroughly cover the sides with puddled clay.

The one great drawback to puddled ponds is the susceptibility to attacks of crawfish; they may become a source of great annoyance not only because they cut off the young leaves and even the buds, but also because they bore deep holes through the bottom of the pond, practically turning it into a sieve. Here an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Six or seven days before planting, nearly empty the pond. Thousands of crawfish, both young and old, will be seen. Sprinkle tobacco dust plentifully, which will kill all crawfish, and all other animal life, which later may advantageously be replaced by a generous supply of goldfish. In a couple of days flush the pond and empty it once more to clean it out and to repudiate where necessary. If this operation is repeated each year, the crawfish never become a source of serious danger to the well-being of the water-garden.

Eels have been known to push through the clay of a puddled pond, but this so seldom happens that it hardly needs to be taken into consideration.

It is often desirable to drain a pond, in order to repair its walls, to clean it out, or to replant or take in tender species for the winter. Provision should be made for this. Both outlet and drain may be provided as follows: Lead a large (four or six inch) pipe from the deepest part of the pond to some lower outlet—sewer or stream. In the pond attach an elbow joint so as to let the pipe turn vertically upward. Screw into the joint a piece of pipe just long

enough to reach up to the desired water level. Now, when the tank is full, any overflow may go down the pipe and out. To empty the pond, it is only necessary to unscrew the upright piece from the elbow. The outlet should in any case be covered with a wire net to prevent clogging of the drain, to retain fish, and to keep floating plants from being lost.

Should the regular outlet be over a waterfall or dam, a large pipe may be laid in the lower part of this wall. A wooden plug at its inner end will close it on ordinary occasions, and can be removed when the pond is to be emptied. From small ponds the water can be dipped or siphoned out.

Where a natural pond is subject to a sudden increase in water volume, a water gate connected with an open ditch or culvert of sufficient size to divert the additional column of water must be built to obviate damage from floods.

If more than one pond is projected, connect them with each other by drains, making each a little lower than the preceding. With such an arrangement, water can be supplied from a fountain in the first pond, which may be entirely ornamental. The sun's rays heat the water drops in falling, and, since it is chiefly the surface water which is carried off, the water in the last pond will have the highest temperature. This pond can then be selected for

pensive for the purpose. The peas may be planted close to the garden fence, and the vines trained over it. The fence would not only make a good support but would be a good protection from cold winds. A very satisfactory support can be made by putting a post at each end of the row and running two or three strands of telephone wire from post to post on each side of the row.

Things Worth Knowing

Home-Made Kerosene Emulsion.—The amateur can make this very easily. Take of hard soap half a pound and dissolve in one gallon of boiling water; then add two gallons of kerosene and churn thoroughly for ten minutes. The efficiency of the preparation depends upon thorough mixing. This stock mixture is diluted four times for scale or up to twenty times for lice. The stronger dilution will have one gallon of kerosene to six and a half of water. Where the water is very hard, use one gallon of sour milk to two gallons of kerosene.

A Valuable Climber.—The wistaria never flowers until it is seven to ten years old; but makes up for the waiting after that. If left entirely alone as regards pruning and given ordinary garden conditions, it will surely flower. While it can be pruned to its advantage, the work must be done only by one who thoroughly understands the tree. Ordinary people should be content with supplying something for the limbs to climb on.

Value of Coal Ashes.—Coal ashes are not fertilizer in the sense that they enrich the soil. Only traces of potash and phosphoric acid are present in a soluble form. The ashes are very useful, however, for improving the physical condition of the soil, especially of heavy clay soils. Applications of coal ashes and leaf mold have converted a heavy infertile garden soil into a light and exceedingly fertile one. The ashes should be sifted, and the clinkers used as a foundation for walks and drives. Coal ashes may also be used in cellars as an absorbent of moisture. The separation of the fine ashes from the clinkers may be dusty work, but it will usually more than repay for the time and labor.

FLOWERS WORTH GROWING

Phlox Drummondii

All the varieties of this beautiful class of annuals are worthy of extensive cultivation, especially those of the grandiflora class, which produce such a profusion and diversity of their large beautifully formed and brilliantly colored flowers. Those of the compacta section growing only about four to six inches in height are also highly desirable for massing or beds, or for edgings, producing an effect that can probably be obtained by no other plant. All the sorts continue in bloom for a long season, and apart from their great usefulness for bedding are valuable for pot culture in the greenhouse, where they will give a beautiful display.

Cultivation.—Sow the seeds in February, March, or early in April, in pans or boxes of light, rich soil; sow thinly, press down firmly, cover lightly, water, and place in a gentle heat. The young plants will be up in a few days, and soon as they can be fairly handled they should be pricked out about two inches apart in pans or boxes to strengthen, or potted singly into small pots; keep close for a few days, and when they are established give abundance of air, placing close to the glass to induce a sturdy growth. May is soon enough for planting out, and a rather dry and sunny position is to be preferred. The dwarf kinds should be planted about eight inches apart; the others, which grow from nine inches to one foot in height, with a spreading habit, may be planted one foot or more apart.

Sweet Peas

These well-known, beautiful hardy annual climbers may be reckoned amongst the most delightful of our garden flowers, they are exceedingly useful for covering wire fences or trellises, and when in full bloom produce the most lovely effect. No class of annuals has been so much improved of late years as these, the new varieties being especially fine and desirable. For button-holes, specimen glasses, or bouquets, we know of no subjects more charming in appearance or deliciously fragrant. For early blooming sow under glass in January or early in February, and plant out in March in a warm, sheltered position. For succession, sow out of doors, at intervals, from March to the end of May, giving plenty of wa-



A New White Primula

The beautiful varieties of *Primula sinensis* may be sown in March, April, May and June. The earlier sown are, however, to be preferred for making fine strong plants with an abundance of bloom. Great care must be taken to have a well-drained pot or seed-pan filled to within half an inch of the top with sifted leaf-mould; leave the surface rather rough, and sprinkle the seeds thinly upon it. The most successful raisers do not cover with soil, but after sowing the seed press down the surface tolerably firm, and place a square of glass over the pot. Place in a good strong heat, shaded from strong light, and water very gently when the soil becomes dry. The seeds will germinate in two or three weeks, after which remove the glass and keep in a shady position. Pot off into small pots when the young plants are about half an inch above ground, and place near the glass in the frame or greenhouse. In their after-culture Primulas should be kept as near as convenient to the glass, have plenty of fresh air, and never be kept for a long period in a high temperature, or in a dry, heated atmosphere.

the growing of tender or heat-loving tropical nymphaeas, etc.

Plant Peas Now for Early Crops

The main object of the enterprising kitchen gardener is to have a good supply of delicious vegetables during the early summer months—(grown in his, or her, own garden)—and, what is more enjoyable than a mess of early green peas?

Good peas can be grown on almost any garden soil, but they prefer a cool, moist, friable loam, in which the roots can penetrate deeply. For the best results the land must be thoroughly prepared, the seed sown in the right way and at the right time and thorough cultivation given to the plants. To prepare the land, a good quantity of barnyard manure and commercial fertilizer should first be spread over the ground. Then break the soil up deeply with a plough, or dig it up with a hoe or spade, making trenches six inches deep and three feet apart for early peas and from eight to ten inches deep and four feet apart for the later varieties. For every fifty feet of row, drill one pint of seed into the trenches and cover about two or three inches deep. As the plants grow, fill in with earth until the trench is level with the surface. The soil should be given a good ploughing and hoeing every two weeks so as to keep it loose and free from weeds. Cultivation is continued until good-sized pods have formed on the vines; further cultivation is unnecessary.

Almost any kind of bush or brush will make a good support for the vines. Poultry netting may also be used, but is rather too ex-

ter in dry weather. If the green seed-pods are picked off as they make their appearance, the plants will continue in bloom for a much longer time.

Pansies and Violas

These beautiful, free-flowering, hardy plants are easily raised from seed, and will richly repay the small cost and trouble required to grow them to perfection. For blooming in Summer and Autumn, sow in February, March, and April, in pans or boxes of light rich soil placed in a gentle heat, and as soon as the young plants are large enough, prick out about two inches apart on rich soil to strengthen, and finally plant out six or eight inches apart, in ground into which a good quantity of well-decayed manure has been worked. Pansies delight in a somewhat shady position, and plenty of moisture in dry weather. The finest blooms are produced the second year, and grand flowers may be had by sowing in July or August in the open ground, and planting out in the following Spring into good rich soil.

Petunias

Petunias in their many beautiful varieties form a highly interesting and desirable class of free-flowering plants for pot or garden culture; those of the grandiflora section, both single and double-flowered, being especially valuable. The blooms of these are of immense size, beautifully formed, and of the most charming and delicate colors; some of the flowers are exquisitely veined or pencilled, others blotched or striped. The new "Fringed" varieties, both double and single, produce some charming flowers, the edges of the petals being elegantly cut or fringed, whilst the colors are most varied and beautiful.

Petunias for indoor cultivation may be sown in January or early in February, but those intended for bedding out do not require to be sown before March. A soil composed of two parts leaf-mold and one part loam, with the addition of a little sharp sand, forms an excellent compost for these, but the seeds being very small require special care in sowing. Fill your pots or seed-pans to near the rim and press the soil down firmly and evenly, sow thinly, and cover the seeds very slightly with fine soil, sprinkle gently with a fine rose water pot, and place in a gentle heat of sixty or sixty-five degrees, not higher, and keep nicely moist. As soon as the young plants can be handled, prick them out about one inch apart in pots to strengthen, and when sufficiently advanced in growth pot off singly into small pots, gradually harden off when established, and plant out about the middle of May, or shift into large pots as required. In planting Petunias out of doors, ground should be selected that has not been freshly manured, otherwise a superabundant foliage will retard the flowering.

Petunia Hybrida Grandiflora.—A fine and distinct class of beautiful, large-flowering varieties producing blooms of immense size, and of the most charming colors; much superior to the old varieties of *Petunia hybrida*. The plants are robust in habit of growth, and admirably suited as pot-plants for the greenhouse or conservatory.

Large-flowered Cannas

These magnificent plants with their beautiful spikes of brilliantly colored Gladiolus-like flowers and handsome foliage, have become highly popular within the past year or two, for bedding out on lawns, and for greenhouse and conservatory decoration. They are as easily grown as most bedding plants, and are grandly effective in groups or centres of beds. Break up the ground and manure as for Dahlias, and plant out in May as soon as danger from frost is over. They will soon start into growth and bloom, and if mulched with short well-rotted manure and well watered should the weather be dry, they will give a splendid show of beautiful flowers till killed by the frost in Autumn. In October or November they may be taken up, and after a short period of rest, divided and potted, when they will again start into growth and bloom in the greenhouse; or the roots may be kept dormant till Spring, when they should be divided and potted up for turning out again in May. If grown for their beautiful foliage alone they are well worth growing, and with the additional charm of their gorgeous spikes of beautiful flowers they cannot be too highly recommended.

Double-Flowered Begonias

Double-flowered Begonias are specially recommended for pot culture. The colors of the flowers vary from the darkest crimson and scarlet, through all the most beautiful shades of salmon, rose, and yellow, to the purest white. They are easily grown, and with their large massive blooms form strikingly handsome objects for the greenhouse or conservatory.

KS

them," said Maybelle, "I'll tell her mother could remember now that we had that day to the sale insting," said Mrs. Gray, "ring into the cooky way it happened," said glad Pauline has her on till my finger gets gone so long. "I'm glad would be safe in a big

DRNER

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CREATURES

2. An animal that and wrote essays. 3. assures of hope. A. I. ETHEL

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Mineral Development on Moresby Island

A bulletin dealing with mineral locations on Moresby Island has just been issued by the provincial bureau of geology. The bulletin was prepared by W. Fleet Robertson, the provincial mineralogist, and is his report of a tour of inspection which he paid to the island last summer.

It opens with a short historical account of the Queen Charlotte Islands and deals with early explorations followed by a number of observations dealing with the geological formation. The bulletin is provided with a map showing the various mineral locations to which reference is made.

Some 2,000 copies of the bulletin have been struck off. It may be obtained by application at the mines department.

The description of the development work which follows is taken from the booklet.

Skinoutlet Inlet.

The greater amount of prospecting that has been done on Moresby Island is in the vicinity of Skinoutlet Inlet, which was in 1882 the scene of early prospecting. The general geological formation of almost all Moresby Island has been placed as a diorite, but with the possibility of some carboniferous measures. Lithologically, the formation was originally composed of limestone, shales, etc., with heavy deposits of volcanic matter from some local point of issue.

On the lower end of Moresby Island, as seen in the exposures in the various harbors bordering the coast, the diorite, whatever may have been the original formation, it has been subsequently subjected to such an upheaval, with the accompanying faulting and bending, and has been cut up by innumerable feldspathic dykes that no sign of original formation was traceable. The dyke intrusions are so numerous and extensive that they constitute the greater part of the rock mass, the sedimentary rocks showing as patches, or isolated masses, without any apparent relation to the general structure.

The important part, however, is the existing mineral deposits rather than the geological formation, and from the number of mineral locations seen it would appear that though the whole promontory between Huston Inlet and Carpenter bay was extensively mineralised, the locations so far made simply serving to indicate its general character. The first locations in recent years were made on the shores of Harriet harbor, from which point prospecting has extended to Kleda bay and Huston Inlet, and later to Collision bay and Carpenter bay.

The mineral claims examined in this vicinity during this trip were all within the area mentioned. Speaking generally of these claims the mineralization is always found in the immediate vicinity of, if not in the actual contact with limestone, and is associated with dykes and consists primarily of magnetite, with a greater or less amount of chalcopyrite and occasionally considerable pyrrhotite.

Ikedda Bay.

The Japanese firm of Awaya, Ikeda & Co., of Vancouver, originally interested in the fishing off the Queen Charlotte Islands, has staked claims in the surrounding Ikedda bay, and this company was found to be the only concern on the island making any serious attempt at mining, employing over 100 men, mostly Japanese, in mines and in the mining camps. The prospecting claims already staked.

At the inner end of the bay the company has erected a large and substantial wharf, and is engaged in receiving the largest of the coasting steamships. Connecting the wharf and the mine workings a 36-inch gauge tramway has been built, over which the ore is hauled by horse power, or is brought down for shipment.

While some development work has been done on all the company's holdings in the vicinity, the most important and all actual mining has been focussed on the Lilly group, which consists of eight claims, the Lilly, Sweet Apple, Carleton, and the Lilly, Peach, and Pansy. The development work for the group has been performed on the Lilly, upon which the most available outcrop appeared. This outcrop showed up in a small creek, an water of which had washed clear an outcropping of magnetite carrying chalcopyrite. This outcrop occurs in places along the actual contact of limestone and an igneous rock, apparently a diorite, there being evidence of the movement and some faulting. The deposit, as far as the nature of the deposit, does not assume the characteristics of a fissure vein, and is not very clearly defined, nor is it of uniform width or thickness.

The development consists of what is called No. 1 tunnel, which is really an open cut in the creek bed along a contact of limestone and diorite, which also carries a deposit of magnetite with copper pyrites. This has been exposed by the work done for some 30 or 40 feet, and has a width of from one to two feet, and is difficult to estimate the body, as this mineral is far from uniformly disseminated throughout the lead, occurring sometimes in bunches of the rich ore, again scattered through the ore body, while in places the magnetite is practically barren.

Some 400 feet farther down the creek is the No. 2 Tunnel, and here most of the development work has been done, and all the mining, some 75 tons of copper ore having been shipped along this tunnel since 1907, assaying about nine per cent copper, 2.5 ounces silver, and 0.25 ounces gold to the ton. This tunnel had been driven in one direction and followed the vein for some 150 feet in a S. 10 degrees E. strike. For the first fifty feet the ore has been stoned off, dipping at an angle of about 30 degrees, being supported by timbers, although in the tunnel proper no timbering is required. The tunnel is about 100 feet wide, and in places the vein-matter occupied pretty well the whole face of the drift.

In the latter part of August the face of the drift was not in ore, the vein having been driven in, and when the property was again visited about two weeks later, it was found that a cross-cut had been driven to the left, towards the hanging wall, in which the vein had been broken and the main drift was being deflected to the left.

The vein which runs out from the tunnel is run out at the bottom of which is a picking and where the ore is broken and hand sorted, the sorted ore being sack-

ed and run down to the dock on carts drawn by horses, a distance of little over a mile, in which distance there is a dip of 20 feet. On each cart were two tons of ore or more, and one horse is required to bring back the empty cart; a driver takes down two carts at a trip.

All the work about the mines is performed by Japanese. The miners working "single handed" are very efficient and compare favorably with the average white miner at this class of work, but the timbermen work very slowly.

Some 100 feet from No. 2 tunnel, and 65 feet lower down, No. 3 tunnel has been started and has been laid out as a drift, the entrance to the tunnel being very heavily and solidly timbered where it runs through the gravel surface wash. This tunnel had, in August, only been driven through the wash to solid formation, through the work had then been done.

Chrysanthemum Group.

The same company has also staked out the Chrysanthemum group of eight claims, Chrysanthemum, Rose, Violet, Cherry, and Maple. This group is located on the southwest side of Ikedda bay, at an elevation of about 400 feet from the sea; the approach being a gradual stair. On the Chrysanthemum mineral claim there is a large diorite dyke, which is about 15 feet high, consisting of four feet of nearly solid magnetite, with a small percentage of sulphide, between defined walls of diorite, the dyke being vertical, with strike north and south.

Lying adjacent to this, and to the east, is a zone of from 4 feet to 8 feet wide of magnetite of a much finer grain, and containing a considerable amount of iron pyrites and some copper pyrites. The amount of sulphide in this latter zone is not so great, and is of a less commercial value, whereas, as far as developed, the percentage of copper is too low to be profitably worked.

On the Rose mineral claim, of the same group, there is naturally exposed in a bluff a mass of magnetite, which on the surface, is some 20 feet high and 50 feet long. This occurs along a diorite-limestone contact, the ore lying in a shallow depression, and is a limestone. In the limestone there is a cave, which was followed in, and up, for over 50 feet, formed by the leaching of stream of subterranean water, and in this there is considerable hydrated iron oxide.

At other points in the group, higher up the hill, there were seen a number of smaller exposures of magnetite, all of which were mineralogically explored, so that it is quite impossible to say whether the various outcrops and exposures are in any way connected.

Speaking generally, the explorations made indicate that the group contains a great deal of mineralization, masses of magnetite, and in some places, all carrying an appreciable percentage of sulphides of iron and copper, but in no instance has copper in marketable quantities been discovered.

The Lilly group consists of six mineral claims and also owned by the Awaya-Ikedda company, is located on the southeast side of Ikedda bay, about 100 feet from the sea, and at an elevation of 500 feet above the sea. The mineral here exposed is pyrrhotite and magnetite, with iron, of which the latter largely has been exposed with comparative thickness. This exposure is about 20 feet wide and is visible for a height of 20 feet, while 15 feet more depth of mineral is reported to be in the ground, and is being worked. This mass of mineral is bounded on either side by diorite country rock, the contact of which with the pyrrhotite is not sharply defined, but a gradual replacement. Included in the mineral mass are bunches of limestone, although solid limestone formation was not visible. A sample made up of fragments taken from the various large pieces of mineral on the dump assayed three quarters of one per cent of copper, with traces of silver and gold.

An average sample broke from the exposed face assayed: Copper, 0.4 per cent with traces of gold and silver.

The work done on the group was also more of an exploratory nature, and while the development work, and while the great mass of mineral exposed has no present economic value, it strongly encourages the prospecting of the vicinity and encourages further exploration of the group and its surroundings.

Collision Bay.

Collision bay lies next to Ikedda bay, to the southeast, and is separated therefrom by a range of mountains forming a narrow neck of land running out into Skinoutlet Inlet.

It is suggested that a gasoline launch was taken from Ikedda bay around to Collision bay, but unfortunately for the writer, the prospectors interested in claims there were absent from their claims, and the writer, with some difficulty, and much uncertainty, that the various claims mentioned were found; therefore, it is quite possible that the claims are more confused in the names of claims seen and that some of the workings may have been overlooked.

The Meal Ticket mineral claim and the adjoining claim, the Castles, are located on the north side of Collision bay, about 280 feet elevation and about one third of a mile back from the sea. The Meal Ticket claim was located by R. J. Leckie in October, 1906. On the Meal Ticket a tunnel has been driven for about 33 feet, and at 21 feet a cross-cut was driven, following the lead of pyrrhotite, which continues on the left side of the tunnel to the face. The tunnel having been deflected to the right, where the mineral was struck, the general nature of the ore, through the lead, and the thickness of the lead must be inferred from its outcrop on the surface, to the left of the tunnel mouth, at which point a fault plane has been discovered, which the lead has been shifted a couple of feet north and its continuation to the east is seen in the dump in the mouth of the tunnel. A general amount of pyrrhotite exposed was taken and assayed less than half of one per cent copper, with traces only of gold and silver. The country rock in the vicinity of the tunnel is very much altered volcanic rock, probably originally a diorite.

To the north of the tunnel, and on the west side of the Meal Ticket claim, there is a cliff, there is, over a length of 100 feet an exposure of magnetite carrying a

considerable percentage of sulphides, chiefly pyrrhotite with some chalcopyrite.

To the north of the previously mentioned claim, and to the east of Huston Inlet, and at an elevation of some 200 feet above the sea level, there is an exposure of highly crystalline limestone cut by a number of diorite dykes, along the contact of which was a small amount of copper pyrites. Some of these contacts have been exposed along the course of a small creek—dry in summer, in August, only been driven through the work had then been done.

No sample was taken of the mineral exposure.

Harriet Harbor.

Harriet harbor lies to the west of Ikedda bay and to the east of Huston Inlet, and is separated from each by mountains which run out into the sea in narrow arms, not over a mile wide at the head of the harbor, but two or three miles long.

The townsite of Jedway, with a wharf, store, postoffice, and several cabins, has been located on the south-west end of Harriet harbor, and here the office of the Deputy Mining Recorder of the district is situated. It was on the shores of this harbor that the first of the more recent mineral discoveries of the district were staked, by Watson and Thompson, in 1905. These discoveries may be considered the origin of the present activity in Moresby Island.

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Probably the best known claim on this harbor is the Copper Queen, now held under bond by S. McMillan of Seattle. The claim is situated on the southwest side of Harriet harbor, some 5,000 feet from the water and 880 feet above it. On the claim, as on most of the claims in the district, the mineralization consists of magnetite carrying variable amounts of copper pyrites, and upon the percentage of this latter mineral found depends the value of the deposits. When visited, the only development work done consisted of a large open pit in a small draw, made to expose a deposit of magnetite found in a bluff on one side of the "draw." The work had succeeded in exposing a very considerable body of magnetite in a country rock, which appeared to be a much altered diorite. In the side of the cut there was visibly exposed, dipping at an angle of 48 degrees, a body of magnetite 6 feet thick, of which the lower four feet six inches was almost solid magnetite, containing irregularly distributed bunches and stringers of copper pyrites. The upper 100 feet, 8 inches of the ore body, though chattered by magnetite, was more mixed with rock matter and appeared to the eye to be a lower percentage of copper. This face stood exposed for a height of 25 feet, with indications that it continued down under the dump and into the hill for some farther distance. The upper 100 feet, 8 inches of the ore body, though chattered by magnetite, was more mixed with rock matter and appeared to the eye to be a lower percentage of copper. This face stood exposed for a height of 25 feet, with indications that it continued down under the dump and into the hill for some farther distance. 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HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources

- Barbers 2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Bookbinders 1st and 3rd Th.
Brewers 2nd and 4th Monday
Bricklayers 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Butchers 1st and 3rd Sunday
Carpenters 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Clerks 1st and 3rd Friday
Electrical Workers 1st Friday
Garment Workers 1st Friday
Laundry Workers 4th Thursday
Machinists 1st and 3rd Friday
Millwrights 1st and 3rd Friday
Painters 1st and 3rd Monday
Plumbers 1st and 3rd Friday
Shipwrights 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Street Railway 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Tailors 1st and 3rd Monday
Typographical 1st and 3rd Monday
Writers 1st and 3rd Wednesday

Union also represented six six at the I. T. U. convention held in Kansas City. William Gallagher, for several years the assistant foreman, succeeds to the foremanship.

The Central Labor Council of Seattle, desires to deny the statement that there is a shortage of skilled labor in the Northwest. The organization desires to convey to all mechanics that whenever there is a shortage in locality they will notify all organizations through the unions and through the labor press.

Only 233 votes out of a total of 7,743 were cast by the London Society Compositors against the proposition of the National Printing and Kindred Trades Federation to ask for the eight hour day. From this it may be inferred that the movement for a forty-eight hour week is to be vigorously inaugurated in London.

The Typographical Union of Germany composed of printers, pressmen, finishers and proof-readers according to its last report, had a membership of 53,809 and treasury of 5,121,240 marks (about \$1,470,000). The organization pays out-of-work, sick, old-age disability and death benefits, and also provides for the widows and orphans of its deceased members.

During the last session of the legislature of the Province of Quebec, an act was passed incorporating the Montreal Technical school for the purpose of educating manufacturers and workmen in technical and practical practical shopwork. The school was allowed an annual grant of \$10,000 by the province.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has gained 141 new unions and 28,261 more members are now on the books in good standing than was the case a year ago. The membership in the international office is 199,823, which means that the brotherhood has actually more than 250,000 members.

James H. Hatch, prominent as a labor leader in New York City, has been elected president of the International Union of Bookbinders and Printers. The headquarters of the organization, which had been in Chicago, will now be at No. 147 East Fifty-third street, New York City, which will also be the headquarters of the international executive committee.

Professor Silbergelt, director of the Bureau for the Statistics of Berlin, is of the opinion that the number of unemployed persons is far larger than it was a year ago. Those receiving relief from the city and from private sources on December 31, 1907, numbered 102,510, or 12,500 more than were receiving aid on the same day of 1906.

The career of women as auto drivers in Berlin, Germany, has come to an end. The only woman who was licensed to drive an automobile, Frau Papp, retired on January 1, because she did not possess sufficient endurance. Twenty other women who have been learning to drive failed to satisfy the police requirements. The city council shows no disposition to engage any more women.

The wages of unskilled labor were generally lower in December than during the summer and autumn seasons. In the United States, for example, the average rate was reduced from \$1.80 to \$1.35 per day and in Canada from \$1.10 to \$1.10 per day. At Brantford, Ont., laborers employed in manufacturing establishments were reduced 10 cents per day.

Wages in Japan do not err on the side of generosity. A schedule presented to the Royal Commission, which created the Japanese government, not only encourages Japanese managers to pay the following figures: Blacksmiths 24 cents a day; carpenters, 24 cents a day; laborers, 17 cents a day; plasterers, 25 cents a day; painters, 24 cents a day; saddlers, 23 cents a day; printers, 17 cents a day; stone cutters, 27 cents a day.

Recently the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners in Sydney, Australia, brought a case before the arbitration court and won it. The employer appealed to the supreme court of the state, which held that the arbitration court had no jurisdiction in the matter. Then the carpenters took the case to the Federal High Court, which held that the arbitration court was right and the supreme court wrong.

Among the unions that have added considerably to their membership during the past twelve months is the Boot and Shoe Makers' Union of England. It started the year with a total membership of just under 24,000, and looks into 1908 with no less than 6,460 members. Three more were added to the membership in the same manner, so that the organizers of this union may well feel pleased with the work they have done. They point out, however, that the rate of increase must be maintained if good is to be derived by the workers.

Judge Lammiman in the county court last week dismissed the action brought by Joseph Harper against the Vancouver Portland Cement company of claim he was wrongfully dismissed, and awarded \$18 for wages earned and \$10 damages for wrongful dismissal without notice. The defendant company introduced evidence to show that he had refused to help the day shift as it was his duty when called upon, and that he had quit work without notice to the company, refusing an offer to finish the month at different rate than the same rate of pay. On disobeying a lawful order, he was dismissed the six days work was not entitled to any damages.

Patrick H. McCormick, president of the New York branch of the Typographical Union, known as "The Big Six," and George A. Jackson and Vincent J. Costello, who were fined \$250 on the same charge in the supreme court. This is the first time a heavy sentence for violation of an injunction obtained by the Typographical Union in 1906. Those who were fined were fined \$250 on the same charge in the supreme court. This is the first time a heavy sentence for violation of an injunction obtained by the Typographical Union in 1906.

The mutations of foremanships on great daily newspapers are so frequent that the Brooklyn Eagle that when it finally does come about the incident is reckoned among printers as a specialty. Marnis J. Geary has been foreman of the New York Herald composing room since the day of the strike. Now, while still young-old with full pay, Mr. Geary was once president of "Big Six" Typographical

these representations Justice Blanchard granted an injunction restraining the officers and members of the union from continuing the practices charged. In April, 1906, a representative of the union association asked in court that the members of the union be punished for contempt because of the acts of violence and oppression had continued. By order of Justice Bischoff, a referee took testimony and reported thereupon his report and recommendation that the sentence of today's cases were inflicted.

Organization was completed at Washington, D. C., last week of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor. The organization which is to be subsidiary to the American Federation of Labor is composed of members of the national and international building trades organizations, which are affiliated with the Federation.

They evidently did get into a pretty bad mess, for Numa Pompilius, the second King of Rome, had to add to the calendar the month of February. January, named after Janus, the god who presided over the beginning of the year, was made the first of twelve months. February, which means "month of expiation," was placed on the end, that being considered the appropriate period for repentance. It finally lasted for 300 years before it was changed to its present position. And it has somehow always been February which was tackled. The change was made by putting in between the month of January and the month of March the month of February. The month of February was added to the calendar in 700 B.C. and the month of February was added to the calendar in 700 B.C.

The Air of Mines. The air of mines, says a writer in Engineering, may be vitiated and rendered dangerous to man in a variety of ways. Processes of oxidation are constantly going on in the soil which result in the formation of carbonic acid, oxygen of the air in wells and mines, and the formation of carbonic acid. Iron pyrites (Fe S2) is decomposed by moisture into iron sulphate and sulphur is oxidized into SO2. The SO2 combines with water to form H2 SO4, and this in its turn oxidizes to H2 SO4. The sulphuric acid thus formed, combining with iron, forms iron sulphate, which in its turn oxidizes to iron sulphate. Iron sulphate, when combined with iron sulphate, forms iron sulphate. Iron sulphate, when combined with iron sulphate, forms iron sulphate.

That is, it would have come along and right if it had been alone. But the oxygen of the atmosphere was in the hands of the priests, who could alter the length of the intercalary month—poor February!—to suit themselves. These priests, they say, were used to spin, out the month when they wanted to hang onto an office for themselves, or friends, or would not let the public see in a hurry for the annual elections.

As may well be believed, the common people had no comprehension of the right way of running their complicated machinery. They did not know whether the priests were doing the thing properly or not; so it was confusion worse confounded as time went on, until in Julius Caesar's time the winter months were in the autumn, the autumn months in the summer, and so on.

He planned in two extra months between November and December, in addition to the intercalary month in February, so that the year contained fifteen months and 447 days. This was 46 B. C., and is known as the Year of Confusion.

It really was the last year of confusion, and the next thing was to make subsequent years the proper length. Fortunately there was a philosopher named Sosigenes, who had the thing worked out. Julius Caesar adopted his plan, and the result is our modern year, even to our occasional leap year.

But poor old February still had to come in for some tinkering. Caesar decreed that the months of the year should be of thirty and thirty-one days alternately except February, which was to have 28 days, but with an extra day every four years. The only foolish thing about this arrangement was that the extra day was not placed at the end of the year, but at the end of the month.

It is our July, formerly known as Quintilis. This was a very proper recognition of Julius Caesar's services, but the month was a little more than a month, and the result was a little more than a month.

When Julius died and Augustus succeeded him, the latter was rather jealous because of that month which perpetuated the first Caesar's name. He decided to have one named after him too, so when his army won some victories in the month following July he decided that one out to be called August.

That was all right as far as it went, but there was one serious drawback. Augustus was not thirty days, while Julius had thirty days, and the result was a little more than a month.

Horrid thought! Augustus was not the man to put up with a smaller month than anybody else, so he calmly tucked another day on to August.

The wonder is that he did not tack on two days, for he merely equalled to what he had done. He made a mistake, but it was a mistake.

The length of each of the last four months had to be changed so that they would alternate in their number of days. This was done by adding a day to the year one had to be lopped off somewhere. Needless to say it came off February.

The year was now of the right length, except for a fraction of a day, but it was not yet right. It was allowed to grow until in 1582 it amounted to ten days. That is, that year was ten days longer than it should be. Some countries, however, stuck to the old dates, Russia still holds to the old dates.

STRANGE STORIES ABOUT LEAP YEAR

Something of Way in Which Months of Calendar Have Been Juggled

The way in which the months which form our year have been juggled up and jugged around pared down here and padded out there, makes a mighty interesting story.

The first European division of the year that we know of, was made by the Romans, who had only ten months and 304 days. This was the invention of Romulus, who must have had a lovely time juggling up things so as to come out even.

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old style and in some places in Great Britain certain terms are regulated by the old style, and crowds of them paraded with the demand: "Give us back our eleven days!" For by that time the difference had increased another day.

Having corrected past errors Gregor decided to keep things straight in future, so he decreed that only those century years which are divisible by 400 should be leap years. For instance, 1600 and 2000 would be leap years, but 1700, 1800 and 1900 would not be.

That makes things come out so exactly that there will be a difference of only one day in 3,900 years. It is proposed, therefore, to make the year 4000, which would be a leap year, a common year, and then we will be right again for another 4,000 years.

Just why leap year received that name is not quite clear. That it dates from the old style is certain, for it was found to have been in vogue in the Middle Ages.

Some authorities say that it is because the days following Feb. 29 leap year are not counted as days, but are added to the year. For instance, if March 1 would have come on Tuesday leap year puts it on Wednesday instead.

Another theory is that in England formerly the 29th and 30th of February were one in the eye of the law. The 29th, as the regular day, was considered that one; and the 30th, though civilly held as a day was not one legally. So that the legal year did really leap that day.

One name for it is bissextile year, a name which goes back to old Roman times for its origin. At that time the days were counted backward from the beginning of the next month. February 15 was the sixth day before the kalends of March—sextus idus Kalendas Martias. The additional day that Caesar put in between the 24th and 25th was called bissextum, if that in his name to be known as the bissextile year.

Every alternate year a whole month was donated to the year, but for some reason, instead of putting it between two months, it was thrust squarely into February, between the 24th and the 25th of that long suffering month. The length of this intercalary month was also varied, but was usually self alternated every alternate year and so the length of the year was made pretty nearly correct.

These things, however, were long ago, instead of still today too long, however, so that still another clumsy device had to be arranged for correcting the proposed route. The route is picked for these cable lines by railroad engineers run lines of the cable, they finally locate railroad routes.

With plans for sounding lines the cable engineer determines the level of the floor and secures samples of the bottom so that he may decide where it is best to lay the cable. The samples of the bottom are sent to the ocean floor between Cales and Guam, but they mean more to geologists than to sailors.

Cable lines look straight enough as seen on the maps, but they are anything but straight when they are laid on the floor. Dr. Klotz, of Canada, said in a recent lecture that the great Pacific cable, which runs from Vancouver and New Zealand was thus, and again deflected from a straight line between the island stations at which it touched the shore.

The samples of ground which cable engineers most desire to bring up from the bottom of the sea are the soft muds that are found only in the deep seas far from the continents and which are composed of the pulverized skeletons of marine animals. Cables last longest when they propose in these soft muds, but they are not found everywhere in the deep sea, but they are not too far away the cable route will be deflected to cross them.

The fact that has been learned about the ocean floors in recent years has been incidental to the laying of the cables. The United States steamer Nerax was sent to pick a route for a cable across the Pacific, and while engaged in this duty she discovered a depth of 5,263 fathoms, or six miles, the depth in the ocean of which we have had no knowledge.

Thousands of miles of cable are laid at depths of three to four miles below the surface, and because at such depths the pressure of the water is about four tons to the square inch the cable sinks very slowly to its resting place. The time it takes to lay a cable is not too far away the cable route will be deflected to cross them.

At these great depths the water is very cold, and the many hundreds of soundings taken, which have appeared to have established the fact that there is very little difference in the temperature of the deepest parts of the oceans. Their waters are uniformly only a few degrees above the freezing point.

It is found also that the bottom of the deep parts of the seas is more or less level, and that the shallower waters nearer the coasts are more uneven, and that it is less expensive to haul and repair a cable that needs to be raised only from comparatively shallow waters.

Rescue Appliances For Mines. The lecture which is published in this week's Engineering is probably the most interesting review yet made of the circumstances regarding the possibility of rescue work in mines in the event of an explosion.

It was delivered before the North Staffordshire Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers, and was a lecture on the same subject was delivered by Mr. T. Schonthal, at the South Wales Institute of Mining Engineers. These lectures were given in public notice the question whether the Legislature should not make compulsory the provision of rescue appliances in all mines.

Dr. Leonard Hill, Professor of Physiology at the London University Medical School, is especially entitled to speak on the subject, not only because of his official position, but because of the close knowledge of his experience. He has established the efficiency of the self-breathing apparatus provided by Messrs. Gorman and Co. and approved by the recent Royal Commission on Mines.

It was a surprise to most people that this committee should have recommended that a plan for such legislation as would require the use of rescue appliances. Parliament has established the provision of rescue appliances in all mines, and where prevention of the danger is not possible, and where prevention of the danger is not possible, and where prevention of the danger is not possible.

Some ladies who have tasted the delights of ballooning declare that, once you have become used to its novelty, you will find it a very restful and refreshing mode of recreation. There is no relief from all loud noises, and although it is quite open air, complete absence of buffeting breezes, and the prospect of high beneficial to woman's nerves.

trict would bear a relatively small proportion to the total number of men employed, although the exact amount of annual expenditure to the value of the coal produced would be very small. Indeed, the cost of providing the appliances as a premium against disaster, the expenditure would be very slight. In Austria the provision of rescue appliances has been made compulsory; in Germany, though no regulations have been made by the government the provision has been made voluntarily by many of the larger colliery owners.

The plea for legislative compulsion is also strengthened by the fact that it is unfair that the large mine-owners, recognizing their responsibility, should be handicapped in competition with others who are less humane. The Fleuss-Siebe-Gorman apparatus is designed to give a constant supply of two litres of oxygen per minute, a maximum quantity needed under all conditions of work, and a notable feature of this apparatus is that it can fit any individual.

By the use of an ingenious flexible pipe a pressure-gauge is always available, while a pump can be used to simplify the arrangement of valves, and make them reliable. Some special appliances have been designed to enable the wearer had traversed something like 2 1/2 miles over uneven ground, including a long climb up a steeply inclined oxygen left in the cylinders to enable him to continue at work for 30 minutes more. The mechanical difficulties of such a piece of apparatus have been completely overcome, and in view of the great danger to which miners are subjected, the advantages of justification for an extension of the law to ensure the application of such apparatus to the mines in the country.—Engineering.

LESS MAJESTY IN ENGLAND. Using Stamp Upside Down Punishable—Royal Proclamation. Many people blissfully imagine that less majesty in England means that a crime peculiar to foreign countries and unknown to free and happy Britain. This, however, is where they make a mistake.

There are all sorts of pains and penalties on the statute book relative to the English form of treason. Many of them have fallen into oblivion or abeyance owing to one cause or another, but they could be still enforced if they were not so obsolete. They are strictly entitled to go.

It is, for instance, technically a punishable offence to stick a penny stamp on a letter upside down. Doing so is to insult the king through his effigy, and a few centuries ago supposing penny stamps to have been in use, the offender could have been hanged for causing his picture to stand on its head.

Also it is a punishable offence to deface the royal coat of arms bearing the Royal image and then deliberately to put it into circulation again.

Any private individual who audaciously contemplates turning the coat over his dwelling would get into serious trouble. He would be contemptuously rebuffed by the police, and if he escaped a heavy fine would have to thank His Majesty's forgiveness for getting into the matter. It is the emblem of the King's royal authority, to be displayed only where he is personally present, and the subject of a very high treason. The Union Jack, as the flag of the nation, is a national emblem, and can be displayed by anybody.

It is popularly supposed that in this country a man can get up and say what he likes, and that he is not liable to any punishment. This is true only within strictly defined limits. A Socialist orator can publicly denounce the theories and evils of monarchical institutions and announce a decided preference for a republic, but he must do so in a certain way.

But if he once began to speak insultingly or slightly of the King personally he would be at once "run in" and placed in the stocks by the nearest policeman.

To strike the King would, according to the strictest of the law, render the offender liable to the gallows, and no matter how trifling the blow was in reality.

Mr. Pope, who is usually reckoned among those who attempted the life of the late Queen Victoria, could not have actually committed the offence, but he would have been hanged for it. He was walking staidly, this was sufficient for him, when he was in the shadow of the late Queen Victoria, and he was hanged for it. He was walking staidly, this was sufficient for him, when he was in the shadow of the late Queen Victoria, and he was hanged for it.

From the time at which the new company formed for current distribution in Paris gets down to work, current will be sold, says Engineer, at 3d. per kilowatt-hour for lighting, and 5d. per kilowatt-hour for other purposes.

Whether the company will be able to operate on the company it is difficult to say, seeing that the greater part of the current will probably be steam-produced, and that the concession is not a very long one. Besides this, the town is a very large one, and the town is a very large one, and the town is a very large one.

Mr. Daniels (Conservative, St. John, N. B.), in supporting the motion, said that the fishery question was not an ordinary question of provincial or national interest. The business in British Columbia last year amounted to \$2,850,000 and in Nova Scotia \$2,350,000. The Maritime Board of Trade has recommended that a board be appointed something like the Scotch Fishery Board.

Mr. Daniels thought that the Administration should be non-partisan and that more effort should be made to acquire scientific knowledge of the breeding, preservation and curing of fish. In the Bay of Fundy the dog fish were very destructive, and there were other enemies of the edible fish which were destroying many fishing fields.

Mr. Kennedy (Liberal, B. C.) spoke of the great importance of the salmon industry. British Columbia contributed more money to the Dominion than any other province combined, yet less money was spent in that province to encourage the fisheries than was spent in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. He submitted that the Fisheries Department was suffering from too much red tape, and favored the appointment of a board of officers, Pacific coast with wide powers and discretion.

Advantages of Committee. Mr. Lefuray (Conservative, P. E. I.) gave figures to prove that the fishery business was on the increase, yet there was general dissatisfaction with the way in which the government was handling the matter. He suggested that a committee might bring pressure to bear on the government. In some provinces the fishery business was no less important than agriculture.

Mr. Turgeon (Liberal, N. B.) also supported the resolution, and when he closed at six o'clock, the house adjourned.

DISCUSSION ON FISH IN THE COMMONS

A Motion to Have Select Committee Appointed is Debated

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—(Special correspondence.)—The House devoted the afternoon to fish. A motion by Mr. Sinclair, a select standing committee of the House, devoted to the subject of fisheries, promoted a discussion, participated in almost entirely by members from the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. Mr. Borden, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, did not speak, although his department came in for some severe criticism on both sides of the House. Mr. R. L. Borden, Minister of the Government for its neglect of the fisheries, and urged that the scope of the present act be enlarged, so as to embrace forest and marine fisheries. The Government for its neglect of the fisheries, and urged that the scope of the present act be enlarged, so as to embrace forest and marine fisheries.

Mr. Sinclair (Lib., N.S.), in presenting the resolution, eulogized the great fishing industry of the Dominion, Canada, had at present a virtual monopoly in the lobster business of the world. The fishermen of this country, said Mr. Sinclair, were brave, strong, and hardy, but their earnings were very small. He submitted that the government could do a great deal to help the fishermen. The government could do a great deal to help the fishermen. The government could do a great deal to help the fishermen.

Mr. Chisholm (Lib., Antigonish) strongly favored the appointment of a committee and as did also Mr. Hughes (Lib.).

Improvement Badly Needed. Mr. R. L. Borden spoke of the need of some improvement in the condition of the fishing industry. Dealing with the question of the appointment of a select committee, he remarked that in Nova Scotia the appointments were not very satisfactory. There were "continually to me," said Mr. Borden, representations, especially from the Scotch fishermen, of the importance of the fishery industry. The fishery industry was largely for political purposes, and that men who are Conservatives are produced by the fishery industry, and that men who are strong Liberals are not dealt with very harshly.

Mr. Fielding—"My information is the reverse. Borden thought that there was need for a commission to enquire into these matters. He pointed out that the method under which men were appointed and removed from office was not very business-like one. They were appointed by very small salaries, and then were travelling around on their own horses up and down the coast. He suggested that a board be appointed to carry out the law without fear of resentment from any political party.

Mr. Borden read in communication from the Board of Trade at Halifax setting forth their views on the subject of the depletion of fisheries, and in this it was also set forth that the Board of Trade had recommended that a board be appointed something like the Scotch Fishery Board.

Mr. Borden criticized the government's policy in regard to fishing franchises in inland waters. These were farmed out to party friends, many of whom were not very business-like. He urged that it be a committee to be created, it should have charge of forest and mines, and, indeed, of our natural resources generally.

Mr. Roche (Lib., Halifax) said that the whole fishery business had been revolutionized by modern conditions. Fast transportation was now essential. In order to facilitate that it had been necessary to build a factory on the coast of Nova Scotia. He regretted that the Government had been suspected of building these wharves for political purposes. Mr. Roche complained that the American factory owners were monopolizing the fish business on the coast of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Daniels (Conservative, St. John, N. B.), in supporting the motion, said that the fishery question was not an ordinary question of provincial or national interest. The business in British Columbia last year amounted to \$2,850,000 and in Nova Scotia \$2,350,000. The Maritime Board of Trade has recommended that a board be appointed something like the Scotch Fishery Board.

Mr. Daniels thought that the Administration should be non-partisan and that more effort should be made to acquire scientific knowledge of the breeding, preservation and curing of fish. In the Bay of Fundy the dog fish were very destructive, and there were other enemies of the edible fish which were destroying many fishing fields.

Mr. Kennedy (Liberal, B. C.) spoke of the great importance of the salmon industry. British Columbia contributed more money to the Dominion than any other province combined, yet less money was spent in that province to encourage the fisheries than was spent in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. He submitted that the Fisheries Department was suffering from too much red tape, and favored the appointment of a board of officers, Pacific coast with wide powers and discretion.

Advantages of Committee. Mr. Lefuray (Conservative, P. E. I.) gave figures to prove that the fishery business was on the increase, yet there was general dissatisfaction with the way in which the government was handling the matter. He suggested that a committee might bring pressure to bear on the government. In some provinces the fishery business was no less important than agriculture.

Mr. Turgeon (Liberal, N. B.) also supported the resolution, and when he closed at six o'clock, the house adjourned.



ANNOUNCEMENT. The evil and reflect on the result of his efforts to want of heart? The some extra piece of rudd it is only "slackness," which may be cured by excuse for want of what is really missing. I thoroughly well bred we in good manner, and we the result of his efforts to want of heart? The some extra piece of rudd it is only "slackness," which may be cured by excuse for want of what is really missing.

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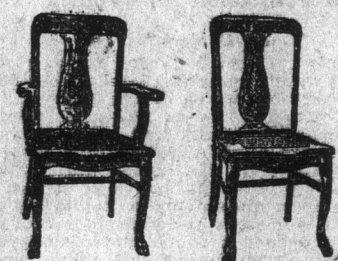
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The Two Remaining Days of Our February Furniture Sale Should Prove Interesting

Time is flying quickly—The 1st of March will be here in another three days which terminates one of the most important sales of the year, and if you have not bought yet you should not delay another hour. Selection is quite an easy matter yet, values are just as good as at first, with the exception that we may be sold out of a few lines—but good bargains still remain. For Friday we have selected three specially interesting items from this department, which should make that day a busy one, and it will pay you to take advantage of the many savings before the month slips by.

Dining Room Suites of Chairs Marked Low



Tomorrow we are placing on sale a specially fine line of Dining Room Chairs. These are in suites consisting of six side chairs and one arm, are made of solid quarter-cut oak, splendidly polished, and have morticed framed seats and are covered in genuine horse-hair leather. The regular value of these suites were \$30. Extra special Friday.. **\$18.50**

Friday's Bargains in Hall Racks

Tomorrow will be a busy day in the Furniture Department, as we are placing on sale some very attractive Hall Racks at remarkable underpricings. Note the prices below:—

- HALL RACKS, made of solid golden oak, highly finished, has bevel plate mirror at back: Regular value was \$15.00. Extra special for Friday... **\$10.75**
- HALL RACK, made of golden elm, well finished, is a very attractive piece of furniture. Regular value was \$13.00. Friday... **\$8.75**
- HALL RACK, made of golden elm, very attractive design, splendidly finished. Regular value was \$9.50. Extra special for Friday... **\$6.75**

Special Inducements on Dining Tables

Any person wishing to make a substantial saving on Dining Room Tables should attend this sale tomorrow. Never before have we offered such a splendid piece of furniture at such a reduction. These are made of golden oak, beautifully finished, solid quarter-cut throughout, size of top is 10 feet long by 4 feet wide. Regular value was \$27.50. Extra special tomorrow... **\$16.75**



Friday Bargains in Bed Furnishings

Tomorrow we are offering some exceptionally good bargains in Bed Furnishings. Articles like these are always needed; you can never have too many, and at prices like these which they are marked at for Friday it would be fallacy to let go by without purchasing.

- COMFORTERS, fancy covered, in cambric and fancy printed designs, reversible, filled with pure white cotton. Regular value \$1.75 and \$2.25. Tomorrow... **\$1.50**
- SHEETS, full size, ready for use, extra good quality. Special Friday, per pair, \$2.50, \$2.25 and... **\$2.00**
- PILLOW SLIPS, ready for use, very fine quality. Special Friday, per dozen, \$4.20, \$3.00 and... **\$2.40**
- WHITE HONEY-COMB QUILTS, single bed size. Special tomorrow... **85c**
- WHITE HONEY-COMB QUILTS, full bed size. Special tomorrow \$1.65 and... **\$1.35**

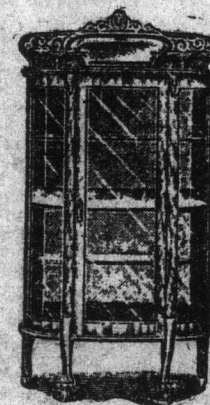
Other Splendid Furniture Bargains

Sideboards at Reduced Prices



- \$40 Sideboard for \$32**
SIDEBOARDS, Quartered Oak, 52 inches long, with shaped drawer fronts, shaped pillars to back, British beveled mirror in back 36 in. x 20 in. Regular value \$40, for... **\$32.00**
- \$20 Sideboard for \$16**
SIDEBOARDS, Ash, 48 inches long, shaped top, British beveled plate in back 26 in. x 16 in. Regular value \$20, for... **\$16.00**
- \$18 Sideboard for \$14.25**
SIDEBOARDS, Elm, 4 feet long, with British beveled mirror in back 24 in. x 14 in. Regular value \$18, for... **\$14.25**

China Cabinets Underpriced



- \$18.50 China Cabinet for \$14.75**
CHINA CABINET, golden oak, with squares glazed ends and panelled back. Small beveled plate mirror at top. Size of cabinet 5 feet 6 in. high by 2 feet 2 in. wide. Regular value \$18.50, for... **\$14.75**
- \$28 China Cabinet for \$22**
CHINA CABINET, in solid golden oak, with rounded glass ends, mirror back and swivel beveled mirror at top. Size of cabinet 6 ft. high by 3 ft. 6 in. wide. Regular value \$28.00, for... **\$22.00**
- \$35 China Cabinet for \$28**
CHINA CABINETS, Quartered Oak, containing mirror plate back and 4 grooved shelves. Rounded glass ends and beveled mirror at top. Size of cabinet 6 ft. high by 3 ft. wide. Regular value \$35.00, for... **\$28.00**

Special Offerings in Drawing Room Suites

- \$55 Drawing Room Suite for \$44**
THREE-PIECE DRAWING ROOM SUITES, Birch-Mahogany frames, upholstered in silk-faced French tapestry. Suite comprises 1 Settee, 1 Arm Chair and 1 Reception Chair. Regular value \$55.00, for... **\$44.00**
- \$150 Drawing Room Suite for \$120**
THREE-PIECE DRAWING ROOM SUITES, in the "ROCOCO" and "Louis XV." designs. Finest workmanship throughout. Solid mahogany frames, upholstered in brocade of the period. Reg. value \$150.00, for... **\$120.00**
- \$135 Drawing Room Suite \$108**
THREE-PIECE DRAWING ROOM SUITE, in a fine design after style of "Heppelwhite," comprising 1 Settee, 1 Arm Chair and 1 Reception Chair, upholstered in a floral silk brocade, solid mahogany frames. Reg. value \$135.00, for... **\$108.00**

Tables For Drawing Room, Bedroom and Library at Extra Special Prices

- \$32 Drawing Room Table \$25.75**
HANDSOME DRAWING-ROOM TABLE of Colonial design, 30 inch circular top, on shaped and moulded centre pillar. Made of solid quarter-cut golden oak throughout. Regular value \$32.00, for... **\$25.75**
- \$28 Mahogany Table \$22.75**
MAHOGANY TABLE, of 18th century design, 36-inch round top, supported by heavy turned pillar and four scroll feet. Reg. value \$28.00, for... **\$22.75**
- \$28 Circular Table \$22.25**
LARGE CIRCULAR TOP TABLE of old colony type, with heavy centre pillar and four shaped feet. Made in solid quarter cut oak. Reg. value \$28.00, for... **\$22.25**
- \$25 Library Table \$20**
LIBRARY TABLE, of modern design, with 32 inch round top, supported by 4 heavy circular pillars and base board. Regular value \$25.00, for... **\$20.00**
- \$22.50 Drawing Room Table \$18**
DRAWING-ROOM TABLE, in mahogany, with 23 inch shaped top, carved legs and frame, and shaped under shelf. Regular value \$22.50, for... **\$18.00**
- \$18 Centre Table \$14.25**
LIBRARY CENTRE TABLE, of modern design, with 28 inch round top supported on four carved and shaped legs with base board, made of solid quartered cut oak. Regular value \$18, for... **\$14.25**

Friday Bargains in Towels

- HUCKABACK BEDROOM TOWELS, hem-stitched, extra good quality. Special tomorrow per dozen... **\$2.40**
- TURKISH TOWELS, in white, large size. Special tomorrow, per dozen... **\$4.50**

No Better Place to Shop By Mail Than Here

And by sending us an order we can demonstrate to you the satisfactory results that can be obtained by doing your shopping in this way at Victoria's Big Store. No matter how large or small your order may be, it is our aim to see that you receive prompt and fair treatment, while our prices are the lowest consistent with good quality, and if you are not already on our list, send in your name and address and we will, on request, mail to you immediately our

New Spring and Summer Catalogue

which will be found a most interesting book, aside from the fact of it showing the season's latest tendencies in the fashion world. It also contains many valuable hints, and has a splendid list of staple articles, furniture, housefurnishings and every day kitchen needs. By looking through this you will be surprised at the money you can save, while the service is for you.

When Purchasing a Range Get The Best!

The "Nugget" Steel Range Answers All Requirements

You cannot, while purchasing a Steel Range, get a better one than the Nugget. It is made of the very best materials which can be procured, while the workmanship is unexcelled. Aside from the fact of being an all round good range, you will find it a very attractive looking one, and is a handsome addition to any kitchen. A good range is the one thing in the house that must meet all requirements meted out for it to do, and when we say that the Nugget is this class of Range, we stand back of our statement in every respect. If you care to keep the mistress of the house in good temper, if you wish well cooked, nourishing food, then we cannot recommend a better range than the Nugget. Prices on application. See showing in the Annex.



Beautiful Silk Waists on Sale Tomorrow Regular \$5.00 to \$7.50 for... \$3.75

A most charming assortment of lovely Silk Waists go on sale tomorrow at great reductions; in many instances prices are cut in half. These are made of fine quality Taffeta, Japanese Silk and Silk Mull, in the new jumper and yoke style, trimmed with tucks and fine lace. Bargains like this is of very rare occurrence, which makes it imperative that you should purchase here tomorrow. Values from \$5.00 up to \$7.50 for... **\$3.75**



Ladies' Fine Walking Skirts Special Prices Friday

Tomorrow we are placing on sale a specially fine assortment of Ladies' Walking Skirts. These are made of the very best materials, and are guaranteed, thoroughly shrunk, sponged and stitched with silk. They are eight-gored, with returned pleat at each seam, also made with double-box pleat down front and back, and are exceptionally well finished. They come in colors of black, navy, green, brown and light tweed, and are marked specially for Friday at... **\$3.75**

Spring News of the Men's Clothing Department

Our Men's Clothing Department offers some specially good values in Men's Ready-to-wear Apparel, and specially interesting is our showing of Blue and Black Worsted and Serge Suits. When a man buys garments at this store, he is buying clothes that cannot be surpassed for style, fit and wearing qualities by the best made-to-measure garments by the tailor, and saves probably a third of what he spends to have his clothes made to measure, thus he pays a very high compliment to his wisdom in buying so as to save as much money as possible without sacrificing any of the essentials which go to make a thoroughly well dressed man. The fabrics for Spring are particularly attractive. The many nifty effects and new shades which are to be had here have thus far met with the approval of all fashionable dressers, and our stock consists of a complete line of the finest blacks and blues, worsted or serge suits, plain English Cheviot and plain twill worsteds, at prices ranging from \$25.00 to... **\$12.50**

A Raincoat a Quick Necessity

A Raincoat is one of the necessary and most urgent articles in a man's wardrobe these days. No doubt the fine weather that we have been having has caused many men to neglect purchasing. We therefore wish to emphasize the fact that our showing of Men's Raincoats is complete in every detail; then, too, they are of materials of such weight that they would do for a light overcoat. Nothing within the limits of good taste is omitted in the make-up of these splendid garments. Styles are strictly up to the minute in every way, while the fabrics are of the best procurable, and you will do well to come in and look over the vast assortment which we have in stock, made up in Priestly cravennettes, ranging in price from \$25.00 to... **\$18.00**

Special Showing of Boys' Norfolk Suits

Our showing of Boys' Norfolk Suits in the Men's Department is a very comprehensive one. Made up of the best quality tweeds in the most distinctive styles, and would make any little fellow feel proud when wearing one of these nice suits. Prices range from... **\$3.50**

Boys' Knee Pants Specially Priced

A splendid assortment of Boys' Knee Pants are to be had here at a very enticing price. They are made of good quality tweeds and serges, while the workmanship of them is perfect in every way, and are specially priced for Friday's selling at 75c and... **50c**

DAVID SPENCER, LTD

VOL. L., NO. 127

CONSPIRATOR TO BE EX

Death Sentences Terrorists at St. Petersburg Conf

ITALIAN'S FALSE

Premier Stolypin's Cape From At Calvins

St. Petersburg, Feb. 28.—Hazenkamp, chief of the overruling the plea of defense, has confirmed sentences passed by a court seven terrorists, including Italian, Calvino, a victim of complicity in the lives of Grand Duke Nicholas and M. minister of justice.

A new trial for the had been asked on the verdict of the military valid since the state of insecurity ceased to exist on Jan. 15. The establishing various of tary law, promulgated in August, 1907.

In addition, delay in of the sentence as set by the Italian ambassador the ambassador dropped in behalf of the man, confirmation of the plea that the Italian is not represented himself to was arrested the police man a passport appearing Signor Calvino, the correspondent of two papers. The real Calvino, and the document had in his possession to be forgotten.

General Hazenkamp the sentence passed up chewskaia, a seventeen girl, from fifteen years to ten years. It was learned today Stolypin had a narrow delivered the ministeria the Anna of the restaurant which had been present at this session his pocket. He lay a premier in the restaurant for himself, the building early and did the man.

ATELL BEAT

Buffalo Newsboy L Fast Rounds With weight Chan

San Francisco, Feb. 28.—The American featherer tonight knocked out a Buffalo newsboy, in a of a scheduled 20-round (ironman) floor Kelly round with wicked left and the police stopped man fought at a fast start until the newsboy being willing to mix it, the crowd by showing during the fight, the eral exciting mixups crowd to their feet.

General Otter

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—B Otter has under cons fer from the imperial the command of the 29 gade at Aldershot, p thought by his friends care to leave Canada, so important an appo offer involved. Should offer there is a possib ceeding Colonel Vidal the Canadian forces.

To Build Big

Vancouver, Feb. 28.—Island Lumber compar corporation, will show struction work on a p sawmill to be erected inlet. A party of the last night on the Amu lions to lay out the site be in operation next 2 shareholders of the co inspected their 100 n limits on Moresby Islan islands of the Queen of They had principally f North Dakota.

Dominion Coal Co.

Montreal, Feb. 28.—statement of the Dom offer shows that the y year was \$2,094,52 with \$1,137,370 for 190 bonds, dividends on common stocks and amounting to \$1,092,17 with \$605,555 for 1906, ance of \$1,005,368, as \$621,815 for 1906. The to \$2,335,908, as compar 240 for 1906. Cash in fices amounts to \$864,7 with \$281,839 at the e

Writing of E

Some men on the re to themselves before next hotel, so they w tant when they receiv their mail, said a h that isn't always the catch on to them, bec handwriting on the reg mail; and I noticed it when I finally got to "He wasn't the kind cured anything about portant" I found out, why he did it. The very simple. He had a cry, and when he was and would think of e to do in Columbus he on a slip of paper and self. He didn't put the about putting it there patch.