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INTERESTS OF

Union Now in Session at Nanaimo

MUCH BUSINESS IN HAND

by President in His Annual Report

chamber had been nicely decorated

honorary secretary-treasurer. ave held several meetings lately, ommunications and other business to y before the convention. Judging by he pile of work the painstaking sec-

Burnaby.

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

vidual 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 select North Vancouver as the next place of convention. President Keary, of New Westminster, delivered the annual report as Gentlemen.

meeting. In closing he suggested that the union select North Vancouver 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 majority of municipalities in the province. I sincerely trust our deliberations will be characterized by harmony and good feeling. Mayor Planta has in well chosen words welcomed you to what has for almost half a century been known as the "Coal City" of British Columbia. On behalf of the union I beg to include in this report our grateful appreciation of and thanks for the mayor's kindly words of greeting. At our last convention the executive of Institute of the submit the season of the mayor's kindly words of greeting. At our last convention the executive of Institute of the union I beg to include in this report our grateful appreciation of and thanks for the mayor's kindly words of greeting. At our last convention the executive of Institute of the union I beg to include in this report our grateful appreciation of and thanks for the mayor's kindly words of greeting. At our last convention the executive of Institute of the present conditions. They are inciting the natives to acts of violence. They believe the Japanese will aid them if they should engage in war if they believe the Japanese will aid them if they should engage in war if they believe the Japanese will aid them if they should engage in war if they believe the Japanese will aid them if they should engage in war if they believe the Japanese will aid them if they should engage in war if they believe the Japanese will aid them if they should engage in war if they believe the Japanese will aid them if they should engage in war if they believe the Japanese will aid them if they should engage in war if they believe the Japanese will aid them if they should engage in war if they believ mayor's kindly words of greeting. At

ddress. We will same our new ae, which will lines we carry, lerful help as a when any of ing your needs in selecting r themselves. le Spring

88 large shipment in smart head the World's rers. In this ally draw your etson's Soft and latest Blocks. own to warrant ely, while for nd appearance ...\$4.00

Window and

the finance committee of the city of Vancouver, a meeting was held in the mayor's office on December 24, 1906. Vancouver, New Westminster, Ladner, 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 no 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; it is hereby resolved that the provincial government be petitioned and requested to place a sufficient sum in the estimates for the establishment of such a home." Annual Convention of B. C.

Municipal Questions Reviewed

orning, with Mayor Keary, of New estminster, in the chair. The coun-

retary 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: Presi-

dent, W. H. Keary, mayor of New Westminster; vice-president, G. Bell, mayor of Enderby; honorary secretary-treasurer, Mr. Bose, reeve of Surrey; executive committee, A. E. Planta, mayor of Nanaimo; W. G. Gillett, ex-mayor of Nelson; J. T. Robinson, mayor of Kamloops; P. Byrne, of Burnaby.

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,

Rubber Profits

Montreal, Feb. 26.—The net profits
of the Canadian Rubber company last

Ottawa, Feb. 26.-Mr. McInnes,

Standard Oil Loses Appeal

to Boston

Notice of Resolution to Add Three Members to the Railway Board

QUESTION RE JAPANESE

Grants to South African Veterans.

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—On the opening of the house today Mr. Graham gave notice that on Thursday he would

lands, could be converted into good missione

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 company for violating the Texas antitrust laws. The case will be appealed at once to the United States supreme court.

In um 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 denorted.

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, Assinibola, Saskatchewan or the 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 openly defying the British. They have beycotted the British goods and have refused to handle cargoes shipped by British

Sir Frederick Borden argued that 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.

DEFYING THE LAW

Doukhobors Want to Be Free to Com-mit Assault When It So Pleases Them

Buchanan, Sask., Feb. 26.—The Doukhobors are still experiencing some lively times. Ever since the ranks of the faithful were badly broken up last spring by hundreds leaving the communities, there has been bad blood existing between the communists and independents, which has resulted in several assault cases. Last week Lieut. Hoyene, of the Mounted Police went out 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. In the meantime friends of the obstreperous Doukhobors induced them to come to town and make their and

Toronto, Feb 26.—The shareholders of the Electric Development company today ratified the agreement with William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern railway, for taking over the stock of the company. Mr. Mackenzie pays \$3,000,000 for it.

For Mediterranean Trip Winnipeg, Feb. 26.—Wm. Whyte econd vice-president of the Canadian Pacific rallway, accompanied by Mrs. Whyte, Sir Daniel and Lady McMil

FOR UNDESIRABLES

REACH SETTLEMENT

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. In this manner undesirables who buy tickets for any please is a seattle.

Provisional Agreement Arrived at by Representatives of Both Sides

London, Feb. 24.—A provisional agreement looking to the ending of the shipbulders' 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 difficulty were provisionally accepted, both sides promising to recommend the acceptance of the finding of their respective holds:

| Condon Feb. 24.—A provisional agreement looking to the ending of the shipbulders' 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, conly proceeded as far as Bellingham and the following day took train and re-entered this country. If a Canadian immigration official had been stationed at Blaine the incident would make the following day took train and re-entered this country. If a Canadian immigration official had been stationed at Blaine the incident would not have occurred.

bega blendte in that speed or greek in that speed or greek in the provision of the second of of the sec GRANDY ACTIVITY

The siriles of shipbuilders on the sinke of shipbuilders on the sinker of shipbuilders on the sin

HOLD NO PARADE

Decision Reached at a Somewhat Lively Meeting Held Last Night

PROCEEDINGS DISORDERLY

and Threats of Fistic Encounters

Vancouver, Feb. 26.—The Astatic Exclusion League, of Vancouver, talked for three hours tonight on the advisability of holding another parade.

riot.

It was the hottest anti-Japanese gathering since last September. The lile was passed so frequently that the word lost its distinctive significance, Fist fights were threatened every few minutes, and the lights were finally turned out to avoid prolonging the agony.

Vice-President Gordon Grant charged that a plot had been hatched to pull off riots in all the cities on

the coast.

Sam Gothard, the Vancouver delegate to the recent Seattle convention, declared that the man who furnished this information was a liar.

Finally by a narrow majority the quieter heads prevailed, and the proposal to hold 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.

WATCHED BULLFIGHT

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 spectacle from start to finish was not soon to be forgotten, especially by those who had never watched such a scene before.

continue to run as smoothly as in the recent past.

Pienty 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 about a carload of blister copper is dispatched over either of the rallways to the refinery in New Jersey.

The corporation of Bath has been requested to remove the trophy of captured Boer rifles from the Guild half.

It is probable that this will be done.

Building at 33 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 declares against a general pension scheme because of its cost. It recommends that the pension scheme be confined to coal miners, who already have their relief societies. It also recommends the formation of a provincial relief society with all relief societies in the province as branches, under the same VOLUME OF IMMIGRATION

of emergency or disaster funds, and the establishment of a pension board to administer the various funds.

VOLUME OF IMMIGRATION

Warm Debate Expected on Objection to Mr. Leech's

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.

Montreal, Feb. 26.—A big break occurred this morning in a sixteen-inch city water main on Rachel street, at the corner of Garnier street, opposite Lafontaine Park, resulting in the serious flooding of properties in the vicinity and reducing the level of the high reservoir to a considerable extent.

Brainard, Minn., Feb. 26.—Dispatches to the Minneapolis and International railroad offices bring news that three persons, a servant girl, the infant-child of Mr. and Mrs. M. Owens and

a brother of Mrs. Owens perished last night in a fire in a stone building at Briers, a town near here. Mr. and Mrs. Owens were badly burned BRITAIN'S INTEREST IN THE CONGO STATE

VAIN PLEA FOR CHEAP ALCOHOL

Minister Templeman Unwilling to Accept Mr. Bole's Proposal

jection 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

House of Commons Adopts
Resolution in Favor of a

Fransfer

duct an inquiry and 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 164 deported.

Three were refused from the

MEETING OF VETERANS

Great Britain to take the impossible for Great Britain to take the infilative 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 existing 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 down, is likely to form the subject of a hot discussion at an early meeting of the city council. The letter containing the offer was addressed to Mayor Ashdown shortly after his return from his trip to England, and bears the date of November 20, 1907. The offer was no less than a proposal to fleat \$5,000,000 at 5 1-2 per cent.

About one hundred and twenty-five mation Regarding Organizing in This City

About one hundred and twenty-five south African veterans, now living in Victoria and district, met in the Y. M. C. A. resulting the offer year of considering and the searcifice of those left behind.

A J. Brace, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., who was a trooper in the Canadian service or the

Murderous Foreigners

Quebec, Feb. 26.—The provincial authorities have decided to take energetic measures to check the frequency of murders among foreigners in Montreal.

Search for Stilettos

Montreal, Feb. 26.—Acting on in-structions from the attorney-general, Provincial Chief Detective McCaskili today commenced a round-up of all Italians suspected of carrying conceal-ed weapons.

HOUSE PROCEEDS

Many Votes Passed in Committee on Supply-Few Exceptions Taken

LIBERALS BLOCK BUSINESS

Attorney-General Announced Much Constitutional Litigation

Mr. Naden's attempt to enlighten the house upon the iniquity of this matter came up in connection with the vote for Greenwood. A. E. Mc-Phillips promptly took a point of or-der that the member was not speak-ing to the question and was confirm-ed in his exception by the chairman, Price Ellison

that \$1 at compound interest would at 4 per cent reach at the end of 32 years the sum of \$68.85; \$76.03 at 4½ per cent., and \$84.51 at 5 per cent. The property of the sum of \$68.85; \$76.03 at 4½ per cent. The satisfaction that the matter could be probed at the present juncture. Price Ellison stuck to his ruling and then the process of killing time began.

Finally the member for Greenwood appealed to the speaker. After more argument the latter confirmed the ruling of the chairman,

uling of the chairman.

One hour and twenty minutes were ting information was elicited from J. H. Hawthornthwaite that on the 140 votes passed, the member for Delta had spoken 218 times. Mr. Oliver retorted that he was not half tired yet. Prior to the passing of the budget, Stuart Henderson in the afternoon delivered the strength of the passing of of the pas livered a lengthy address. He advo-cated a different investment of the funds to the credit of the sinking fund and made a number of other sugges-tions. His speech bristled with fig-ures. Parker Williams was heard also vith regard to the particular needs of

The increase to ministers and pre-The increase to ministers and pre-mier were passed with scarcely a question. Not a word with regard to the increased sessional indemnities for members was uttered and the ob-jections taken to other votes were of

ewcastle district

The real battleground was reached when the votes to roads, streets, bridges and wharves were reached. And it was when half through this And it was when half th that the house adjourned.

Incidentally some interesting information was elicited. Hon. W. J. Bowser informed the house that an appeal the privy council would be taken in the divorce and fishery questions, the E. & N. water rights case, the question as to whether copper was a precious or base metal and in various oth-

By agreement with the Dominion the question of the province's rights to the reversionary interest in Indian reserves will also be decided by the judicial committee of that body.

The speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock

Prayers by Rev. Robert Connell. Mr. Henderson on Budget.

On the resumption of the budget de-bate, Stuart Henderson (Yale) complained very strongly of what he garded as gross favoritism shown by the government in the expenditure of public money in ridings represented by their supporters as compared with ridings which are represented by members of the opposition. For instance, Yale and Ashcroft were allotted in the estimates only \$16,711, all though the treasury received from this source no less than \$79,526, or about five times as much as was to be expended in the district, while Okanagan, which contributed \$61,784 to the exchequer, was to receive \$65,000. In other words, Yale got less than one-eleventh of what it paid in, while Okanagan obtained some \$200 more than, it contributed \$24,700, while Kamloops and received \$34,700, w plained very strongly of what he regarded as gross favoritism shown by the government in the expenditure of grocer of Ladysmith, whose wagon be-

The finance minister laid claim of public funds for privation of the liabilities of the province, but is all unancies. This was graft, the utilities of the province, but is all unancies. This was graft, the utilities of the province, but is all unancies. The was room for one or two is great deal of cradit for the reduction of the liabilities of the province, but is the large sums to do so owing to the large sums to the

vince on account of this railway, but which could not now be recovered. By reason of the act in question, this enterprise would yet cost the province \$750,000. As matters stood when this railway came into the market the C. P. R. company must be the only bidder, and on the shoulders of the government must be placed the responsibility for the lack of development of the lower portion of that section of the Chanagan country.

Having discussed the affairs of the B. C. Southern and Columbia & Western railways in connection with their land grants, he held that if advantage was taken of the law over \$700,000 could be recovered in the way of taxation from the C. P. R. company.

This was only a fair and reasonable estimate in the circumstances. That company was absolutely liable for this amount under the statute, and it was only owling to the laxity and supinevince on account of this railway, but

amount under the statute, and it was only owing to the laxity and supine-ness of the government that had prevented the revenue being increaby that amount.

Would Keep Money Here.

Would Keep Money Here.

The inscribed stock of the province now almost reached the figure of ten million dollars, which was to be extinguished through the payment of the percent of yesterday afternoon and all evening with the consideration of the estimates in committee on supply.

In all some 150 votes were passed and when the house adjourned at 12:30 a.m. this morning much more progress would have been recorded had it not been for the action of the Liberal opposition.

It all arose over the attempt of the member for Greenwood to tell his troubles arising out of a bridge constructed across the Kettle river. He maintained that the bridge should have been built in the district of Greenwood, whereas it fell within the confines of Similkameen.

Mr. Naden's attempt to enlighten the house upon the iniquity of this business, and if the funds in question to each of the province million dollars, which was to be extinguished through the payment of 4 per cent. annually—3 per cent. for interest and 1 per cent. for insulating the payment of 4 per cent. annually—3 per cent. for insulating the payment of 4 per cent. annually—3 per cent. for insulating the payment of 4 per cent. annually—3 per cent. for insulating the payment of 4 per cent. annually—3 per cent. for insulating the payment of 4 per cent. annually—3 per cent. for insulating the payment of 4 per cent. annually—3 per cent. for insulating the payment of 4 per cent. annually—3 per cent. for insulating the payment of the iterest and 1 per cent. annually—3 per cent. for insulating the payment of 4 per cent. annually—3 per cent. for insulating the payment of 4 per cent. annually—3 per cent. for insulating the payment of the iterest and 1 per cent. annually—3 per cent. for insulating the payment of the fiscal year of 1807 (372,034 had been paid on this account, and at the end of the six and the end of the fiscal year of 1807 (372,034 had been paid on this account, and at the end of the six and the end of the six and the end of the fiscal year of 1807 (3972,034 had been p this change in the manner of doing this business, and if the funds in question could be invested here at 5 per cent. the eventual saving to the would amount to six millions. In adwould amount to six minions. In addition, brokerage and commissions would be unnecessary. He pointed ou that \$1 at compound interest would be applied to a six and an area of a six and a

that he knew the problems with which his constituents had to contend better an did the government agent at

Previous to 1903 the vote for Newcastle generally amounted to between \$15,000 and \$20,000. In 1903 there was an election coming on and the vote was \$9,000. Immediately following the election the money for road work was called in and the expenditure for the year was but a small proportion of the vote. This in itself was a breach of confidence. In some of the other constituencies, Dewdney notably, over twice the amount authorized was ex-

spending the public monies for private purposes. Of late years, Newcastle has been getting about \$5,000 per aninsufficient. The weather in the district was wet. There was no snow and the roads were badly cut up during the rainy season and they had continued to go from bad to worse. Last year there had been appointed a road superintendent and of the total \$5,000 allowed some \$1,200 was devoted to his salary. He was a man who knew nothing about road making or "bossing" men. The road gang was placed in much the same position as a certain militia regiment in Toronto where there were 21 officers and 7 men.

men.
The foreman knew more about politics than roads. He contrasted this with the case in Richmond. There the

house under its very peculiar triangular leadership was more intent upon putting up the sort of cake-walk which was required by the Ottawa government for the coming elections than of doing its duty in the house. (Laughter.)

Budget Adopted. At the conclusion of Parker William's remarks, the budget was formally adopted.

Committee of Supply. house went into committee on with Price Ellison (Okanagan)

supply with Price Ellison (Okanagan) in the chai,r.

The first item questioned was the allowance for the premier's office. It was explained that the vote provided for a yearly increase of \$1000 to the premier and \$20 a month to the pre-

premier and \$20 a month to the premier's secretary.

Stuart Henderson (Yale) drew the attention of the premier to the question of mining licenses. He thought it would be well for the government to consider some method by which mining licenses good for life or for a term of years be given.

Hon. Richard McBride: The proposition is a novel one and one which had never been considered. I question whether it would be an improvement to the mining laws of the province,

to the mining laws of the province, which have been commended by many of the highest authorities of the United States as the best in America. In connection with the vote for the lands department, Hon. R. G. Tatlow stated that the separation of the two departments had involved the appointment of three additional cierks for the lands department.

The increase in the splany of the

The increase in the salary of the deputy attorney general was the sub-ject of a question on the part of J. H. Hawthornthwaite. The increase, \$50 a month, was a very substantial one.
John Oliver also asked if it was the
intention of the attorney general to
devote his full time to the department
in view of the increased salary which

Much Litigation

Hon. Mr. Bowser replied that when he assumed office he had no intention of entirely relinquishing his ordinary practice, and he did not think that any member of the house would so expect him to do. He believed that the deputy afterney general's ser-

of cettledy relinquishing this ordinary looks and the factor with the decided that expect him to do. He believed that the deputy attorney general's series of the deputy attorney general series of the deputy general s

preliminary preparation of the Land Grant Taxation

Mr. Oliver asked if the attorneygeneral was going to take the question of the taxation of the Columbia
& Western land grant to the privy
council or the question of the taxation of the property of the Wellington Colliery Company.

Hon. Mr. Bowser stated that the
matter had been under consideration,
and he had been advising the finance
minister upon the matter.

Hon. Dr. Young replied that so soon
as a much larger steamer was provideed—which was in contemplation—it
was the intention to go out into
rougher waters.

On vote 90, \$15,000, in aid of the
Royal Jubilee hospital of this city, in
answer to Dr. G. A. B. Hall (Nelson)
and Parker Williams (Newcastle),
Hon. Dr. Young said: The Royal Jub-

Mr. Oliver: Am I to understand hat no conclusion has been arrived

Hon. Mr. Bowser: The hon. gentleman entirely misunderstands me. In ohe case a tentative decision has been reached, and a general or final decision in the other, is still under the consideration of the department. We have not as yet advised the placing of any of these corporations on the assessment roll. The case of the B. C. Southern was now under consideration

The question whether the land wa The question whether the land was subject to taxation could not be settled until it was placed bfore the full court of appeal. The argument would take place in Vancouver next month. Vote No. 15, providing salaries for the timber inspector, was allowed to stand over, at the suggestion of Mr. Oliver to enable the chief court. Oliver, to enable the chief commis-sioner to obtain some additional in-formation with regard to an alleged discrepancy in the report of the in-

Mr. Oliver pleaded for a larger increase for the young lady in the office of the provincial librarian. He was informed that this was provided for under the Civil Service act which would be anacted this session. be enacted this sessi

Quesnel Forks.

Under the head of civil government salaries, administrative staff, Cariboo agencies. Barkerville district, in answer to Mr. Yorston, Cariboo, who called attenion to the requirements Quesnel Forks.

Hon. Mr. McBride: For some year Hon. Mr. McBride: For some years there has been a regular agency at this place, but as of late years the business transacted has fallen off very considerably, on reviewing the whole situation the government has concluded to establish a regular agency at 150-Mile House, but it is also our intention to have an office at Ouesnel

tion.

Hon. Mr. McBride: I will be very pleased to take the matter up with my hon. friend at the very earliest convenient moment.

ents not only to other parts, but the side of the province.

In my opinion it is high time for the government to take up the whole question of providing hospital accommodation in other sections of the province.

boat had been doing very excellent work in the straits it had not yet reached the East coast. Hon, Dr. Young replied that so soon as a much larger steamer was provid-

Hon. Dr. Young said: The Royal Jub-ilee hospital is getting the same amount which is granted to the hospitals in the other two cities, Vancouver and New Westminster. Beyond all doubt this hospital is doing magnificent work here, but at the time we must remember that while the hospitals in the coast cities are the hospitals in the coast cities are situated in the richest parts of the province, the majority of the hospitals province, the majority of the hospitals in this country are for the most part treating indigent cases and get no pay for these services. (Hear, hear.) And while in Victoria, in Vancouver and in the larger institutions a class of in the larger institutions, a class of this is not the case in the other parts of this province, and I think that the government has, as it certainly should do, dealt very generously indeed with

the institutions which I have named. (Hear, hear.)
In answer to Mr. Oliver.
Hon. Dr. Young: The sum of \$25,-000 is asked for the hospital at Vernon, but \$5,000 of this amount is to \$20 to the hospital at Kelowns, which go to the hospital at Kelowna, which is now being built and which will cost between \$12,000 and \$15,000. Mr. Henderson: If a portion of the

Mr. Henderson: If a portion of the vote goes to Kelowna why does this appear to the credit of Vernon?

Hon. Dr. Young: Simply because it is practically a branch of the Vernon hospital. The latter will deal with surgical cases, etc., while the former will be a cottage hospital, which will be largely used for the accommodation of convalescents.

Dr. Hall: There are places in the interior with twice Vernon's populainterior with twice Vernon's popula-

tion, and yet they get no assistance.

Hen. Dr. Young: I can tell the hon.
gentleman that if the citizens of Nel-

Hon. Dr. Young remarked that while British Columbia was beyond all question a remarkably healthy province, nevertheless every hospital in the country was at the present time overcrowded. But hon members could rest assured that all places which in this relation displayed the same public spirit which had been Hon. Dr. Young: My knowledge of hiospital conditions in British Columbia is of an entirely different character, for I know medical men in the interior who are perfectly competent to take charge of any case of accident that may occur, and some of them are now upon the floor of this house.

The foreman knew more casted this with the case in Richmond. There the government had brought in a man from Montreal, a landscape gardener to direct the work. What was the reason for the discrimination?

The staff of the road gang were a good automobile road for the summer months than in fixing it against the rainy season. Cobble stones were dug out and the holes filled in with shale. These became mud holes when the Mr. Williams dilated at some length y more cost Ladysmith, whose wagon bear of Ladysmith, whose wagon bear of the sloughs on the staff of the road of the sloughs on the side of the side

my hon. friend at the very earliest convenient moment.

Statistical Bureau

On the vote of \$119 per month for the clerk in the Statistical bureau, Mr. Hayward (Cowichan) said that this gentleman occupied a rather any omalous position. The work of this department having increased very much the government and added to the staff a clerk who eventually was eabliged to do a great deal of extra work, and he wished to point out to the house, and in particular to the ministry, that this gentleman's literary work was extremely good, being of such a high character that he had been paid for such a service \$150 a month by the C. P. R. company.

He now had practically charge of this department, and, instead of \$110, \$500 inhabitants and almost purely a smooth by the C. P. R. company.

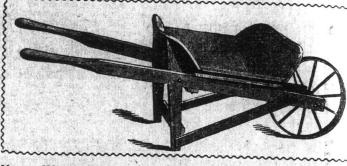
G. R. Naden, Greenwood, objected to vote No. 68, \$300 in aid of a resident physician in the South Okanagan, and on the ground that this section of the country was well settled, moved that the vote be struck out.

Hon. Mr. McBride: From my perisonal knowledge of the district this gentleman for criticizing the vory large amount of practice for which her sectives not one cent in the way of remuneration. (Hear, hear.) The country is very sparsely settled and has done splendid work among the ast of the country was well settled, moved that the vote be struck out.

Hon. Mr. McBride: From my perisonal knowledge of the district this gentleman is called upon to do avery large amount of practice for which her sectives not one cent in the way of remuneration. (Hear, hear.) The country is very sparsely settled and has done splendid work among the ast of the country was well settled, moved that the vote, but I am satisfied from the information that has reached the provincial secretary that unfavorable for the sequence of the district this gentleman is called upon to do avery large amount of practice for which her sectives not one cent in the way of remarking the comparison of the sectives not one cent in the way of remarking the comparison of the residence Amounts Granted

Do You Intend Makie a Garden?

If so, we want your business for the Tools you will require. We have them all here.



Navvy Wheel Barrows..... Garden Wheel Barrows \$4.50 and \$5.00 Spading Forks \$1.00 to \$1.15 Garden Hoes 40c to 80c Garden Hose, Spray Pumps, Pruning Shears, Grass Shears, etc.

Ogilvie Hardware, Ltd.

GOVERNMENT STREET.

Ring up 1120 for Prompt Delivery

should be established in West and Southern Kootenay, and at the Boundary, for in these sections accidents of a very serious character are of frequent occurrence. At present such cases have to be sent either to other

Hon. Dr. Young: My knowledge o Mr. Macdonald: I am not reflecting

upon the medical men of this prov-ince, who after all, unless they have proper appliances for hospital treatment, are quite unable wherever they may be to cope adequately with such conditions, and particularly with in-

ment, are quite unable wherever they may be to cope adequately with such conditions, and particularly with injuries to the eyes.

Hon. Dr. Young: That does not affect my statement one bit, for not one man in 100 devotes himself to the treatment of eye cases, and it does not at all follow that because in a large hospital a specialist may be found in every branch of the profession as in Ontario and in Quebec that in respect to any other accident than accidents to the eyes, the medical men here are not quite able to furnish the treatment which may be required. (Applause.)

Greenwood, yet their appropriation was only five times as large as large as freelwas only five times as large as large as large. It was only five times as large as large as large as large. It was only five times as large as large as large. It was only five times as large as large as large. It was only five times as large as large. It was only five times as large as large as large. It was only five times as large as large as large. It was only five times as large. It was only five times as large as large. It was only five times as large. It

Mr. Macdonald: At least one eye specialist should be kept for the treat-

On vote 92, grant to tuberculosis sanitarium, \$10,000, Mr. Macdonald favored large and substantial contribu-Mr. Williams: Let this vote be placed on the same basis as the votes which are destined for Richmond.

When the votes for the administra tion of justice other than salaries was the tion of justice other took exception to reached, John Oliver took exception to Hon. Richard McBride in answer

the amount contributed by the Do-Dominion, would bring the total up to \$200,000, was altogether too large. But to lend a willing ear to anything he \$382,000 was expended upon education.
He thought the former vote should be
Mr. Williams asked what evidence He thought the former vote should be ut to persons out down. It largely went to persons he would have to produce that the work was insufficient. It was all very

out a few comments. Dr. Young informed the house that the new hospital for the insane, for which a vote of \$60,000 is provided, would be erected at Coquitlam. John Oliver sighed when the vote for the Vancouver court house was read out. It calls when the vote for the Vancouver court house was read out. It calls for the expenditure of an additional \$100,000. Hon. F. J. Fulton informed him that the total expenditure upon the court house would be about \$559,000. But one-half of this would be realized from the sale of the old building.

On the Liberal members showing a disposition to renew the controversy and on the assurance of J. A. Macdon-add that the next vote, that for Okan-agan, would not go unchallenged, the house adjourned at 12:35 a. m.

Granted Water Record New Westmington Fab. 26 Water

ouilding.

That it is the intention of the government to build schools wherever they are necessary, was the information supplied by the minister for education when the vote of \$74,000 for school buildings was under consideration.

In reply to the member for Delta, Hon. Dr. Young stated when the committee reached the vote of \$40,000 for a provincial normal school at Vancouver, that the government had under consideration the erection of a normal school in Victoria. To Dr. Hall he stated that he was of the conviction that the next normal school from the proportion of ponuladair he stated that he was of the conviction that the next normal school from the proportion of population, should be placed in the interior. popula-interior that vicinity in particular and strong (Applause from members from in-

terior.)
J. H. Hawthernthwaite asked if the

The vote for Greenwood was the stumbling block. Mr. Naden held that \$7,000 for it as compared with \$28,000 Similkameen was grossly unfair then brought up the question the bridge across the Kettle river, which, he said, should have been built in Greenwood. The member for Similkameen after the location had been decided upon by the governmengineer had had it changed to This was not right.

Mr. Shatford stated that Similkameen was twenty times as large as Greenwood, yet their appropriation

the money to be voted for roads.

Around the bridge question a wordy battle was engendered. John Oliver was heard, J. A. Macdonald and many other Liberals joined in it and finally upon the chairman giving his decision Mr. Naden appealed to the speaker. The latter sustained the chair. But nearly an hour an a half had in the meantime been consumed.

Mr. Williams Protests. When the vote for Newcastle came again took exception to its size. He complained bitterly that his constitu ency was being punished because had elected a Socialist. He asked the vote of \$4,000 for sheriffs' allow-ances being put through until the house was given more information as to their revenue from other sources.

The member for Nanaimo also had a protest. He thought the amount, \$97,000, under this heading which, with the amount contributed by the Do-

to be to vote was insufficient. It was all very to dress well to be told to come and see the In reply to John Oliver, when the votes to education were reached, Hon.

The young stated that the \$4,000 for the education of the deaf, dumb and blind was expended in travelling allowances and tuition fees. They were sent to the Mackay institute, Montreal.

The votes for public works.

the vote was or was not sufficient.

Premier McBride stated that he thought it was not sufficient, but that Newcastle was better off than many other districts On the Liberal members showing a

New Westminster, Feb. 26.—Water Commissioner C. C. Fisher, has granted a record for one hundred inches of water for power purposes to Messrs. Gilley Bros., from a small stream near Pitt lake. The water will be used at the firm's stone quarries on Pitt

board of police commissi

J. H. Hawthernthwaite asked if the liteutenant-governor broke \$4,500 worth of furniture every year when the votes for Government House were reached, and he moved that the salary of the gardener at that institution be increased by \$15 a month. His motion was ruled out of order.

H. C. Brewster made yet another protest when the votes for roads, streets, bridges and wharves was Amounts Granted
In further reply to Mr. Oliver, Hon. Dr. Young: The total vote asked for Vernon is \$25,000. The hospitals in Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster have each received \$35,000, in addition to the per capita grant \$270,000. (Applicuse) the per capita grant \$270,000. (Applicuse) Mr. Macdonald: Three hospitals

ary of the gardener at that institution be increased by \$15 a month. His motion was ruled out of order.

H. C. Brewster made yet another protest when the votes for roads, streets, bridges and wharves was reached. The amount for Alberni, \$10,450, was altogether too small. The per capita grant \$270,000. (Applicuse)

Mr. Macdonald: Three hospitals

Mr. Macdonald: Three hospitals RACES BACK

With Pumps Br Clara Steams Six Feet of

IS THE VICTIM Alaska-Bound Ste in Storm Off

Coast of (From Thursda The steamer Santa of the storm yes was forced to run be civily of the west co-island in a leaking pumps not working gradually increasing

yesterday morning. The Santa Clara Seattle to southeaste with general cargo a gers, and was caught gers, and was caught ing out of the straits i which prevailed yes she was considerably was found to be in a le When the bilge pumps there was consternation was increasing quic decided to run at ful sound, and when he Townsend the steamer water in her hold. The cargo will be attle and the vessel

attle and the vessel's paired. The Santa Cli steamer of 1,535 tons net, owned by the Normercial company of 5 built at Everett, Wasl is 223 feet long, 38 fe feet deen. feet deep.
Some excitement with regard to the stea eeks ago owing to nameboard marked gilt letters on a black drifted ashore on the ancouver island and v coast patrol between

manah point. The was then at Seattle.
The Santa Clara's m day was similar to the new Strath liner Glasgow found herself of which has been refrom England. The St exciting race to prev and reached Falmouth to spare. She was 30 from the Lizard in the she was reported leak Birch found that the choked. He decided to speed for the nearest and reached Falmouth water in the No. 1 hol deep in the water. The a new steamer and wa trip. She took fire soo port and was further

CAMOSUN BACK PRINCE RI

Union Company's Stea Run Inaugurating ly Service The steamer Camos

The steamer Camosu Steamship company, re day from her first trip weekly schedule which gurated by the compartraveler to leave he night and return with spending Sunday at I The Camosun reached Tuesday night, where sengers were deburked. resterday afternoon. Last night at 9 p. sailed again for Prin where passengers an points beyond will be ne of the smaller s

From Prince Rupert the Camosun brought songers, among them con, harbor engineer a company; D. H. Hays the B. C. Tie & Timbe of the subsidiary comp T. P., and W. B. Steve of the same company. fair complement of pas northern trip. With th company's new stea which is to leave Scotl this port, the schedule so that there will be

The steamer Vadso, a fair freight and seve resumed the weekly sa Simpson and the northe lumbia ports of call of she left port last nigh Venture, which has a hauled, is scheduled to nesday next for the n

BRINGS MILLION OF FIRE

Ningchow Has Big Noise-Makers for I Holidays

(From Thursday' The steamer Ningch discharging general ca United Kingdom and loading outward freigh dock, is expected to lea day for Vancouver. I nel liner carried as pairom China one of the ments of firecrackers from the Orient 40.00 from the Orient, 40,00 been shipped from Ch ers for the July 4 holid ers for the July 4 holid These firecrackers ca kong, but they are m the interior of China, Canton, Hongkong bein port for the smaller C The crackers are overland to Chicago, I Francisco, and 1,800 land alone. While i firecrackers are always time of year, in prep of year, in preparth of July, it is no

Making

or the Tools em all here.



...\$4.50 and \$5.00\$1.00 to \$1.15 40c to 60c 35c to 75c\$1.00 to \$2.50 Grass Shears, etc.

re, Ltd. PHONE 1120.

icies of Fernie and he former received \$22,-e latter only obtained made the difference in

or Greenwood

Greenwood was the Mr. Naden held that compared with \$28,000 was grossly unfair tht up the question of oss the Kettle river, should have been built by the government ad it changed to its in his constituency. stated that Similka-

nty times as large as et their appropriation mes as large. It was two or three dyking subsidies

He had asked for the correspondence in had been brought down the clerk to produce

ssion about this bridge ad nothing to do with e voted for roads.
ridge question a wordy
endered. John Oliver
. Macdonald and many oined in it and finally nan giving his decision ealed to the speaker. stained the chair. But

ialist. He asked in could get redress.

McBride in answer
charge that the govfluenced by political ricts and the amount tht. The member for always find the chief d the members of the

roachable and ready ear to anything he asked what evidence asked what evidence to produce that the tient. It was all very to come and see the n he wanted more, me to settle the vote. and it was never un-the Summit and al-he had realized after that he had been

straight admission of was not sufficient.
de stated that he
ot sufficient, but that
etter off than many

new the controversy go unchallenged, the at 12:35 a. m.

Vater Record

ter, Feb. 26.—Water C. Fisher, has grant-ne hundred inches of purposes to Messrs a small stream near water will be used ne quarries on Pitt

ter, Feb. 26.—The s are being made by inese to establish a strict in the city on atween Royal avenue et, has been brought caused considerable the citizens genproperty owners in property owners rticular, and strong en lodged with the

Steveston

26.—A gang of operating in the ton, and the police o run them to earth. pillaged right and of goods taken has ne man has already will come up for day. His name 1s and he is alleged to under the alias of h. He is charged d other arrests are

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

(From Thursday's Daily.) The steamer Santa Clara was a vic-m of the storm yesterday, when she as forced to run back from the vithe west coast of Vancouver the leaking condition, her of working and the water increasing in her hold. She and six feet of water in her when she eached Port Townsend at 11 o'clock

The Santa Clara was bound from eattle to southeastern Alaskan ports eith general cargo and a few passen-ers, and was caught soon after passgers, and was caught soon after passing out of the straits in the severe gale which prevailed yesterday morning. She was considerably buffetted and was found to be in a leaking condition. When the bilge pumps refused to work, there was consternation, as the water was increasing quickly. Her master jectided to run at full speed for the sound, and when he reached Port lownsend the steamer had six feet of water in her hold.

The cargo will be discharged at Seattle and the vessel surveyed and repaired. The Santa Clara is a wooden steamer of 1,535 tons gross, 1,298 tons net, owned by the Northwestern Commercial company of Seattle, and was built at Everett, Wash., in 1900. She is 223 feet long, 38 feet beam and 24 feet deep.

seed deep.
Some excitement was occasioned with regard to the steamer about three weeks ago owing to the finding of a nameboard marked "Santa Clara" in gilt letters on a blackboard which had drifted ashore on the west coast of ancouver island and was found by the coast patrol between Cloose and Carmanah point. The vessel, however, was then at Seattle.

The Santa Clara's misfortune yesterday was similar to the predicament the new Strath liner Strathlyon of Glasgow found herself recently, news of which has been received in malis from England. The Strathlyon had an exciting race to prevent foundering, and reached Falmouth with little time to spare. She was 300 miles distant from the Lizard in the Atlantic when she was, reported leaking, and Capt. Birch found that the pumps were choked. He decided to steam at full speed for the nearest available port, and reached Falmouth with 14 feet of water in the No. 1 hold and the bow doep in the water. The Strathlyon is a new steamer and was on her second trip. She took fire soon after reaching port and was further damaged.

CAMOSUN BACK FROM

choked. He decided to steam at full speed for the nearest available port, and reached Faimouth with 14 feet of water in the No. I hold and the bow deep in the water. The Strathlyon is a new steamer and was on her second trip. She took fire soon after reaching port and was firther damaged.

CAMOSUN BACK FROM PRINCE RUPERT TRIP

Union Company's Steamer Made Fast Run Inaugurating New Weekly Service

The steamer Camosun, of the Union Steamahp company, returned yesterday from her first trip under the new weekly schedule which has been inausurated by the company, allowing the traveler to leave here Wednesday night and return within a week after spending Sunday at Prince Rupert. The Camosun reached Vancouver on Tuesday night, where some of her passengers were debarked, after which she proceeded to Victoria, arriving yesterday afternoon.

Last night at 9 p. m. the Camosun sailed again for Prince Rupert, from where passengers and freight for polints beyond will be transferred to report series for the processing of the reduced part of the passengers and freight for polints beyond will be transferred to reliable the spend of the sail was admitted and also to the feat that the physicians of the procurse of the floor of the sail was done to the form the passengers and freight for polints beyond will be transferred to revene the processing as a series were dealers and freight for polints beyond will be transferred to reliable the provincial government has included a vote of \$60,000 in the estimates for the nate funded a vote of \$60,000 in the estimates for the nate financial year, for the construction of an ew transfer in the number of the instance of the financial portion of the sain into the waters of the harbor, carry in the provincial severation of the instance of the financial portion of the sain into the water of the harbor of the floor institution, Dr. C. Doherty, in his annual report, which was presented to the linstitution, Dr. C. Doherty, in his annual report, which was presented to the linstitution, Dr. C. Doherty

sailed again for Prince Rupert, from where passengers and freight for points beyond will be transferred to one of the smaller steamers, the Coguillam or Capilano which connect with the Camosun at the northern port.

Lyon Pales P.

Lyon P

with the Camosun at the northern port.

From Prince Rupert and way ports the Camosun brought about fifty passengers, among them being J. H. Bacon, harbor engineer at Prince Rupert for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company; D. H. Hays, president of the B.C. Tie & Timber company, one of the subsidiary companies of the G. T. P., and W. B. Stevenson, manager of the same company. There was a fair complement of passengers on the northern trip. With the arrival of the company's new steamer Cariboo, which is to leave Scotland shortly for this port, the schedule will be altered so that there will be sailings twice each week.

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that there will be sailings twice cach week.

The steamer Vadso, which left Porter's wharf at 9 p. m. last night with a fair freight and several passengers, resumed the weekly sailings to Port Itilitie. Dr. william Workman, who resigned on account of ill-health, was replaced by Dr. J. G. McKay. Thomas Cambridge was appointed clerk and Rev. Father Maitland, O.M.I., as Roman left port last night. The steamer Steamship company's steamers. The Vadso has been thoroughly overhauled and was in first-class condition when she left port last night. The steamer Venture, which has also been overhauled, is scheduled to sail on Wednesday next for the north.

BRINGS MILLIONS OF FIRECRACKERS

Ningchow Has Big Shipment of Noise-Makers for Forthcoming Holidays

(From Thursday's Daily.)

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The steamer Ningchow, which is discharging general cargo from the United Kingdom and the Orient and loading outward freight at the ocean dock, is expected to leave at noon, today for Vancouver. The Blue Funciel liner carried as part of her cargo from China one of the largest shipments of firecrackers ever brought from the Orient, 40,000 cases having been shipped from China manufacters for the July 4 holiday.

These firecrackers came from Hongkong, but they are manufactured in the interior of China, principally at Canton, Hongkong being the shipping port for the smaller Chinese towns.

The crackers are being shipped diverland to Chicago, New York, San Francisco, and 1,800 cases to Portland alone. While importations of firecrackers are always heavy at this time of year, in preparation for the forth of July, it is not often that so

large a shipment is received at one

While the thoughts of the Fourth may bring up sentiments of patriotism to the citizens of the republic some facts in connection with this shipment might open the eyes of "patriots." In the first place, the crackers were brought in from a foreign country in a British steamer. Uncle Sam is so patriotic that he imposes a tariff of 8 cents a pound, gross weight, which amounts to about 125 per cent, duty ad valorem. Consequently about \$20,000 in duty will be paid on this consignment.

Worried Breker's Suicide.

London, Feb. 24.—J. G. Balldon, a well known broker who dealt mostly in American railroad securities, committed suicide by shooting himself at his home in Dulwich, a suburb of this city, yesterday. He at one time conducted a large business, which recently had fallen off. Werry over financial matters is given as the cause of the suicide.

MINISTER'S BAD EXAMI

Sedalia, Mo., Feb. 24.—Part of the westbound Missouri Pacific passenger train No. 1, which left St. Louis this morning for Kansas City, went into the ditch two miles east of Sedalia this afternoon. The engine, mail car and baggage car left the track, and John Groves of St. Louis, the baggageman, and Claude Chapel of Sedalia, the engineer, were slightly hurt. The passenger cars remained on the track and none of the passengers were hurt.

LARGE BUILDINGS

Vancouver Expects to See Several Fine Structures Completed This Season

Vancouver, Feb. 26.—The reports which come from many quarters indicate that in the near future plans for the building of large blocks 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.

Plans are now being prepared in Toronto for the magnificent six story block which will be erected for the Canada Life Assurance company on the site now occupied by the old Leland hotel. The structure is being arranged along lines which will make the probable estimate of its cost \$250,000. The lease on the present frame structure expires on April 1 and tenders are now being asked for its destruction, the site to be cleared by April 21.

In the west end, W. L. Tait has had such success in the operation of the Manhattan apartment house at Robson and Thurlow streets that he has decided to erect an addition to the block during the present season. He has just purchased 33 feet on Robson street, east of the present building, and is having plans prepared for a five-story addition on that frontage in every way conforming to the present structure on the corner. The cost of the work will be at least \$25,000.

FROM SUPERINTENDENT

Tells of the Work at the Pro- Collapse at Vancouver City vincial Asylum For

man Catholic chaplain.

During the year every square rod of available land was cultivated, and the crop of fruit and vegetables resulting was sufficient to supply the institution for ten months of the year. The garden produce raised was valued at \$1,911.07, the fruit at \$383.44 and the

London, Feb. 24.—J. G. Baildon, a Opposition Objects to Actions well known broker who dealt mostly in

Against Battleships.

Washington, Feb. 24.—A petition against the proposed increase of the United States navy by the expenditure of over \$60,000,000 for four new battleships was laid before the senate today by Senator Hale, chairman of the committee on naval affairs. The petition is signed by Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York, and other clergymen, who desire the naval programme limited to one battleship.

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

WHARF GOES DOWN

Slip Lets Much Cement

The action of the salt water will solidify the cement, and unless salvage operations are commenced immediately it will be exceedingly difficult to drive new piles through the mass of hardened cement.

New Westminster, Feb. 24.—The British Columbia Electric Railway company is calling for tenders for the erection of a large addition to the carshops in this city which will double the capacity of the works,

Family's Narfow Escape.

crop of fruit and vegetables resulting was sufficient to supply the institution for ten months of the year. The garden produce raised was valued at \$1,911.07, the fruit at \$983.44 and the farm produce at \$1.332.80.

Two new wards have been completed one of which is already occupied. They provide for the accommodation of about \$0 additional patients.

A large party of patients have worked continuously during the past year clearing the land at colony farm. A fine site, comprising some 20 acres, is now ready for buildings.

The per capita cost of maintenance was \$178.59; with one exception the lowest in the history of the institution, notwithstanding the fact that contract prices have advanced 20 per cent.

In all 14 departments exist, each will be installed on the property of the Little Bertha Gold Mining company before July 1, says Dr. Appleton, of Spokane, who is trustee for a controlling interest in the mine.

The property is situated about twelve miles up the North Fork of Kettle river, on Pathfinder Mountain, the Kettle Valley Lines railway running past the property.

"We believe we have made the best investment which has failen to the lot of Spokane men in many a day," said of Spokane men in many a day," said of Dr. Appleton. "We have demonstrated through the investigations of Engineer John F. Wilkstrom that there are eight leads on the ground of the Little Bertha. The property consists of one hundred and twenty.

of I. C. R. Men in New

MINISTER'S BAD EXAMPLE

ROYAL TEMPLARS

Reports Read at Grand Council Meeting Show Order in Fleurishing Condition

Vancouver, Feb. 26.—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 a good attendance of grand officers. The resistions of good attendance of grand officers. The sessions opened at 10 °clock.

The grand secretary's report was an interesting document. If showed that the finances were in a healthy state, that the membership had increased and that the sick and funeral benefit tund had been administered most satisfactorily and had held its own despite the fact that the amount of illness had been unusually large. This report, as well as the report of the grand council or, urged more aggressive work along the lines of temperance reform.

Routine work occupied the time of the afternoon session, and the seminy was taken up at the silver medal elecution contest at Mount Pleasant council. The convention wound up today, and tonight the delegates will be the guests of the local council.

MILLARY COREA POLICE

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—The participation of the Intercolonial employees in the New Brunswick elections formed the principal topic at today's session of the he nuss. The matter was brought up by Mr. Foster, who complained in particular of the actions of Henry and Alphonse Leblanc, who, he claimed, were making an exhibition of unjust partizanship. Dr. Pugsley, the minister of public works in turn for support of the government candidates. Ninteen-twentieths of the public servants in the northwest, he asserted, were political managers, anxious and report of the grand council of the country. Mr. Foster closed by claiming that the principal could not have noticed it. Why, then, all this finas about the actions of two minor employees?

Mr. Pugsley zaid he was not ashamed of anything he had done or said in New Brunswick. He had held out no promises. It was enough to point to the record of the Liberal party in that the principal coun

Family's Narfow Escape.

Golden, B.C., Feb. 24.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning the residence of W. J. Wright, situated some six miles south of this city, was completely destroyed by fire. Mr. Wright and his family barely escaped with their lives. The cause of the fire is not yet known. The damage is about \$2,500 with but little insurance on the property.

Burnaby's New Clerk.

Vancouver, Feb. 24.—Burnaby council met on February 15. Seventy-one applications were received for the combined office of clerk, assessor and collected. Six of the candidates were selected for an interview with the council. Ultimately C. T. Saunders, of 534 Campbell avenue, Vancouver, was elected to fill the vacancy, his duties to commence March 1.

Large Amount of Machinery to be installed by Company Owning
Little Bertha Mine

Grand Forks, Feb. 24.—Twenty thousand dollars' worth of machinery will be installed on the property of the Little Bertha Gold Mining company before July 1, says Dr. Appleton, of Spokane, who is trustee for a controlling interest in the mine.

The property is situated about twelve miles up the North Fork of Kettle river, on Pathfinder Mountain, the Kettle Valley Lines railway running past the property.

"We believe we have made the best"

Ontario Legislature.

Toronto, Feb. 24.—The leader of the opposition and Premier Whitney will probably conclude the debate on the address from the throne tomorrow afternoon. One hundred and eight petitions asking for the repeal of the three-fifths clause in the local option law were laid on the table of the legislature this afternoon. The new shops act introduced on Friday provides that no children under 12 years may be employed in shops. The government is also considering an amendment making it unlawful for boys under 16 years to be employed in delivering goods with veicles.

CALLING IN FUNDS

CALLING IN FUNDS

the Kettle Valley Lines railway running past the property.

"We believe we have made the best investment which has failen to the lot of Spokane men in many a day," said Dr. Appleton. "We have demonstrated through the investigations of Engineer John F. Wilkstrom that there are through the investigations of Engineer John F. Wilkstrom that there are through the investigations of Engineer John F. Wilkstrom that there are through the investigations of Engineer John F. Wilkstrom that there are through the investigations of Engineer John F. Wilkstrom that there are through the investigations of Engineer John F. Wilkstrom that there are through the investigations of Engineer John F. Wilkstrom that there are through the investigations of Engineer John F. Wilkstrom that there are through the investigations of Engineer John F. Wilkstrom that there are through the investigations of Engineer John F. Wilkstrom that there are through the investigations of Engineer John F. Wilkstrom that there are through the investigations of the Little Bertha run unusually high. Scores of assays made recently show that the ore goes from \$20 to \$200 per ton. A recent shipment to the smelter gave returns of \$25 per ton. We expect to make regular shipments after July 1."

Hoisting apparatus has been purchased in Spokane, and will be shipped to the property immediately. A tunnel will be driven to ascertain what values can be obtained on the lower leaves the fittle of \$25.000,000 will be mede as follows: Ten per cent. on or before March 23.

A tunnel will be driven to ascertain what values can be obtained on the lower leaves the fittle of the property immediately. A tunnel will be driven to ascertain what values can be obtained on the lower leaves the fittle of the spring will include a ten-stamp per cent. on or before March 23.

Experience of the Little Bertha run unusually high. Scores of assays the result of an oil lamp overturning. The victims were aged five years, three years, and three house and locked the children in and nothing further wa

SPRING COSTUMES CAMPBELLS'

SMART SEPARATE SKIRT SPECIAL FOR TOMORROW

On Friday we place on sale an extra fine consignment of

separate Skirts, this 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

season's cut in materials, attractive check and plaid skirts are well built. of very smart apthe latest ideas folds. The regular for tomorrow's have marked them \$4.75 Each

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.

BEAUTIFUL **BLOUSES**

The goes now the growth of the control of the Library party in the minister or regard to he shade no promises. It was made to promises. It was made to the growth of the state of the control of the Library party in the minister or regard to he shade no promises a manufacture and the control of the control

New Westminster, Feb. 24.—Tung Wi, a Chinese resident of Port Moody, was drowned in shallow water in the bay on Saturday. It is believed that he was taken with a fit, to which he was subject, and fell into the water when no one was near.

Larke, Canadian trade commissioner to the first of the groups of the Swips, in a report to the first of the groups of the says the street of the groups of the says t he was taken with a fit, to which he was subject, and fell into the water when no one was near.

THREE CHILDREN BURNED

Were Left Locked Up in House by

Were Left Locked Up in House by

Were Left Locked Up in House by

The Observer, of Cowansville, Que, has been purchased by W. U. Cotton, who will run it as an anti-Sydney Fish-

THE LOCAL MARKETS Retail Prices

Royal Household, a bag..... Lake of the Woods, a bag.... Royal Standard

Births, Marriages, Deaths

COADY-JOHNSON. On the 23rd inst, the wife of E. E. Coady-Johnson, 1422 Stanley Avenue, of a daughter.

MORRIS—At 625 Elliot Street, Tuesday, February 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. John W. Morris, a son.

PETTINGELL—To Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Pettingell, Jr., on the 24th inst., a daughter.

HART—At St. Joseph's hospital, on the 18th inst., Rabab Ursula, beloved wife of Henry Hart, aged 51 years.

BAIRD—In this city on the 19th inst., at the residence of Mr. John Black, 819 Hillside avenue, Lucy Louisa, beloved daughter of Thos. M. Buird, aged 30 years; a native of Pembroke, Ont.

in a manner calculated to render more difficult to adjust. Whether a few hundred Japanese more or less come into the Dominion is not very se-rious. They would soon be lost in the great expansion of the country. A few score of Chinamen may enter the proscore of Chinamen may enter the pro-vince without disturbing the industrial equilibrium, and the same is true of the Hindus. There are said to be 200 of the latter on their way here on the steamer Monteagle. They will prob-ably not be allowed to land, but if they were, they would not greatly dislocate labor market. These things are y incidents in a great movement. hese 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 requests Inish Columbia legislature requests 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 readily fol-low. We quote the following from an editorial which appeared in the London Times of February 3rd.
Of the great standing difficulty of

the Empire we have just had a hint or the Empire we have just had a hint or two in recent affairs. Happily we have for the time smoothed over the Jap-anese question in Vancouver, and now the British Indian question in the 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 dif-ficulties, perhaps in a much more se-rious form. Is it not time to consider very carefully whether our machinery is the best conceivable for dealing with 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 certrouble 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 communities and races composing the Empire, which should, at the lowest, provide the detailed knowledge needed to nip trouble in the bud, and, we might hope also, the instructed imagination of which and the effect of preserving the Falls from further encroachment in the nature of commercial undertakings but this expires in June, 1909, and the instructed imagination of which are 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 in the nature of commercial undertakings but this expires in June, 1909, and the instructed imagination of which had the effect of preserving the falls from further encroachment in the nature of commercial undertakings the disposition of Niagara Falls. A law passed in 1906 which had the effect of preserving the falls from further encroachment in the nature of commercial undertakings but this expires in June, 1909, and the falls from further encroachment in the nature of commercial undertakings but this expires in June, 1909, and the falls from further encroachment in the nature of commercial undertakings but this expires in June, 1909, and the falls from further encroachment in the nature of commercial undertakings but this expires in June, 1909, and the falls from further encroachment in the nature of commercial undertakings but this expires in June, 1909, and the falls from further encroachment in the nature of commercial undertakings but this expires in June, 1909, and the falls from further encroachment in the nature of commercial undertakings but this expires in June, 1909, and the falls from further encroachment in the nature of commercial undertakings but this expires in June, 1909, and the falls from further encroachment in the nature of commercial undertaking

THE SEM.-WEEKLY COLONIST
One year

A USEFUL BOOK.

Which is in a position it learn what as we said year government directly as we said year government directly as we said year government directly as the case are the claims of the many difficult to handle profitably. Two processes of separation are now employed, one by water and one by electricity. There is no need to go into party or the case are the many and the the Colonial Office may be very line accord. His plant differs that of Mr. Hawthornthwaite, while world would have acclaimed that the Issue of a Canada are the colonial office may be very in accord. His plant differs that of Mr. Hawthornthwaite, while world would have done more to promote that of Mr. Hawthornthwaite, while world would have done more to promote the fact of Mr. Hawthornthwaite, while world the principle of a case are the constitutional. The Coloniat has on case and of the event of the material part of the constitutional. The Coloniat has on case and of the process the second of the promoter of the case are an omcial 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 body refused to do so. Later still President Cleveland sounded Congress on the subject, but he found no disposition to pay the bill and so no disposition to pay the bill, and so it remains unpaid. In view of such 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 wipe 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 Am-

ment of duty until arrival at points

the interior.

The application of the alien labo laws to citizens of the United States Reciprocal mine owning rights.
Conveyance of American prisoners
through Canadian territory and vice

Reciprocal salvage and wrecking The use of logging booms in the St.

The disposition of certain pecuniary claims. The exemption of Canadians going

temporarily to the United States from payment of head tax.

Involved in the first question among

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.

bassador Bryce has to use.

present visit to Ottawa is not very serious, if the Free Press of that city is well informed. They embrace:

The control of the waterways diding Canada from the United States

Transit free of duty of merchan
Transit free of duty of merchan
Transit free of American and secured by a mortgage on the real and personal property of the company, in
secured by a mortgage on the real and personal property of the company, in
secured by a mortgage on the real and personal property of the company, in-

First as to the principle. The legisisature has already sanctioned provincial aid to private enterprises by
bonusing creameries, and grants to
agriculture, and on one occasion an
advance by way of a loan was made to
a quartz mining company in Cariboo.
The former 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 quartz in the locality where
the plant was established was not rich
enough in gold values. The government has the machinery, which was
pledged in security for the loan. But
there is a much more conspicuous
illustration of the principle of government aid to the development of new
processes, namely, the experiments
carried on by the Dominion Mines Department in connection with the electrical smelting of iron. There are certain differences in detail between the
Dominion plan and that embodied in
the proposed loan to the Canada Zinc
Company In the former case the goverment of the principle of government aid to the development of new
processes, namely, the experiments
carried on by the Dominion Mines Detrical smelting of iron. There are certain differences in detail between the
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provincial and the local authorities,
and for the present to keep an open
mind. A perjod in the history of the
may have to be some readjustment of
rights and responsibilities between the
provincial and the local authorities,
and for the present we do not care
to count. As Mr. Cotton says, the conditions of British Columbia are such
that the rul The control of the proteins of the proteins of two proteins of the proteins of two proteins of the proteins of

since March, 1905.
6. An alphabetical digest of all B. C. Water Cases (in addition to those under the Water Clauses Consolidation Act, and otherwise as above) from the earliest times, which are not herein reported in full.
7. All the reported Yukon Mining Cases decided by the Supreme Court of Canada.

* * had not done more to colonize our farm land and thus prevent money from going out of the province for food products that can be raised at home. It also contained time-worn reference to sales of land to speculators. If we may judge from the lack of support which Mr. Oliver was able to enlist from his associates in the House, his amendment was not taken seriously, even by his own party. As a matter 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 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. Kergin and Mr. Brewster did say something, but they were moderate and reasonable in their criticisms. Dr. King and Mr. Jones also spoke, but they are not reported as having said King and Mr. Jones also spoke, but they are not reported as having said anything in favor of Mr. Oliver's amendment. We are inclined, therefore, to take the case presented by the member from Delta at about the same value as his fellow oppositionists placed upon it, namely, as something that may be treated with indifference.

Mr. Carter-Cotton made an interesting sneech, which seems to have been 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 exclusive 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 bonusing creameries, and grants to

A SALE OF MATTINGS

WHICH SHOULD INTEREST SAVING HOMEKEEPERS

ERE is some interesting Matting news. We have some considerable amount of Mattings in short lengths and single rolls on hand, which we desire to clear out at once to make room for tremendous Carpet arrivals now piling in on us. These remnants are the remains of some of our best selling patterns, and range in length from two yards to forty yards. In the majority of cases, you will find enough in a piece to cover a fair-sized bedroom. This is an excellent chance to procure some fine Floor Coverings for the summer cottage or the camp. It will not be so very long until preparations will commence for the annual migration, and you'll need some such material then. The money saved on buying these now will more than compensate you for storing them until then, and will prove an excellent investment. Come up to our second floor, and let us show you some of these remnants and see what interesting values we are offering. It is just a case of changing the storage of these. We need the room for other lines, and you need the Matting-at least, you soon shall need it.

ANOTHER CARLOAD OF CARPETS TODAY

A New Line of Personally Selected Dinner Services

Almost a dozen new lines of Dinner Services have been added of late and our offerings today in low-priced services in artistic and attractive decorations is unusually good. We list here a few of the offerings and you are safe in choosing any of these. They are all splendid styles and excellent values at the prices quoted. Come in and see them or order by mail-you are safe in doing so.

DINNER SERVICE-In semi-porcelain. A very neat and pretty floral decoration. 97 pieces. Special value at, per set \$8.50 DINNER SERVICE-A "stock" pattern in a pretty blue rose decoration. There are 114 pieces in this set. Matchings from stock at any time, \$13.50 DINNER SERVICE-One of the newest decorations. A tulip in blue with lots of gold as well, 96 pieces of newness for \$14.00 DINNER SERVICE-In semi-porcelain, 96 pieces

in a very prétty green and gold carnation decoration Neat and pretty Per set \$14.00

DINNER SERVICE-Here is one of our daintiest semi-porcelain. Dark green, orange and gold, make a very attractive decoration on this. Per inner service—Flown green, orange gold on finest semi-porcelain makes this set a set worth special note. 102 pieces. Price, per \$20.00

green and gold decoration. A really handsom style and excellent value at price marked. Po DINNER SERVICE—Another semi-porcelain set of 107 pieces. Flown blue and gold decoration. A set you'll be pleased with. Per set .. \$27.50

Dainty Tea Sets Specially Priced

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.

Some Spring Cleaning Helps

need a- host of new cleaning helps for this Spring's Cleaning You can't do good work with the old worn ones and new and ones will do the work better and with half the exertion on your

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 on the small items? You'll save by purchasing such needs from us. Visit the Kitchen Department—First Floor.

New Spring Curtains

on the second floor. Hundreds of

We Want You to See These New Curtainings

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 yard20¢ 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 jaspar ground. This style is suitable for long curtains, 48 inches wide and sold at,

BRITISH CRETONNE-In floral and conventional designs, that are bright and cheerful, we show a splendid range. Pric-

ed at, per yard, 35c, 30c and......25¢ BRITISH CHINTZ-A very pretty and serviceable Chintz with artistic designs, in various colorings on a jaspar 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 yard40¢

OUT-OF-TOWN ORDERS PACKED AND SHIPPED PROMPTLY

Don't hesitate to send us your orders for China and Glassware from your country home. Matchings for sets or other needs, the selection of which you may confidently leave to us, will have most careful attention. Just give us a price limit and a general description. No matter how small or large the order, the packing will ensure safe carriage to any distance. Selections made of articles suitable for card prizes, the best value being assured.





MAKERS -OF-FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTINGS That Are Better

ESTIMATES

Friday, Februar

British Military

NAVY SLIGHTL

Direct Assertion Navy Standa

London, Feb. 24 mates for 1908-09 The gross total against \$155,211,830 war secretary, Mr. for a total of 185,00 and colonial establ tive of India. Thi 5,000 men from last The nav yestimate issued this evening \$161,597,500, as again

The agitation for some effect on the gramme, which continuously improved warship of type, instead of the The government pro-large armoured crui tected cruisers, six destroyers and some number of the last me ost \$2,500,000.

Admiralty, points or ed expenditure is the strictest econom onfine it to \$4 500 (On April 1 next the will have under contact the battleships, four armone unarmored crui boat destroyers, twe and eight submarines Lord Tweedmouth gradual and continu the armour required it reached the maxim was still possible, th \$37,725,000 as compar 000 last year. He and finite intention to p construction of a na syth, Scotland, which having a basin capable ing 22 warships, will for submarines and whole work, it is est cupy a decade in bucost \$16,250,000. Among the inevital expenditure, such as t of coal and provisions pay of the men, he men

ard subsidy, for the Mauretania, which no full amount of \$750,00 The naval estimates men as last year.
The estimates for fense forces for the which were issued to point the peace party they have hoped, of si tion, the combined e navy show an increa without apparently considerable diminut Lord Tweedmouth, dmiralty, explains increase their naval

government has ever maintaining the stand navy which hitherto similar statement rega says: "Looking to t convinced that it is im of troops serving abr "Carrisons abroad," be reduced whenever ly done, but if reduct lar army are carried vill ultimately have

citizens' force such never been contempla Royal City's New Westminster, assessed value of pr Westminster will be in a million dollars, ac estimate of the assess on the roll for 1908. in the assessed value this city for over fift is an indication of, growth of the city d year. The values of p lumbia street will be siderably, as well as of tracts of city prope been subdivided. It is the assessment roll wi

Improvements at Vancouver, Feb. 26.government in responduest of the Hastings erty Owners' Associati about \$15,000 in road in that townsite this nouncement was made of the association in th night, Mr. Thomas Dul pointed out that the of the townsite is \$1,50 Carter-Cotton, to who had been addressed, r requests contained the substantially complied there might be som necessary in order to f takings as to certain already given lready given.

Rushing G. T. Dryden, Ont., Feb. now some 2,000 labor 23 camps of the Easte Company, covering 21 Transcontinental railw ossible this number possible this number erably increased at o ance with the orders of the Transcontinents mission at Ottawa that the highway between Lake Superior Junction ed to completion.

Mr. Fish Drav Chicago, Feb. 24.—L counsel for a Stuyvess Ball today entered an



considers on hand, remendous remains of rds to forty to cover a fine Floor very long you'll need will more an excelyou some It is just

ther lines.

Services

our offerings good. We They are all hem or order

of our daintiest pieces Per . . \$18.00 and gold, orange and s this set a marked. Per . . \$25.00

cial investigave considerthe quality of hina Tea Set

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Curtains or. Hundreds of a hundred new show and the

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xcellent new e assortment hey will rapsee these

oral and conbright and range. Pric-......25¢ pretty and c designs, in

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That Are Better

ESTIMATES FOR ARMY AND NAVY

British Military Expense to Be Decreased by Small

MAVY SLIGHTLY INCREASED

Direct Assertion Made That Navy Standard Must Be Kept Up

London, Ecb. 24.—The army esti-London, Pob. 24.—The army estimates for 1908-09 have been issued. The gross total is \$154,195,120, as against \$155,211.830 for 1907-8. The war secretary, Mr. Haldane, estimates for a total of 185,000 men in the home

The nav yestimates for 1908-09 were sued this evening. They amount to 161.597,500, as against \$157,087,500 for

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 arge armoured cruiser, six fast projected cruisers, sixteen torpedo boat lestroyers and some submarines. The number of the last mentioned vessels is not given, but the yare estimated to not given, but the yare estimated to

In an explanatory statement Lord weedmouth, 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 under construction seven battleships, four armoured cruisers, one unarmored cruiser, ten torpedo at destroyers, twenty torpeod boats and eight submarines.

Lord Tweedmouth shows how a

gradual and continuous diminution in the armour required for the construc-tion which was initiated in 1895, when

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 incléde a depot for submarines and destroyers. The whole work, it is estimated, 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 Mauretania, which now stands at the full amount of \$750,000.

The naval estimates for the British defense 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 estimates of the 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 amiralty, explains outright that the furure 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 was secretary with Middene in the courter of the device of the courter of the constitution of the courter of the courter

troops serving abroad.

"Carrisons abroad," he adds, "will reduced whenever that can be safedone, but if reductions in the reguestry army are carried too far a demand done, but if reductions in the reguar army are carried too far a demand Il 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 values of property on Columbia street will be increased considerably, as well as a large number of tracts of city property which have been subdivided. It is excepted that the assessment 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 presided. He

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 presided. He pointed out that the assessed value of the townsite is \$1,500,000. Hon. F. Carter-Cotton, to whom the petition 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. takings 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 Eastern Construction ompany, covering 21 miles of the lanscontinental railway. Where it is possible this number will be considerably increased at once, in accordance with the orders from the office of the contraction. the Transcontinental railway comsion at Ottawa that this portion of highway between Winnipeg and a Superior Junction must be rush-

Mr. Fish Draws Back. Chicago, Feb. 24.—Upon motion of counsel for a Stuyvesant Fish, Judge Ball today entered an order dismissothers to enjoin the voting of 281,231 shares 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 1 of the Elkins Act takes away one of the big points on 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 Tokio of a large portion of Japan's balances, and to disturb somewhat European money markets. Japan's balances in London are estimated at between \$60,000.000 and \$75,000,000. The prolonged doubts concerning Japan's intentions towards the United States in the immisgration dispute have tended to make European bankers with Japanese connections withdraw their loans and conduct their business with unusual caution.

Ottawa Woman's Disappearance. 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 1906. No motive for her flight is given.

Miserable Condition of Japanese Found in Freight Shed at Vancouver

Vancouver, Feb. 26.—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.

Lockup at Jedway
The contract for the erection of The contract for the erection of a three-cell lockup, office and jaller'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. P. Burgess, contractor of this city, will do the work. The building is to be completed May 30, 1908.

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 expenditures on a considerable scale, unless we first of all reduce the number of troops serving abroad.

Ders, 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 sincerely sympathized "with all our people," and added: "I have reason to believe that the president is not thoroughly informed as to the real remedy for the cause of complaint."

"Of all the measures 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 sincerely sympathized "with all our people," and added: "I have reason to believe that the president of 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 sincerely sympathized "with all our people," and added: "I have reason to believe that the president of the Europe of the House committee on the judiciary today, asserted that labor, before the House committee on the judiciary today, asserted that labor, before the House committee on the judiciary today, asserted that labor, before the House committee on the judiciary today, asserted that labor organizations are not going to be "driven out of existence" notwithstanding adv

"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

Mr. Gompers made the prediction that the labor organizations would be heard from in the impending cam-

EDITH R. BALCOM LANDS HER PELTS

Victoria-Owned Sealing Vessel Arrives at Montevideo With 500 Skins

Advices have been received here 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 sealskins taken on the hunting grounds off the Uruguayan coast and Cape Horn. The catches being made by the Cape Horn sealers this year are lower than during the past few seasons. The Pescawha, which put into Montevideo recently to land her skins, and was then ordered to proceed to Victoria from the hunting grounds, had 700 skins.

Which we gave them.

Tomorrow I go, to Bournemouth; next day to Reading, which is an important centre, and where we have the lecture well advertised. Then I go to Sheffield for Wednesday, and the following day in the southwest of London, winding up at Southampton on Friday.

I am making arrangements to sail next week and hope to be in British Columbia again about the middle of March, and shall be enabled to report to your more fully the result of the work then. I have the honor to remain, etc.

STILL OPPOSE

New Education Bill Liked as

BILL MODIFIED

Has Apparently Small Prospect of Passing House of Lords

tion bill was introduced in the House of Commons today by Reginald Mc-Kenna, 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 as contentious as the Birrell education bill of 1906, which the House of Lords threw 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 the 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 failure 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 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 taceptional 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 rates. The local authorities have to provide simple Bible instruction in all the elementary schools, but the school buildings would be available after buildings would be available after school hours for denominational instruction by voluntary teachers, the 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 and the churchmen intend to wage as uncompromising a war upon the present measure as they did upon the Birrell bill of 1906.

TELLS OF LECTURES

Letter From Mr. Burrell Received by the Minister of Agriculture

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

English Worsted Jerseys for Big Boys and Little Boys

E 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 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

Gents Umbrellas Self-Opening. Special

\$1.25

Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty.

A large and expert staff. Well equipped



"Home of the Hat Beautiful"

Latest ideas in high-class exclusive Mil-

MACEDONIA LOOKS

to Situation

IN DENVER CHURCH

Anarchist's Crime Without Parallel in the Church's

Denver, Feb. 24.—Father Leo Heinrich was shot and kfiled when administering the sacrament at early mass in St. Elizabeth's Catholic church, Eleventh and Curtis streets, this city, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Kneeling at the altar rail between two women, Giuseppe Allo pressed the muzzle of a revolver against the body of the priest, after receiving from him the consecrated wafer, and shot the man of God through the heart. Exclaiming, "My God, my God!" Father Leo fell prone in front of the altar and died without uttering another word.

With an inarticulate scream of tri-

The Hon. R. G. Tatlow, Victoria.

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 that it may be fairly claimed that the work has been of a successful kind and will inevitably result in a general desire to know more still about our province, and this, in addition to the good accomplished in deciding many to make a start out there this year.

At Bream and Monmouth, which

to make a start out there this year.

At Bream and Monmouth, which were the first two lectures, the attendance was excellent, and the views of British Columbia were shoroughly 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, considering that a political mass meeting 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 men had come to the desistance of the officer.

The murderer was hurriedly removed to the city jail, and as threats of summary justice were made by many men in the crowd which quickly gathered in front of the church, Chief of Police McHale Delaney called the reserve force of patrolman, who were kept on guard day and night.

In the twenty-century history of the Catholic church, members of its priesthood in this city declare, there is no record of a tragedy to parallel that 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 perpertation may result in the cannization of Father Leo as a martyr of the church, in whose service he fell while performing his duties.

the church and the priests, and when he heard the church bells ringing yesterday morning, he decided to go out and kill one priest, at least, and more if he could. The murderer today said that Gluseppe Alio was his right name, and that he was born in Avalon, Sicily, on August 10, 1857.

lly, on August 10, 1857.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 24.—St. Elizabeth's Catholic church, desecrated by the murder of Father Leo, was rededicated with solemn ceremonies this afternoon. The services were conducted by Rev. Percy A. Phillips, chancellor of the diocese, having been authorized in a telegram from Bishop Matse, who is now in Los Angeles. District Attorney Stidger is arranging for a speedy trial of the man who killed Father Leo, and who is now confined in jail at Colorado Springs.

AMBASSADOR BRYCE

Visit to Montreal—Degree of LL.D. Conferred Upon Him By Mc-Gill University

Montreal, Feb. 24.—James Bryce, British ambassador to the United States, arrived in the city from Ottomph, which the communicants describe as the yell of a demon, the assasin sprang into the alsle and, waving the smoking gun about his head, Cashed to the church door. For a moment the 100 or more people in the church were dazed. Then a woman shrieked and the congregation became panic-stricken. Some women fainted and several became hysterical. Several men rushed to the aid of the priest, and others started in pursuit

New York, Feb. 24.—The American schooner Wm. H. Skinner was sighted waterlogged and abandoned 200 miles waterlogged and abandoned 200 miles northeast of Cape Hatteras by the steamer Byron, which arrived today from Rio Janeiro. Except for her foremast, the schooner had been dismasted, and a white flag was flying at the foremast head. There was nothing to indicate the fate of her crew. It was evident that the schooner had been blown off her course, as she was bound to New Haven, Conn., from Georgetown, S. C., having sailed from the latter port on February 14. The schooner was commanded by Capt. Griffith. She was 165 feet long, and her tonnage was 489. She was owned in New York.

seere force of patcolinan, who were have been been dealed as which has an a first at a political mass meeting and 100, which are not been been as and 100, which are not been as and 100, which is as excellent agricultural college, in North 100, which is as excellent agricultural college, in North 100, which is as excellent agricultural college, in North 100, which is as excellent agricultural college, in North 100, which is as excellent agricultural college, in North 100, which is as excellent agricultural college, in North 100, which is as excellent agricultural college, in North 100, which is as excellent agricultural college, in North 100, which is as excellent agricultural college, in North 100, which is as excellent agricultural college, in North 100, which is as a college and the properties of the college and the

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 Steele, Briggs' Seeds Every kind you need in my large stock. Also the best spray on the

WINTER TREE SPRAY Pendray's No. 1, in tins, each35c, 60c and \$1.00

PINEAPPLE PER TIN TEN CENTS

W. O. WALLACE, The Family Cash Grocery
Cor. Yates and Bouglas Sts. Phone 312

TO PRESERVE TIMBER Mayor of Revelstoke Makes In- The British Ministers Refer in teresting Suggestion Re- | Somewhat Gloomy Terms garding B. C. Timber

COLLEGE OF FORESTRY

Charles F. Lindmark, mayor of Revelstoke, and managing director of the Revelstoke Saw Mills Company, while in Victoria on his way to Nanatimo 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.

Mr. Lindmark stated that the lumber market in the prairie provinces at reforms.

preserve the concert of the powers and press on Turkey an acceptance of the reforms,

Street Railway Employee Receives Probably Fatal Wound

GORGE HOTEL IS ROBBED

Richard Dancey Receives His Injuries in Attempt to Prevent the Burglary

(From Wednesday's Daily) Attempted murder, a daring holdup and robbery at the Gorge hotel last night constituted a series of crimes which for boldness and celerity are without parallel in the history of the city. Today Richard Dancy, for the next sight years a motorous members. past eight years a motorman employ-ed by the British Columbia Electric company, is lying at death's door at St. Joseph's hospital, his right jaw shattered by the bullet from the re-volver of one of the holdup men, and the police are scouring the country after two bandits who so quickly and murderously robbed the till at the hotel of its contents, about \$19.

Shortly before 9 o'clock last evening Mrs. Marshall, the owner of the hotel was sitting beside the stove in the barroom of the roadhouse, talking with Mr. Dancey, who was engaged in placing a record in a gramaphone. There were no others in the bar at the time, and there had been no visitors for some time previous. Without any warning the entrance was opened and two masked men, each carrying a revolver in his hand, entered. Each of the newcomers wore a white cloth across his face, completely hiding the features, only the eyes being visible through the holes cut in the masks. Without a word, the taller of the nen approached Mrs. Marshall, waving his revolver in a manner which took to indicate that he wished he go towards the bar. At first Mrs. arshall was inclined to treat the matter as a joke, but as sne saw revolver levelled towards her, and re-alized that the pair were strangers, as scream, crying out: "Oh,

Did Not See Dancey. Dancey, in order to fix the gramaphone, had gone into a small alcove at the right side of the bar entrance, and apparently the robbers falled to see him as they entered. As Mrs. Marshall cried out, the man covering her with his revolver half turned, just in time to see Dancey jump towards him. The report of the revolver was followed by Dancey's collapse to the barroom floor, shot in the jaw, his head coming in contact with the stove with treat force. coming in contact with the stove with great force. As he lay stunned, the other robber, who had in the meantime been making towards the back of the bar, quickly pushed Mrs. Marsialitowards the till, and, forcing her to open it, dumped the pile of small change upon the bar, scraped up as much of it as he could, and then both decamped by way of the barroom door and disappeared into the darkness.

The whole incident from the first en The whole incident from the first entry of the robbers to their departure, barely took two minutes, and so quickly was it done that Mrs. Marshall had not the slightest opportunity of gaining a description of the pair other than that they were tall and slim, and wore dark cloth caps and dark clothes and white masks.

Get Clear Away. Hastening to the side of Dancey, Mrs. Marshall attempted to revive him, but without success, and after remov-ing his collar she desisted and, rushing ing his collar she desisted and, rushing to the telephone, called up the Victoria Gardens. Soon an automobile containing several men who had been at the Gardens arrived, the city police were telephoned for, and by them. Sergeant Murray of the provincial force was summoned. The ambulance was also summoned, and Pancey still up. also summoned, and Dancey, still un-conscious, was brought into the city to St. Joseph's hospital. By the time the police arrived it was nearly an hour after the hold-up and shooting, and in that time the robbers had an easy opportunity of making their escape. Besides Mrs. Marshall, there was no one able to give any description of the men or which way they fied.

men or which way they fied.

Mrs. Marshall was so shaken by her trying experience that she was hardly able to tell the police of the affair and could give no clue to the identity of the two men. So far as she knew, she had never seen them before nor was any information gained that would indicate that the two had been lurking about the hotel during the day or evening prior to the robbery.

Is Seriously Wounded.

On his arrival at the homital Day

On his arrival at the hospital, Dancey was attended by Dr. Frank Hall, while Superintendent of Provincial Police Hussey and Detectives Palmer and Redgrave of the attended. while Superintendent of Provincial Police Hussey and Detectives Palmer and Redgrave of the city force were present in the hope that the wounded man would revive sufficiently to make a statement, but beyond remarking to the doctor, "I think I'm all in," Dancey was unable to speak. The bullet struck him in the right jaw, shattering it to pieces, and then ploughed down his neck towards the shoulder, striking a nerve and paralyzing his left shoulder and arm. In falling forward, Dancey struck his forehead against the stove, a large bruise testifying to the force of the impact. The bullet was not removed last night, but if the injured man can stand it he will be operated on this morning. Dr. Hall stated at a late hour last night that Dancey had a fighting chance for his life, but he is very seriously wounded and the outcome is doubtful. The only thing which will save him is his strong constitution. He is a man of powerful build and has been quite an athlete in his day.

Dancey has been employed by the

search made of the hotels, but to no

The money stolen was all in small pleces, ten and five cent pieces, no bills being in the till at the time. The robbers had evidently planned the hold-up, expecting to find Mrs. Marshall alone. The fact that their masks had holes cut for the eyes shows that the hold-up had not been suggested to them on the spur of the moment, but that the pair were men who had premeditated some such robbery. They were surprised at the appearance of Dancey and, doubtless rendered desperate at the thought of capture, the man, who fired, shot to kill. The fact that even after the shot had been fired and Dancey lay on the floor apparently lifeless, the on the floor apparently lifeless, the two did not immediately fly, but stayed long enough to gather up what money lay in the till, would indicate

sued a reward of \$250 for the capture

Negro Soldiers' Dismissa Washington, Teb. 25.—President Roosevelt's action in dismissing a battalion of negro soldiers of the 25th infantry because of the Brownsville, Texas, raid, was endorsed by the senate committee on military affairs

For Undervaluation

today by a vote of eight to five

New York, Feb. 25.—Suits brought by the government against Byren L. Strassburger & Company, of New York, importers of Swiss watches, for frauds on the revenue by undervaluing importations were today discontinued by order of the United States district attorney, the offending company paying the sum of \$20,300, which includes back duties due the government and a fine of \$15,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK FIGHT

Government Free With Promises-Candidates Named in All Counties

St. John, N. B., Feb. 25 .- In a mani festo of four thousand words issued to the electors of New Brunswick topension system and larger salaries for school teachers, a royal commission to deal with the prices of school books, and a policy of general colonization. Nominations took place today and there will be elections in every county.

Winnipeg, Feb. 25.—The board of control today passed a resolution recommending that R. D. Waugh, a prominent real estate man, pointed city tax collector.

MAKES REFERENCE TO COURT TROUBLE

Mr. Justice Martin's Statement as to Delay of Nelson Sitting

Nelson, Feb. 25 .- The adjourned sittings here of the supreme court, fixed by statute for the 10th and adjourned until today, owing to the absence of any presiding judge, opened this morning with Mr. Justice Martin on the bench.

Before proceeding with the business of the court, His Lordship gave a lengthy explanation as to why he was lengthy explanation as to why he was not here on the 10th, going over the difficulty with Chief Justice Hunter and the judges of the supreme court, Justices Irving, Clement and Morrison, at the last sitting of the full court in Victoria, a week ago, already published in the coast papers. Mr. Justice Martin repeated in substance what he said at the Victoria sitting of the full court, merely emphasizing some of the points originally made.

In conclusion, the learned judge said: "For the guidance of the pro-

fession on the whole matter of assignments in general, and these in particular, I hand down the stenographer's full report of the said proceedings in the full court in Hunting vs. McAdam, which speaks for itself, and I have only to repeat my deep regret at being unavoidably compelled to allude to a matter which has been so painful to me."

REFEREE'S DECISION RE YORK LOAN CO.

Shareholders Outside to Receive Same Percentage as in Ontario

JUDGMENTS GIVEN IN NATAL ACT APPEAL

All Three Judges Hold Local Statute Repugnant to the Dominion Act

(From Wednesday's Daily) Justices Irving, Morrison and Cle-nent handed down yesterday their judgments dismissing the appeal of the province from the decision of Chief Justice Hunter, who decided that ed long enough to gather and the court of last resort. Yesterday the court of last resort. Yesterday the court of last resort. Yesterday leave was sought for and obtained to make appeal directly to the privy council, and it is presumed that the highest court on the land will pass on the matter with the least delay compatible with its engagements.

The text of the three judgments

Mr. Justice Irving In the supreme court of British Co-lumbia in the full court.

Re M. Nakane and T. Okasake,
Judgment of Mr. Justice Irving. This is an appeal from the chief justice who on a writ of habeas cor-pus released two Japanese who were etained under a warrant of commit ment given under the provisions of the British Columbia Immigration act, The chief justice came to the co

clusion that the Immigration act, 1908, was not applicable to the subjects of the Emperor of Japan.
The B. C. Immigration act, 1908, is founded on powers conferred by section 95 of the B. N. A. act upon the provincial government. By that section it is declared as follows: provincial government. By that settion it is declared as follows:

95. In each province the legislature may make laws in relation to agriculture in the province, and to immigration into the province; and it is hereby declared that the parliament of Canada may from time to time make laws in relation to agriculture in all aws in relation to agriculture in all or any of the provinces, and to immi-gration into all or any of the prov-inces; and any law of the legislature of a province relative to agriculture or to immigration shall have effect in or to immigration shall have effect in and for the province as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any act of the parliament of Canada.

It is to be observed that under sec-

tion 95 the legislation of the province shall have effect in a province "so long and as far only as it is not re-

ratifications of the said convention were exchanged. It then declared that the convention, which is set forth in the schedule to the act, was thereby By article 1 of the treaty referred to in the convention, it is provided that: "The subjects of each of the that:

two high contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other contracting party." On behalf of the province it is said that this act, to which I have referred is not an enter or extention it is said that this act, to which I have referred, is not an act or a statute at all, and that the Dominion government, even if they had power to sanction or give effect to this treaty, have not done so. With regard to their power to give effect to the treaty the answer is to be found in the 132nd section of the B. N. A. act as follows:

lows:

"132 The parliament and government of Canada shall have all powers necessary or proper for performing the obligations of Canada or of any. province thereof, as part of the Brit-ish empire, towards foreign countries, arising under treaties between the empire and such foreign countries."

Then the question remains, has the Dominion government in the act given effect to the treaty? The language is "The convention, etc., set forth in the schedule is hereby sanctioned." That expression seems to be a very apt and proper way of giving effect in Canada to all the terms of the treaty. Without an act giving effect to the treaty there would be no binding law governing the officials of this country. ing the officials of this country. The word "sanction," which is derived from the Latin "sanctus," "sacred,"

swer to the present appeal. It is not possible that there can be two legislative bodies having equal jurisdiction in this matter, and where the Domin-ion parliament has entered the field of legislation, it occupies it to the ex-clusion of provincial legislation. I would dismiss the appeal.

(Signed) P. A. IRVING.

Mr. Justice Morrison

The ground taken by Nova Scotta shareholders was that the company had no legal right to solicit subscriptions outside of Ontario.

Dominion Rifle Association
Ottawa, Feb. 25.—The financial report of the Dominion Rifle association shows the total receipts of \$27,156 and expenditures of \$26,136, leaving a balance of \$1,034. The association now has a surplus of \$6,471.73. The expenditure includes the expenses of holding the Palma trophy match which amounted to \$1,263.22. The expense of the Bisley team was \$6,025.24.

above referred to, without which sanction the courts of this country could not enforce the provisions of the treaty.

could not enforce the provisions of the treaty.

The provisions of the treaty affect the whole of Canada as well as the whole of Japan, and both parties thereto contemplated uniformity in their enforcement.

Therefore, the provisions of this treaty, thus sanctioned by Canada, being in harmony with the existing federal enactments respecting immigration, must be taken as a law of Canada touching immigration. That being so, is the British Columbia enactment, known as the "British Columbia Immigration act, 1908," repugactment, known as the "British Columbia enlumbia Immigration act, 1908," repugnant to it? In my opinion it is in
every sense of the term. Although the
subject of immigration in some respects and for some purposes falls
within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislature, yet where there is alwithin the jurisdiction of the provin-cial legislature, yet where there is al-ready an enactment on the subject by the federal parliament, it must be shown that the provincial legislation is in furtherance or aid of the feder-al legislation. And in doing 30, re-gard must be had to the character, nature and scope of the federal en-

The exercise of the power given the subjects of Japan are concerned.

I entirely agree with the learned chief justice upon this point, the only one adjudicated upon by him, and upon which this appeal arises.

(Signed)

A. MORRISON.

Mr. Justice Clement

The judgment of Mr. Justice Cle-I agree entirely with the learned chief justice and my brothers Irving and Morrison on the one real point of these appeals. To my mind the case for the appellant attorney-genercase for the appellant attorney-general is hopeless; so hopeless that I feel constrained to express my regret that it should ever have been thought proper to attempt to enforce the British Columbia Immigration act, 1908, as against these respondents.

We live under a federal

We live under a federal system of government. With regard to certain matters the Canadian people speak as a unit, while as to other matters we speak separately, and, if we choose, diversely by provinces. The system was brought to birth only after long travail. The minds of our best men were long occupied in fixing upon the proper line of division between matters. proper line of division between matters of general or Canadian concern and matters of more immediately local or provincial concern, and the result of their labors as embodied in the British North America act should be loyally recognized and respected. No doubt honest differences of opinion may exist in many cases as to where the line is drawn by that act, or as shall have effect in a province "so to the question on which side of the long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any act of the parliament by fall. But to suggest doubt where of Canada" no real doubt exists, and particularly By a statute, assented to on the 30th January, 1997, entitled "An Act Respecting a Certain Treaty Between Canada and Japan." it is recited that a convention was signed between the United Kingdom and Japan concerning commercial relations between Canada and Japan, and subsequently mind it smacks strongly of disloyalty to our settled form of government. constitutionally, by the parliament of Canada, and I must say that to my mind it smacks strongly of disloyalty to our settled, form of government when the authorities of one province undertake to over-ride and render abortive the will of the people of Canada—et quorum, pars magna sumuaconstitutionally expressed in an act of the parliament of Canada; and when they even make bold to forbid the honorable observance of our solthe honorable observance of our sol-

emn engagements with a foreign I should perhaps add that I express no opinion as to the effect, each upon the other, of the Japanese Treaty act and the Dominion Immigration act. I would dismiss the appeal with

(Signed) W. H. P. CLEMENT. Victoria, B. C., February 25, 1908.

POLICY HOLDERS' SIDE OF THE CASE

from the Latin "sanctus." "sacred," signifies to ratify a decree or ordinance—in an extended sense to make anything binding. In itself, it conveys the idea of authority by the person sanctioning. It is the lending of a name, an authority or an influence in order to strengthen and confirm a thing. It may not be out of place to give the following quotation where it is used by Addison:

"Men of the greatest sense are always diffident of their private judgment until it receives a sanction from the public."

That act, I think, is a complete anticle of the removal of the restrictive features of the existing law, so that in future they might carry their abuses to a further point. The managers, he declared, had covered managers, he declared, had covered the whole subject with as much con-fusion and mystery as possible. Mr. Harpell denied the assertion of

enormous rating on in the business on the fife insurance in the state of New York in 1906 and 1907. The causes were attributable chiefly to the state of affairs actually existing. Under the hardest run for this money he has ever had. the old conditions the companies had been writing enormous amounts of in-surance which was allowed to lapse. In very many instances the first premium had been paid by note, and this was never met. The Armstrong law required a cash payment for the first premium, and this materially meant that a smaller amount of business was written. In Canada this practice of giving notes in payment for first programment. of the Northwest Mounted Police. To same of the Northwest Mounted Police. Search for Robbers

As search for Robber

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

crease of \$10,000.

Masonic order

Prominent Mason Dead.

Giving Liquor to Boy

bites, was fined \$30 and \$13 costs.

Ferguson was intoxicated when gave the liquor to the lad.

DISAPPEARING FORESTS

xpert Points to Advisability of Can-ada Adopting Effective Conser-vation Policy

Toronto, Feb. 25.-In addressing the

of timber available in the United States will be exhausted in 30 years,

and that even now the abolition of ex-

gressive policy of forestry conserva

ion be at once adopted.

RAILWAY PRESIDENT

Says the Abuse of Roads and

Management Has Had a

Bad Effect

OFFERS OBJECTION

Winnipeg.

Kincardine, Ont., Feb. 25 .- R. D.

Resolutions Forwarded Provincial Government by Fish and Game Society

Chambers, of Quebec, the secretary of the organization.
It reads as follows:

Whereas the North American Fish and Game Protective association has obtained reliable information that in a certain portion of southeastern British Columbia, situated between the The exercise of the power given the federal parliament by sections 132 and 95 of the B. N. A. act completely destroys any effect the provincial act was intended to have as far as the subjects of Japan are concerned.

I entirely agree with the learned chief justice upon this point, the only one adjudicated upon by him, and whereas this association is credibly Whereas, this association is credibl informed that the region in question contains neither valuable timber, coal, nor agricultural lands, and that no claims of any kind have been entered therein, now therefore be it Resolved by the North American Fish and Game Protective association,

in annual convention assembled, that it is to the best interests of the sports-men of all Canada, and of the world

nations has grown in the last two decades at the compound rate of 3 to 5 per cent per capita per annum. Hence the declination of timber is going on in the world at a geometric rate. Prof. Furnow urged that a pro-

Nelson Property Stolen. Nelson, Feb. 25 .- The city counci will take evidence on oath as to what has become of a lot of city electrical supplies and machinery that has mysteriously disappeared.

Similkameen Mail Service

Similkameen Mail Service.

Hedley, Feb. 24.—The daily mail service to Keremeos via V. V. & E. began last week and notices are out asking tenders to be sent in on March 20 for carrying the mail daily to Hedley; also for a tri-weekly service between Penticton and Keremeos. The contract for the daily service from Keremeos to Hedley calls for leaving there at 1 o'clock and reaching Hedley in four hours, a distance of 20 miles on a road up the valley, and the tri-weekly from Penticton to Keremeos requires them to leave Penticton at 7 a. m. and make Keremeos at 12, or five hours for 35 miles on a road which leads over a mountain range. ountain range.

TRAPPER DIES

Taken III in Camp at Headwaters Blue River—Body to be Brought to Kamloops

New York, Feb. 25.—The underlying cause of all the "general indiscriminate abuse of the railways and their management" and of "the paralytic stroke which they have suffered," was attributed by W. H. Truesdale, president of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western railway today to the Kamloops, Feb. 24.—Charles McLean and Donald Gordon left last Thursday to morning for the headwaters of Blue river for the purpose of bringing down the body of a trapper who died there about three weeks ago.

The dead man, whose name was McGee, went in with two companions, H. Stout and F. Bretschnider, last fall, and were settled in a camp on the Blue river, about sixty miles from Allingham's. McGee was taken with cramps of some kind and suffered from them at times for four or five days. At the time of his death he was talking with Bretschnider, when he suddenly fell back on his bed and expired.

Bretschnider made his way to Allingham's and from there to town, where he gave information to Mr. Tunstall.

Representative Attacks Arguments of Agents And Managers

Managers

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—The Commons banking and commerce committee to day resumed discussion of the government insurance bill.

At the opening a letter was read from I.G. O'Dongshue, representing the trades and labor congress of the Dominion, in favor of government industrial life insurance.

J. J. Harpell, representing the policy holders' association, was heard in reply to orguments of the insurance managers. The latter, Mr. Harpell said, were not disposed to agree to any changes in their methods of business. They had asked for the removal of for the removal of the method with the dead man's brother in Colorado. The brother the dead man's brother in Colorado. The brother came up on. Wednesday and started the next day with McLean and Gordon for the hard trip north. The three trades and islow to Mr. Tunstall, who communicated with the dead man's brother in Colorado. The brother came up on. Wednesday and started the next day with McLean and Gordon for the hard trip north. The three thas been engendered as dad, but "there has been engendered as dand in sealid standing as ounders of the country."

Continuing a sust

Civic Fathers Highly Pleased
With Furious Mill Between
Lauder and Lombard

Calgary, Feb. 25—In one of the cleanast and most scientific contests ever seen in western Canada, Harry Lomestern Lauder and Lombard

that they might and should have every reason to expect would be exercised to protect them against a campaign of this kind that of their own employees. This has been accomplished by the passage of certain laws governing the hours of service, wages and conditions of employment generally, and other far-reaching laws have been promised and are now pending."

After declaring that sweeping denunclations of the managing authori-Civic Fathers Highly Pleased

est and most scientific contests ever seen in western Canada, Harry Lombard, Chicago, and Billy Lauder, Calthe life managers that the Armstrong act was chiefly responsible for the enormous falling off in the business of ing to a draw. Lombard showed the

Over a thousand turned out for the event and during the last rounds of the contest the city council attended in a body with the result they were highly pleased and are of the opinion that there is no prize fight features pow-back powers and their service in the service in th about it, but simply a boxing contest and will allow the game in the future.

nunciations of the managing authori-ties have weakened their authority

country, none that will reach more on

the public at large, than the legis-lation that has been enacted and other

lation that has been enacted and other legislation that is proposed and pending, the effect of which is to take from those in charge of the management of the railways the reasonable and proper control of these properties, including especially the army of employees angaged in their service in

would arise between them, and he had not the slightest doubt but that they would always be satisfactorily ad-IN QUARANTINE P. E. I. Dairy Industry. Charlottetown, P. E. I., Feb. 25.—Re-covery in the dairy industry, which has suffered some of late, has set in

is the leading statement of the report submitted by Secretary Anderson at the annual meeting of the provincial dairy association today. The sale of cheese last year was \$277,700, an increase of \$17,000 over the previous year. Butter sales were \$89,000, a decrease of \$10,000 One Case of Smallpox Found on C. P. R. Liner and She is Detained

STEAMER FREE ON FRIDAY

Hall, for 30 years connected with the Central school of this town, is dead, after a long illness, at the age of 65 years. He was a high official of the Saloon Passengers Will Be Released Then-Steerage Remain for 18 Days

(From Wednesday's Daily)

St. Thomas, Ont., Feb. 25.—Thos. Ferguson, who gave liquor to Clarence Mattis, an 18-year-old lad of St. Thomas, who was hired to drive him home to Fingal, with the result that the lad fell out of the cutter and lost one foot and several fingers by frost-bites, was fined \$20 and \$22. When she arrived yesterday okohama, to which port she return to land a passenger suffering smallpox and undergo fumigation, is understood now that a civil action for damages be commenced against Ferguson. The evidence disclosed that sinalpox and undergo fumigation, the C. P. R. steamer Monteagle, Capit. Robinson, was ordered into quarantine at William Head, and it was found that one of her Chinese crew had developed smallpox on Thursday last, following which he was immediately isolated. The Monteagle was ordered alongside the wharf at William Head and her saloon persons. llam Head and her saloon passengers and part of the steamer's company will be released after two days, while the steerage passengers and Oriental crew will be held for eighteen days. When the steamer arrived off the Canadian club on the forestry policy of Canada, Prof. B. E. Furnow laid stress upon the fact that the amount quarantine station Dr. Watt asked for instructions from Dr. Montizambert, superintendent of Dominion quarantine at Ottawa, as to whether the steamer if clear, as she was supposed to be was to be passed at once. The usua isting import duties on logs into the United States has been agitated. The consumption of wood in all industrial period of quarantine is eighteen clear days, and but sixteen had elapse since the steamer left Yokoham after being fumigated. Dr. Montiz-ambert instructed that the steamer, if free of disease on arrival, could be passed without delay. Inspection showed that one of the Chinese was suffering from a mild case of small-pox and the vessel was in consequence sent to quarantine. The crew and passengers were immediately or-dered ashore for disinfection, and steps were taken to fumigate the

Not Many Unemployed Winnipeg, Feb. 25.—The city street ommissioner's department stood bady in need of men yesterday to make channels on the street to carry off the stagnant pools of water caused by the recent thaw. Twenty men were secured with difficulty for the work, and the commissioner said he could have employed 50. Such a condition of affairs shows that the unemployed question is not a very serious one in Winnings.

The Monteagle will probably come to the outer dock tomorrow night for the outer d The Monteagle will probably come

two of whom are for Victoria.

The immigration officials were awaiting the arrival of the Monteagle on account of the large number of Hindus on board, it being arranged that these were to be refused landing. All are booked for Vancouver and the question will be dealt with by the officials at that port. Under the regulation which provides that all immigrants must come direct from their place of birth or citizenship by continuous passage on through ticket, a provision which has already been enforced with respect to some Hinds forced with respect to some Hinds brought from Suva by the R. M.S. Aorangi. The Hindus are liable to

deportation.

Capt. W. Cox, the local pilot who had been but one day free from quarantine where he was immured for escape from again being detained. He went out to board the Monteagle off William Head and was about to clutch the ropes of the dangling 'Jacob's ladder' at the liner's side when Dr. Watt looked overside, "There's a case of smallpox," said the doctor. The pilot let the ladder go as he would have dropped a hot coal, and the boat-man strained at the oars to bear him as far away as possible from the

Campbellton Hotel Burned

ed by the National Presbyterian board of home missions, according to an announcement made today. In connection with this general plan, a one-day whirling publicity campaign will be conducted in about fifteen cities, beginning on Monday, March 16.

Among the speakers who will participate in the campaign are the Rev. Wm. Henry Roberts, D. D., moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., secretary of the board of home missions; Rev. John Dixon, D. D., and J. Earnest McFee, associate secretaries; Rev. Chas. Steele, superintendent of the others. These will be assisted by prominent

local men. The discussions will deal with the social, the economical, the religious, and the general national problems confronting the church in

Earl Grey's Competitions Ottawa, Feb. 25.—Earl Grey's musical and dramatic competitions opened at the Russell theatre last night before a brilliant audience, which promises well for the week. The Ottawa Garrison Dramatic club and the Ot-

Funeral of Bishop Satterles Washington, Feb. 25.—The funeral of Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Washington, was held this afternoon at the pro-Cathedral church of the As-cension, after which the body was taken to the cathedral and laid to rest in the little sanctuary there. The ser vice was conducted by Bishops Potter vice was conducted by Bishops Potter, of New York; Gayher, of Tennessee, and Mackay-Smith, of Pennsylvania, and consisted of the reading of the Episcopal ritual and singing by choir Episcopal ritual and singing by choir boys. Among the distinguished mour-ners was President Roosevelt.

MUCH BUSI WAS TRA

Friday, Februs

Evening Session Blls Given

FREE SCHOOL

Hon, Carter C Upon the Budg Men to

(rom Wedne The innouncement Young in the legi that the government prepared to provide for the schools was important of the pr statement was elici remark of the memi resume the debate On Moday afternoo that tel minutes we of his remarks, but night's rest and the was more than the prohecy of the ing the adjournment McBrid had stated for Dela was good hour. He spoke in and a laif. Hon. F. Carter-frst speech of the judget n reply to J

An evening session 1.45 was occupied from of the budget lers of the opposit onclusion of that, the act amending the act amending the ament Act and severe advanced that reading. in evening session util a late hour is p ntiee on supply, a at through with a Another evening ld tomorrow ever hursday, the evening dinner to the use may perhaps te government's n and Trunk Pacific sek. William Wair ce-president of the Arcy Tate, the sol P., have arrived

The speaker took ti Prayer by Rev. Robe Wants Corresp Parker Williams, No that an order of the hofe a copy of all tel areements, or other communications between the and the Salvat fluary 1, 1904, up to the the government the a totally irrespiratics—the Salvatio propose of bringing lapvince and of keepi wile it had refused witsements which wined in British papel. Parker Williams. N ned in British pap-tion army, and he ether this was due

the order was grant
By Mess
The Hon. Mr. Bows
I message a bill to
ession Duties act, w
with passed through of
mole house and rea
Mr. Oliver F Mr. Oliver, on resultate, wished it under sated that according papers when these Ja this city no officer of

government was presented as a person who had lands to sell at a pruse. He had not said ment had issued pamp misleading information afforded a iformation afforded a character as woul He proceeded to cr Information given in Queen Charlotte islan a press report that acquired 52,000 acres valley. As the law re one who purchased must have a certificaments, he wished to large block had been it by order in council. Hon. Mr. McBride: in council has been government has no ki holding of 52,000 acres son or corporation. cumstances it might in individual to buy and get control of a ve body of land, and the h

man should not send of sion that the government sion that the government sion.

Mr. Oliver: I do no intimated that this hat the government.

Hon. Mr. McBride: ty near to it. (Hear, Would Withdra Mr. Oliver held thirds of the lands v taken up had been sec lators. He advocated withdrawing all agricu sale, of setting apart free grants to settlers xtensive surveys ma each surveying party ied by a practical ag should report upon ea The Dominion syste such lands was well then the property of t ion. He was not incli contract with the Sal organization which I deal of good, and he the attack made on the member for Newcastle Full information sh intending settlers by qualified official. Hon Mr. McBride: well qualified to do (Hear hear) Hear, hear.)

Condition of Mr. Oliver urged the tations of the finance spect fo the condition cial fisheries were not and in the circumstant fustifiable.

GLE HELD QUARANTINE

f Smallpox Found R. Liner and She Detained

FREE ON FRIDAY

ssengers Will Be Then—Steerage n for 18 Days

ednesday's Daily) rived yesterday from port she returned senger suffering from indergo fumigation, the ner Monteagle, Capt ordered into quaran m Head, and it was of her Chinese cre smallpox on Thursday which he was imme-The Monteagle was ide the wharf at Wil-her saloon passengers steamer's compan after two days, while ssengers and Oriental eld for eighteen days mer arrived off the on Dr. Watt asked for Dr. Montizambert Dominion quarantine whether the steame ine is eighteen clear sixteen had elapsed mer left Yokohama mer left Yokohama migated. Dr. Montiz-ted that the steamer, se on arrival, could be delay. Inspection of the Chinese was mild case of small ssel was in conse-quarantine. The crew were immediately or-for disinfection, and ken to fumigate the

e will probably come ck tomorrow night or ing to discharge 430 freight for this port, oon and 238 steerage bulk of the latter behere are 17 Chinese, re for Victoria. tion officials were he large number rd, it being arranged to be refused landing for Vancouver and Il be dealt with provides that all in ome direct from their citizenship by continon through ticket, a has already been elepect to some Hindes uva by the R. M. S. lindus are liable to

day free from quarle was immured for after having boarded Maru had a narro rd the Monteagle of d was about to clutch er's side when Dr. der go as he would ot coal, and the boatthe oars to bear him possible from the

n Hotel Burned N. B., Feb. 25.—The was destroyed by g. Loss \$75,000 with

raffic Receipts 25.—The Canadian raffic returns for the

RN METHODS

Campaign in States

o. 25.—Modern adver-br the furtherance of pnary effort through-tates will be employ-al Presbyterian board is, according to an lade today. In congeneral plan, a one-olicity campaign will about fifteen cities, nday, March 16. eakers who will par-impaign are the Reverts, D. D., moderator an General Assembly; Phompson, D. D., sec-rd of home missions; D. D., and J. Earnest e secretaries; erintendent of urch and labor; Rev. offett, specialist on dian problems and

ssisted by prominent scussions will deal the economical, the

Competitions .—Earl Grey's musicompetitions opened eatre last night be ndience, which prom-week. The Ottawa ic club and the Ot-ociety are the first

Bishop Satterlee

eb. 25.—The funeral enry Y. Satterlee, pal bishop of Washthis afternoon at church of the As-ich the body was dral and laid to rest ary there. The ser-d by Bishops Potter yher, of Tenness the reading of the ind singing by choir distinguished mour-it Roosevelt

MUCH BUSINESS **WAS TRANSACTED**

Evening Session Saw Various Bills Given Their Third Reading

FREE SCHOOL BOOKS SURE

Hon, Carter Cotton Speaks Upon the Budget—Railway Men to Meet

(From Wednesday's Daily) The announcement of Hon. 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 by a random remark of the 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 fulfil

the prophecy of the premier in mov-ing the adjournment. Hon. Richard McBride had stated that the member for Delta was good for another half He spoke in fact for an hour Hon. F. 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 mem-hers 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.

evening session which will last until a late hour is prophesied for to-night for the house will go into com-mittee on supply, and it is hoped to get through with a good many items. Another evening session will be held tomorrow evening, but none on Thursday, the evening of the Speak-

the right to tax personal, as well as government was present. What he had really meant by "speculator" was a person who had acquired timber lands to sell at a profit and not for use. He had not said that the government. But the hon gentleman ment had issued pamphlets filled with misleading information, but that the information afforded was not of such a character as would help a man to locate on land. He proceeded to criticize adversely information given in respect to the Queen Charlotte islands, and quoted a press report that one person had acquired 52,000 acres in the Nechaco valley. As the law required that any one who purchased over 640 acres must have a certificate of improvements, he wished to know how this large block had been allenated. Was it by order in council?

Hon. Mr. McBride: No such order in council has been passed, and the Sovernment should also give up our right to tax personal, as well as real property, which is to say, sir, that the municipalities should in no way pay toll or any form of taxation to the province, and not only taken excellent care of the capital resources of the province, the capital resources of the province, the capital resources of the province, and not only taken excellent care of the capital resources of the province, the capital resources of t

Hon Mr. Tatlow: The hon gentleman seems to be very much annoyed in reference be very much annoyed in reference be very much annoyed in reference to very much annoyed the very much and the proposition of the purport of a report of the Dominion government, he should consequent to be paradon—the purport of a report of the Dominion government, he should consequent to be paradon—the purport of a report of the Dominion government, he should consequent to be paradon—the purport of a report of the Dominion government was paying a good seal of attention to least the proposition—the purport of a report of the purport o

cultural lands, so as to stop the large drain upon our resources, caused by the importation of over four million dollars worth of agricultural produce annually, and that the government has on the contrary allowed large areas of our agricultural lands to pass into the hands of speculators, who hold the same for increased prices, and thus prevent the production within the province of the food stuffs now imported."

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton

Hon. F. L. Carter Cotton (Richmond), president of the council: The mond), president of the council: The amendment which has been proposed by the hon, member for the Delta

ticular financial operation. (Cheers.) by Timber Policy

Timber Policy

The hon, gentlemen had criticised adversely the timber policy of the government, but he could not understand how the hon. gentleman had reached this conclusions. (Hear, hear.) For the conditions on which the licenses were issued were such that they could increase the royalties if they saw fit to do so, and consequently they were in a position to enlarge the revenue from this important source, if circumstances warranted an advance in the figures. Applause.) And he did not think that any policy could be

note side the political aspect of the capital resources of the province, but they had also discharged over one and one-half millions of the capital obligations of the province, thus setting a good example to succeeding governments, (hear, hear), so that, looked at from every point of view, the financial policy of the government since 1903 must commend itself to the people of this province. (Cheers).

No Complaints Heard.

No Complaints

Of the street property of the contract of the property of the

Hon. Mr. McBride: Will the hon. sentense and the sentleman support a motion censuring beautiful and the sentleman support a motion censuring the sentleman suppo

of out, agricultural lands to pass into should conserve evening but none on the should conserve evening but none on the should conserve evening but none on the continuous of the continuous of

since 1903 must commend itself to the people of this province. (Cheers).

No Complaints Heard.

Further, no complaints were made, either on the part of the business community or on the part of the masses of the people; and he was supremely confident that if a general election were held next week the Conservatives would fairly sweep the province, (cheers); while he felt assured that the hon. member for Delta in particular would never get back to the house. (Laughter). The condition of affairs in the Northwest Territories were by no means in the very depressed condition which had been indicated by the hon. member for Delta. (Hear, hear). It was true that some wheat had been corded the province from federal in this province from federal in the sources. (Cheers) in the very depressed condition of means in the very depressed condition of the people; and he was supremely confident that if a general election which had been indicated by the hon. member for Delta in particular to the federal expense, while on this coast province wharves and the province in the province as well as many other necessaries at the federal expense, while on this coast province did wharves as well as many other necessaries at the federal expense, while on this coast province did wharves the federal expense, while on this coast province did wharves as well as many other necessaries at the federal expense, while on this coast province as well as many other necessaries at the federal expense, while on this coast province is well as many other necessaries at the federal expense, while on this coast province as well as many other necessaries at the federal expense, while on this coast province is as well as many other necessaries at the federal expense, while on this coast province is as well as many other necessaries at the federal expense, while on this coast province is as well as many other necessaries at the federal expense, while on this coast province is as well as many other necessaries at the federal expense while on this coast province is

BOUND TO PLEASE

THE MOST CRITICAL TASTES

Pure, Delicious and Wholesome. Black, Mixed or Green. LEAD PACKETS ONLY. BLUE LABEL 40c. RED LABEL 50c. AT ALL GROCERS

some action with regard to railway legislation. The people of Cranbrook desired to see the Kootenay Central finished as soon as possible, but they had waited in vain. The government had not as yet brought down the proposed railway legislation. The completion of the Kootenay Central seemed as far off as ever.

With regard to the yets toward the With Mr. McInnes, withdrew and on division the amendment was lost, Dr. Kergin voting with the members of the government.

Similarly the amendment of Mr. Henderson providing that the minister

He referred to the reserve which the government had placed upon timber. He thought that it was "up to the gov-ernment" to arrange for some legislation which would preserve the interests of the province and yet would be such as not to interfere with the in-dustry. A stable policy which would not change from year to year should be inaugurated. (Opposition applause.)

most change from year to year should be inaugurated. (Opposition applause.)

Roads in Cariboo.

Harry Jones (Carlboo) referred to the belief which was abroad that since the Guggenheims had left the Cariboo it was about time for everybody else to get ready to leave. This was absurd. Ha could assure the house that in 1907 there had been more gold taken out of the workings there than for many a year. There were lots of claims unstaked, and as good country

Golding the Hills of Sale act was committed, with Mr. Schoffield in the chair. The report was adopted and given third reading.

The bill to amend the Jurors' act was then committed, reported and the bill will come up for third reading tomorrow.

The bill entitled An Act to Amend the Interpretation act, was committed, the report adopted, and the bill given third reading. the Guggenheims had left the Cariboo it was about time for everybody else to It was about time for everybody else to get ready to leave. This was absurd. He could assure the house that in 1997 there had been more gold taken out of the workings there than for many a year. There were lots of claims unstaked, and as good country remained to be prospected as had previously been discovered. The trouble at present was the lack of trails and bridges.

He noticed that by the estimates the He noticed that by the estimates the government proposed to expend \$22,-500 on the main Carlboo road. This was divided equally between Carlboo and Lillooet. There was an item of \$6,660 for the other outside roads and bridges. This would amount to between 40 and 50 cents a mile. The people of Carlboo were not rich, but this would not be enough to pay a man for walking over the trails, much less do any work upon them. less do any work upon them.

After paying \$200,000 in revenue the district got back \$6,660 for its roads. He gave particulars of some of the roads which required repairs.

roads which required repairs.

With regard to the snow road which had been constructed by the government, Mr. Jones grew reminiscent and incidentally sarcastic. Two years ago he had driven over the road. He was electioneering, and was of course more or less sanguine. He had yet found it necessary at times to stretch out in the bottom of the sleigh to avoid the branches when the sleigh hit the bumps. He had recently heard from a friend who had just traveled over the same road. In addition to lying down in the bottom of the sleigh he had been compelled to cover his head with the buffalo robe to avoid the same branches. It certainly had the same branches. It certainly had not improved.

Certain changes in the mining laws were necessary. There should be some provision made for notifying people when their lease was about to clapse. Men who were 1,000 miles away from a recorder's' office should be allowed more than 30 days to reach it. He instanced the case of an English, company which had forfeited its holdings costing \$150,000 because they were a day late.

The consideration of the report of the committee upon bill No. 14 An Act to Establish and Incorporate a University for the prevince of British Columbia then took place.

Stuart Henderson (Yale) moved that section 11 be struck out and the following substituted.

Announcement Made to Legislature by Hon. Dr. Young,

With that, Mr. Hawthornthwaite, with Mr. McInnes, withdrew and on division the amendment was lost, Dr.

had not as yet brought down the proposed railway legislation. The completion of the Kootenay Central seemed as far off as ever.

With regard to the vote towards the sanitarium, it was a matter which the government could very well afford to deal more liberally with. It was a matter of import to every citizen of the province.

Kergin voting with the members of the government. Similarly the amendment of Mr. Henderson providing that the minister of education should have no place upon the senate, was lost, as was that of J. A. Macdonald to strike out the clause having reference to theological degrees.

Third Readings.

The report was then adopted, and the bill, amidst applause from the government benches, and with the consent of the house, was given its third reading.

The report upon the bill amending the Railway Assessment act was then considered and adopted, and the bill

The house adjourned at 11:45 p. m Payments Banks.

Payments Banks.

In reply to a question from H. B. Thomson, the Hon. R. G. Tatlow stated that the amount of taxes paid in 1907 by chartered banks operating in the province was:

Bank of British North America, \$180.-20; Bank of Hamilton, 297.10; Bank of Montreal, \$8.780; Bank of Toronto, \$8.20; Canadian Bank of Commerce, \$2,612.70; Imperial Bank of Canada, \$1,-060.85; Merchants' Bank of Canada, \$2.40; Molson's Bank, \$297.80; Eastern Townships Bank, \$642.40.

The amount assessed and taxed each chartered bank for 1908 was:

Assessed Value. Tax.

Asse	ssed Value.	Tax.
Bank of British		
North America.		\$ 1,000.
Bank of Hamilton	Minimum	1.000.
Bank of Montreal	894 200 00	3,768.
Bank of Toronto	401,200.00	0,100.
(left province)		****
Canadian Bank of		Nil.
Canadian Bank of	AF 400 00	SECTION
Commerce	60,669.00	2,626.
Eastern Townships		The older
Bank Imperial Bank of	25,041.47	1,001.
Imperial Bank of		
Canada	43,103.00	1.724.
Molson's Bank	Minimum	1,000.0
Merchants Bank of	H. A. S. L. L. D. L.	
Canada	Minimum	1.000.0
Northern Rank	Minimum	1,000.
Royal Bank of Can-		
ada	Minimum	1,000.
ada Bank of Nova Sco-	HERMAN HOUSE HAR	STATE OF THE PARTY
tia	Minimum	1,000.0
tia Union Bank of Con-		1,000.0
ada 21/2 mo. only	San Carlotte Branch	208:
Home Bank of Can-	******	208
ada 11 mo. only		THE REPORT OF THE PERSON
aus 11 mo, only	******	916.6
		CALLED STORY OF STREET

Ilish, company which had forfeited its holdings costing \$150,000 because they were a day late.

Amendment Defeated

A division upon the amendment of Imperial Bank of Commerce Imperial Bank of Canada straight party vote, the Socialists voting with the Liberal opposition.

Bank of Hamilton Eastern Townships Molson's Bank of Toronto Bank of Nova Sootia Northern Bank of Commerce Imperial Bank of Canada Merchants' Bank of Canada Union Bank of Canada Union Bank of Canada

FREE TEXT BOOKS

lature by Hon, Dr. Young, Yesterday

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

Expenditure in Okanagan

He proceeded to criticise expendi

the Okanagan valley.

Mr. Price Ellison: Does the hon.

most important district in the province! (Hear, hear.)
Mr. Oliver: Instead of that

resources which were possessed by this province, and they were indeed

very great, but he wished to know

tion, for he must know what we have

we have sent with them men abund-

antly qualified to call attention to their merits. (Applause.) And we

have not confined our efforts to Eng-

formation of intending settlers were filled with misleading information.

He defied the hon, the finance min-

ister to show one place where the set-tler could make himself a home.

lepartment. Hon. Mr. McBride: The returns

At this point, it being 5:15 o'clock, Hon. Mr. McBride asked whether the member for Delta expected to close

D.M. FERRY& Co's

(Laughter).

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 re-sumed at the sitting of the legislature yesterday by John Oliver. The mem-ber for Delta devoted a full quarter of

the time which he utilized to an tack upon the attorney-general. 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 the house was in session and 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 peculators of the crown lands, the imber lands and the resources of Brit-

ish Columbia generally.

If Mr. Oliver had waxed warm when the 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 \$8,000, he said, while that to Conservative ridings was far more. Delta had a vote of but \$1,100. When the Hon. Richard McBride interpolated a remark anent a bridge (New Westminster bridge) which had been built across the Fraser for the benefit of the constituency of Belta, and which had cost \$1,000,000, Mr. Oliand which had cost \$1,000,000, Mr. Oilver's laugh was almost sardonic, and
he perpetrated what was almost a pun.
"Yes," he said, and if you cross that
bridge with a sucking pig, you have to
pay a toll upon it. I call that extremely pleayunish."

Mr. Oliver's criticism throughout was
along very much the same line. He

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.

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 writing quietly at his desk and the legislature rapidly committed various bills, the sergeant-at-arms entered bearing a vase containing some beautiful carnations. These 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 halled with cheers and handclapping from the ranks of both government and opposition, a tribute which the member for Greenwood bore blushingly.

When Mr. Hawthornthwalta vester.

Night Sessions Start

Order of the House

Prayers by Rev. Ro No Legislation This Session In answer to a question of Mr. Hawthornthwaite, Hon. Mr. McBride said: I take this opportunity for exsaid: I take this opportunity for ex-plaining 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 Van-

island settlers rights, which that the government does not intend to make any provision going beyod the terms which have already been agreed upon by this parliament. I may further state for the information of my hon. friend that this mat-ter was only decided upon two or three days ago. This is the first op-portunity that I have since had for making this communication to the

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 ses-sion.

for it at any time.

In resuming the debate on the mo-tion "that the Speaker do now leave the chair" for the purpose of going into committee of supply. Mr. Oliver congratulated the fin-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.)

Its clearness had only been equalled by this 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 be less assertive. For while at Vancouver he had promised that the 206 Hindus on the Mcateagle

Black Watch

Chewing Tobacco Rich and satisfying. The big black plug.

vould be excluded, he had previously would be 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.

deral 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 set at naught the measure recently enacted, but it was the agents of the Dominion government. Yet in Victoria the twenty-three-Japanese had been detained, not by the provincial officers but by the Dominion officers.

minion officers.

Hon. W. J. Bowser: These Japanese were arrested at the Japanese boarding houses 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. ports in the newspapers.

Hon. Mr. Bowser: I do not take the reports of the newspapers for the ac-

Not Playing Fair

Oliver, in continuing, asserted hat the attorney-general was not playing fair with the province. took its pay and then utilized time he should have given to its ser

ons of my officers.

vice, for his private practice.

Perhaps it was modesty on the part of Hon. Mr. Bowser which had caused im to entrust the case for the province in the appeal then in course of hearing by the full court to Mr. Cas-sidy, of Vancouver. He had found time 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 connected with this litigation long before

he became a member of the adminis-tration. (Hear, hear.)

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

position, a tribute which the member for Greenwood bore blushingly.

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 the time in which application may be made for permission to benefit under the terms of the act be extended from December, 1904, to December 31, 1909.

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.

Mr. Tatlow: The 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 overdrafts on current account of \$663,000, including an overdraft of \$411,000 at the Bank of British Columbia, while we owned the estates and suitors fund trust account \$1511,000, making in all nearly \$850,000, respecting which we were absolutely behind and leaving us only \$150,000 to carry on the business of the country from March 1. (Hear, hear.)

In any event, Mr. Oliver stated, the liabilities were but \$814,187, while the amount borrowed was \$1,000,000, and in the June following there was to the credit of current account \$513,000.

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

Mr. Oliver asserted that the finance

had come in.

Mr. Oliver asserted that the finance minister's inclusion of the \$150,000 for 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.

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 sat 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.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow: 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 allenation of large tracts of crown land, timber and other resources, and these had passed into the hands of specular timber and other resources, and these had passed into the hands of specular timber and other resources, and these had passed into the hands of specular timber and other resources, and these had passed into the hands of specular timber and other resources, and these had passed into the hands of specular timber and other resources, and these had passed into the hands of specular timber and other resources, and these had passed into the hands of specular timber and other resources, and these had passed into the hands of specular timber and other resources, and these had passed into the hands of specular timber and other resources, and these had passed into the hands of specular timber and other resources, and these had passed into the hands of specular timber and other resources, and these had passed into the hands of specular timber and other resources, and these had passed into the hands of specular timber and other resources, and these had passed into the honds of specular timber and other resources, and these honds are requirements of the different constitution and quite satisfied that he will immediately get his answer.

Mr. Oliver: I have done that already, and I was told that the information required could not be got within a reasonable time.

Hon. Mr. McBride That only \$1,100 was voted for his own constitution.

"Picayunish" Policy

Mr. Oliver: I have done that already, and I was told that the information required could not be got within a reasonable time.

Hon. Mr. McBride That only \$1,100 was voted for his own constitution.

Mr. Oliver: I have done that all the distriction and the will immediately get his answer.

Mr. Oliver an order of this house be granted for a return of all correspondence, tenders or other documents of any kind in connection with the construction or operation of the ferry across the Fraser river at Quesnel.

He complete the attention of the house to the cost at which this had been done. It had been by the allenation of large tracts of crown land, timber and other resources, and these had passed into the hands of speculators largely.

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 \$1,800 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.

In resuming the debate on the motion "that the Speaker do now leave the chair" for the purpose of going

lators largely.

One of the strongest arguments of the herocurces arguments of the herocurces arguments 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 that the speaker do now leave the chair" for the purpose of going

toll everytime we cross it. (Some laughter).

Hon. Mr. McBride—And the hon. gentleman was a party to the arrangements, which provided for these tolls. (Hear-hear).

Mr. Oliver—But it was not the intention when we made those arrangements that they should remain in for all eternity. (Great laughter).

Why, if a farmer only takes a suck-ling pig across it, he must pay toll, and this, Mr. Speaker, is a plcayunish policy. (A voice, Perhaps he means a Pig-ayunish policy). As his constituency was being punished to the extent of thousands of dollars, owing to the fact that it was represented by a

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

There had been an increase of 30 Mr. Oliver.—But the hon the premier per cent in the amount of the royalties on the timber manufactured while in the increase in 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 it was being manufactured. Hence the revenue was clearly and the control of the timber was being manufactured. Hence the revenue was clearly and the control of the royalties of the manufactured. Hence the revenue was clearly and the control of the royalties of the mount of the royalties then declared that there would be no discrimination. We both addressed public meetings in my constituency; and my constituents sent me here to oppose the policy of the hon, gentle-man.

Hon. Mr. McBride.—But we cut your majority in two. (Hear, hear, and apas fast as it was being manufactured.

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 the bis extinction of the present fiscal year to \$106,000. The finance minister had practically admitted this since the present fiscal year to \$106,000. in his estimates for the nine 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 27 per cent Mr. Oliver.-But it cost some one something in dollars and cents. Hon. Mr. McBride—The hon. gentleof 27 per cent. Mr. Oliver.-But I say yes: and

Government's Policy

He perceived that it was the intention of the government to continue the policy of timber preserves, and he policy of timber preserves, and he found that the estimated receipts from license fees during the next financial year was fixed at \$909,000; while no less than 7,714,000 acres of timber lands were reported to be at the present time under license, although the government's timber policy had only been in existence for a little over two years, and it was quite evident to him that the government, alarmed at the results the government, alarmed at the results which had so closely followed upon the adoption of their own much-vaunted adoption of their own much-vaunted policy, had been absolutely forced to make these timber reserves. He was, however, quite convinced that the present depression, and particularly as concerned the lumber interests, was merely temporary.

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

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

Mr. Price Ellison: Hew?

Mr. Oliver replied that 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, the finance minister had spoken in worst allowed.

the finance minister had spoken in most eulogistic terms of the immense Mr. Oliver: I can cite numerous reasons, and would do so now if time permitted. (Hear, hear.) The advertisements connected with the staking of timber limits and applications licenses to cut timber, be continied, had filled not merely column after column, but sheet after sheet, of the that the hon, gentleman in the cir-cumstances should ask such a quesnewspapers which supported this gov-

Hon, Mr. McBride: But these were oot government advertisements!
Mr. Oliver: I did not say that they vere government advertise Hon. Mr. McBride: All this, then, nerely proves that these people show their good sense by placing their advertising in Conservative newspapers. (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Oliver gave figures to show that the government's timber policy

favored the speculator. Hon. Mr. McBride: I would ask the on, gentleman, what does he wish the house to understand by the term speculator?"

Mr. Oliver: I simply refer to those

who acquire limits merely to hold and to offer to settlers. Mr. Martin Bur-not for the purpose of immediate or rell, of Vancouver, has gone to Eng-

cense would provide the province with lumber for 300 years, on the basis of 20,000 feet to the acre—a figure which 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 terms of 21 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 council shook his head. Were the figures which were furnished by the government incorrect?

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 pro-

duce in that quarter. This was shown by the fact that the Dominion govern-ment had advanced over \$3,000,000 to purchase seed grain for the farmers in that section, while manufacturers 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

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 in his own constituency 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 exopposition members were, if not exactly starved, only meted out enough of the public funds to keep work from going all to pieces. On the other hand, not only were the direct grants to the constituencies represented by the sup-porters of the government almost double as much, but indirectly they also obtained a much greater propor-tion of the public money than the for-

Hon. Mr. McBride-The estimates

this province was pre-empted in this province was pre-empted by spec-ulators. He also urged the appoint-ment of an inspector of homesteads, in pursuance of the policy of the Do-minion government in the Northwest

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his observations in any brief space of time, and suggested an adjournment.

Mr. Oliver: I think I can finish in

Hon. Mr. McBride: Oh, you are good for half an hour yet! (Some

good for half an hour yet! (Some laughter.)
Mr. Oliver then moved the adjournment of the debate.
Hon. Mr. McBride brought down a bill to authorize a loan of \$10,000 to the Canada Zinc company.
The bill was read the first time.

Time Is Extended Mr. McPhillips, K. C., the chairman, presented the ninth report of the private bills committee, asking for an extension of time for reporting on private bills until the 28th inst.

Report of Asylum Hon. Dr. Young presented the annual report of Dr. C. Doherty, medical superintendent of the asylum for the insane at New Westminster. Mr. Oliver's Questions.

can put the man in the witness box that got the money. Hon. Mr. McBride.—Is that really Mr. Oliver asked the chief commissioner of lands and works the following questions: (1) Have any selzures been made of timber logs or piles in the elector district of Delta under the provisions of the Land act? (2) If so, whose timber was so selzed? (3) On ture on the part of the government in what date was the seizure made? (4) What description and amount of timber was so seized? (5) What settlement, if any, was made in each case

ment, if any, was made in each case, and date of settlement? (7) Are there any cases remaining unsettled?

Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows: (1) Yes. (2) Sullivan-Hiland Logging company. (3) In the month of June, 1907. (4) Piles. About 16,000 lineal feet. (5) To compel payment of revenue. (6) Revenue paid 20th July, 1907 and niles released. (7) No. 1907, and piles released. (7) No. Accidents at Granby,

Mr. McInnis asked the minister of nines the following questions: (1) How mines the following questions: (1) How many accidents were reported from the Granby mines during the years 1905, 1906 and 1907, respectively? (2) Names of persons injured and nature of injuries in each case.

Hon. Mr. McBride replied as follows: (1) Five in 1905; six in 1906; four in 1907, where the state of the sta

what the government had really done to bring about their development. Hon. Mr. Tatlow I feel surprised 1907. (2) Vernon Hill, fatal; John Rundquist, crushed right knee and low-er third of thigh, penetrating wound back of left thigh, amputation right done. (Hear, hear.) Year after year we have sent exhibits to England, and leg above knee; Norman McRitchie fatal; Frank Loster, fatal; James Mc-Gregor, fatal; James Peacock, lacer-Gregor, fatal; James Peacock, lacerated wound scalp, slight concussion of brain, ninth and tenth ribs fractured, rupture right lung; John Holmes, fatal; Charles Hadberg, fatal; J. Cavanaugh, mashed two fingers on left hand; Ronald McInnes, fatal; Sam Jones, rupture muscles left calf, died from gangrene; E. Brage, fractured land, for we have done the same thing in the Northwest Territories. We have further placed the most reliable information before the people of the old country and in the other parts of Canada, while we have always despatched with our exhibits men who both bones right leg three inches above ankle; Joseph Quinn, fractured right fibula junction middle and lower third apula junction middle and lower third, sprained ankle; Charles Williamson, left ankle broken in several places, bone in left knee bruised; Mike Spodirryk, fatak were thoroughly qualified to explain the resources of British Columbia and the great inducements which we have rell, of Vancouver, has gone to England, and will give lectures illustrated

early use.

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 910,000,000 feet; and when he compared the figures, he found a discrepancy of some \$118,906.

Criticises Timber Policy.

The following bind Vancouver Island Settlers' Rights vanco should have done anything more in this direction than they have already accomplished. And in consequence of this work a number of enquiries is being daily received here, asking for all kinds of information. I trust that the hon, gentleman is satisfied with this answer. It is that the hon, gentleman is satisfied with this answer. It is the more might the way of bringing out people from the old country ing out people from the old country.

have been done in the way of bringing out people from the old country and from Northern Enrope. He further admitted that Messrs. Burrell and Palmer were capable men and properly qualified for the work which they had undertaken, nor was he disposed to criticise the contract with the Salvation Army. (Hear, hear.)

The truth, however, was that the government had reached the limit of their resources, and this was practically admitted by the finance minder whom the work has been carried on.

Mr. Fulton.

Notices of Motion.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton.

Mr. Bowser will tomorrow introduce a bill to amend the Liquor License act, 1900.

Mr. Oliver will tomorrow enquire what public works have been carried on in Dewdney during the present fiscal year, with the amount expended in each case, and the names of the foremen under whom the work has been carried on.

Mr. Kergin will on Thursday en-

their resources, and this was practically admitted by the finance minister, who was in his opinion the most capable of all the ministers.

Several hundred thousand acress of lands and works, as a condition upon which the northern part of this island, but the majority of some 200,000 acress which had been allotted had passed into the hands of speculators. Favoritism was shown by the government in the location of public lands, and the pamphlets issued for the inand the pamphlets issued for the in- have to have in operation mills of stated capacity by a state dtime? If so, what mills and by what time?
On what condition, other than the payment of royalty, may the Oriental Power and Pulp company log timber other than pulp wood?

Again out of some 100,000 acres in Bulkeley valley some 66,000 acres or fully two-thirds had been secured by men who were speculators pure and simple, and it was, moreover, extremely difficult to get the figures from the department.

other than pulp wood?

Petitions Presented.

The petition from Thomas Cairns and others, asking for legislation protecting the rights of pre-emptors in the E. & N. Ry. land belt, was re-

department.

Hon. Mr. McBride: The returns can be got in the ordinary way. The chief commissioner has nothing at all to hide. The information which ought to be furnished by this department is to be furnished by this department is given the usual publicity. (Hear, the house rose at 5:25 p. On motion of the hon, the premier,

hear.)
Mr. Oliver: The fact is that the hon, gentleman does not himself know how many acres of land were allenated a couple of years ago.
Hon. Mr. McBride: Let the hon, member ask the usual question, and I am quite satisfied that he will immediately got his answer. ANNUAL MEETING OF CHEMAINUS HOSPITAL Association Ends Year With Deficit as Result of Closing Down of Works

The members of the Chemainus General Hospital association held their annual meeting in the Chemainus hall on Friday evening, February 21.

on Friday evening, February 21.

The secretary's report showed that during the year 1907, amongst other expenditures, a new steam heating plant had been installed in the hospital at a cost of \$2,300, and this heavy outlay in the face of the unexpected closing down of the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing company's logging camps and the Britannia smelter at Crofton, with the resultant decrease in the hospital's revenue, leaves a deficit of \$744. that all the information is quite easily getatable. (Applause.)

Mr. Oliver dared the premier to make this information public, and maintained that a large proportion of the land which was pre-empted in

ficit of \$744.

The report of Dr. H. B. Rogers, resident physician, showed that during the year. 1907 182 patients had been treated while the number for 1906 of 132, making an increase for 1907 of 50 over the previous year. Of this total of 182 about half were from points outside of Chemainus. The number of hospital days during the year total 3,768, which is an increase of 1,098 over 1906, and which exceeds by 938 the next highest figure in the history of the hospital. The daily average of patients for the year was 10.29, as

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the Ladysmith football team for their kind donation of \$40, and to Dr. Frost, the Ladies' auxiliary and Lewis G. Hill for their assistance to the hospital in many ways.

of the hospital. The daily average of patients for the year was 10.29, as compared with 7.28 in 1906.

Dr. Rogers also pointed out in his report the urgent need of adding a maternity ward to the hospital, which suggestion it is the intention of the board to follow as soon as circumstances will permit.

A vote of thanks was passed to his honor the lieutenant-governor for his kind offer to supply free of charge coal for the use of the hospital.

Votes of thanks were also passed to

G. claims. The crew of the steamer Willapa, then on the west coast run, located what was known as the Willapa.

Friday, Februa

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Companies Act, 1897."

Friday, February 28, 1908

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The control of the Company.

The control of the Company.

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, The continue under the provision of the Companies of Continue under the provision of the Companies Ordinance, 1885." the Companies of Continue under the provision of the Canton Insurance Office, and for the University of Mongkong, and classwhere in this and Japan, or elsevitive, the control of the Company and shall carry on or continue in Hongkong or in any other of the Company or the present promisers of that firm or being any person or persons including or not including all or any of the present promisers of that firm or being any person or persons including or not including all or any of the present members of the time being shall carry on or continue in Hongkong or in any other persons including or not including all or any of the present members of the Company and small be captured to the Company and when the captured to the Company and small be captured to the Company of the company of

LAND ACT

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

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

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

LAND REGISTRY ACT

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

Notice is hereby given that it is my tention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issee a duplicate certificate of Indefeasible Title to above land issued to Clindar A. Harrison on the 29th day of June 306 and numbered 183.

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

Notice to Farmers





B. C. SADDLERY CO., 566 YATES STREET Arguments of R. Cassidy, K.C.

FLETCHER BROS.

1231 Government St.

RAYMONDESONS

NOTICE

613 PANDORA STREET

New Designs and Styles in all kinds of Polished Oak Mantels

All Classes of GRATES English Enamel and American

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

Victoria, B. C., February, 1908.

	TIDE TABLE.	ernment of Canada the power of car-		Dominion of Canada to use the Snyder	
	W	rying out obligations under treaties	they that power? I have no doubt un-	patented method of electric smelting;	Italian Ministers Convict Former Min-
	Victoria, B. C., February, 1908.	To this Mr. Cassidy replied that all	der the combined operation of sec. 132		ister of Stealing From State
	Date Time Ht Time Ht Time Ht	the Dominion had done in this case	and sec. 95 of the B. N. A. act, that the	"Whereas the said company has un- der construction an electric smelting	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
	1 5 16 8 4 6 58 8 4 12 1910 3 20 37 0 7	was to approve the convention, but			Rome, Feb. 24.—The senate, sitting as
		that it had not passed any act for the carrying out of its provisions, and			a high court today, convicted Nunzio
D. HAMMOND	4 5 39 8 7 10 25 7 4 15 09 9 0 22 49 2 2	in illustration of his point read from	to make laws in relation to agriculture	applied to the government of British	Nasi, former Minister of Public In-
D. HAMMOND	5 604 87 11 31 68 16 16 8 2 23 34 8 1	the act regarding the regulation of	In all or any of the provinces, and	Columbia for a loan of ten thousand	struction, of embezzlement from the state treasury They sentenced him to
VICTORIA, B. C.	7 0 17 4 2 7 07 8 9 13 48 5 4 19 27 6 7	fisheries on the Atlantic coast in	in relation to immigration in all or any of the provinces; and that any law	dollars, repayable in two years, to be secured by a first charge or mortgage	eleven months' and twenty days' im-
	8 0 59 5 3 7 39 8 9 15 00 4 7 22 39 6 5	pursuance of the French treaty, in	of the legislature of the province re-	on all the real and personal property	prisonment and debarred him from hold- ing public office for four years and two
Box 194. Phone 1369.	9 1 38 6 3 8 09 9 0 16 05 4 0	which the necessary regulations for enforcing the provisions of the agree-	lative to agriculture or to immigration	and plant of the said company; and	months.
Sole Agent, British Columbia	11 9 06 9 0 17 56 2 9	ment were set forth Judge Clement		"Whereas it appears that the com- pletion and operation of reduction.	The court found extenuating circum-
	12 9 36 8 9 18 40 2 5 13 4 38 8 7 6 05 8 6 10 11 8 9 19 17 2 3	pointed out that in this treaty no such	vince so long and so far only that it is	works profitably to treat mixed lead	stances, and permitted the imprisonment which the accused had already suffered
THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO.	14 5 04 8 7 7 02 8 5 10 55 8 8 19 52 22		not repugnant to any act of the par- liament of Canada; and the other sec-	and zinc ores would be of great benefit	to be substracted from the sentence.
Kitchen Cabinets Incubators	15 5 24 8 6 7 51 8 3 11 48 8 8 20 26 22 16 5 34 8 5 8 33 8 0 12 47 8 7 21 00 2 3	Effect is Nil	tion empowers the parliament of Can-	to the mining interests of the Kootenay	leaving only a few days for him to serve in prison. Nasi's secretary, Lom-
Brooders Fanning Mille	17 5 34 8 3 9 13 7 7 1 13 36 8 5 21 33 9 6	Mr. Justice Irving asked: "Now	ada to make any law necessary or	districts; "Therefore, his majesty, by and with	bardo, who also was on trial before
Scales Gray's Carriages Buggies Waggons and Single Vehicles	18 5 30 8 2 9 52 7 4 14 22 8 3 22 06 8 0	what is your own opinion Mr. Cas-	proper to secure the performance of	the advice and consent of the legisla-	the senate, was acquitted. The former minister was greatly dis-
Write for Catalogue and Prices	19 5 34 8 2 10 34 6 9 15 13 7 9 22 40 8 6 20 5 48 8 2 11 22 6 5 16 16 7 5 23 16 4 2	sidy? Would you not advise a client	Canada's obligations as a part of the empire, in other words, to confirm by	tive assembly of the province of Brit-	tressed at the verdict, and exclaimed:
	21 6 07 8 2 12 15 5 9 17 29 7 1 23 48 5 0	parliament?"	positive law that which otherwise	ish Columbia, enacts as follows:	"Even after condemnation I feel like
D. HAMMOND, 1423 Douglas Street	22 6 28 8 3 13 13 5 3 19 02 6 6	Mr. Cassidy—I would, but I would	would rest on convention or agreement	"1. The lieutenant-governor in council may advance, by way of loan, to	an honest man." Strong forces of police and soldiers
P.O. Box 194 - Victoria, B. C.	24 0 16 6 3 7 15 8 7 15 14 3 9	also advise him that its effect is/nil.	only.	the Canada Zinc company, Itd., a sum	guarded the building where the sena-
The second secon	25 7 41 9 0 16 12 3 1 26 8 13 9 2 17 08 2 5	Analyzing the Dominion act he said		of money not exceeding ten thousand	tor's trial was held. On the announcement of the verdict on the streets there
CORRIG COLLEGE	27 8 59 9 4 18 02 1 9	that either the whole treaty was made	of the Natal act in any way nullify on		was a boisterous demonstration, several
	28	law or none of it, and referring to one of the clauses he pointed out that	are contradictory to the provisions of	the date the money is advanced to the said company, together with interest at	hundred persons crying, "long live Nasi." The severest measures have
Beacon Hill Fark, VICTORIA, B.C.		it bound the hands of future parlia-	and the second of Canada,	the rate of five per cent. per annum,	been adopted to preserve order in Sic- !
Select High-Class BOARDING College for BOYS of 8 to 15 years. Refinements	The time used is Pacific Standard for	ments till 1012 mbioh mas on took to	which is known as the Japanese	payable yearly.	ily, Signor Nasi being a Sicilian and I
Well-appointed Gentlemen's home in	from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to	sible position. Their lordships did not		and the state of the second second second state	popular with all his people. Telephone communications with that country have
BEACON HILL PARK. Number	midnight The figures for height server	agree with him. Mr. Justice irving	down certain conditions upon which	ant the minister of mines on hehelf	been cut off in order to avoid the
Lile or Professional or Univer-		suggesting that the act could be su-	and person seeking to enter the prov-	of the province shall have a first lien	number of
Examinations. Fees inclusive and	The height is in fact and tamble of	became necessary, while Mr. Justice			dangerous by the police in the present
	a foot above the average level of the lowest Low Water in each month of the	Clement did not see how that point	be complied with before admission is granted. Among those conditions is	sonal property and plant of the said	emergency have been arrested.
W. CHURCH, M. A.	year. Inis level is half a foot lower	affected the matter at issue.	the requirement by which a person	to inspect the condition of such se-	Mutual Reserve in France.
	than the Datum to which the soundings	Cassidy contended that it did not di-			
THE CULUNIST	on the Admiralty chart of Victoria har- bor are reduced.				plication made by the French policy- Insurance company, the court has ap-
			and language of Butope, Rit appil-	of the principal or interest or any por-	Insurance company, the court has ap-
				Company of the second second second second	
	the second of th	The second second second second second	A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF THE		

Do Not Convince—Other Side Not Called Upon

(From Tuesday's Daily)

(From Tuesday's Daily)

The full court yesterday afternoon unanimously upheld the judgment of the chief justice that the local Natal act is invalid by reason of its contravention of the treaty obligations of the country. The court, which consisted of Justices Irving, Morrison and Clement, announced their decision without calling upon counsel representing the Dominion government, Mr. Justice Irving stating that they would give their reasons in the morning. R. Cassidy, K. C., argued the appeal for the provincial government, his chief points apparently being that the province had full power to legislate on immigration matters unless and until interfered with by the Dominion, either by disallowance or by statute. He contended that neither course had been taken with respect to this bill, the Dominion act which had been passed embodying the treaty being merely an innocuous expression of approval which did not contain the necessary enactments to make the treaty substantive law. He also argued that in any event the Dominion parliament had nothing to do with treatles in any manner whatever, so any attempt at ratification or sanction of such conventions was without legal effect.

visions of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, as there was no question of the right of the province to legislate on matters regarding immigration, as the act in question covered a different field from that occupied by Dominion legislation on the subject. He quoted section 132 of the British North American act, which, he said, conferred on the Dominion the duty of standing guard over international treaties so far as Cartinternational treaties so far as Can-ada was concerned, treaties not being communicated officially to the lieu-tenant-governors. It was also plain that Canada must interfere either by disallowance or by statute.

On or about the first of March. 1996
the Victoria Creamery Association will be in their new premises on John of the March sarging of more cream than formerly it you have cream to sell come in and have a talk with our manager who will be pleased to give you all information.

Victoria Creamery Assn.

Victoria Creamery Assn.

Victoria Creamery Assn.

A the wedding in All Saints Eanland formerly in you have creamen to sell with the pleased to give you all information.

Victoria Creamery Assn.

Victoria Creamery Assn.

A the medding in All Saints Eanland formerly in you have creamen to sell with the proposed of the policy of the convention of the policy down by a present the convention of the policy down by a present the global part of the grain which was elsed for damages after colliding and the pansy tones, were proming in which was elsed for damages after colliding as schedule or in the body of the act as if comments and the convention. At the convention in which were the login of \$10,000 to the Canada Zinc company of the convention that was contained in the convention of the policy the policy that the same plane as a municipal council, the collect state of plant lilling were tide with the policy to the pansy tones, were proming the propositions. The convention is provisions." But just the convention. The convention of the provisions. The convention is not convention. The convention of the provisions. The convention of the provisions. The convention of the provisions. The convention of the provision is not convention. The convention is not convention. The convention of the provisions. The convention of the provision and the convention of the provisions. The convention

ernment of Canada the power of car-rying out obligations under treaties. To this Mr. Cassidy replied that all the Dominion had done in this case was to approve the convention, but

APPEAL FAILS

IN NATAL ACT

IN When we come to compare the provision of the Japanese Treaty act with those of the Natal act, we find that the subjects of the Natal act, we find that it is agreed that the subjects of the Contracting party, and shall enjoy full protection for person and property, etc.

It will be observed the language is the other contracting party, and shall enjoy full protection for person and property, etc.

It will be observed the language is the other south subjects as are excluded by the authority of the parliament which is granting the right; and we find that in the Canadian Immigration act the Dominion parliament chief justice, telling Mr. MacDonell on the finer justice, telling Mr. MacDonell on the subjects as are excluded by the authority of the parliament which is granting the right; and we find that in the Canadian Immigration act the Dominion parliament which is granting the right; and we find that in the Canadian Immigration act the Dominion parliament which is granting the right; and we find that in the Canadian Immigration of the contracting party and shall enjoy full protection for person and property, etc.

It will be observed the language is the province of the contracting party and shall enjoy full protection for course such subjects as are excluded by the authority of the parliament which is granting the right; and w

upon him, but would give their reasons in the morning.

Rex Vs. Schenf

The court then adjourned. Today Rex Vs. Scherf will be argued. This is a criminal appeal before the court Chief Justice Hunter's Decision The full text of the judgment of Chief Justice Hunter, from which the

appeal heard yesterday was taken, is Judgment in Chambers

It is, as I understand it, admitted at

so any attempt at ratification or sanction of such conventions was without legal effect.

In opening his case asking for the reversal of Chief Justice Hunter's decision, which released the two Japanese, M. Nakane and T. Okasake, from detention under the provisions of the Natal act, Mr. Cassidy stated that the whole question was whether or no the Natal act were repugnant to the provisions of the Anglo-Japanese freaty, as there was no question of the right. to guard myself against being understood as having arrived at any definite judicial conclusion about the matter, my present impression is that the Natal act cannot be said to be repugnant to the Dominion Immigration act. No section has been pointed out to me which lays down a standard by which the rights of any person seeking admission into Canada can be measured, i.e., which says who shall be allowed in, or who shall be kept out, excepting certain provisions which include certain provisions which include certain presons, such as criminals, idiots, paupers, beggars, prostitutes, and so

tenant-governors. It was also plain that Canada must interfere either by disallowance or by statute.

"If you deny this appeal," said Mr. Cassidy, "your lordships must consider that Canada has interfered either by statute or disallowance. I shall submit that nothing has taken place to derogate from the Natal act, and that there is no question of its being ultra vires. We admit that the treaty is a valid treaty."

Continuing, counsel referred fo two

valid treaty."

Continuing, counsel referred to two cases already decided in this province by single judges who held that the mere fact that a law was inconsistent with a treaty made it ultra vires, and submitted that they were wrongly decided, quoting from a work on international law, which said that such a state of affairs would merely give suitable ground for exercising the veto. In the meantime he urged the act was law, to which the court would give effect.

Imperial Government Only.

Mr. Cassidy not provided the act was law, to which the court would give effect.

Imperial Government Only.

Mr. Cassidy not provide the present occasion how far the provisions of this act interfere with or nullify the act known as the Japanese Treaty act, which was passed in 1907 by the parliament of Canada. Now, that act recites the treaty which exists between the Imperial government, and proceeds to enact that the provisions of that treaty are sanctioned—that being the expression that is used in the act.

Mr. Cassidy, K. C.: I don Court: Why should these to decide on the present occasion how far the provisions of this act interfere with or nullify the act known as the Japanese Treaty act, which was passed in 1907 by the parliament of Canada. Now, that act recites the treaty which exists between the Imperial government, and proceeds to enact that the provisions of that treaty are sanctioned—that being the expression that is used in the act.

Mr. Cassidy, K.C. (Interrupting):

The convention is sanctioned, not the "provisions," but just the convention.

Court: Well, In the convention.

Court: Well, In the convention of exercising the expression that is used in the act.

Mr. Cassidy, K. C.: I don Court: Why should these to decide on the present occasion how far the provisions of this act interfere with or nullify the act known as the Japanese government, and proceeds to enact that the provisions of that the provisions of that reaty are sanctioned.

Mr. Cassidy, K. C. (Interrupting):

The convention is sanctioned.

Which is Erec

has specified certain classes of people who shall be debarred from entering into the country, and there is no limi-Into the country, and there is no limitation or mention made as to their nationality, or source of origin, but anyone coming within any of these special classes is debarred, whether of Japanese or Chinese or any other nationality. And as the Canadian Immigration act must be read together with the Japanese Treaty act, the joint effect of those two acts is that the subjects of the emperor of Japan, other than those which come within those specified classes, shall have the full right and liberty to enter, travel, or reside in any part of this Dominion.

Delivered by the Hon. Chief Justice Hunter, at Vancouver, B. C., the 21st day of February, 1908, in the matter of habeas corpus proceeding re M. Nakane and T. Okasake.

Inasmuch as this matter is a very urgent one, and having regard to all the public interests concerned, and inasmuch as I have come to a clear opinion upon the only matter which it is necessary for-me to decide upon the present application, I think I will be acting to the advantage of all concerned if I proceed to give judgment at once.

Or reside in, any part of this Dominion.

Discharges Prisoners

Therefore as the power of the province to pass immigration laws is conditional upon such laws not being repugnant to those passed by the parliament of Canada, it follows that to the extent to which the Natal act is inconsistent with the Canadian legislation to that extent it is inoperative, and therefore the applicants are entitled to their discharge.

Mr. Cassidy, K. C.: Your order goes to both cases?

Court: Yes.

Court: Yes.
Mr. Cassidy: I am instructed the outset that the applicants here are subjects of the Emperor of Japan, and they come to court questioning the validity of their detention under the act which has been recently passed by the British Columbia legislature, which, for the sake of brevity, I shall refer to as the Natal act.

Mr. Cassidy: I am instructed by the attorney-general on behalf of the province to give notice of appeal to the full court owing to the importance of this question, and it is desirable to have the decision of the full court outside to have a ship could make it possible to have a sitting of the full court on this at the

paupers, beggars, prostitutes, and so Court: You have the right to ap-forth, and which are of a negative peal to the full court, and they make

Japanese empire, and as far as I can see they have a good right of action against someone, but of course that is not before me now.

Mr. Macdonell: Then the order will go for costs?

Mr. Cassidy, K. C.: I don't see why? Court: Why should these people be deprived of their costs? They have been illegally detained. Aren't they as much entitled to it as you would be if you had been seized?

TO SMELTING COMPANY

Government Assists Company Which is Erecting Electric Smelter Works

tained in the body of the act. Now, I think it must be plain that when the Dominion parliament sanctioned this treaty between the imperial government and the emperor of Japan, that they intended to make the provisions of that treaty a part of the law of Canada.

Dominion's Powers

And then the only question is, have they that power? I have no doubt under the combined operation of sec. 132 and sec. 95 of the B. N. A. act, that the Dominion parliament had the power.

"Whereas the Canada Zinc company, Ltd., is a company incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, with head office at the city of Nelson, in the province of British Columbia; and "Whereas the said company was organized for the purpose of treating the lead-zinc ores of the Kootenay districts, and has acquired, free from all royalties, the exclusive rights for the Dominion of Canada to use the Sayder patented method of electric smelting; and "Whereas the said company has under construction an electric smelting

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tion thereof, whenever the same may accrue due, it shall be lawful for the minister of mines to take possession of and sell all or any of such real or personal property, and plant, either together or in parcels, and to buy in or rescind any contract for sale and to resell, and to receive the moneys to arise from any such sale or sales; and in the first place to apply the same in payment of the costs of and incident to such sale or sales; in the next place, in payment to the government of the parmose sasanum pur rediound by the mortgage; and, lastly, to pay the balance, if any, to the said company."

pointed a sequestrator to safeguard the French assets of the company. The company is now in the hands of receivers in the United States.

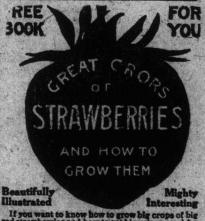
Dirigible Balloon.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Thos. I. Baldwin, of New York city, has been awarded the contract by the signal office for furnishing the army with a dirigible balloon at the price named by him of \$6,750. It is to be delivered in fifteen days. The flight will be held at Fort Myer, Va.

Chance For Amateurs

NASI FOUND GUILTY Italian Ministers Convict Former Min-ister of Stealing From State Treasury

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—Ernest Shipman, a Canadian theatrical manager, who has successfully competed with dramatic contestants on theatrical gridiron of New York, is visiting Ottawa all this week, accompanied by his wife, professionally known as Roselle Knott, to witness the amateur competition, and eventually to offer an American tour of one week's duration to the sucof one week's duration to the successful club.



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 oc-

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

Taking the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railroad to Duncans 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 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

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 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

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 protruded over the bow. He was still more 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 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 lake until we reached the base of a small pentime 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 should keep together along the edge of the paddle and united his efforts with the native to such purpose that I could see that they meal, our tent and packs were flung on the insula running a short distance out in the wa- would very soon overtake the bears. One of

shore of a small bay to the right of the posi-tion 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. 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 velping 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, my neip 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

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 Van-couver 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-ness considered. It is after all to the farming 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.



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 bearhunt, 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

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 join-

ed 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, folhunting camp on the edge of it not a great distance from the trail. They further added that landing with a large buck, the horns of which lowed by two well grown cubs, a short distance behind them some half dozen dogs were

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 swim-

, 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 with a snarling growl plunged forward, 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 HON

Garden Calen

Dig and Manure Fl yet been prepared: Plant—Hardier Bords retarder Border ers, Shrubs, Deciduous Roots. And especially: retarums, Vines for Fo Vines, Roses, Virginian mones, Ranunculuses, I Early Potatoes, in fran Asparaus, Foreing Phu

Asparagus, Forcing Rhu ronias, Start Gloxin Sow-Peas, Earliest, border, Frame Radish, S in heat, Melon in heat, Brussels Sprouts in wa frame, Tomato, Lettuce Mustard and Cress, Br warm border, Capsicum in warm border, Capsicum in warm border, Parsle Celery in heat, Early Tu Annuals in heat, Begon ricula, Gloxinia, A litt Cineraria, Petunia, Phic tichoka.

little early in some loca risk sowing a little see crop of delicious spring

HOW TO MAKE



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concrete and puddli For a brick and a depth of two and are given a circular gle of about forty-f pendicular. After oughly leveled, bric into place. Then t same way. They foot from the botto pond will be about

The whole is finally finishing coat of ce The slope above be covered with pounded into place, ously to overlap the sary for the puddled outlines of the pone brickword and clay the edges of the po mand more space th be allowed to grow look acceptable. T of plants used in the charm of which lies

A low fence, pipes and connected may surround the p fectually flush the since a single faucet can be turned on fro to remove any scun the surface of the po flow, connected wit 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, gr ably be the material case of large ponds, of construction of a ture and about twer be \$200. This figur makes no provision which, according to from \$150 to \$300. Should one wish

self, or perhaps enga lowing style of pon adopted. Having d location, mark the o excavation; an area forty square feet to half feet can be acco one day. Give the grees. After the earth 1 bottom leveled, brir

make a layer of sift thick. Cinders are sides to the height cinders must be ran surface is as smoot this put a layer of g inches thick. It ma one part of Portland finely crushed grani off as smoothly as

THE HOME GARDEN

Garden Calendar For February

Dig and Manure Flower Borders which have not

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

Sow-Peas, Earliest, Early Horn Carrots in warm

Sow—Peas, Earliest, Early Horn Carrots in warm border, Frame Radish, Spinach, Mushrooms, Cucumber in heat, Melon in heat, Early Cauliflower in heat, Brussels Sprouts in warm border, Globe Beet in frame, Tomato, Lettuce, Cos and Cabbage, Onion, Glustard 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, Asters, Tender Climbing Annuals in heat, Begonia, Nicotlana, Cockscomb, Auricula, Gloxinia, A little Primula, Lobelia, A little Cineraria, Petunia, Phlox Brummondi, 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

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 ap-

propriate. As a general rule, a combination of

depth of two and one-half feet. The sides

are given a circular slope, which forms an an-

gle of about forty-five degrees with the per-

pendicular. After the floor has been thor-

oughly leveled, bricks are laid and cemented

nto 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

be covered with puddled clay, thoroughly

pounded into place, allowing the clay gener-

ously to overlap the cement. It is not neces-

sary for the puddled clay to follow closely the

outlines of the pond; for this combination of

brickword and clay permits a little planting of.

the edges of the pond and as some plants de-

mand 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

pipes and connected with the water system,

may surround the pond. This will very ef-

fectually 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 over-

flow, 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

Ponds entirely made of concrete are adapt-

to formal gardens only. Their construction

on a large scale had best be left to contractors

tho make a specialty of this sort of work. At

he present time, granitoid would most prob-

ably be the material selected, reinforced, in

case of large ponds, with steel rods. The cost

of construction of a circular pond of this na-

ture 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

Should one wish to do all the work one-

self, or perhaps engage unskilled labor, the fol-

owing style of pond can advantageously be

adopted. Having decided upon the size and

ocation, mark the outline and proceed with the

excavation; an area of about two hundred and

orty 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 de-

After the earth has been removed and the

ottom leveled, bring in sufficient cinders to

nake a layer of sifted cinders about one inch

hick. Cinders are also banked against the

des'to the height of eighteen inches. These

inders must be rammed and rolled till the

urface is as smooth as possible. On top of

his put a layer of granitoid from three to four

of Portland cement and three parts of

oil as smoothly as possible. The sides are to

thes thick. It may be prepared by mixing

crushed granite. This must be finished

equirements.

from \$150 to \$300.

A low fence, constructed of perforated

The slope above the brick wall must only

finishing coat of cement.

concrete and puddling is to be preferred.

ONDS built entirely of brick-

work 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

right of the posiwith me a shot way for buckshot to emptied both bary pellet reaching irently untouched. orrified at my comoncluded the bear's that he would be ould reach him. I was rapidly making ng the water logged it towards the spot but in a few mot there was a great my companion's ncing around he approaching canoe. one side of it, the water, and lian to propel it to-

vas much hurt, but of cuss words reow within a short

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g the scene of acsnorting growls noise the dogs

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e point on the anded. I found head bound up was saturated very pale and ckily had a flask ie had taken a revive greatly, to reach camp. which though considerably. w the bear had

few seconds, but ed him soon ensperate position, rface at once he ake him some had received the

a bargain with outfit, together ni, as my friend (for a while at ences on Vanse, for it occu-he ugly scalp mpletely healed. ays at Alberni ting steamers, t the numerous points along

the district attention of farming, all ands of acres of is are not como-acre Vancoua 200-acre farm the productiveto the farming land looks for own in Canada ual success on ays, comparing the famous if not better t around Naneing from the more equable no district, and settling on the

great stress an average no snow, and ite eminently ne that is in

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

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

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 petter 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

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 For a brick and cement pond, excavate to 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

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

top, and thoroughly cover the sides with pud-nymphaeas, etc.

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 repuddle 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.

clay of a puddled pond, but this so seldom happens that it hardly needs to be taken into

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

If more than one pound 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 tem-

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. thoroughly .: No lumps larger than a walnut perature. This pond can then be selected for 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 askes from the clinkers may be dusty work, but it will usually more than repay for the time and labor.



Phlox Drummondi

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 green-

and at least two and one-half feet wide at the growing of tender or heat-loving tropical house, 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 drill one pint of seed into the trenches and 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. succession, sow out of doors, at intervals, from March to the end of May, giving plenty of wa- tory.

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 bloomng 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.

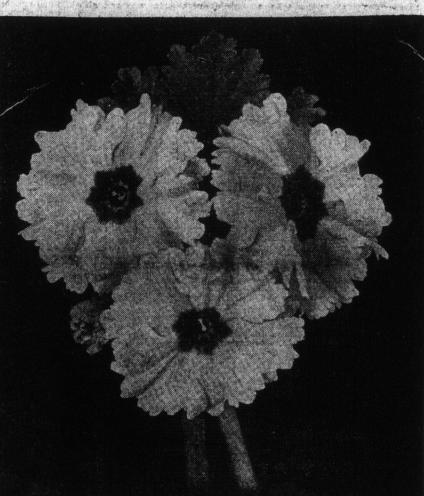
Petunia Hybrida Grandiflora.-A fine and distinct class of beautiful, large-flowering varieties producing blooms of immense size, and of the most charming colors; much superior to the old varieties of Petunia hybrida. The plants are robust in habit of growth, and admirably suited as pot-plants for the 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 For early blooming sow under glass in Janu- of salmon, rose, and yellow, to the purest ary or early in February, and plant out in, white. They are easily grown, and with their March in a warm, sheltered position. For large massive blooms form strikingly handsome objects for the greenhouse or conserva-



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.

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, frible 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, 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 goodsized pods have formed on the vines; further

cultivation is unnecessary. netting may also be used, but is rather too ex-

Eels have been known to push through the

Almost any kind of bush or brush will make a good support for the vines. Poultry

A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

The people of the United States have begun to choose their candidates for president. Last week the Republican party of Ohio named Mr. Taft as their candidate. President Roosevelt has served his country well during his term of office. Some people say that he has been in too great a hurry to make reforms, and the rich men whose dishonesty he has made public hate him. But all honest men think it is better to put a ston to resulting the property of the state him. better to put a stop to rascality, even if it does, some cases cause loss to innocent people.

The way in which men have been able to change desert land into fruitful fields is one of the most wonderful things that human skill and thought has accomplished. In Colorado, Washington and California there are great tracts of dry land that have been watered either by drawing the water from the

rivers and streams or by sinking deep wells.

In the interior of this province there are many thousands of acres of land where so little rain falls in summer that nothing will grow. The government want to irrigate this land, and for some time Mr. Carpenter, a gentleman who has studied this subject in Colorado, has been examining the dry belt. He thinks it can be watered and that when the subject in Colorado, has been examining the dry belt. He thinks it can be watered and that, when it is splendid crops of fruit and grain and vegetables can be raised there. If we can raise food enough in our own province for the miners, the lumbermen, fishermen and those who live in the cities, it will add greatly to British Columbia's wealth. We know already that it will be possible to send a great deal of fruit to other countries and still have enough for our own use. The news that this can be done does not cause so much excitement as the finding of a new gold field, but the farms will continue to yield when the gold fields are exhausted. when the gold fields are exhausted

Canada is like a number of families who agree to rent a large house. The government at Ottawa collects money to pay for the house and those things which everyone uses. The provinces are the people who occupy flats, and each one keeps its own part of the house in order and pays its own expenses. The outside out or the house in order and pays its own expenses. The outside entrances in this house would open into the apartments of one of the families. Who has the right to say who shall come into the house, the manager of the house or the Ottawa government, or the governments of British Columbia, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Quebec, which own the rooms prough which people must come in? The government of British Columbia has just declared that Asiatics must not come in through the door of Vic. ment of British Columbia has just declared that Asiatics must not come in through the door of Victoria of Vancouver, and the government at Ottawa says: "We don't know whether you have a right to shut the door in the faces of these people, and we intend to bring the matter before the courts." It will then be decided whether our government had a lawful right to pass the Natal Act or not.

In the meantime the Japanese government has promised Mr. Lemieux that it will not allow great numbers of Japanese laborers to come to Canada.

One of the first places to which the Christian religion spread was Macedonia.

When the Turks conquered Southern Europe, Macedonia fell under Mahommedan rule, but the people remained Christian. There have been many murders and massacres of these Christians, and the European nations have agreed to compel the Sultan to keep order in the province as well as in others where Christians live. A few days ago Germany said that she would not work with the other powers against Turkey. What will follow from this disagreement it is hard to tell. From the speech of King Edward at the opening of the British parliament, it would seem that England was not satisfied with the way in which Macedonia was governed.

Russian troops have been sent to the frontier in Europe, where large bodies of Turkish soldiers are assembling. In the meantime there is trouble in Persia, and there, too, Russians and Turks face one another. It may be that the other powers will interfere to prevent war. Russia has not yet recovered from her struggle with Japan-People cannot help remembering the days of the Crimean war. It is certain that if Russia and Turkey fight, other European nations will join in the city of Rome

There was last week a riot in the city of Bom-There was last week a riot in the city of bombay, in which a number of Mahommedans were killed and the soldiers were called out to maintain order. From the despatch it would seem that the Mahommedans quarrelled among themselves.

There is trouble among the miners at Fairbanks, Alaska. This mining camp is in United States territory. It appears that the miners in the camp will not work for the wages offered and will not allow others to come in, if they can help it.

There is nothing more terrifying than a great wind storm, and they are not uncommon on the prairies. In Mississippi and Texas such a storm swept through the country, destroying houses and breaking telegraph poles like pipestems. Several lives were lost.

At many places on the Ohio river there have been floods. The melting ice caused the river to overflow its banks. At Pittsburg and many other places the houses near the river's bank are filled with water and the homeless people are being relieved by kind-hearted neighbors.

Another name has been added to the list of the world's heroes. This time it is a New York fireman, Charles W. Kruger, who rushed into a burning building to prevent the fire from spreading. He lost his life, but everyone who reads of his bravery will feel that it was not thrown away. The quietest, most unpretending men are often the bravest. No body of men are oftener called upon to face a terrible death than the firemen.

The terrible accident which brought the poor The terrible accident which brought the poor sailor to his death in our own streets was another example of the danger of learning to drink. The worst of this habit is that it so often ruins the bravest and the most generous men. No one can tell until he tries it whether he will be strong enough to stop short of being a drinkard, and the risk is too great to take. risk is too great to take.

The American battleships have arrived at Valparaiso, in Chili. They have proved that they are well manned and well officered, and that in time of war the fighting men would not be hindered by bad sailors. It is worth much to be sure of this.

At Adrian, Michigan, a boiler exploded in a ten-roomed school. The floor of the rooms was torn up and a teacher and sixty little ones fell into the base-ment. The big boys in the school jumped into the basement, which was filled with steam and smoke and rubbish, and never stopped till all were rescued. Many were badly burned and injured. So you see, boys can be heroes, too.

The steamer Lillooet, which was built by Messrs. Bullen for the Dominion government, and which will be used to survey the waters of this coast, was launched on Saturday. She is a fine ship and a credit to her builders. England and Scotland have made a great deal of money by building ships. It is said that the trade can be carried on profitably there, because the coal and iron mines are so near. We have on this Island, and those near, both of these minerals in large quantities. If money could be found to dig the iron and manufacture it, there is no reason why the ship-building trade should not flourish here.

A Chinese missionary has been telling the people of the United States that the Chinese are preparing to drive the foreigners out of 'China. They want, it is said, their country for themselves. He speaks of an army of a million men. Such an army would be much larger than any one nation in Europe could raise. It may be that it will be better for both the people of Europe and Asia if they stay apart. Yet it is hard to stop a movement that has once begun. Russia and Japan are preparing to occupy Manchuria, in the north of China, and so far are paying little attention to what China, who was the former owner, says about it.

Prince Edward Island wants more branch rail-roads. This little province is very thickly peopled. The sea runs into it in many places, and the whole country would be like a big garden if it were not that there are many cattle and horses kept. A great deal

of butter and cheese is made and the horses are sold. There is a railroad running from one end of the island to the other, and already there are small branch lines. What the people of the island province really want is a tunnel which will connect the Island with the mainland, from which in very cold weather it is cut off. This will cost an immense sum of money, and the rest of Canada does not think it can afford to built it, while the islanders say it was promised by the act of confederation. promised by the act of confederation.

loved poetry, and many long hours were passed in talk and friendly argument. Wordsworth and Coleridge together published a volume called "Lyri-cal Ballads." A great deal of fun was made of these cal Ballads." A great deal of fun was made of these poems by men who thought they knew all about books and writers. Some of those who called them silly lived long enough to see Wordsworth honored as a great poet and to be proud to count themselves among his friends.

Wordsworth, however, never stayed long away



Juanita Crowther, Catherine St., Victoria West.

For a long time the people of the United States did not interfere in the affairs of the world across the ocean. They would have been glad to get part of Canada or Mexico. They had an idea the whole continent should belong to them. But in the course of time Spain growth. of Canada or Mexico. They had an idea the whole continent should belong to them. But in the course of time Spain grew too weak to govern the islands she held ever since Columbus discovered them. The people of Cuba rebelled, and the United States helped them to throw off the yoke of Spain and she became master of the island. Very much the same thing happened in the Philippine Islands, on the other side of the world, and they too were added to the dominions of the Republic. The Hawalian Islands, which had had a king or queen of their own, were invited to join their big neighbor. Many people in the United States thought all this was very foolish, and would cost more in money and trouble than these islands were worth. It would seem from a speech made the other day by Secretary Taft, who has lately been in the Philippines and in Japan, that the reason the United States fleet has come into the Pacific is to show the people of the East how powerful a nation the United States is. The people of both Cuba and the Philippines are much better off under the government of the United States than that of Spain, but it costs a great deal to rule a colony so far away, and now that the United States owns it, she does not want to give it up. It is often easier to take a thing than to keen it. owns it, she does not want to give it up. It is often easier to take a thing than to keep it.

The city council is busy with plans for the improvement of Victoria, but does not feel that it has enough money to do all that it would like. If all the boys and girls, as well as the men and women, made up their minds to help put and keep the sidewalks in good condition, great improvements could be made without spending a great deal of money. Brooms and rakes and hoes with a little grass seed would work wonders. This is the time to begin, before the weeds come up. "Sweep before your own door." If you have a boulevard, keep it in good order; if not, do the best you can, and, boys, you should see that this is not added to mother's work. The city council is busy with plans for the im-

There are more pictures than we today. Some of them are good enough to reproduce later, and all are well done. The following are the names of those who have sent in pictures: Martha Smith, Cyril G. Harrison, Margaret King, Melville Schroeder, Victoria Robinson, Philip Twigg, Nelson Musgrave, Norman Alexander, Robert Todd, Raymond Ready, B. Deaville, Minnie A. Moody, Jack Crowther, Rosie Crowther, Victor Wheatley, William Ready, Duncan Murray, Irene Murray.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

Cumberland, in the North of England, is one of the most beautiful places in the world. A range of mountains runs through the county and nestling among the hills are a number of lovely lakes. As in among the hills are a number of lovely lakes. As in other parts of England, there are here grand mansions and fine parks belonging to noblemen. One of these in the latter part of the 18th century belonged to the Earl of Lonsdale, and a visitor to the park might often have noticed two beautiful children to the Earl of Lonsdale, and a visitor to the park might often have noticed two beautiful children gathering flowers in the hedgerows or listening to the lark carolling far overhead. They were William and Dorothy Wordsworth, the children of the Earl's agent, or man of business. There were two other sons, but these two were the playmates in childhood and constant companions and friends during the years of a long lifetime.

A very pleasant life these children lived in their neaseful country home, surrounded with the heavity

peaceful country home, surrounded with the beauty which they had eyes to see and hearts to love. Long after, pictures of the sights and sounds of his childafter, pictures of the sights and sounds of his child-hood came back to the poet, and in simple verse he painted them for the delight of other children everywhere. The pet lamb taking his supper from the hand of his little mistress, Lucy Gray lost in the storm, the kitten playing with the dead leaves, the little girl who could not see why she should not count among her brothers and sisters the two who were in Heaven as well as those who dwelt at Conway, the primroses, violets and daffodlis which he and Dorothy used to gather—all these and hundreds of other things as simple, formed subjects for his poems.

When only a boy, the poet described in beautiful lines the sunset, and all his life he loved to tell of the beauties of the evening sky and the quiet of

the twilight hour.

The poet's mother died while he was very young, and the boy went away to school, and afterwards to college, always returning with delight to his home among the mountains. When his college days were over, Wordsworth went to London and eagerly rushed from place to nigee seeing all the right's over, Wordsworth went to London and eagerly rushed from place to place, seeing all the sights of that wonderful city. But in another city he was to behold more terrible sights. The people of France could no longer bear the cruel treatment of the king and nobles, who looked upon the farmers and working people as only made to earn money for them to spend in grand houses, fine dresses and amusements. Books were written about the right of the people to make their own laws. Many of the wisest Englishmen believed they were right, and Wordsworth bemake their own laws. Many or the wisest Englishmen believed they were right, and Wordsworth became so excited that he could no longer stay at home. He went to Paris and listened to the speeches of those who preached that all men should be free and

But soon cruel and bloody deeds were committed in the name of liberty. Not only the king and queen and the nobles, but thousands of the best and queen and the nobles, but thousands of the best and bravest of Frenchmen as well as innocent women, were put to death by the maddened people. Wordsworth, disappointed and sick at heart, fied from the city, where hatred and revenge had taken possession of men and women alike, and made them more fierce and bloodthirsty than wild beasts. In after years the poet came to believe that changes in government must be made slowly.

Not long after this a friend left Wordsworth a small fortune, and from that time till his death he

Not long after this a friend left Wordsworth a small fortune, and from that time till his death he could study and write as he pleased, untroubled by the want of money. In this respect he differed from most authors of that time.

In 1794 Wordsworth went to Bristol, in the southwest of England. There were living in that city then two remarkable men, Coleridge and Southey, who, with several others, among whom was Charles Lamb, spent a very happy time. They all wrote and

from his beloved lake country. He married and settled down in his beautiful home of Grassmere, and his own little children roamed as he and Dorothy had done, over the hills and by the side of the lake. Here came his friends to visit him, and many a night his wife and sister spent in waiting on Coleridge, who, though a great poet, was not able to withstand the temptation of using opium to soothe his disordered nerves.

All his life long Wordsworth loved nature. Wherever he went he saw beauty and wrote of it. He lived to be an old man and to see his friends fall around him. Sometimes this made him very sad, but on the whole, his life was a happy one.

"WHAT I WILL BE WHEN I

GROW UP."

a happy one.

He died at Rydal Mount, in the year 1850, at the age of eighty. Few men have lived more blameless lives. His poems are as clear and pure as the waters of his own mountain stream, which is some mountain streams which refresh and strengthen the weary trav-

ABOUT ANIMALS

ABOUT ANIMALS

In the dense forests of Sullivan county, Pa., Nelse Hoose, a settler, was one day hunting for a stray cow, and presently he sat down on a fallen tree to rest, at the mouth of a dark gien, on the north side of South Mountain.

While he sat he heard a bear growling up the glen, and, as the sound came nearer, Nelse got upon the log and cocked his rifle, which he always carried in that wild country. In a moment a big panther came trotting through the bushes, with a squealing bear cub in its mouth. It carried the cub as a cat does a mouse, and did not seem to be in much of a hurry. Close at the panther's heels lumbered the walling mother bear, and when the panther, which evidently knew the bear was afraid of him, put the cub on the ground as if to get a better hold, the bear gained courage, plunged at the panther, and caught it around the body just in front of its hind legs.

Quick as thought, the panther flung the cub in the air, tore himself loose and pitched into the bear. At the first stroke the bear knocked the panther to one side, and a second stroke send him flying into the bushes.

But at this stage of the fight the cub squealed once more, and

ing into the bushes.

But at this stage of the fight the cub squealed once more, and the mother bear, seeming to forget everything but her young one, rushed to its rescue. She had not taken three steps when the panther sprang at her and settled his claws in her shoulder and his teeth in her neck. The bear struggled hard to shake off the great cat, but she couldn't do it.

struggled hard to shake off the great cat, but she couldn't do it.

Just as she gave her last kick, and the panther rose in triumph, Nelse took a hand in the fight, and with two builets killed the panther. The cub also lay dead, the panther's teeth having crushed the tender bones in its neck, and further up the glen Nelse found the bear's lair, with a live cub in it, which he carried home.

A very large mink was running along the bank of a Georgia creek, when suddenly he stopped, bowed himself up like a cat, and began walking around in a circle of eight or ten reet, his eyes glaring and riveted upon some object in the centre of the circle.

It was a big moccasin snake, colled up, brandishing his forked tongue, and his eyes fixed upon his deadly enemy. The mink kept walking around for several minutes, and then, quick as a flash, he made a spring, caught the snake by the side of the neck, and then the battempts to encircle the mink with the folds of his coil. Suddenly the mink let go, and skipping off about the same distance from the foe, began circling around again. This process was repeated three times, and then the snake gave up and died.

After resting awhile, the mink

After resting awhile, the mink seized the snake and started to drag it down the bank, when the man who had been watching the combat from the opposite bank appeared and frightened the animal away.

Mrs. Weckman, who resides in Carnegie, Pa., has a beautiful white cat which is the pet of the neighborhood, with whom it has established a reputation for vanity on account of its fondness for looking at its reflection in the mirror. One day recently the cat was in a millinery parlor and finding the mirror-lined display window open, it jumped into it and went stepping around casting admiring glances at itself. It is frequently found on the dressers of the Weckman residence and loses no opportunity to view itself in the mirror. Kitty's eyes are a beautiful light blue.

An Adirondack hunter killed an eagle recently under circumstances that have excited a good deal of interest among the woodsmen. While looking for rabbits, he saw two large birds in a tree some distance away, and supposing them to be hawks, shot the largest one, while the other flew away. When he came to pick up the bird, however, he found it to be an eagle, and on examining the brush he found the body of a fawn, just killed.

There were signs of a fierce combat, but the lif-There were signs of a fierce combat, but the little creature was no match for the two great birds with powerful beaks and claws and wings that extended nearly seven feet. Yet they must have taken the fawn by surprise, probably while asleep, else it could have sought shelter in the woods where the eagles could not follow it.

Nature is an economical dame, and never in-

Nature is an economical dame, and never indulges in useless gifts. If she gives an animal or plant an appendage of any kind, we may be sure that it serves some wise purpose.

Take a cat's whiskers, for instance, which may seem to you to be merely ornamental. They are organs of touch, attached to a bed of fine glands under the skin, and each of these long hairs is connected with the nerves of the lip. The slightest contact of these whiskers with any surroundity objective. these whiskers with any surrounding object is thus felt most distinctly by the animal, although the hairs

They stand out on each side of the lion as well as They stand out on each side of the lion as well as the common cat. From point to point they are equal to the width of the animal's body. If we imagine, therefore, a lion stealing through a covert of wood in an imperfect light, we shall at once see the use of these long hairs.

One thing I noticed, as more common in Christiania than in any other city I have seen, was the provision for the birds. From scores of windows and from many of the trees of the parks are hung in winter little sheaves of oats or other grain, to which the birds may help themselves at their pleasure, and they were not slow to improve their onure, and they were not slow to improve their portunity, as I noticed.—Rev. Francis E. Clark.

To the writers of three and four centuries ago the ostrich was a regular puzzle. They thought it was partly beast and partly bird, and, to be on the safe side, called it a camel-bird. Leo Africanus, the traveler, blamed it for want of memory. He said the mother bird laid in the desert sands ten or twelve eggs, "of the bignesse of great bullets," weighing fifteen pounds a piece, but she quite forgot where she had laid them until she or another ostrich, finding the eggs by chance, hatched them as if they were

the eggs by chance, hatched them as if they were her own. No sooner were the chicks born than "they prowle up and down the deserts for their food, and before their feathers be growne they are so swift that a man shall hardly overtake them. The ostrich is a silly and deafe creature, feeding upon anything which it findest, be it as hard and indigestible as yron." The old notion was that the bird lived on iron and, indeed, rather preferred it to other food which might seem sweeter and more nourishing. It sweeter and more nourishing. fed on "hard yron," to keep its health: probably soft iron would have made it sick and feeble. But these writers seriously believed all this, for to them the bird was the "iron-eating ostrich."

CHILDREN'S CORNER

Pauline's Lost Ring

"Mamma! Mamma!" screamed Pauline, rushing into the sitting-room, "some one stole my ring that grandma gave me!" "Maybe you lost it," said her

other.
"I'm sure I didn't," said the little
irl. "Somebody took it out of
ie box in my room."
"When did you have it last?"

asked Mrs. Gray.
"I put it in the box last night when I went to bed, and I didn't Wear it today. Oh dear! what will grandma may when she hears that?" Pauline sat down to put her

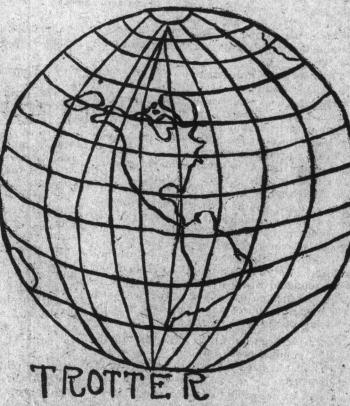
"I done tole you you'd lose that pretty ring if you wore it without the string," she said rather crossly, for she did not like to be bothered when she was busy. "Mebbe next time you'll mind what

your mamma says."

"Did you take the ribbon off?" asked Mrs. Gray when Pauline hung her head. "You know grandma bought the ring too large so you could wear it a long time."

"Mamma, it looks just like a baby to have a ring tied on," said Pauline. "I only took it off once in a while to see how it would look."

"WHAT I WILL BE WHEN I GROW UP"



By Florence Murray, Age 14, Mount Side, Shoal Bay

"And then you lost it," said her mother. "I am And then you lost it," said her mother. "I am very sorry."

Pauline had almost forgotten about her lost ring-but one day she saw a little girl at Sunday school with it on. "That is exactly like my ring," she said right out in lesson time. "Where did you get it, Maybelle Ross?"

'My mamma bought some cookies at an exchange,

and this ring was in one of them," said Maybell

and this ring was in one of them," said Maybelle, "Maybe it is your ring."

Pauline could hardly wait till her mother could hear the strange story. "I remember now that we sent all the cookies Rhoda made that day to the sale for the benefit of poor Mrs. Lansing," said Mrs. Gray. "Perhaps you dropped your ring into the cooky dough, Pauline."

"I am sure that was the way it happened." said

dough, Pauline."
"I am sure that was the way it happened," said
Maybelle's mamma. "We are glad Pauline has her

ring again.

"And now I'll wear a ribbon till my finger gets large enough for the ring," said Pauline, looking at the pretty gift that had been gone so long. "I never want to lose it again even if it would be safe in a big brown cooky."—S. S. Times.

PUZZLE CORNER

4455—Geography

 What seaport of Prussia is part of a ship?
 What town in Ireland should be a good place for doctor?
 What town in Ireland would be an id doctor? 5. What town in Ireland would be an ideal place for a bride and groom to pass the honeymoon? 4. What town in Prussia forms an important part of a watermill? 5. What county in Georgia forms a chief part of the morning meal?

PRIMO. 4459-Wonderful Creatures

1. A fish that wrote novels. 2. An animal that followed its mistress to school and wrote essays. 3. An animal that sang of the pleasures of hope. 4. A bird that built a great cathedral.

IN LIGHTER VEIN Eddie-Aren't you sorry that you are an only

child?
Freddie—Oh, no, I don't mind it; but it's rough on father.
Eddie—How so?
Freddie—Well, you see, I'm getting too big for him to have to take me to the circus, and there aren't any younger kids in the family for him to fall back

Merely Wondering

A youth was taken on as a laborer in one of the large ship-building yards situated on the Clyde.

The first thing he had to do was to carry some rather heavy planks. He had been about an hour carrying them, when he went up to the foreman and

Did I tell you what ma name was whin I started? "Aye," said the foreman, "You said it was Tam-

"Oh, that's a' richt," replied the youth, looking over at the pile of planks he had yet to carry; "I was wonderin' if you thocht I said it was Samson."

A party of tourists, including a famous Presby-terian divne, was traveling in a very thinly populated district of northern Canada.

One day, while traveling across country, the party passed a small cluster of huts whose owners live by fishing and trapping. Seeing an intelligent-looking boy leaning against one of the doors, the minister thought he would inquire concerning the prevalent religion. Going up to the boy, he said:

"Snug little concession this! Have you any Presbyterians in the village?"

The boy looked puzzled for a mount the prevalent religion.

byterians in the village?"

The boy looked puzzled for a moment, then said:
"I guess I don't rightly know, sir; but father caught some kind of a crittur in a trap last night. Take a look at it, it may be what you want."

• Useful Enough

"Ah, man," said Farmer Hayfield to his friend Cornear, "it seems a pity that your nephew should pass his time in idling all day a-throwin' his hands and arms about, a-talkin' first loud and then soft, and performin' all manner o' strange antics. You ought to send him somewhere, poor fellow!"

"Oh, 'e's useful enough now!" said old Cornear cheerfully. "When he first came from college he used just to mone, look sour, grow long hair and

grandma may when she hears that?" Pauline sat down to put her head in her mother's lap to cry, and it was a long time before the tears stopped falling. Then her mamma took her up in her arms and told her that no thief would get into a house and take only a little ring.

"You surely must have lost it, Pauline. Think carefully where you have been doing."

"Maybe I did put it on this morning," said Pauline at last. "I was not out of the yard, though, for most of the time I was in the kitchen with Rhoda."

Rhoda was in the kitchen cooking and knew nothing of the ring."
"I done tole you you'd lose that pretty ring if you wore it without the string." she said rather cross-"Oh, 'e's useful enough now!" said old Cornear cheerfully. "When he first came from college he used just to mope, look sour, grow long hair, and air 'is ideas. Now 'e's goin' to become an actor, and whenever 'e goes into the cornfields to practise 'e scares away the crows quick as lightning. 'E's the finest scarecrow I've ever seen! When 'e takes to the stage 'e'll 'ave a stiff job in making me another scarecrow as good as 'isself!"

Said the Wind to the Moon, "I will blow you out,

The Wind blew hard, and out went the Moon. So deep
On a heap
Of clouds to sleep,
Down lay the Wind, and slumbered soon—
Muttering low, "I've done for that Moon."

He turned in his bed; she was there again!

On high
In the sky
With her one ghost eye,
The Moon shone white and alive and plain.
Said the Wind—"I will blow you out again." The Wind blew hard, and the Moon grew dim-

With my sledge
And my wedge
I have knocked off her edge!

If only I blow right flerce and grim,
The creature will soon be dimmer than dim." He blew and he blew, and she thinned to a thread.

"One puff
More's enough
To blow her to snuff!
One good puff more where the last was bred,
And glimmer, glimmer, glum will go the thread!"

He blew a great blast, and the thread was gone; In the air
Nowhere
Was a moonbeam bare:
Far off and harmless the shy stars shone;

Sure and certain the Moon was gone! The Wind he took to his revels once more;

On down,
In town,
Like a merry mad clown,
He leaped and halloed with whistle and roar. That's that?" The glimmering thread once more!

He flew in a rage—he danced and blew: But in vain

Was the pain
Of his bursting brain;

For still the broader the Moon-scrap grew,
The broader he swelled his big cheeks and blew

Slowly she grew-till she filled the night,

And shone
On her throne
In the sky alone,
matchless, wonderful, silvery light,
diant and lovely, the Queen of the Night.

Said the Wind-"What a marvel of power am I! With my breath, Good faith! I blew her to death—

First blew her away right out of the sky— Then blew her in; what a strength am I!" But the Moon she knew nothing about the affair. For, high
In the sky
With her one white eye,
Motionless, miles above the air,
She had never heard the great Wind blare.

-George Macdonald.

A bulletin dealing wi cations on Moresby isla been issued by the prov of mines. The bulletin W. Fleet Robertson, tour of inspection which

island last summer.

It opens with a short count of the Queen Cha and deals with early ex lowed by a number of dealing with the geologic The bulletin is provid showing the various mir to which reference is ma Some 2,000 copies have been struck off.

The description of the work which follows is to Skincuttle In

partment.

The greater amount that has been done on I is in the vicinity of S which was in 1862 the sprospecting. The gene formation of almost all Mas been placed as Tra Dawson, with a possib carboniferous measures. ally, the formation v composed of limestone, with heavy deposits of ter from some local point on the lower end of M as seen in the exposures ous harbors bordering inlet, whatever may have iginal formation, it has quently subjected to such with the accompanying

sign of original formati able. The dyke intrusion erous and extensive as greater part of the rock imentary rocks showing isolated masses, withou ent relation to the nex The important part, h existing mineral deposit the geological formation, number of mineral loca would appear as though promontory between Hu Carpenter bay was exten alised, the locations so ly serving as an index character. The first lo cent years were made o

Harriet barbor, from prospecting extending and Huston inlet, and la bay and Carpenter bay. The mineral claims ex icinity during this trip erally of these claims t vicinity of, if not in the of. limestone with one netite, with a greater of chalcopyrite and occ siderable pyrrhotite.

Ikeda Bay The Japanese firm of & Co., of Vancouver, or ested in the fishing of Charlotte islands, has on all the hills surround only concern on the islan serious attempt at mini over 100 men, mostly Jap ing, mining construction ing the claims already s At the inner end of company has erected a lastantially built wharf, celving the largest of steamships. Connecting and the mine working and the steamships. gauge tramway has been which, on cars drawn to ore is brought down for

While some developmed been done on all the corings in the vicinity, the ount and all actual min focussed on the Lily gre sists of eight claims, the Pea, Apple, Carnation, O Peach and Pansy. The work for the group has ed on the Lily, upon w available outcrop appear crop showed up in a sm water of which had wa outcropping of magne chalcopyrite. This outc places along the actual elsewhere near the con stone and an igneous ently a diorite, there be much movement and The deposit, as is the deposit, does not assum teristics of a fissure ve very clearly defined, no

form width or tenure of

The development consicalled No. 1 tunnel, whicopen cut in the creek bedtact of limestone and dio tered, along which is magnetite with copper has been exposed by the for some 30 or 40 feet, an of from one to two feet. difficult to estimate the tents of the exposed ore mineral is far from unifor inated throughout the le sometimes in bunches ore, again scattered thr body, while in places the practically barren.
Some 400 feet farthe creek is the No. 2 Tun most of the developmen been done, and all the 700 tons of copper ore been shipped from this 1907, assaying about nine per, 2.5 ounces silver, and per, 2.5 ounces silver, a gold to the ton. This to driven in on the strike ing the vein for some S. 10 degrees E. direct first fifty feet the ore hout up to the surface, wall, dipping at an angle degrees, being supporte ber is required. The t matter occupied pretty face of the drift.

In the latter part of A having been temporar that a cross-cut had be the left, towards the ha which the vein had beer and the main drift was The ore from the tun

on cars and dumped on at the bottom of which shed, where the ore is hand serted, the sorted of

them," said Maybelle till her mother could emember now that we de that day to the sale ansing," said Mrs. Gray. ring into the cooky

on till my finger gets tid Pauline, looking at gone so long. "I never would be safe in a big

be a good place for a and would be an ideal pass the honeymoon? an important part of in Georgia forms a

s. 2. An animal that and wrote essays. 3, assures of hope. 4. A. l. ETHEL.

at you are an only d it; but it's rough on

etting too big for him cus, and there aren't for him to fall back

laborer in one of the ted on the Clyde. o was to carry some

een about an hour

name was whin I ou said it was Tam

the youth, looking yet to carry; "I was was Samson."

g a famous Presby-very thinly populated

whose owners live by in intelligent-looking doors, the minister erning the prevalent he said.

Have you any Pres

moment, then said: ow, sir; but father in a trap last night, at you want."

your nephew should a-throwin' his hands

loud and then soft, trange antics. You poor fellow!" said old Cornear ne from college he row long hair, and

lightning. 'E's the When 'e takes to making me another

will blow you out.

nt the Moon.

ed soon— at Moon." here again!

and plain. out again." on grew dim-

edge! rim, r than dim." ned to a thread.

DETS

DRNER is part of a ship? 2.

ting. The control of Marcady Blanches and Tasasic by December of Hospital Control of Marcady Blanches and Control of Marcady B

Mineral Development Upon Moresby Island

cut, which gave, upon assay, copper.

2.7 per cent wet assay, with traces of gold and silver. The face of the cut is about 10 feet long and 10 feet high, and was in at the bottom only 6 to 8 feet.

The Recomineral claim, held by I.

The Recomineral claim held by I.

The Recomineral claim held by I.

The Recomineral claim held by I. The Reco mineral claim, held by J. three-quarters of a mile from the inlet, and is undeveloped. The ore, from samples seen, is pyrrhotite, car-

rying some copper pyrites.

About a mile from the sea, and farther up on Thunder mountain, on the north bank of the creek the Hercules, Ida and Dusky Maiden mineral claims have been staked by McMillan, Mc-Eacheran and Frank Watson, and on these one assessment has been recorded. These claims were not visited, but are reported to contain a deposit of magnetite carrying copper sulph-

Burnaby and Copper Islands.

was visible for some 50 feet up the bed of the creek and was fairly uniform in character.

An incline shaft had been sunk on the deposit and three sets of timbering, 5 feet apart, set up, below which the shaft is reported to have been sunk about 6 feet, but as it was full of water it could not be examined. A 16 h. p. boiler and a steam drill were on the ground, covered by a rough board shed. This boiler had formerly been used in prospecting the claims farther up the hill.

Burnaby and Copper Islands.

The Red Raven mineral claim, on the south side of Copper island, a claim recently re-staked by Abe Johnson and so named by him, is of interest as having been the spot upon which Francis Poole and his party did their work in 1862-3, and where, about five years ago, a prospector named Abe Heino, having re-located he property, did considerable work, the remains of which are still visible and excite in visiters much curiosity as to "what he was driving at."

Geologically, the island is very sim-

Geologically, the island is very sim

A builtifu dealing with mineral in color of the dock on care drawn by bornes, a glatance of illited pyributite with some chalcopyributions. The builtifu was propaged colors and the province of the color of the growth of the growth of the

west. The magnetite carries some iron pyrites and a small percentage of

copper pyrites.

In'a small gulch, a short distance to the west, there is a light gray colored igneous dyke, fairly crystalline, and showing some horneblende, having a width of four or five feet, containing some stringers of calcite and also

the courtesy of Mr. Ikeda, of the Ikeda
Bay mines, the writer was loaned a
gasoline motor boat with two men, and
a start was made for a group of claims
situated on Klunkwoi bay, at the

the fact is that the values have increased with depth, so far as development has proceeded. The unknown factors are, how deep will this improvement in values continue and how deep will the ore be found, which can only determined by development work.

Last Chance Group.

west. The magnetite carries some iron pyrites and a small percentage of copper pyrites.

In a small gulch, a short distance to the west, there is a light gray colorate digneous dyke, fairly crystalline, and showing some horneblende, having a width of four or five feet, containing a

ers shone; once more;

st was bred, go the thread!" thread was gone;

hread once more! d blews

crap grew, neeks and blew e night.

ght, the Night. of power am I!

about the affair.

d blare. rge Macdonald.

The control of the co

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources

Barbers 2nd and	4th Monday
Blacksmiths 2nd and	3rd Tuesday
Bollermakers 2nd and	4th Tuesday
Boilermakers' Helpers 1st	and 3rd Th.
Bookbinders	Quarterly
Bricklayers 2nd and	4th Monday
Bartenders 1st and	ard Sunday
Cooks and Waiters 2nd and Carpenters Alternate	4th Tuesday
Cirarmoham	Wennesdays
Electrical Workson	1st Friday
Cigarmakers Electrical Workers Garment Workers	let Monday
Laborers 1st and Leather Workers 4	a 2nd Eriday
leather Workers	th Thursday
Laundry Workers 1st and	2rd Tnesday
Longshoremen Letter Carriers 4th Monlders 1st and 3	very Monday
Letter Carriers 4th	. Wednesday
Machinists 1st and 3	rd Thursday
Moulders 200	Wednesday
Printing Pressmen Shipwrights 2nd and 4	
l'ailors	1st Monday
Tailors Typographical	Lest Sunday
r and L. Council, 1st and 3rd	Wednesday
Waiters	
(17-12-15.14 (1883) (1864) (1864) (1864) (1864) (1864) (1864) (1864) (1864) (1864) (1864) (1864) (1864) (1864)	TO THE OWNER OF THE PERSON OF

the executive board and now fills

A bill to authorize the issue sale of old age annuities by the Gov-ernment of Canada for the purpose of encouraging thrift and saving among the working classes of the country has been introduce into the house of

A veteran printer-editor has bee A veteran printer-editor has been appointed labor inspector for the state of Kentucky in the person of Thomas A. Davis, publisher of the Maysville Ledger. For over forty years he has been a country editor, and was also a member of the typographical union, having joined at Louisville in 1875.

The Central Labor Council of Seat-tle, desires to deny the statement that there is a shortage of skilled la-bor in the Northwest. This organiza-tion desires to convey to all mechan-ics that whenever there is a shortage in locality they will notify all orga-nizations through the unions and through the labor press.

Only 233 votes out of a total of 7,-743 were cast by the London Society of 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 German

The Typographical Union of Ger-(composed of printers, press-feeders and typefounders), according to its last report, had a membership of 53,809 and treasury of 5,891,100 marks (about \$1,470,000). The

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 ruled the arbitration court was just and the carbitration 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 Operatives' Society 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 workers in shoe leather added to their numbers. Three more years closed in the same manner will more than double the membership, so that the organizers of this union may well feel pleased with the work achieved. They point out, however, that this rate of increase must be maintained if good is to be derived by the workers.

Union and also represented Bix 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 shertage of skilled labor in the Northwest. This organization desires to convey to all mechanics of the union beginnished for contempt because the acts of violence and oppression had continued. By order of Justice Blanchard granted an injunction restraining the practices charged. In April, 1996, a representative of the union from continuing the practices charged. In April, 1996, a representative of the employers' association asked in court that the members of the union be punished for contempt because the acts of violence and oppression had continued. By order of Justice Blanchard granted an injunction restraining and provide the officers and members of the union from continuing the practices charged. In April, 1996, a representative of the employers' association asked in court that the members of the union because the acts of violence and oppression had continued. By order of Justice Blanchard granted an injunction restraining are granted an injunction restraining and provide provide the order of the union because the acts of violence and oppression had continued. By order of Justice Blanchard granted an injunction restraining and provide provide provide and provide an injunction restraining and provide granted an in took testimony on the charges. It was upon 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 subsidary to the American Federation of Labor, is composed of members of the national and international building trades organizations, which are affiliated with the Federation. A constitution has been adopted, officers elected, and it has been decided that the next convention of the body, which is to be the head of the various building trades organizations of the country, should be held in Denver next November. The constitution provides that the presiserinip of 53,809 and treasury of 5,891,100 marks (about \$1,470,000). The organization pays out-of-worls, 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 theoretical knowledge and in practical shopwork. The school was allowed an annual grant of \$10,000 by the province.

be held in Denver next November. The constitution provides that the president of the body shall receive an annual salary of \$2,200 a year, the secretary treasurer \$2,000 and the five vice-presidents a per diem stipend when actually attending to the business of the organization. I. M. Kirby of Chicago, has been elected president, and J. M. Spencer, of Cleveland, secretary treasurer.

The Air of Mines

The air of mines, says a writer in Engineering, may be vittated and rendered dangerous to man in a variety.

Services — Learning and the services of the se 70 per cent O2 in the Fleuss-Siebecan be breathing-bag) breathed in perfect safety for many hours. It is not, however, safe to breathe an excessively oxygenated oxygenated atmosphere for long periods, because oxygen in high concentrations pro-duces (1) inflammation of the lungs; (2) poisoning of the nervous system, and convulsions. Exposure to three atmospheres of pure oxygen very rapidly loauses convulsions in animals. Engineering describes some very suggestive experiments with the self-breathing apparatus made by Messrs. Siebe Gorman & Co. for use in the case of mine explosions and fires.

A. Davis, publisher of the Maywille Ledger. For over forty years he has been controlled at Josephile a union, having joined at Josephile in 1876.

The pay of the nineteen hundred sweepers of the Street Cleaning Department of the same and t

Year of Contration.

It really was the last year of come the Peolis, and while empty of a form the work are found a depth of a form the work and the next thing was to people length.

Some years the proper length.

The work and the thing all worked out the pressure of the water is about four with the was an and the foregoing measure and the foregoing meas

STRANGE STORIES

ABOUT LEAP YEAR

ABOUT LEAP YEAR

Something of Way in Which Months of Calendar Have Been Juggled

The way in which the months which of the months which of the months are the difference had increased the month of the control of th

department and urged that the scope of the proposed committee be enlarged so as to embrace forest and mines.

Mr. Sinclair (Lib., N.S.), in presenting the resolution, eulogized the great fishing industry of the Dominion. Canada has at present a virtual monopoly in the lobster business of the world. The fishermen of this country, said Mr. Sinclair, were brave, strong, temperate men, but their covers. country, said Mr. Sinclair, were brave, strong, temperate men, but their earnings were very small, averaging less than \$350 a year. He submitted that the government could do a great deal to encourage and develop the fishing industry. The British government had greatly increased the Scotch fisheries. In some cases money had been loaned to the fishermen in order to enable them to get new boats and to adopt more up-to-date methods. Inspection was also important. Scotch fish brought higher prices than Canadian fish in the New York markets because it was more systematically inspected.

He condemned the present administration of the Dominion Fisheries Department.

tration of the Dominion Fisheries De-partment. The department had got-ten into a rut and was doing little real

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

Improvement Badly Needed. Mr. R. L. Borden spoke of the need

of some improvement in the conditions of the fishing industry. Dealing with the question of the appointment of fishery officers, he remarked that in Nova Scotia these appointments were not very satisfactory. "There come continually to me," said Mr. Borden, continually to me," said Mr. Borden, "representations, especially from the south shore of Nova Scotia, of reputable men telling me that the administration of these fishery officers is largely for political purposes, and that men who are Conservatives are proceeded against very strictly and that men who are strong Liberal partisans are not dealt with very harshly."

Mr. Fleiding—My information is the reverse.

Mr. Fielding—My information is the reverse.
Mr. Borden thought that showed that there was need for a commission to enquire into these matters. He pointed out that the method under which men were appointed and remunerated was not a very business-like one. They were appointed on very small salaries, and then were travelling around on their own horses and carriages and charged the hire and carriages and charged the hire up as expenses. These men should be appointed to carry out the law without fear of resentment from any

political party. Mr. Borden read a communication from the Board of Trade at Halifax setting forth their views on the sub-ject of the depletion of fisherles, and

in this it was also set forth that the officers of the department did not enforce the law. Farmed to Party Friends. 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 in the fishery business. He also urged that if a new committee was to be created, it should have charge of forest and mines, and, indeed, of our natural resources generally.

Mr. Roche (Lib., Halifax) said that Mr. Roche (IMB., Fightmax) 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 many wharves in Nova Scotia. He regretted that the Government had been suspected of building these wharves for political purposes. Mr. Roche complained that American factory owners were monopolitizer the fileh business on the monopolizing the fish business on the

coast of Nova Scotia. Dr. Daniels (Conservative, St. John, N. B.), in supporting the motion, said that the fishery question was not an Eastern question. It was a matter of national interest. The business in British Columbia last year amounted to \$9,850,000 and in Nova Scotia \$8,259,085. The Maritime Board of Trade had recommended that a board be appointed something like the Scotch Fishery Board.

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

of the great importance of the salmon industry. British Columbia contributed industry. British Columbia contributed more money to the revenues of the country from her fisheries than all the other provinces combined, yet less money was spent in that province to encourage the fisheries than was spent in Nova Scotta or New Brunswick. He submitted that the Fisheries Denartment was suffering from too much partment was suffering from too much red tape, and favored the appointment of some officer on the Pacific coat with wide powers and discretion.

Advantages of Committee. Mr. Lefurgey (Conservative, P. E. I.) gave figures to prove that the fishery business was on the increase, yet there was general dissatisfaction with the work of the government. A good committee might bring pressure to bear on the Government. In some provinces the fishery business was no less important than agriculture. The oyster beds of Prince Edward Island would produce enormous returns if properly cultivated. Mr. Lefurgey insisted that his province was not fairly treated in the destribution of the fishery award, and urged the Dominion ery award, and urged the Dominion and provincial authorities to get together. At present they overlapped and were frequently in disagreement.

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

Friday, February

Moder

complaints. Is our lack want of heart? The some extra piece of ruit is only "slackness," mean any harm." This of excuse for want of what is reall; missing, thoroughly well bred w in good manners. To people's long stories, to relations, to give full at instead of the wandering the listener cares to her All these are old-fashid these attributes be lost ments to which we have years? Instances crow illustrate the question of from me to deny that I heard the remark the

ing woman of the wor how she became posses tion. "I'm not a bit cl how to listen." There how to listen." There given to every one to with wit and repartee, good and appreciative I hurry and haste that w reposeful quality. Per the result of the great possible. Most people three days into one! generally, and irritability. generally, and irritahi great pressure followed ant evils. How can ar know that they are a the day? There seems is no time for needlew music; no time to culti nature has endowed us. the cry! Only one of place, as fast as our nus. Oh! for the manner warp and vanished co how these qualities are met with, as savoring of there was more time. during the terrible days the courtesy and self-co crats" in the prisons to e brutal gaolers, "Nobless under sentence of death ingramed courtesy. It h manners of bygone day surface; but better only at all, for a gracious m little every-day civilities at all, for a gracious in little every-day civilities hard corners of existance have excellent examples the land, who are never

people, or to be unmind Fashior Early Spr

Constancy is not usua ion's prominent characte rate one phrase of her has for a long time be which she shows no significant with the short of the reign of William IV period afterwards. Even inspire so many handsom for late afternoon and tea dresses emphasize t for late afternoon and tea dresses emphasize t rangement of the sash w waist line and fastene rosette-like bow with ha velvet and cloth are used of brocades are not too tion of the tea dress with jacket opened in front to and smart bodice to makingh transparency to a ta "chocker" of net ending the chin. The sash is p coat, thus linking the twith bullion. I have r torian period as a sou being culled on behalf another way much later ject lessons in dress, p lavish use of braid as matter of millinery, Eve matter of millimery. Eve liners make an effort to insist that there is such that it demands headgea dignity. A capote that r of past days is their la there is little to distingualled a bonnet to sati years should be dignified of silver tissue, embroide with leafless pink roses, I gether, the capote is cut the hair, and at the left sover which waves the ine is named. With respect week that passes rings the yet the large brimmed hat ly the mode, though medi in vogue and the millin hovel ways of diversifyin novel ways of diversifying cases the edge of the brir lightly, but first with suffice with suffice the case of the brir lightly. able. In another instart sweep of the brim from the saceful of form are to the woman with lovely have the brim slashed up upwards to show the consether the cleft edges, a introduced A placeure of the sale of th ntroduced. A placque of with gold answers the place of th becoming, and especially a or straight pleated draper is made of faintly strip brown and contrasted by a vest of oyster white close sold thread. The pleats band piped with velvet a benefit as the length are finished by

length are finished b skirt is plain but moder a separate garment to re
the skirt. A delightfully
girl is a gown of white u
pretty with a deep band a
velvet. Pale apple green
look well. The bodice sho
kind and relieved by wh
the hem, and the waist
good satin ribbon. Many
ed on a cashmere back
color is one of the mowhich can be made, for if
of "Lux" it is possible t
mark, and when lined up
a foundation of this des
lease of life. There is n
has come to stay and is t
allowance in a very ben
exceedingly pretty and ea
does not crush as many m
aged wor. separate garment to not crush as many m woman a black eve good quality, and wi lace is most become with three widths of cut foundation of s

ON FISH THE COMMONS

Have Select Com-Appointed is ebated

22.—(Special corres-House devoted the th. A motion by Mr. tve a select standing the House appointed of fisheries, promoted ticipated in almost al-nbers from the Mari-and British Columbia Minister of Marine d not speak, although came in for some se-on both sides of the L. Borden arraigned t for its neglect and n in the important urged that the scope ittee be enlarged forest and mines. (Lib., N.S.), in pre-olution, eulogized the dustry of the Domins at present a virtual lobster business of Sinclair, were brave men, but their earn small, averaging less.

He submitted that could do a great deal d develop the fishing British government British government ased the Scotch fisheases money had been rmen in order to get new boats and to o-date methods. In-o important. Scotch ner prices than Can e New York markets ore systematically in-

the present adminis minion Fisheries De-department had gotwas doing little real Antigonish)

the appointment of a did also Mr. Hughes at Badly Needed.

en spoke of the need ent in the conditions dustry. Dealing with the appointment of he remarked that in e appointments were tory. "There come e," said Mr. Borden, especially from the ova Scotia, of reput-me that the adminisfishery officers is al purposes, and that inservatives are proery strictly and that ong Liberal partisans y very harshly."

My information is the

lought that showed seed for a commission matters. t the method under not a very busines on their own horses d charged the hire These men should carry out the law resentment from any

d a community r views on the sub-ion of fisheries, and so set forth that the

gard to fishing fran waters. These were rty friends, many of the fishery business. at if a new commit-eated, it should have and mines, and, in-iral resources gener-

Halifax) said that business had been modern conditions.
n was now essential.
ate that it had been many wharves in regretted that the peen suspected of harves for political Roche complained actory owners were fish business on the

nservative St John ing the motion, said question was not an It was a matter of The business in last year amous in Nova Scotia \$8,-faritime Board of mething like the

Non-Partisan.

ght that the Add be non-partisan ort should be made ic knowledge as to structive, and there s of the edible fish bying many fishing

beral, B. C.) spoke tance of the salmon olumbia contributed he revenues of the isheries than all the combined, yet less in that province to ries than was spent r New Brunswick. the Fisheries De-

f Committee. nservative, P. E. L.) ncrease, yet there isfaction with the y business was no a agriculture. The nee Edward Island ormous returns if Mr. Lefurgey inince was not fairly ibution of the fishged the Dominion horities to get tont they overlapped y in disagreement. hiperal, N. B.) also iberal, N. B.) also ution, and when he ck, the house ad-

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

Friday, February 28, 1908



ANNERS, or the lack of them, are a fertile subject of discussion now-a-days. And yet with all the discourses we listen to on subject our manners do not

the discourses we listen to on the subject our manners do not mend. The topic is one of great interest, and one which is forced upon us only too frequently by the startling breaches in good manners that we meet with every day. This is essentially an age of self-analysis carried sometimes to excess. Let us therefore strike at the root of the evil and reflect on the probable cause of these complaints. Is our lack of manners to be attributed to want of heart? The excuse is often made when some extra piece of rudeness is commented on that is only "slackness," or that he or she "did not meen any harm." This seems to be a very poor sort of excuse for want of breeding, which is, after all, what is really missing. In old days people who were thoroughly well bred were not guilty of these lapses in good manners. To listen with interest to other people's long stories, to enquire after other people's relations, to give full attention to what is being said, instead of the wandering eye that shows how, little the listener cares to hear the remarks made to her. All these are old-fashioned qualities. Why should those attributes be lost among the many improvements to which we have attained with the march of years? Instances crowd upon me with which to illustrate the question on both sides, for far be it these attributes be lost among the many improvements to which we have attained with the march of years? Instances crowd upon me with which to illustrate the question on both sides, for far be it from me to deny that good manners are extinct. I heard the remark the other day made by a charming woman of the world that she was well aware how she became possessed of her enviable reputation. "I'm not a bit clever," she said, 'but I know how to listen." There lies the secret. It is not given to every one to be a good talker, to sparkle with wit and repartee, but it is possible to be a good and appreciative listener, and in these days of hurry and haste that we live in now this is a most reposeful quality. Perhaps our bad manners are the result of the great race against time. It is quite possible. Most people try to crowd the work of three days into one! Brain exhaustion, fatigue generally, and irritability, are the result of such great pressure followed by a whole train of attendant evils. How can any one be polite when they know that they are a good hour late all through the day? There seems no time to be polite! There is no time for needlework, embroidery, reading or music; no time to cultivate any talent with which nature has endowed us. No time, no time, that is the cry! Only one constant rush from place to place, as fast as our motor or our legs will carry us. Oh! for the manners of our ancestors, the dainty warp and vanished courtesies of old days! Yet, how these qualities are appreciated when they are met with, as savoring of more leisurely days when there was more time. Every one must remember during the terrible days of the French revolution the courtesy and self-control shown by the "aristocrats" in the prisons to each other, and even to their during the terrible days of the French revolution the courtesy and self-control shown by the "aristo-crats" in the prisons to each other, and even to their brutal gaolers, "Noblesse oblige." And even those under sentence of death were unable to forget their ingrained courtesy. It has been said that the good manners of bygone days were really only on the surface; but better only on the surface than none at all, for a gracious manner and the practice of little every-day civilities soften and round off the hard corners of existance in a wonderful way. We have excellent examples set us by the highest in the land, who are never too, hurried to consider other people, or to be unmindful of good manners.

Fashion's Fancies Early Spring Fashions.

Early Spring Fashions.

Constancy is not usually accredited one of Fashion's prominent characteristics, but there is at any rate one phrase of her attachments to which she has for a long time been very faithful, and from which she shows no sign of swerving. It is the high waist; not the no waist at all of the nineteenth which she shows no sign of swerving. It is the high waist; not the no waist at all of the nineteenth high waist; not the no waist at all of the nineteenth high waist; not the no waist at all of the nineteenth high waist; not the no waist at all of the nineteenth high waist; not the no waist at all of the nineteenth high waist; not the no waist at all of the nineteenth high waist; not the short one was and picture frocks for late afternoon and evening wear now called tea dresses emphasize this prediction by the arrangement of the sash worn much above the natural waist line and fastened at one side beneath 'a rosette-like bow with hanging ends. For such coats welvet and cloth are used while the most sumptuous of brocades are not too splendid for the manifestation of the tea dress which comprises a Directoire jacket opened in front to show a founced petiticat' and smart bodice to match, to which is given a high transparency to a tall collar, and beneath that a "chocker" of net ending in pleated ruffles beneath the chin. The sash is passed outside the bodice and coat, thus linking the two together, and is fringed with bullion. I have referred to the early Victorian period as a source whence ideas are still being culled on behalf of matters sartorial. In another way much later years are serving as object lessons in dress, particularly as regards the lavish use of braid as an ornament, and in the matter of millinery. Every now and then the milliners make an effort to please those customers who insist that there is such a state as middle age, and that it demands headgear peculiarly adapted to its dignity. A capote that recalls the stringless bonnet of past days is their latest offspring, and though the th gold answers the purpose decoratively, or a meo set in filigree. To the slight woman of dium height the shortened waist is extremely coming, and especially when wedded to long folds edium height the shortened waist is extremely coming, and especially when wedded to long folds straight pleated draperies. A charming costume made of faintly striped cloth in a pretty soft own and contrasted by dark brown velvet with vest of oyster white cloth lightly embroidered with least of the second of the second of the pleats are secured by a stitched and piped with velvet and the sleeves of comfortiel length are finished by stiff bands of velvet. The int is plain but moderately long, and it is quite ssible to make such a coat as I have described as separate garment to reach almost to the edge of skirt. A delightfully useful possession for a is a gown of white union. A five-gored skirt is etty with a deep band at the hem of either silk or livet. Pale apple green or turquoise blue always as well. The bodice should be of, a simple draped and relieved by white satin levels to match hem, and the waist should be encircled by a distain ribbon. Many of these gowns are mountion a cashmere back satin, and this in cream is one of the most economical investments he can be made, for if washed in a good lather Lux" it is possible to remove every stain and ack and when lined up freshly with book muslin foundation of this description takes on a new so of life. There is no doubt either that union some to stay and is the rescue of many a small wance in a very beneficial manner. It is too redingly pretty and easy to handle, and certainly is not crush as many materials do. For a middle-woman a black evening dress made in union a good quality, and with a deep flounce of chan-

an a black evening dress made in union quality, and with a deep flounce of chanis most becoming. The skirt should be three widths of union and worn over a foundation of soft taffeta, veiled with an

inexpensive chiffon. This is a capital idea for using up an old bodice and skirt foundation, and as it has been put to practical test within the last few weeks. been put to practical test within the last few weeks, I can recommend it with safety. The bodice is covered with union and the pelerine is made of filet net bordered with satin, and this hangs with a long tablier effect down the front of the gown. A crossover vest of lace to match the flounce and small sleeves of the same fabric are seen, and the great point I wish to emphasize is that it is quite possible to mix two kinds of lace in a renovation with great success. Always supposing that they will harmonize and not clash with each other. To introduce a touch of color, a posy of violets or carnations and a bow of tinset ribbon may be added.

Leap Year

Leap Year

It seems that a demand for leap year, and a complaint that women have no right of selection, is in substance a demand for things as they are. Every woman with her sex's share of wits can, and does, indicate her preference for the society of some one man without becoming unwomanly. Every man with no more than his sex's share of stupidity and its normal vanity is quite able to perceive this. In like manner each man of not worse than manly manners is able to indicate, without becoming offensive, his desire for her affection. Whether the man or the woman takes the first steps is a matter about which there is an infinite variety. You may say that a girl accepts a man not because she loves him, or even likes him, but because her mother bids her, or his bank book allures her, or the simple reason that he is the only man. And all this is perfectly true. What percentage of things in this world, whether they be marriages or anything else, is ideal? There are, of course, thousands upon thousands of marriages where the woman's right of rejection. existed merely in theory. But do you suppose women would be any better off if they did the proposing? The woman who yields to family pleasure, or money, who is captivated by a silly flamboyant youth, would be as precisely as weak and precisely as foolish as if she had to ask instead of accept. The woman who now has the sense and the strength to make a wise choice would be not more sensible and mo stronger. We should be just where we are, though at all cost to our sensibilities. It is merely as a matter of aesthetic etiquette that the modern proposal is regarded. Only rarely is the proposal to make a wise choice would be not more sensible and mo stronger. We should be just where we are, though at all cost to our sensibilities. It is merely as a matter of aesthetic etiquette that the modern proposal is regarded. Only rarely is the proposal to a man an advantage of the modern of the marriage and the time the matter of the man of the marriage is not one of them. Estimable p

A Few Pudding Recipes

A Useful Fruit. To my mind there is no time of year that the orange appeals to one so much as at the present time.

somehow the winter is the time when most people appreciate this fruit more than any other, and therefore I do not think it will be out of place for me to give a few recipes for some appetizing ways in which it may be used.

To the humble orange we townsfolk owe a vast debt of gratitude, for it comes at a time when plums and blackberries are getting over, and there is little left in the way of fruit for the anxious housewife to use for her pies and puddings except apples and pears.

pears.

Nuts are seldom used in cookery, and pears for the same unknown reason share the same banishment except when purchased from the confectionery store, as stewed pears; so that during the whole of the winter season until rhubarb revives with the spring, the housewife has perforce to fall back upon the apple as her only cooking fruit, unless she makes an occasional pie from bottled plums or gooseberries, which never taste the same to me as the fresh fruit.

the tress fruit.

It is the orange that I desire to bring forward nad recommend as a welcome change from the apple, especially at this stage of the winter months when especially at this stage of the winter months when it is just right for cooking.

Of course I am speaking of the cheap varieties, as one would not use the finer ones for anything but desert, for which the cheap ones are as yet too

I am giving one or two recipes for sweets made from oranges, which are simple, inexpensive, and such as are suitable for the requirements of a

family.

The first in order is Orange PietPeel, taking care to remove the white pith, eight good-sized oranges and divide into sections without breaking the skin, remove all pips with a small

sharp knife.

Lay the pieces of orange in a shallow pie dish, heaping them up in the centre, and sweeten them well with castor sugar.

Make a good flaky paste and cover as for an apple pie, glaze the top of the crust and bake from twenty-five minutes to half an hour in an evenly heated over. Take care that the oven is well heated when the

t down.

The quantities for the flaky paste are as follows:

Six ounces of flour and a quarter of a pound of utter, a pinch of calt and half a teaspoonful of

For a larger family cover the pie with a very light short crust, made with half a puond of fine flour and five ounces of butter and lard mixed.

A dripping paste is not suitable for fruit ples, especially for oranges, but it does very well for meat ples, especially if the dripping has been well

Here is a cabinet pudding made with oranges: Butter a pudding basin liberally, and decorate with stripes of orange candled peel and a little fresh orange peel finely chopped. Fill the basin three parts full with slices of sponge

Fill the basin three parts full with slices of sponge cake, then make a custard with three eggs, one pint of mik, the grated rind of three oranges, three ounces of castor sugar and two ounces of butter.

To make the custard, boil the milk and let it cool a little. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, add the orange rind, and then beat in the egg, and by degrees pour in the hot milk.

Pour over the sponge cake and steam the pudding gently for an hour and a half.

Turn it out and run round the base a sauce made by boiling three ounces of loaf sugar with three table-spoonfuls of water until it coats the spoon. Carefully scrape the white pith from the oranges which have been stripped of their rind, split up into sections and removing the pips, add them to the syrup. Heat it up well before using.

Another pudding can be made by putting six ounces of breadcrumbs into a well-buttered pie dish, and removing the parts a westerd water before using.

Another pudding can be made by putting six ounces of breadcrumbs into a well-buttered pie dish and pouring upon them a custard made by boiling together the juice of twelve oranges and the grated rind of two, with three-quarters of a pound of load Beat in four eggs and then add one pint of warm

water into which has been melted two ounces of fresh butter.

Flavor it with half a grated nutmeg and a dash powdered cinnamon.

Bake in a moderate oven half an hour.

Before sending to table, sift castor sugar over.

Place an edging of puff pastry round the dish and

Another simple pudding with oranges is made by peeling and dividing into sections six oranges and baking them in a pie dish, covering them with a light

baking them in a pie dish, covering them with a light French batter.

The oranges should be laid at the foot of the pie dish and castor sugar strewn lightly over them.

Make the batter thus:

A quarter of a pound of fine flour, two tablespoonfuls of salad oil, quarter of a pint warm water and two eggs and a pinch of salt.

Sift the flour and salt into a basin, make a well in the centre and add the yolks of the eggs, and beat in a small portion of the flour. Then by degrees add the oil and the water, beating the flour to them gradually.

Whip up the whites of the eggs and add them lightly at the last. Pour over the oranges and bake twenty minutes in a quick oven.

This same batter may be used for orange fritters, but if oil is objected to, in its place melt two

ounces of fresh butter with the warm water.

A plain pudding of oranges is made by peeling and dividing six of them, laying in a pie dish and covering with a thick syrup of sugar and water.

Mix one and a half ounces of cornstarch, one pint
of milk, twelve lumps of sugar, vanilla flavoring and
two eggs as for a blanc mange. Pour this over the
fruit and bake for ten minutes, sift sugar over and

These few recipes are culled from practic Inese lew recipes are culled from practical knowledge, but they are a very small proportion of the numerous ways in which the humble but wholesome orange may be used, and made to do its duty as a valuable addition to the dietary of the house-hold.

The House Beautiful

On Color Schemes.

On Color Schemes.

I fear I often preach vehemently on my pet topic—the value of color. I have noticed many rooms in which the furniture was of the simplest and least expensive description, and where the color scheme was so attractive that one involuntarily exclaimed, "What a charming room!" Of necessity there is the reverse of the picture, and one's teeth are set on edge by a medley of gorgeous hues, or one feels a sense of intense depression, combined with irritation, in surroundings of drabs and faded greys, even though the furniture, pictures and ornaments are veritable treasures. The color schemes at present to be discussed are principally those applicable to bedrooms, and can be carried out at very little expense. In the country more than in towns one often comes across a house in which there is a large number of small bedrooms, and I have a vivid recollection of a rambling oid dwelling which contained eight bedrooms on one floor, those being called the "south room, the "room next to the south room," the "room at the top of the stairs," and so on in a manner which was utterly bewildering to a stranger, be she guest or maild. It would have been so much simpler to room, the "room next to the south room," the "room at the top of the stairs," and so on in a manner which was utterly bewildering to a stranger, be she guest or maid. It would have been so much simpler to have given the guests' rooms color, names and the effect of pretty color schemes would always have been attractive. Taking one of the most awkward problems first, I will imagine a small, dark room with an east aspect, which is to be used as a girl's room in a country house, the owners of which have no money to spare, albeit they are most anxious to make the best of their home. The wallpaper has an exasperating pattern of green foliage on a white ground, and the woodwork has all been paffited green by the landlord, who refuses to alter what he calls a good, serviceable color. Anything more dreary in an east room it would be hard to imagine, but a gold tone will bring in the sunshine. Therefore ignore the atmosphere of green and introduce plenty of yellow. A bedstead with white enamelled frame, a small white suite, the floor painted deep gold with sundial enamel augmented by a square of white matting infront of the dressing table and another by the side of the bed, and a set of yellow tollet ware, will be the foundation on which to build up the scheme of the "yellow room." The bedstead will probably have to go close to the wall on one side. It can be kept from injuring the landlord's wallpaper by having a valance of white spotted muslin about twenty-four inches deep, with a beading at the top gathered on from injuring the landlord's wallpaper by having a valance of white spotted muslin about twenty-four inches deep, with a beading at the top gathered on to tightly stretched tapes top and bottom and fixed to the wall all along the side of the bed by tying the ends of the tapes to white hooks screwed into the wall. Behind the head of the bed there should be another valance of muslin, kept in place by large bows of yellow pongee silk tied at the corners of the head rail. The window curtains (to the sill only) should be of yellow cassia cloth, and I should like bedspread of the same, either embroidered with a white thread or trimmed with coarse white lace. If a small table could be put into any nook or corner white thread or trimmed with coarse white lace. If a small table could be put into any nook or corner of the room it should have a yellow cassia cloth cover and a blotter and stationery case covered with the same. One of the features of a house in which the bedrooms are all named by colors is that the hot water can and the candlestick are enamelled the typical tint of the room—in this case yellow—and here the hot-water cosy is made of white blanketting, bound with yellow braid and worked with a design of an orange bow. The green paint will not be noticeable on the window frame or skirting board, but it must be hidden on the door, and this can be done by a portiere. A clever worker will embroider a design of yellow hollyhocks on a white linen ground, but where this is not possible a printed Bolton sheeting which has a design of yellow flowers on a white ground will be quite effective.

But to reverse the picture. Suppose a room with a south aspect has a yellow paper. I should advise mauve as a principal color. The mauve cassia cloth would be available again for curtains, bedspread and table cover, but the candestick and water can

would be available again for curtains, bedspread and table cover, but the carpet ought to be a deep shade of snuff brown and the candlestick and water can must be enamelled white. But the bows on the bedstead, the blotter and pincushion and all the small extras can easily be carried out in mauve.

A chintz paper seems to suggest a "red room," and if the tone of red in the flowers resembles scarlet more than crimson this can be carried out very inexpensively with turkey twill. It does not sound an attractive material, but it can be made so if a good deal of patience and trouble is expended on it. The bedspread is the first consideration, and for this the turkey twill will have a bold design worked in each corner and in the centre with white flourishing thread. A cloth for the writing table can be decoreach corner and in the centre with white flourishing thread. A cloth for the writing table can be decorated in similar style, and it will be an easy matter to buy all the equipment for the writing table in red leather. The window curtains must be of cream Bolton sheeting, with possibly a border of cross-sitch worked with red threads. This scheme can only look well in a room where the furniture is enamelled white and the toilet wall is also white. The can-cosies can be made of scarlet blanketting. A blue room, a green room and a pink room can all be arranged with floral wallpapers if very pale thits are adopted. A light blue room is especially pretty in a country house where one is not afraid of the dainty draperies becoming quickly soiled. If there are cretonne curtains, rather the worse for wear, but still quite in harmony with the wallpaper, they can be rejuvenated by lining them with the cassia cloth and edging them with a washing gimp. A bed-spread coul dbe made of soarse, white linen or crash, embroidered in blue thread. Bedrooms such as these make no pretensions, and are not costly. But they are simple, artistic and pretty and generally lovable.

Comments of an Onlooker

The King and Queen are to pay a state visit to Norway about the middle of this month. Three days will be spent at Christiania and afterwards it is expected that their Majesties will visit the famous Voxenhollen Sanatorium near Christiania, where a suite of rooms has been reserved, and that they will witness the Holmenkellen ski races.

The King and Queen are also expected to visit Malta early in April on board the royal yacht, when they will spend a few days with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at the Palace of St. Antonio. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will be away in Egypt during next month, and the Duke is going early in March to Gibraltar for a few days, when

Nothing is spoken of in Dublin except the mystery Nothing is spoken of in Dublin except the mystery of the state jewels which is occupying so much public attention at present. The result of the viceregal commission formed to open enquiries on the subject is the dismissal of Sir Arthur Vicars. Sir Arthur's successor as Ulster King of Arms is Capt. Nevlie Wilkinson, who retired from the Coldstream Guards last March. The mystery as to who stole the jewels is of course still unsolved. The jewels, regalia of the Order of St. Patrick, with five Brazilian and Golconda diamonds worth between £30,000 and £40,000, were in iamonds worth between £30,000 and £40,000, were charge of Sir A. Vicars and kept in a safe in the library of his office in Dublin. The safe also contained heirlooms belonging to his brother, George Mahony. The jewels were last seen on June 11th.

It is sad to hear that "Ouida," the famous novelist, died in absolue poverty. Mlle. Louise de Ramee, to use her proper name, had been ailing for some months past and her advanced age—she was seventy-eight—sapped her powers of recovery. With her last breath she spoke of her love for her dogs, and she left them to her faithful maid, with the wish for her to keen them as long each, with the her to keep them as long as she could feed them, after which to have them shot if the time came when she was too poor to keep them in food. Oulda had received one quarter's payment of her government pension of £150, but died absolutely penniless.

The christening of Lord and Lady Dudley's twins was a great function, as the King attended personally to be godfather and solemnly presented the two babies with porringers in the vestry afterwards as christening gifts from himself and the Prince of Wales. There was a great gathering of the Dudley clan in the Chapel Royal, and Lady Dudley, I hear, looked very pretty in a lovely gown of amethyst colored very pretty in a lovely gown of amethyst colored velvet with an amethyst and diamond pendant, and a chiffon toque en suite. Lord and Lady Dudley's elder children were all interested spectators, and the two babies, who are astonishingly alike, came in for a great deal of attention.

"A man looks supremely ridiculous when he dances." asserts a man who probably cannot dance. In any case, it is rather too sweeping a generalization. It would be truer to say that a man who cannot dance looks ridiculous when he dances. Then, indeed, the shifting tie, the coat tails bobbing off the beat, the bulging shirt front and the inability to realize that there is any difficulty in dancing are all objects of pity if not of mirth. But good dancing, whether the dancer be a man or a woman, is always delightful to watch, and it is a thousand pities that it is not a compulsory branch of education. A training in the act of dancing means a good carriage, well developed muscles and expressive limbs. Dancing is one of the finest forms of exercises, yet some foolish idea has grown up among men that it is a contemptible and effeminate pastime. Boys are encouraged to dislike it, and when they grow up and want to go to dances, imagine fondly that they can master the art of dancing in a few lessons. Some dancers are born, but even with that advantage they have afterwards to be made. Ballroom dancing is, of course, a very trifling part of the pleasure that a dancer can get out of his expertness. Infinite are the steps that can be practised in a room, and the simplest step demands the exercise of nearly every muscle of the out of his expertness. Infinite are the steps that can be practised in a room, and the simplest step demands the exercise of nearly every muscle of the body. Only the rawest outsider imagines that dancing is only done with the feet. Head, arms and body must all do their work.

The prevailing fashions being entirely devoted to the glorification of the slim woman, the woman who is—well, not slim—is redoubling her efforts to reduce herself to the proportions which alone can make the newest skirt possible. These efforts can involve a very spartan mode of life. Women who are self-indulgent seem to find no difficulty in abstinence when "getting thin" is the goal. There is nothing that they will not renounce for the sake of taking a few pounds off their weight. In many cases the struggle for thinness does no harm, and often improves both looks and health. But there are others where the ill effects are only too evident.

In spite of the fact that comparisons are proverbially odious, we all derive a certain amount of pleasure from making them, especially in this case with society, and every wothan whose experiences range over half a century will tell you how superior everything was when she was young. At the same time it is a remarkable fact that though we are all used to hearing the days of our grandmothers extolled, not one of us has ever felt the slightest desire to have been born in the early Victorian era. Whatever may be the matter with the present age—and none that has yet dawned has ever been without its drawbacks—we instinctively feel it to be an improvement on the time when, as far as one can gather. ment on the time when, as far as one can gather, nothing flourished beyond conversation, and the landed gentry society today is of course so vast and divided up into so many sets and degrees that it is exceedingly difficult to arrive at any definite conclusion with regard to its powers and capabilities. It is only, however, by comparing it with that of former days that one can hope to redeeth It is only, however, by comparing it with that of former days that one can hope to understand a little of its many complexities. But, the more indeed that we read of the numerous volumes of reminiscences dealing with the middle of the last century, the more grateful do we feel for the changes which have occurred since the days of ringlets and crinolines.

Odds and Ends

Is Sealing Wax "Coming in" Again?

Some people are trying to revive the fashion of using sealing wax and sealing their letters as they used to do in the days of our grandfathers.

The shops tell me it is becoming usual, and I see a great deal of sealing wax and various kinds of seals being sold at the stationers'. I know one or two ladies who always seal their letters, but I know but few men who do it, unless the letter is of unusual importance, when they usually do it to prevent the letter from flying open. People nowadays are usualletter from flying open. People nowadays are letter from flying open. People nowadays are usually too busy with work or play for such an elaborate proceeding; women seem to have more leisure than men, and do sometimes adopt the fashion.

There is this to be said for it, a sealed letter has something particularly private and pleasant about it.

Polish for Brown Boots

Polish for Brown Boots

Polish for brown boots is easily made.

Shred finely two ounces of beeswax, and put it in a jar with one gill of turpentine, and dissolve it by heat. When cold apply this to the boots with a flannel. Polish with a clean flannel, or "selvyt" cloth, or by rubbing with the palm of the hand.

To Polish Cut Glass

Thoroughly wash the glass you wish to polish and brush it all over, after having thoroughly dried it, with powdered chalk, using a soft brush and going carefully into all the crevices.

To Clean an India-rubber Hot Water Bottle This is easily done! Wash it well with lukewarm water and soap, rub-bing on the soap with a piece of clean flannel.

To Keep Your Scrubbing Brushes Never allow your scrubbing brushes to be put away with their bristles upwards, for thus the water will soak into the wooden part and the bristles will soon become loose.

To Clean Plushette Curtains

Shake the curtains and then lay them on a table and brush them thoroughly. Next sponge them all over with ammonia and water, and afterwards with clean water, taking care not to have the sponge too wet. Finally hang the curtains out to dry.

To "Do Up" a Shabby Black Leather Traveling Bag To "do up" a shabby old leather bag, which, though shabby and very worn and rusty looking outside, is nevertheless a very good one: Try cleaning it with any good black boot cream or polish, just as you would a pair of shoes. Or a coat of "hat reviver" suits some leathers better than polish, used sparingly. You might try the two effects on a patch

he will pay a brief visit to the King and Queen of that doesn't show much, and see which looks the Spain at Seville.

Silver Backed or Nickel Brushes

The backs of silver or nickel brushes, as well as ther toilet accessories of these metals, may be kept right by an occasional rubbing with a flannel dipped

If you live in the country, and in consequence use oil stoves for lighting, heating, etc., you will be sure to find that after a time the mica windows become very dull and dirty looking, and perhaps you may not know how to brighten them.

If so, the following may be of some use, as it is a good method: Wipe the mica over with a soft cloth dipped in vinegar and water. This will remove much of the dullness caused by the fumes from the oil. Of course, if the windows are really shabby, nothing will clean them at all, and if they are really bad, and the rest of the stove is in good repair, the best plan the rest of the stove is in good repair, the best plan would be to have new mice put in in place of the

A New Profession for Women

"Curio Dealers."

"Curio Dealers."

Women have always been regarded as the rightful custodians of the family china and family lace and acquire artistic perceptions which in this mercenary age may become a commercial asset. When, as alas! too often happens, gentily bred and well educated women find themselves willy-nilly in search of a means of livelihood, it would seem that curio dealing would be a not unsuitable profession; that is, of course, provided they have a certain amount of capital—it need not be very great—for stock and immediate rent calls. Before a shop is opened a sound and genuine stock must be acquired, either through attending auctions or in the stray ways that the born curio dealer loves and keeps secret from the first, an attempt should be made to specialize in some particular branch—not, of course, to the exclusion of 'everything else, but enough to draw for certain one class of collectors to the little store at the start. The site of the 'shop'—it is a miserable word to apply to a haven for the display of treasure work—should either be in the vicinity of a good shopping centre, where well chosen trifles would have a quick sale for presents at odd times, or else in a good residential neighborhood where rich folk live and frequently pass by. Above all, the rent must not be high, for one has to wait so long a time, often, for the right person to come and buy some article of vertu, whose first cost was considerable. An educated woman, who takes a real interest in her stock, and eagerly devours all literature on the subject, is fortunately equipped for her venture. She can talk about her stock to her patrons, tell something of its history and its period, subjects on which the ordinary dealer is woefully ignorant. Customers, whose art knowledge is as scanty as their purse is deep, like to learn about their possession without having to hunt them up in books. Such a one would pay a long price for a Crown Derby set, that he might air his knowledge before his friends as to which particular mark was the older. And he wo

The Elizabethan Settlement of Religion

"The Elizabethan Religious Settlement: A Study of Contemporary Documents." By Henry Norbert Birt, O.S.B., Priest of Downside Abbey. (Bell.

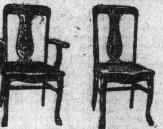
"The Elizabethan Religious Settlement: A Study of Contemporary Documents." By Henry Norbert Birt, O.S.B. Priest of Downside Abbey. (Bell. 15s. net.).

When Elizabeth Came to the, throne the Marian restoration of religion was in as full sway as the brief reign of her sister permitted. The Queen's counsellors, for she herself took little active part in church matters at first, restored the second Prayer Book of Edward VI., with some alterations, forced through parliament the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity, and then carried out a comprehensive visitation of the commity and then carried out a comprehensive visitative to the committer of the commi

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 quartercut oak, splendidly polished, and have morticed framed seats and are covered in genuine horse-hair leather. The regular value of these suites were \$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..... HALL RACK, made of golden elm, well finished, is a very attractive piece

of furniture. Regular value was \$13.00. Friday..... HALL RACK, made of golden elm, very attractive design, splendidly finished. Regular value was \$9.50.

Extra special for Friday.....

Special Inducements on Dining

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 quartercut throughout, size of top is to feet long by 4 feet wide. Regular value was \$27.50. Extra special tomorrow ...





nishings

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

SHEETS, full size, ready for use, extra good quality. Special Friday, per pair, 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..... WHITE HONEY-COMB QUILTS, single bed

WHITE HONEY-COMB QUILTS, full bed size. Special tomorrow

Friday Bargains in Towels HUCKABACK BEDROOM TOWELS, hem-

stitched, extra good quality. Special tomorrow per dozen......52.40 TURKISH TOWELS, in white, large size. Special tomorrow,

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 Nuggett. Prices on application, See showing in the Annex.

Friday Bargains 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, \$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 swell beveled mirror at top. Size of cabinet 6 ft. high by 3 ft. 6 in. wide. Regular value \$28.00,

\$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

Special Offerings in Drawing Room Suites

\$55 Drawing Room Suite for \$44 THREE-PIECE DRAWING ROOM SUITES, Birch-Mahogany frames, upholstered in sllk-faced French tapestry. Suite comprises 1 Settee, I Arm Chair and I Reception Chair. Regular value \$55.00, ...\$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 I Settee, I Arm Chair and I Reception Chair, upholstered in a floral silk brocade, solid mahogany frames.

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,

\$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. \$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 \$20.00

\$22.50 Drawing Room Table \$18

DRAWING-ROOM TABLE, in ma-

\$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.

hogany, with 23 inch shaped top, carved legs and frame, and shaped under shelf. Regular value \$22.50, for\$18.00

quartered cut oak.

Regular value \$18, for. \$14.25



DAVID SPENCER, LTD

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 inturned pleat at each seam, also made with double-box pleat down front and back, and are exceptionally well finished. They come in col-

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 calculates. 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

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 price suits.

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 750 and...... 500

VOL L. NO. 127

TO BE EX

Death Sentences

Terrorists at St

burg Confir

ITALIAN'S FALSE

even terrorists, includ ecurity ceased to ex

tary law, promulgated pired in August, 1907. In addition, delay an Calvino was origin by the Italian ambass onfirmation of the p that the Italian is not represented himself to was arrested the policy man a passport appar Signor Calvino, the

girl, from fifteen year to ten years. It was learned toda

ATTELL BEAT

General Otter Ottawa, Feb. 29.—B Otter has under consi fer from the imperial the command of the Fi gade at Aldershot, I thought by his friends care to leave Canada, so important an appoi 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 shor
struction work on a p
sawmill to be erected
inlet. A party of sur
last night on the Amu
tions to lay out the sit
be in operation next fs
shareholders of the co
inspected their 100 m
limits on Moresby Isla
islands, of the Queen (
They hail principally f
North Dakota.

Dominion Coal Co.
Montreal, Feb. 28statement of the Domi
pany shows that the t
the year was \$2,094,53
with \$1,137,370 for 190
bonds, dividends on common stocks and amounted to \$1,092,17 with \$565,555 for 1906, ance of \$1,002,368, as \$631,815 for 1906. The sto \$2,328,308, as compa 940 for 1906. Cash in fices amounts to \$864,7 with \$281,889 at the e

Some men on the roto themselves before next hotel, so they witten their regist their mail, said a he that isn't always the roto to themselves he roto to the mail, said a he that isn't always the roto to to them, beca handwriting on the regist mail; and I noticed it whom I finally got to k "He wasn't the kind cared anything about portant," I found out, why he did it. The very simple. He had a ory, and when he was and would think of so to do in Columbus he on a silp of paper and self. He didn't put the ris pocket, for fear about putting it there patch.