

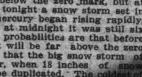
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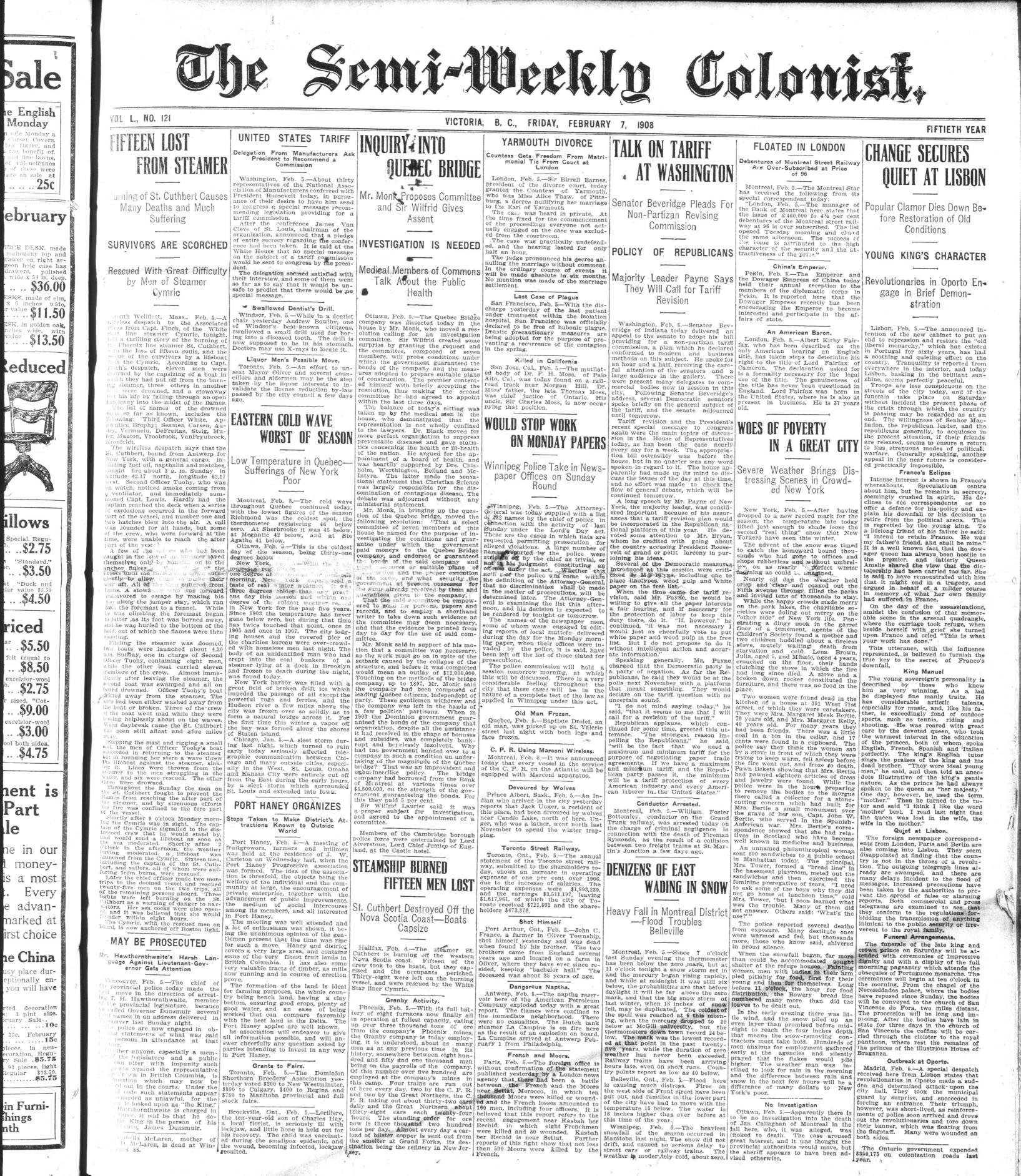
oruary Sale.100 35c. February ecoration. Regu-ry Sale .\$5.75 93 pieces, light Regular \$13.50.

in Furnihings nth

way. Stepping the mast and rigging a small succeeded in returning to the steamer but in rounding her stern a wave threw the lifeboat against the steamer, sink-ing it. Lines were thrown from the steamer to the men struggling in the water, and six were rescued. The other three were drowned. Throughout the Sunday the men on the St. Cutibert fought to prevent the flames from reaching the after part of the fire was confined to the fore part of the cymric was in sight. The cap-and of the Cymric is sgalled to the dis-Stortly after 9 o'clock Monday morn-ing the Cymric signalled to the dis-Stortly after 9 o'clock Monday morn-ing the Cymric signalled to the dis-Stortly after 9 o'clock Monday morn-ing the Cymric signalled to the dis-Stortly after 9 o'clock Monday morn-ing the Cymric signalled to the dis-Stortly after 9 o'clock Monday morn-ing the Cymric signalled to the dis-Stortly after 9 o'clock Monday morn-ing the Cymric signalled to the dis-Stortly after 9 o'clock Monday morn-ing the Cymric signalled to the dis-Stortly after 9 o'clock Monday morn-ing the Cymric signalled to the dis-Stortly after 9 o'clock Monday morn-ing the Cymric signalled to the dis-Stortly after 9 o'clock Monday morn-ing the Cymric signalled to the dis-Stortly after 9 o'clock Monday morn-ing the Cymric signalled to the dis-Stortly after 9 o'clock Monday morn-ing the Cymric signalled to the dis-Stortly after 9 o'clock Monday morn-ing the Cymric signalled to the dis-Stortly after 9 o'clock Monday morn-ing the Cymric signalled to the dis-Stortly after 9 o'clock Monday morn-ing the Cymric signalled to the dis-Stortly after 9 o'clock Monday morn-ing the Cymric signalled to the dis-Stortly after 9 o'clock Monday morn-ing the Cymric signalled to the dis-Stortly after 9 o'clock Monday morn-ing the Cymric signalled to the dis-Stortly after 9 o'clock Monday morn-ing the Cymric signalled to the dis-Stortly after 9 o'clock Monday morn-ing the Cymric signalled to th

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THIRD READING

OF NATAL BILL

Act.

Passed By the Provincial Leg-

' islature Upon a Unanimous

Vote

RAILWAY ASSESSMENT ACT

Debate Upon Amendment Of-

fered In Committee By

Stuart Henderson

(From Thursday's Daily.)

its third reading at the sitting of the

house yesterday. The vote was unani-mous, Conservatives, Liberals and So-

cialists supporting it. At the very last moment Mr. Macdonald offered an amendment but this after some little

debate was rejected by the government.

The bill now waits the consent of his honor when it will be finally passed. Mr. Macdonald and his followers in

the house are placed in a somewhat awkyward position. By their action yesterday they virtually condemn the Japanese treaty and the Lemieux set-

The Natal or Immigration bill pass



547253

copy of this report, if approved, he transmitted to the lieutenant-governor of British Columbia and to the presi-

For Political Reasons

Mr. Macdonald: But he refused to disallow the bill. Hon. Mr. Bowser: He did, but

a lawyer he declares that the act was clearly ultra vires and worthless. And

that is the very reason why we have

shape in order to avoid disallowance. (Hear, hear.) But these bills, which have been disallowed at Ottawa, have

lution calling for the immediate enact-

ment of a Natal Act carried unani-mously at the Liberal convention last

"Now what does my hon, friend say

ntroduced this bill in

dent of the said company for their

formation

November.



Friday, February

Halifax Advices Sa Fleet is Coming B Esquimalt

WILL BE STRONG SC

Will Consist of Eleve Carrying Nearly Thousand Me

A despatch from Hal yesterday's date states th con cf elsven cruisers with ment of nearly 7,000 rank be despatched to Esquim the fleet being made up of the fourth cruiser squad armored cruisers of the Monmouth class. The ar is not new. On December made by the London S publication drawing a d the admiralty. The Stand lowing morning reiterate ment, with a note to the despite the denial of the the truth of the announce be borne out by events. despatch says special ad been received that it is t of the admiralty to send ron to Esquimalt in May vessels being H. M. S. Eu ship of the fourth cruise

for the North American a dian station, H. M. S. Cr Brilliant and Indefatigable the county cruisers, The fleet reported to be Esquimalt has a total con 6,711 officers and men. three first class armored the Cressy type, each tighting ship of 12,000 to

ment, and over 21,000 h and speed of 20-1 knots; tected third class cruisers pollo type, H. M. S. Brill defatigable, each of 3,60 placement, 9,164 horse speed of 19.7 knots, and

speed of 19.7 knots, and a Monmouth or county class cruisers of 9,800 tons, 22 power and speed of 23 kn H. M. S. Cressy, which is a counterpart of H. M. and Hogue, is a sheath cruiser of 12,000 tons d 440 feet long, 69 1-2 feet b feet draught, 21,240 horse 'was laid down at the ya was laid down at the pairfield Shipbuilding hom she was built and Clyde in 1899 and 1901 at a cost of £749,324. speed of 20.79 knots and total complement of 755 men. Her armament is Two 9.2 turret guns, two guns, fourteen 12-pounde pounders & maxims two h pounders, ionization is pounders, is maxims, two is ninees, and two tempedo is armor is as follows: Belt, Krupp steel; deck, 8-2 in heads 5 inches of Krupp gun positions have armor of Krupp steel for the hear 5 inches of Krupp steel f

ondary armament. H. M. S. Euryalus, whic down at the Vickers yards in 1901 and completed in cost of £782,901, is simil build, and armament, b inches of armor on her sid belt in addition to that p H. M. S. Creary, She her ondary armament. H. M. S. Cressy. She has 21.63 knots. H M. S. Ho was also built at Barrow b ers yards, was laid down completed in 1902 at a cost She also has two incres above the belt of Harve; Her speed is 22.6 knots an armament and complement to that of the other tw cruisers of the type.

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

and the all and the second

Purchase, Sale and Transfer of Stocks of Goods in Bulk. Bill entitled an Act to amend the Farmers' Institutes and Co-operation

Bill entitled an Act to amend the

Wants Natal Bill' Sent Back On the order for the third reading of the bill to regulate immigration into British Columbia being taken up, Mr. Macdonald rose and said:

Macdonald rose and said: Mr: Speaker, I wish to move in amendment that this bill be referred back to the committee of the whole house. I need not repeat, sir, what I said on the second reading of the bill and when it was in committee. I think that the house is well informed in regard to this bill, and I may say that the Intention of my amendment In regard to this oill, and I may say that the intention of my amendment is merely to make it appear on the face of the bill that we do not propose to go outside of the limits of our au-thority in our legislation on this ques-

I beg to move, sir, that the bill be referred back to a committee of the house to add the following to the en-acting clause of said bill: "So far as this legislative assembly has power to the same." Mr. Bowser Opposes

Hon. Mr. Bowser: Mr. Speaker, I cannot see any reason why the gov-ernment should accept the amendment ernment should accept the amendment which has been proposed by the hon. member for Rossland. I may say that I have not seen this provision in any other bill, and I do not see any force in the argument that we should put it in this particular measure.

tlement of the trouble following its en-actment. John Oliver (Delta) was absent from the house, being paired for the day with N. F. Mackay (Kaslo). We have, of course, only the power to legislate within our jurisdiction, and if it should ever reach the courts The sitting was marked by the resumption of the debate upon the Rail-way Assessment act. The amendment of Stuart Henderson (Yale) providing that the government insert a clause rendering the exemption from taxa-tion which the bill is to allow, cond-tional upon the railways employing none but whites, was the bone of con-tention. The government pointed out that in the past such legislation has been ensumption of the debate upon the Rail-way Assessment act. The amendment of Stuart Henderson (Yale) providing the past such legislation has been en-acted but has always been disallowed member for the islands: that we will show right on the face of the bill that by Ottawa as unconstitutional. Hon.

by Ottawa as unconstitutional. Hon. Richard McBride offered an alterna-tive suggestion. This was to the ef-fect that a clause providing that the railway should employ no allens until it was decided by the lieutenant-gov-ernor-in-council that no other labor could be obtained. The debate upon the point at times me question exists in the matter of

could be obtained. The debate upon the point at times waxed warm. In the course of it Mr. McBride offered to allow the bill to stand and in the event of Mr. Macdon-tawa authorities informing him that the bill as amended would not be dis-allowed he was mean remard to accent the the bill as amended would not be dis-allowed, he was prepared to accept the proposal of the member for Yale. Mr. Macdonald accepted the challenge and stated that he would send the telegram. Later he somewhat qualified this. A considerable amount of routine business was transacted.

Later he somewhat qualified this. A considerable amount of routine ousiness was transacted. The Speaker took the chair at 2.30

Mr. Macdonald, in reply to the hon. the attorney-general: It seems to me that his argument is on its face en-Prayers by Rev. T. W. Gladstone. tirely irrelevant. White Labor on E. & N. Extension. Hon. Mr. Eberts at this point inter-Hon. Mr. Tatlow.—Mr. Speaker, I vish to make a brief statement to the couse in connection with the observa-

spect to my conversation with Mr. Marpole. Since then I have received a

telegram on this subject from Mr. Mar-pole. It reads, sir, as follows: "Contractor Bright assured me in

conformity with our request that he would use only white labor in prosecution of the work of grading. The Japanese labor transferred from here to Nancose in latter part of August and beginning September was to com-mence actual work before date set forth in our agreement with the Al-berni Land company and which was absolutely necessary to conserve our interests. There was no other labor available and men were taken off the clearing of the Vancouver townsite for the purpose. Please understand these men are working at the clearing of the right of way only. We let a contract to local farmers on their own tender for clearing the first five miles. Ten white men started and threw up the job af-ter working ten days. We paid them up for what they did regardless of the breach of contract. "All the clearing to the breat the third time. The bill was read the third time The Brewster.-12.

As To Governor's Assent.

The bill was given its second read-ing and with the two previous gills mentioned will come up in committee today. Third Readings The following bills were read a third time and passed: Bill entitled an Act to Regulate the Purchase, Sale and Transfer of Stocks Bill entitled an Act to amend the

subject and proposed this amendment. Will Protect White Men.

But, I suggest, sir, as a plain matter of practical business, and particularly in view of our past experience in con-nection with such matters, in order to make our proposed legislation really effective and give to the working men of this country the protection which my hon. friend desires to secure from his point of nice work before the

the government objected. He charged the administration with being grossly insincere in their treatment of this is-

Mr. Macdonald saated that the gov-ernment had here a chance to show its sincerity in its desire to favor the the chief offenders. According to the newspaper, thousands of white work-ing men were walking the streets ing men were walking the streets without work. Was the E. & N. going

without work. Was the E. & N. going to discharge the Orientals at present working on the Alberni extension and employ whites? The people of British Columbia should make this gift of exemption from taxation for ten years conditional upon the relivence upon the railways' employing whites He defied the premier to show why

Ottawa would disallow the bill with the amendment of Mr. Henderson add-ed. He was not afraid to put this matter up to Ottawa. He challenged the premier to do this. Putting It Up to Ottawa

Hon. Mr. McBride: Mr. chairman, I have heard my hon. friend speak on a good many occasions along similar lines. (Hear, hear.) And I have frequently heard him challenge this house to put the responsibility up to Ottawa. And, sir, it is a favorite expression with my hon. friend to say what Ottawa may do. Of course, sir, ne would take it from his manner that if the responsibility were put up to. Ottawa, and Ottawa does not do

of this legislature. Othewa may of very necessity, look for trouble from him. But what, sir, do we find to be the real facts of the case? Why, sir, for session after session, and particu-larly in reference to the Aslatic ques-tion, the responsibility is not not

· Part of the state of the second

Now, I say again, that the hon, the leader of the opposition only comes down here as the apologist and the medium, through which excuses are presented to this house for what is done by the Liberal government at Ottawa, and now these non. gentlemen come down to this house and try to have inserted in this bill an amend-ment which, as we know perfectly well, will render it ineffective. (Hear, hear)

effective and give to the working men, of this country the protection which is mow heares to secure from his point of view, under his amendment, that he withdraw the motion, which is now before us, and allow this House to adopt unanimously the polthouse to adopt the polthouse to adopt the polthouse to adopt the polthouse to ad

I repeat, sir, that we are quite willing that this bill shall stand over if

white working man as opposed to the Asiatic. Yet they refused to put in force legislation which would affect the chief offenders. Will Wire Ottawa

Mr. Macdonald: I can assure my hon. friend the first minister that I will at once send to Ottawa the tele-gram he has suggested, for I do not gram he has suggested for I do not think that there is the slightest danger of legislation of this kind being disallowed. Nor do I believe that he thinks it will be disallowed. And furthinks it will be disallowed. And fur-ther, the very clause which was ar-ranged in 1901 stands exactly in the same position, as far as disallowance is concerned, as the clause proposed by the hon. member for Yale

Difference, in Clauses

Hon. Mr. McBride: There is just his difference, however, that the this difference, however, that the clause, which is offered by the mem-ber for Yale, was considered unconstitutional by a minister of justice, while the clause, which is proposed by the hon, the minister of finance, is considered strictly constitutional. Mr. Macdouald: In a bill of this kind it is not proposed to take away any rights from one class in the com-munity, and confer them upon an-other class.

at Ottawa may do. Of course, sir, e would take it from his manner, it if the responsibility were put up Ottawa, and Ottawa does not do right thing, according to the view this legislature, Ottawa may of the view y necessity, look for trouble from

we now propose to carry out this ar-rangement, and further that the agree-ment which will consummate the busi-nes will be laid in due time before the house. (Hear, hear.) was an allusion made this afternoon to a proposal to take 10,000 acres of land in the northwest and cultivate it as a Japanese farm. I do not know that

Already Declared Unconstitutional.

Already work the member for Yale comes to ward with the Asiatic problem, not-withstanding the fact that the Liberal party at Ottawa, which he supports, and the men whom they send down to and the men whom they can down to and the men whom they send down to and the men whom they send offers, the occasion offers, welcomes Hundreds of Thousands So, the hon. gentleman sees no harm whatever in handing over 10,000 acress of land to the Japanese for settlement (hear, hear), and he goes on to say: direction. (Hear, hear.) I am not at all surprised that my hon. friend has made this proposition, but, as I have

made this proposition, but, as I have already pointed out to the house, our experience has been that the inclusion of similar clauses is at once looked upon by the members of the govern-ment at Ottawa as unconstitutional. (Hear, hear.) I by no means consider that the opinions expressed by the de-partment of justice at Ottawa have affected the judgments of the courts: but nevertheless we know, as a matter moreover been disallowed, not for con-stitutional, but for political reasons. (Cheers.) And no one knows this beter than the hon. member (Mr. Macdonald.) I will now return to what went on at this famous Liberal convention, and rectify the mistakes of my hon. friend in regard to what then took place. And I think it will be admitted that but nevertheless we know, as a matter of practice in the carrying on of busifor one, who was not there, I know a good deal about its proceedings (Hear, of practice in the carrying on of busi-ness, as between this province and Ot-tawa, the opinion of the minister of justice invariably prevails with regard to constitutional points. (Hear, hear.) And here is an instance where the department of justice-in connec-tion with the present regime at Otta-wa, has already pronounced in the most outspoken way in regard to the unconstitutionality of the clause, which is proposed by the hon member for Yale. (Hear, hear.) Work Should Go On tained and the Japanese will have t hear.) Demanded Treaty's Repea I am now quoting, sir, from their bible, the Victoria Times. (Laughter.) Mr. Bowser quoted the famous reso-

Work Should Go On.

to that. Why, sir, they not only called for the rassage of the Natal Act at Now, sir, the government is very anxious that these railroads should be gone on with (cheers), and we, more-From a Cabinet Minister Now, sir, the government is very anxious that these railroads should be gone on with (cheers), and we, more-tover, and very naturally, wish that our legislation may be effective, and for that reason, and for that reason, sir, alone, we are anxious that nothing may be done which will risk in any

judice.

from their presence.

is proposed and that in making these bargains we our hon, friend is now a Liberal. (Laughter.) And that he is not at this of Rosslandi (Laughter.) For he is now most certainly holding a brief for the Liberal party at Ottawa! (Cheers.) I leave it to the intelligence of the members of this assembly to draw their our information in them of the

their own inference in view of the apologetic remarks which have faller apologetic remarks which have fallen from the hon. member for Rossland roads in this province under Dominion charters, and with Dominion assista-ance, to have passed through the erence to the statements of Mr

The province province of the series of the se

tion, the Liberal members from British Columbia and Ralph Smith, in partic-ular, to have shown their sincerity. (Hear, hear.) But they did nothing absolutely nothing; nor did they at

Hear, the service and hoadwith this house, but if any man has tries to deceive and hoadwith this house to the ective and hoadwith this house to the disclover of the opposition shown by the Conservative members of this house to wards the federal government at Ottawa and to obtain an assurance to allow the measy minister of finance to allow the measy the full structure over until the hon, the second to the second the suggestion that the obtained anything from Ottawa. When he wards the federal when he wards the telegram of the second to the suggestion that the obtained anything from Ottawa. The matter of finance to allow the measy telegram of the second to the suggestion that the obtained anything from Ottawa. The matter of finance to allow the measy telegram of the second telegram of the suggestion that the obtained anything from Ottawa and the suggestion that the obtained anything from Ottawa and the suggestion that the obtained anything from Ottawa. The matter of finance to allow the measy telegram of the suggestion that the towards the federal associated themselves from matter of the suggestion that the towards the fact the suggestion that the towards the fact the suggestion that the the towards the fact the suggestion that the towards the fact the suggestion the the two the the suggestion that the towards the fact the suggestion the the s tempt to do anything. (Cheers.) And 55 miles, or in all nearly \$160,000 of we do not need the Natal Act the public money of Canada. (hear, hear), but that the ar-ment which was made with passed by the Dominion parliament. Hon. Mr. Bowser: Yes.

the first ensuing session, but going much further, demanded the repeal of the treaty itself, while a deliberate attempt has been here made to de this house as to what really took in that convention. (Hear. ceive this how hear.) Mr. Macdonald: I have two objec-

Ottawa upon this important and vital issue. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Macdonald: He really says that if a few thousand of them came to this country he has faith enough in British institutions to fear nothing from their presence.

unparliamentary language, sir, I with-draw it, as I do not wish to hurt the Hon. Mr. Bowser: We see, sir, that feelings of the leader of the opposition. But I still affirm that I do not at all think that the hon. gentleman's statement is quite in accord with what happened at this Liberal convention. Mr. Bowser, amid Conservative ap-plause, read the resolution exactly as it appeared in the Times

What Do You Think of It?

Now, sir, what do you think of that? Cheers.) And hon, gentlemen oppo-ite had he on the rise in this (Cheers.) And hon, gentlemen oppo-site had he as the state in this house, as they have done this after-noon, and talk to the people of this country about sincerity! (Cheers.) But if hon, gentlemen opposite, and the Liberal members who represent this province in the house of com-mons were result above on the one. mons, were really sincere on the ques-tion of employing white labor, the vould have shown it, not in their words, but in their acts (cheers), and they would have seized the opportun-ity in 1906 of settling this whole quesion at Ottawa, (Cheers) And the nember for Nanaime would have brought up this matter when the E. & N. Railway company's bill was under consideration. (Hear, hear.) Then, it, was the opportunity for the mem-per for Yale, the leader of the opposi-

The armored cruisers of mouth class, six of which a to be included in the squad

here, are almost as goo hips as the Cressy type. faster, having speed of 23

tubes. They each carry a of 655 officers and men.

is sheathed, has a displa. 3,600 tons, is 300 feet long, beam, 17 1-2 feet deep and

ndicated horse power. Sh

at Sheerness by Hawthorn Co. in 1891-3 at a cost of Her deck is protected with and one inch of steel, and positions with two inches

Her armament consists of t guns, six 4.7 inch guns, one er, thirteen 6 and 3 pounde

maxim, and three torpedo has a speed of 19.7 knots

consumption of 400 ton

H. M. S. Brilliant and In

protected cruising shi d class. H. M. S. Brill

that reason, and for that reason, sir, alone, we are anxious that nothing may be done which will risk in any way the disallowance of this bill (Cheers.) And, hon gentlemen oppo-site can moreover rest assured that this government is deeply in earnest in its desire and in its intention to help out those white men who are bona fide residents of this province, and that in making these bargains we Ottawa upon this important and vital issue. (Hear, hear.)

of contract. The bill was read the third time.

"All the clearing of right of way be-tween French creek and Alberni has been let to local contractors. Only Mr. Macdonald.—I would like to know whether his honor the lieutenant-governor will be immediately asked to assent to this bill. Hon. Mr. McBride.—I beg to inform white labor is used.

which I made yesterday in

ution of the work of grading.

tions

Petition Presented

F. Davey (Victoria) presented a pe-tition from Mrs. A. G. Miller and others, residents of Victoria, against the bill amending the Municipal Elec-tions act. The petition was read.

Bay-Pacific Railway company was given its second reading. In moving the reading H. F. W.

given its second reading. In moving the reading H. F. W. Behnsen (Victoria) expressed his re-gret that the promoter of the company, Col. D. B. May, was unable to be in the city and meet the members of the the city and meet the members of the legislature. He announced that among the incorporators were A. G. Henstone, of London, England, at present the New York representative of the Roths-childs and other prominent financial men of the east and south. The commony was protocological and the construction of the exempted rallway during the life of the exemp-tion."

thers, residents of Victoria, against be bill amending the Municipal Elec-ons act. The petition was read. Hudson's Bay-Pacific Co. The bill incorporating the Hudson's ay-Pacific Railway company was John Jardine (Esquimalt) interposed at this juncture. He could inform the government that the working men of British Columbia were keenly inter-ested in this question and wanted the Railway Assessment Act. sted in this question and wanted the mendment proposed by Mr. Hender-on placed in the act. The premier as continually saying that such and uch was beyond the jurisdiction of nis legislature. He would like to sk why the legislature meets if every ill that it enacts is subject to disal-wance.

 childs and other prominent financial men of the east and south.
 The company was not seeking any iand grant or bonus. The route chosen biverpool and the far east by over 2,700 miles. From London to Port Churchill the distance was 3,392 miles, from Port Churchill to Port Simpson the distaftee was 1,846 miles, while from the latter point to Yokohama the distance was 4,376 miles, a total distance of 10,656 miles. This compared with the following distances via New York; to San Francisco, 3,90 miles, and from that point to Yokohama 5,140 miles, a total distance of 12,026 miles.
 The railway was to cross the mount to Yokohama the distance weeks earlier in this country than it did in North Dakota.
 There was enough coal, according to the report of an expert, in one section of the report of an expert, in one section of the report of an expert, in one section of the report of an expert, in one section of the report of an expert, in one section of the report of an expert, in one section of the report of an expert, in one section of the three weeks earlier in this country.
 There was enough coal, according to the report of an expert, in one section of the subsidy acts in connection of the three weeks earlier in this country.
 There was enough coal, according to the report of an expert, in one section with the subsidy acts in connection with the kootenay. Central, the explore the subsidy acts in connection with the Kootenay. Central, the subsidy acts in connection with the Kootenay. Central, the subsidy acts in connection with the Kootenay. Victoria:

CA I

boll by which the subsidy acts in connec-tion with the Kootenay Central, the E. & N. extension and the V.V. & E. Second Readings R. Grant (Comox) moved the second feading of the bill authorizing the Ladysmith Lumber company to build a logging rallway, which duly carried. C. W. Munro (Chilliwack) moved the second reading of the bill incorpor-ating the city of Chilliwack. This came before the house in the guise of a private bill because it had been found that there was no provision in the general act for the incorporation of a municipality within a municipal-ity.

country. (Cheers.) Now I can refer to the sessional papers. I think, for 1899 and 1900, in which we find several very elaborate reports from the minis-ter of justice on this self same ques-tion, showing clearly that acts which included clauses drawn in similar terms with the amendment of my hon. friend have been disallowed, inasuci as it was held by the federal govern-ment that it was not constitutional for the parliament of British Columbia to discriminate against Asiatics. And this objection was then taken in con-nection with legislation which pro-posed, in the case of the Kootenay Central and of another provincial road, to protect white labor, and to protect it to the fullest possible extent. The Kootenay Central was, moreover, a Dominion road but wides

we have the strongest possible desire to make it effective and to have it remain on the statute books of the country. (Cheers.) Now I can refer to

acts of the government at Ottawa on this Aslatic question. (Hear, hear) But, str. there is absolutely no way of escape for them. (Cheers.) And for my part I must say that no matter how emphaically the hon. the leader of the opposition may be or may seem to be in his denunciation of the authorities at Ottawa for their policy in the Chinese and on the Japanese question we year wall know that actor

as to when Ralph Smith purposed in-troducing his Natal bill in the Domin-

He believed that the premier would like to do well by the working men of the province, but was so surround-

ed by corporate influences that he dare not accept the amendment of the member for Yale. Mr. Jardine read an item from the Week referring to the unemployed in

Stated Fairly and Squarely.

Hon. Mr. McBride: I thought, sir, that I stated fairly and clearly in ref-erence to the hon. member for Yale's motion that the reason why we did not wish to include this amendment in this bill was simply because we do not wish this act to run in any way the risk of disallowance, and because we have the strongest possible docise

Mr. Macdonald: Did my hon. friend Mr. Macdonald.—I do not take any take this action?

Man took part in the convention which advocated the passage of the Natal act. Mr. Macdonald.—It passed no such resolution, as it recognized the fact that no Natal act can be enacted until the treaty with Japan is put an end to. Hon. Mr. Bowser.—I will deal with that matter later on, and have sent for the resolution.

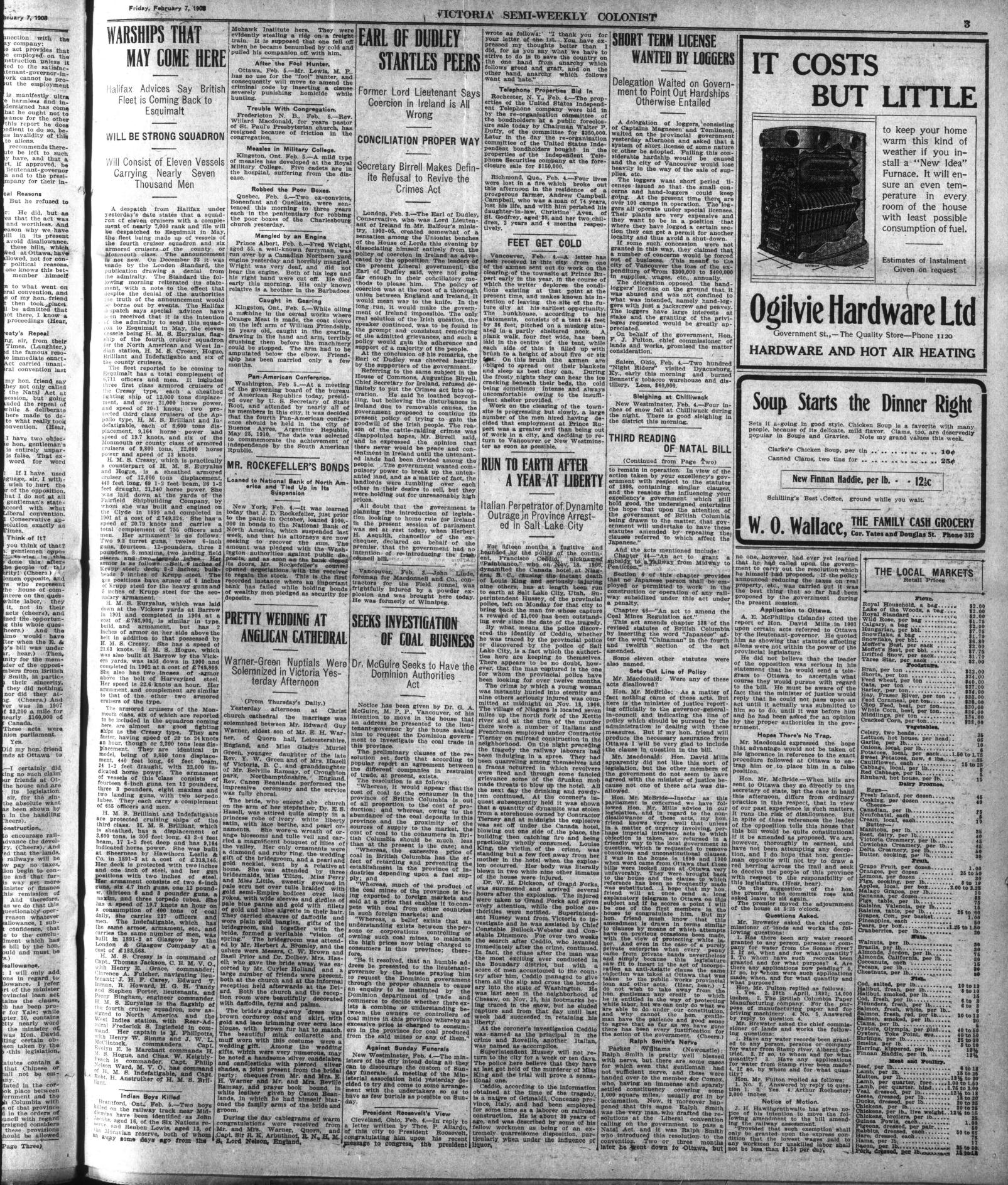
Taster, having speed of 28 an hour, though or 2,200 to placement. They are id model, being of 9,800 ton ment, 440 feet long, 66 24 1-2 feet draught, with dicated horse power. The of vessels of this class of fourteen 8-inch guns, ten 1 three 3 pounders, eight m two landing guns, with ty tubes. They each carry a Hon. Mr. Bowser.-I certainly did ot do so. I am making no such claim and moreover, sir, our friends at Ot-tawa do not control the house and are not responsible for its legislation. (Cheers). So much, sir, for the sin-<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> cerity or rather for the absolute want of sincerity which has been shown by these hon. gentlemen in the handling

daily, she carries 237 of men. The Indefatigable, the same armor, armamen carries the same number of built in 1891-2 at Glasgow London & Glasgow Comp cost of £183,568. cost of £183,568. H. M. S. Cressy is in co Capt., Thomas Jackson, C. H with Henry E. Grace, co Clarence A. Fulcher, navig tenant; J. H. F. Carey, E Inman, R. Howard, H. G.

and Stephen Porter, lieute Percy Bingham, engineer of H. M. S. Euryalus is the the fourth cruiser squadro signed to North America West Indies station, with west indies station, with miral Frederick S. Inglefiel mand. Her captain is M. with Henry W. Simms and McClintock, commander Evelyn E. le Marchant con M. S. Hogue, and Chas. W Peach is commander Ca Peach is commander. Ca Nelson Ward, M. V. O., hal of H. M. S. Indefatigable, Robt, H. Anstruther of H.

Indian Boys Kille Brantford, Ont., Feb. 5.-killed on the railway track dlemiss have been identified

Jacobs, aged 16, of the Six serve, and Reuben Lewis, the Moravian reserve, both in away some days ago



These acts were nion parliament.

Yes. Did my hon. friend ands at Ottawa to .—I certainly did ding no such claim our friends at Ot-the house and are its legislation sir, for the sinthe absolute want as been shown by n in the handling heers).

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ed that the lands, railways will be w pay no taxes tion begin to conue and that fur-is way get more inister of finance his remission of And therefore as we do that this uestionably operreason what

llowance, I sub t confidence, that e to the conclument which has s bill by the hon. uld and must be sallowance. I will only add ons in regard to

lowance. I refer rt of the minister tains the clause, that been pro-r for Yale; while pter 30, contains

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atutes contain a

uncil with regar rsigned considers these provision hould be allowe Page Three)

that Chinese or hall not be em-any. tated in the cor-pok place between rernment and the

vernment and the h Columbia with s of that province d in the orders of

The Colonist. case arising out of such a miscon tion were such as to render it desir-able that a lieutenant-governor should Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability 27 Broad Street. Victoria, B.C.

mildly as a sucking dove," and for-got all about his projected Boston teaparty in his satisfaction at the new status in quo; Mr. Galliher and Mr. Duncan Ross found no cause of complaint; Mr. Sloan and Mr. Kennedy preserved a silence that could be lature without importing into the dis-heard clear across the continent; Mr. cussion any consideration of the place Templeman was, of course, in har- where it is to be established. At the Templeman was, of course, in har-mony with his chief. Everything looked lovely; the silence of the two B. C. members named did not break the harmonious chorus of approval. But, alas, for the vanity of human expectations! Mr. J. A. Macdonald and all his clan have declared as one man for restrictive legislation. They do not want what their leader at Ottawa calls friendly understandings, Equally with Conservatives, they want legislative restriction. Last cated here. week the federal Premier told the country that the issue between the Country that the issue between the Liberals and Conservatives was this: The former are satisfied with a friend-ly understanding; the latter want legislative action. On the first occa-sion when an opportunity was offered sion when an opportunity was offered them to vote, the British Columbia Liberals declared themselves in favor of the Conservative side of the sue. "We place ourselves confidently in the judgment, not only of the peo-In the judgment, not only of the peo-ple of Canada entirely, but of those of British Columbia," said the Prime Minister. The people of British Co-lumbia have expressed themselves through their representatives and Sir Wilfrid has his answer. What will he say about it? say about it?

A TIMID IMPERIALIST

Mr. Harold Begbie's observations in the London Daily Chronicle as to what he calls the Americanization of Canada are attracting quite as much what he calls the Americanization of Canada are attracting quite as much attention as they call for. We might pass them by simply as the story of a sort of nightmare, of which an amiable, yet timid Imperialist has been a victim, if it were not that we find them widely quoted in the Uni-ted States and treated as though they offered evidence that the Dominion was getting ready to fall into the ever ted States and treated as though they offered evidence that the Dominion was getting ready to fall into the ever open arms of the Republic. Mr. Beg-ble is so much alarmed about the future that he would like to see an effort made to settle the sturdy sons of Englaid upon the hillsides of that fair land and keep them from wan-dering off to this ungrateful country. The idea of breaking up England in-to small farms and placing the sons of the soil upon them as landowners bot to stop the emigration of Britons to Canada or anywhere else, we fear he is two or three thousand years too late to look for any great degree of success. The British people are af-fected with what one of the North-west pioneer newspaper men used to call, "the wandering foot." The ut-termost parts of the world are ever

on the ground are not quite as clear as we would like to be as to how the destiny of the Empire will be work-ed out. We are only clear on one point, namely, that it will be work-ed out. We are only clear on one point, namely, that it will not be canada's fault if the Dominion ceases have a part of the realms of the estriate factor are to a very considerable de-gree alike in Canada and the University surroundings; that the university surroundings; that the university surroundings; that the best available surroundings; that the the read the collegiate, and the University surroundings; that the best available surroundings; that the best available surroundings; that the the construction place and the the corts have corts proven in the subject. There is no power in th Indet timid imperialist. THE PREMIER'S DUTY. The Variouvier World, which is good checked to say that the Colonist's article of Friday last on the reservation to be determined to say that the Colonist's article of the Bowser Bill possesses in the good of the people. We have their children educated with this question with absolute fait port. McBride "to vindicate the rights of a subject. The various with absolute fait points" are largely men and we would be an increase of the people. We have their children educated with this question with absolute fait points. The varies of the other provinces. The other provinces the channel is different from what it has question with absolute fait points. The varies of the people when the World asks of the reservation that may be asked. We had fully considered what the World asks the for the to the constitution of the the other provinces. The active referred to the other provinces the cannot be summents are not to be cleared to answer every reasonable of the people with this question with absolute fait is the sent to Victoria in greater with the World mentions we have their children educated and the constitutional question of ase of facts that way our city is assured of a very prominent bas way our city is assured of a very prominent bas way our city is assured of a very prominent the fully constitution of the fundamental governation of the fundamental governation of the disputed. In this way our city is assured of a very prominent base to be placed here. If it is, the course is a failed to a very few years, to boasat of the the course is an observe or provide will be assured to a very fow years, to boasat of the to the set is the course is a lateration whole Pacification which the course is the set is a lateration whole Pacification which the course is the set is a lateration of the set is an observe the set in the course is the set is a lateration of the set is a very fow set is a lateration of the set is a very fow set is a lateration which has the endingeneration of the set veto; but constitutionally, we all know that he has nothing of the kind. The British Parliament has reserved to itself for imperial reas-ons a right to supervise all legisla-tion of the Canadian Parliament; for similar reasons it has conferred a like power of supervision of provin-cial legislation upon the federal-government. To that extent neither the Dominion nor any province enjoys the absoute right of self-government. What is known as the omnipotence of parliament is to that extent qualified in Canada, but subject to that qualiheation we have every other right vested by the British Constitution in the residents of the United King-Brant County Council is at a dead-lock over the election of a warden. tion, we must free our minds from any prejudice to which the contract refer-red to might give rise. The question in our view resolved itself into this: Is every erroneous conception by a lieutenant-governor of his authority under his instructions necessarily such an infringement upon popular rights that he should be removed from office? If the answer to this question must be in the affirmative it would have been necessary for us to follow up the article of Friday last in the way the World suggests, but as we could not reach the conclusion that the answer outhor to be an affirmative one, we contented ourselves with stating what seuthorities on constitutional practice. It appears to us that if a provincial premier feit the circumstances of any Hypophosphites COMBINED WITH THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES OF COD LIVER OIL.

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

regretted if that Exposition should be held and Western Canada, at least, should not be represented thereat. We

have seen an absurd reference to this enterprise in the Ottawa Citizen, which treats the Exposition as a scheme on the part of Seattle to grab

the trade of the Yukon. Such a nar-

dollar to it or no, and if we want to lose the trade of the Yukon the bes way to go about it is to refrain from

great Northwest Coast is, and as Can-ada owns the most valuable part of

this splendid region, we ought to make

A MUCH-ABUSED WORD

the fact known.

THE CASE REVIEWED.

ever upon the constitutional question, but is an attempt to drag a herring across the trail of the Laurier govern-wery ment, and is proposed in the hope that it will be defeated. Therefore we do ment not intend to discuss it in this con-into nection. What we have aimed to do, and we think we have done, is to show were that there are certain acts which a The reservation of the Bowser The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C. The second street, S.C. The second street, B.C. The second street, B.C. The second street, S.C. The second street, S.C. The second street, S.C. The second street street and street street street street and street stree created no surprise and evoked very little comment at the time. No one exe removed, it would be his duty to

the Lieutenant-Governor, and under-took to repeat a part of a private con-versation between the former and the The measure introduced by Dr. versation between the former and the provincial Premier. Discussion was at once precipitated. We shall not en-deavor to epitomize what others said, but shall confine ourselves to the po-Young does not say anything about the site of the proposed British Columbia University. It is well that the constitution of the proposed institu-tion should be settled by the Legissition taken by this paper. We con-tented ourselves with an attempt to the trade of the Yukon. Such a nar-row provincial view of the question is a surprise coming from a paper like the act of a Dominion official under instructions, and for these instructions the provincial Premier could not be same time the question of site cannot be long postponed, and it seems timely to say a few words upon that point. Naturally The Colonist favors the selection of Victoria, and perhaps we can hardly take an unbiased view of the case, but there are certain con-siderations which appear to us to make it very desirable in the interests of the institution that it should be lo-cated here. the provincial Premier could not be held responsible. As far as we re-member the Colonist was the only paper in Canada, and the question was discussed by the press of every prov-ince in the Dominion, which took this the provincial Premier could not be

member the Colonist paper in Canada, and the question was discussed by the press of every prov-ince in the Dominion, which took this position, which is now the attitude of every one, and has been shown by un-thority to be the cor-than an advertising scheme for a lot of wholesale houses. It is designed of wholesale houses. It is designed Among them is the question of cli-mate. No one pretends to question Victoria's claim to having the best climate of any city in Canada. Our freedom from extremes of heat or cold is remarkable. There is no part of British Columbia, except it be some of the islands in the Gulf of Georgia, which can boast such equable temcontends that Mr. McBride is in any sense whatever responsible for the reservation. perature as is enjoyed by the Saanich Peninsula, and especially the southern part of it. In addition ,we have less

The discussion had not proceeded far until Mr. Mackenzie King, in the course of his investigations, brough to light the Wellington Collieries cor brought

precipitation than any other part of the provincial coast, and this is of itself a matter of importance in con-We all remember the good lady who Tract with the Canadian-Nippon com-pany. Immediately the batteries of the Liberal press were turned from Mr. McBride upon the Lieutenant-Governor, and with extreme violence of language he was charged with having exercised the power of reservation to satisfy his personal ends. In this cry the Colonist refused to join. It refused to discuss the Lieutenant-Governor at all in connection with the matter, for, as it pointed out over and over again, he had not yet had an opportunity of being heard on the subject. Moreover the last thing which the Colonist de-sires to discuss is the secret motives of any one. These are necessarily discussion of the constitutional ques-discussion of the constitutional questract with the Canadian-Nippon comnection with an institution where thousands of youths will make their tem-porary homes, and spend years in which out-of-door life will play a very prominent part. It would be singu-larly unfortunate if a choice of loca-tion should he made which would a tion should be made which would give the students of the University any-thing less than the best which the province can offer in the way of cli-matic advantages. matters of inference only. During the discussion of the constitutional ques-tion which arose out of the action of Lieutenant-Governor McInnes, not only did the Colonist refuse, to join with those who insisted in dragging his possible motives into the question, but it plainly told its political friends that they made a mistake in attempt-ing to mix up such considerations with an important constitutional ques-tion. The burden of this struggle fell upon the Colonist, and we had the satisfaction of securing a triumphant popular endorsement of our position at the general election. The Colonist had insisted that the

The Colonist had insisted that the Ottawa authorities must assume the responsibility for the reservation of the Bowser Bill, and to meet this the Prime Minister of Canada was asked in Parliament if the government had advised reservation, to which he re-plied in the negative. In due course the Lieutenant-Governor's report was to Canada or anywhere else, we fear he is two or three thousand years too late to look for any great degree of success. The British people are af-fected with what one of the North-west pioneer newspaper men used to call, "the wandering foot." The ut-termost parts of the world are ever calling to them and they heed the voice. tutional rights than we already possthe Lieutenant-Governor's report was the Lieutenant-Governor's report was laid before Parliament, and from this it appeared that he had acted without and cannot be duplicated in any other part of the province. laid before Parliament, and from this it appeared that he had acted without specific instructions, at least he did not say that he acted in pursuance of such instructions. All the evidence being in, it was time to express an opinion, and The Colonist said that in its opinion a case of extreme necessity and the provisions of the act strictly and yet It is desirable that the University volce. But what is it that Mr. Begbie fears? He came to Canada and spent a few weeks in the country in the course of which he journeyed from ocean to ocean, saw much and met a good many people. His journeying was a revelation to him, and if he has not been able to take it all in, he has plenty of company. We who are on the ground are not quite as clear as we would like to be as to how the destiny of the Empire will be work-ed out. We are only clear of more the country, in an educational in two provides and the city will become conspicuous all over the country, in an educational specific instructions, at least he did not say that he acted in pursuance of not say that he acted in pursuance of specific instructions, at least he did not say that he acted in pursuance of the act strictly any sense re-being in, it was time to express an opinion, and The Colonist said that in its opinion a case of extrem heceasity had not arisen to justify His Homer in the province, and its position in that respect is daily growing more im-portant. Place the University here, and the city will become conspicuous all over the country, in an educational course of which week as the did not say that he acted in pursuance of the act says that the Gov-ernor-General may withhold such assent

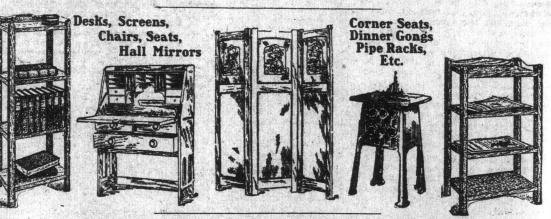


SOME NEW NOVELTIES

IN MISSION DECORATIVE FURNITURE PIECES THAT ARE PLEASING

THERE IS A CHARM in these Mission Furniture Novelties that's peculiar. The simple, yet artistic, lines, the quaintness of the decorations in the way of rhymes or fittings and their genuine usefulness seem to give to these pieces a worth unusual. Their superior decorative qualities combined with their great usefulness makes them specially desirable. For den furnishing, they are particularly suitable.

We have always appreciated the usefulness of these novelty pieces, and have stocked at all times a fine assortment of these charming efforts, but the showing at present is, if anything, better than before. An interesting half hour can be spent looking over these and other Mission Furniture now on show. Both furniture floors---3rd and 4th-contain many interesting pieces, and you are welcome to come in.



JUST A FEW OF THE MANY INTERESTING OFFERINGS

JARDINIERE STANDS, in mission, finely JARDINIERE STAND, in early English oak \$5.50 TABOURETTE, in mission, two sizes, at each, \$4.00 and \$3.00 BOOK RACK, in mission, has three shelves, finished in first class style, at, each \$2.50 MAGAZINE RACK-A three-shelf rack in mission. A very pleasing design, well oak. Has three shelves and a locked cabinet for holding letters, paper, etc. Very

oak. Has four shelves and cabinet. Cabi-

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE SHOWING OF HEARTH FURNISHINGS

Three New Work Basket Styles

MAGAZINE STAND-In early English

oak. Another very handsome style. This

one has four shelves and is finished in

CABINET-This is a combined magazine

stand and writing desk. Has two shelves for magazines or books\$12.50

in early English oak at a very fair price.

This is a pretty design, and is marked at

with four shelves and a cabinet, with hand-

some leaded glass door. In early English

have several fine cellarettes-gifts the men

folk would appreciate. Prices range at,

each, \$25.00, \$24.00, \$14.00 and ... \$12.00

MAGAZINE STAND-A very stylish style,

MAGAZINE STAND-A four-shelf stand

We have three excellent new styles in Reed Work or Baby Baskets that should interest the women folk. Made in Reed they are light but very strong, the frame being constructed with a special view to lightness and strength. The designs are very attractive and the prices very fair.

WORK BASKET-In reed, flat top. This style has large basket with shelf beneath. Fine value at each \$5.50 WORK BASKET-In reed, oval top Has shelf underneath and RK BASKET, in reed, flat top. Large basket with two shelves

Friday, February S

THE The limitations of h trated by nothing mon know about the me indation all the odd are even now being a stance and relative po eavenly bodies, we will the lunar theory, as it Just here we may point which astronomy profes They are regarded as en

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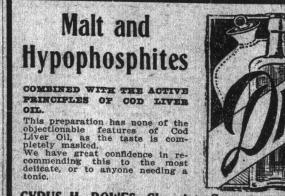
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Friday, February 7, 1908



CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, Government St., near Yates

I But, the oil exuded by some lamps, when heated by the flame, creates such an obnoxious odor, as to destroy the pleasure of even the soft light. ¶ This disagreeable feature has been overcome-perfection has been reached and we can sell you a lamp to-day that will not "smell." ¶ All prices among the new designs just placed on exhibition.

Oil Lamps, All-

Cheap or Costly

I Nothing surpasses the oil lamp for softness of light and gratefulness to the

I So the eve doctors sav.

Practical

underneath. Very pretty style. Price, each \$7.00 SHOWN ON FOURTH FLOOR-OTHERS THERE, TOO New Arrivals in Dinnerware If you have not seen the new arrivals in Dinnerware you have nissed a genuine treat. We have never before shown a more interesting collection of medium priced sets or offered better values than these.

Now for the Splendid Showing of New Spring Carpets.

A busy day, yesterday, showing and selling new curtains prevented us from arranging all of the new carpet arrivals, but we have some ready for you and the balance will quickly follow. There are sufficient pieces now open to show you how superior the new styles are, so come down and spend a moment on the Second Floor today

These are Grossley Carpets, fresh from the looms of these famous makers, and embodying

the careful thought and work of their best designers. The materials, the dyes and the workmanship are the very best possible, and, worked into such bewitching designs, make a combination almost irresistible to the homekeeper. who loves nice furnishings, And, withall, the fair pricings are the most interesting feature of the showing. For Carpets of such unusual style and quality, the prices seem low. Carpets ARE sold for LESS, but-there are Carpets and Carpets. Some wear for a year, some for many years-there's the difference. Before you invest in a yard of carpet, see OUR offerings.



just what occurs at su mountain ranges of the basis for the theory that on the moon. In line w shadows extending in the sun. As the moon waxe as she wanes they grow firms this theory. Following classic authority

cople of modern times sp but their Anglo-Saxon a our satelite as of the n Germans, and as it form vians and the ancient M lder European peoples line; so also it is to the the moon upon the tides nized; its effect upon th though as meteorology is of a science, the probabil atmospheric conditions sin appear greater. Lunar s able, and it would be use outline of them.

THE HOUSE OF N

We sat in various att A wood fire was sending from the grate. The blir was nothing outside bu storm. The air was heavy were all half dreaming, fo so late that it soon would and, going to his small volume. Turning up th lamp, he held the book in and began to read an extra in which he describes the without a God. His deep not much more than a yo passing dramatic power, through. Soon the tension oorne, and one of the par God's sake, B—," he sa shade, while I pull down light shone out, we look faces, and B— said: " is also a Father." It was A great preacher was add men and women, dealing the existence of a God. demolished them one by which he held his audient eloquence, he sketched i stormy night at sea. You of the waves in the impo-shricking of the wind. terror of the seamen at an unknown sea on suchearts would beat with of the tempest, there can throated syren, telling th he said, when the time co float upon that unkno

Friday, February 7, 1908

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VICTORIA.B.C.

VICTORIA' DAILY COLONIST

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AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR SERVICES

THE MOON

The limitations of human knowledge are demonstrated by nothing more forcibly than by the little we know about the moon. Dismissing as without foundation all the odd fancies that have been and are even now being advanced concerning the size, distance and relative position of the earth and the heavenly bodies, we will consider for a little while the lunar theory, as it is accepted by astronomers. Just here we may point out that nearly all the thingsy hich astronomy professes to teach are theoretical. They are regarded as established because they harmonize with each other, and because they apparently account for all observed phenomena. Thus it is accepted as settled that the moon shines by light reflected from the sun, that the moon revolves around the earth, and also around its own axis, both revolutions occupying the same length of time, and hence the moon always presents the same side to the earth. The waxing and waning of the moon, i. e., the increase and decrease of its illumined surface, and the occurrence of lunar and solar eclipses can only be explained in our present state of knowledge on the above hypothesis of the moon's This fact taken in connection with the motion. laws deduced from observations upon the heavenly bodies establish the lunar theory apparently on a solid basis, but it is a theory only. The diameter of the moon is estimated at 2,153 miles, which makes her volume 1-49th that of the

earth; her density is a little more than half that of the earth, so that the earth's weight is ninety imes as much as that of the moon. Her distance from the earth varies from 225,000 to 251,000 miles, so that for convenience we may say that when we ook upon the full moon we are gazing at a body measuring more than 2,000 miles across and at a distance of about 240,000 miles. Of course, as the noon is not a flat disc, the distance from one rim to the other, measured upon its surface would be over 3,000 miles, or, say, for the sake of rough comparison, as far as from here to Montreal. In other words, to an observer on the moon Canada would appear somewhat larger than one-half the moon's surface appears to us. At full moon the sun, earth and moon are in a

straight line, the earth being between the other two. At new moon they are also in a straight line, the moon being between the other two. But though at these periods these bodies are in a straight line in one sense, they are not in another, for the moon's position may be higher or lower at times. When the line joining the bodies is absolutely straight, either the moon passes directly in front of the sun, which causes an eclipse of the latter, or the moon pases through the shadow of the earth and is eclipsed. The waxing and waning of the moon have no relation to eclipses. These phases are due simply to the fact that the moon is in such a position that a greater or less part of its visible surface is illumine by the sun's rays. When the moon is waxing the curved part of the lighted surface is turned towards the sun; when it is waning the same thing occurs, but t is the side which was dark, when the moon was waxing. Speaking astronomically, we never see the new moon. It rises and sets about the same time as sun, and even if its surface glowed by reflected light from the earth, it would be invisible in the splendor of the sun's rays. We may infer that it does glow in the manner mentioned, from the fact that what is popularly called the new moon consists of a bright crescent, often enclosing within its horns a body of a dull copper color. This color of the moon supposed to be due to light of the sun reflected om the earth. It may be mentioned, a somewhat disinguished novelist to the contrary, that the crescent moon never rises; neither is it correct to represent, as nany artists do, a crescent moon in the eastern sky. One of the best known pictures of Mount Rainier is taken from the north and shows a crescent moon east of the mountain, which is an impossibility. What may be on the side of the moon, which we

ever see, must remain an unfathomable mystery. The side which we do see appears to be mountainous, and the elevation of the highest peaks has been estimated to be as much as four miles. The height of the mountains, as well as the fact that there are mountains, is calculated from the shadows cast by them. When the moon is waxing, certain isolated points catch the sun's light in advance of he remainder, and when it is waning the light lingers longest on these same points. As this is just what occurs at sunrise and sunset among the mountain ranges of the earth, there is pretty good basis for the theory that there are mountain ranges on the moon. In line with these points there are

we need to hear some voice coming out of the dark-ness and storm, saying, "It is I. Be not afraid." The cry of the ages has been for a God and Father. The lowest savage, with his half-developed intellect, gropes after Him with his crude magic; the great leaders of philosophy have tried to reason out where. He must be found; men of science have searched for Him with balances, test tubes and the other appliances of the laboratory, and because they could not weigh Him, or apply chemical tests to Him, or find Him with the microscope, have shaken their wise heads in doubt. Just reflect for a moment upon what the condition of humanity would be only by searching we could find out God. A slip in some trick of divination, a false link in some chain of reasoning, an error in calculation, a flaw in a lens, a mistake in mixing chemicals, and we would be without a God and Father. Unless the passionate cry, which has gone up from the heart of humanity for many thousands of years, is nothing more to our lives than the creaking of a ship's pulleys are to the science of navigation, to seek for a God and Father by magic, philosophy and science is merely to the eat of the air.

"In my Father's house are many mansions," said the Divine Teacher. Where this house may be, and what is the nature of the mansions, each one may think as he chooses. The probability is that no matter what you may think, you will fall immeasurably short of the reality. The great thought is that some where, some time and in some way, but in what place, time or manner must of necessity be beyond our comprehension, we may expect to dwell in the unspeakable glory of the Creator. The ancient Hindu philosophers were able to reach that point in their investigations, and they named this state Nirvana, which means the extinction of the individual in the divine, a process which required many acons of time and involved many transmigrations. But Jesus of Nazareth scorned to confuse his followerse by subtle arguments. He spoke directly to them. He told them that there are mansions prepared for those who follow the law of love. And this seems to be the beginning and end of the whole matter.

MADAME DE STAEL

Anne Louise Germaine Necker, Baronne de Stael-Holstein, was unquestionably one of the most re-markable women of her time. Her father was a Swiss. His name was Necker, and he was finance minister to Louis XVI. for some years preceding the French Revolution. He was a man of no ordinary talents, but he lacked the genius and, perhaps, some of the courage, which his daughter exhibited. She was remarkably precocious, and passionately attached to her father. Her mother was of an tremely severe character, and it was under the shelter of her father that the young girl was introduced to the French Court. Possibly it was to this cause that the bent of her mind towards politics was due. She was born in 1766. At twenty she married the Baron of Stael-Holstein, Swedish ambassador at Paris, a man who was a good many years her senior. The union did not prove acceptable to either of them, and they parted, but not until two sons and a daughter had been born to them When she was 46 she married a French hussar officer, M. de Bocca, who was at that time 25, and to whom she bore a son. This marriage was kept secret until after her death. For twenty years her name was very intimately associated with Benjamin Constant, whose chief claim to fame arises from the fact that he was an opponent of Napoleon's political aspirations; but what the nature of their relations was is uncertain. She spoke of him as "gifted with one of the most remarkable minds ever bestowed by nature upon any man." , A wonderful conversation alist herself, she was at her best when in his company, and Sainte-Beuve says that "nothing was ever so dazzling and consummate as the manner in which, hours long, they tossed the shuttlecock of thought between them with inimitable case and grace and galety." Many of her writings were of a political nature, and in these and in others she exhibited a view of social and political principles that was far in advance of her time. It has been said of her that she had the misfortune to be shead of her contemporaries and at the same time to have had not as full a comprehension of the questions she dis-cussed as those who came after her, and perhaps derived some of their inspiration from her. Revolution was a terrible shock to her, for she was greatly devoted to Marie Antoinette, whom she strove to save from the guillotine. She even went so far as to form a plan for the escape of both the King and the Queen, but the former either lacked the courage or had too great a sense of his dignity to carry it out. At this time her father had taken refuge in Switzerland, and there Madame de Stael went, returning to Paris after order had been restored At this time the singular strength of her character was exhibited. She greatly distrusted Napoleon, and her salon was the rallying point of the opponents of the Corsican. He was eager for her friendship, and to secure it offered to pay her father the sum of two million livres, which had been due him from Louis XVI. She refused the offer scorn; to threats she was equally deaf. Indeed, she openly defied the man, who was then fairly on his way to be master of France. She was ordered to Paris; and as this did not cause her to cease her hostility, she was finally banished from France. Permitted to return, she resumed her criticisms, and was again banished. After Napoleon became Emperor, Madame de Stael's son asked that she might come to her loved Paris again, only to be met by a stern refusal. Her course towards the great emor seems all the more remarkable in view of the feeling she entertained for him. She was greatly afraid of him. In her "Considerations on the French Revolution" she speaks of her first meeting with him. "Bonaparte had then no power; he was thought to be more or less in danger from the vague suspiciousness of the Directory; so that the fear he inspired was caused only by the singular effect of his rsonality upon almost every one who had intercourse with him. I had seen men worthy of high ect; I had also seen ferocious men; there was nothing in the impression Bonaparte produced on me to remind me of either type." Further on in the same essays she says: "Far from being reassured maparte often, he always intimidated me more and more. He regards a human creature as a fact or a thing, but not as an existence like his He feels no more hate than love. For him there is no one but himself; all the others are mere That she should have dared openly ciphers." ose a powerful man, of whom she held such an opinion, speaks volumes for her courage. Her estimate of his character is one of her most valuable contributions to literature. Napoleon seems to have hated as well as feared her. Guizot says that the Emperor's correspondence abounds in spiteful remarks towards her. He told the Prefect of Police that she was "a mad woman," and ordered him "to finish with her." To the Count St. Jean d'Anjely he wrote: "Every day I obtain proof that no one can be worse than that woman." To Fouche he said: "That woman is a true bird of evil omen; she believes the tempest has already arrived and delights in intrigues and follies." Certainly the world has rarely seen such a spectacle as this bitter hatred between two people appar-ently so unevenly matched as Napoleon and Madame de Stael. Her open defiance of him, notwithstanding her recognition of his power and her uncontrol-lable fear, is a marvelous exhibition of courage. She

was in a sense the very incarnation of the kingly regime, although by a not unusual apparent contradiction, a staunch exponent of the rights of the peopeople. She detested Napoleon, because she saw in him from the very beginning of his career all the of merciless tyranny. She loved the Bourbons, for their personal qualities. When she left Paris after Napoleon's return from Elba, she said: "Ah! If the Bourbons had the power of will-if they had listened to us! But no matter; I love them, I sorrow for them. They are honest men, and they alone were able to give us liberty." After the overthrow of Napoleon at Waterloo, she

returned to Paris, when the King, Louis XVIII., received her with every mark of esteem, and she was repaid the fortune which her father had advanced to Louis XVI. Her health, however, broke down, and in 1817 she died in her fifty-first year.

As a writer she was remarkably prolific, in view of the strenuous nature of the life forced upon her. For several years her life was almost intolerable owing to the constant surveillance upon her actions carried on by orders of Napoleon. To escape it she in that country that she published her greatest work; "De l'Allemagne," in which she gave what was undoubtedly the best description of the char-acter of the German people, which up to that time had ever appeared. Its publication increased, if pos-sible, Napoleon's antipathy to her.

Madame de Stael's literary style may be best described as conversational, which is a quality that tends to popularity rather than to permanent fame, seeing that it does not enable a writer to deal profoundly with topics, but rather only to suggest thoughts, which others afterwards elaborate. This is perhaps one reason why her writings are so rarely referred to now by students of political and social development. Her circle of acquaintances was very wide. In fact, there was hardly a distinguished public man, soldier of prominence, author, philoso-pher or artist, whom she did not know and with whom she was not on terms of friendship, or the reverse. Her life was never a happy one, and on her death-bed she lamented that in all her life she never had found any one to love her as she herself loved. Perhaps her character prevented any one from get ting closely enough in touch with her heart to feel affection for her. She said of herself: "I have always been the same; full of life and full of sad-ness; I have loved God, my father and liberty,"

THE ADVANCE GUARD

N. de Bertrand Lugrin.

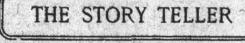
It has been said that the greatness of her cities depends upon a country's farms. This is, of course, an incontrovertible fact; but where there are vast mineral resources, the mines, those who have dis covered and those who work them, are responsible covered and mose who work them, are responsible in the first place for the prosperity of the towns. Just how much we over to the advance guard, to the prospectors, who make the first discoveries and send word out to the thousands that follow them, it would be impossible to estimate. With them lies the honor and the responsibility of leadership. If it were not for their efforts many of the countries that are foremost in the world today would still be in a state of nature and mankind less enriched to that

All better and the set of the arts, just how old it would be impossible to say. We know that extensive mining operations were carried on in the time of the Phoenecians, and in King Solomon's days. The most primitive of the nations seem to have had some knowledge of it; witness the early lake-dwellers, who mined flint out of the chalk deposits. As soon as a country is found to be rich in minerals, the attention of the world is attracted to it. It was because Pizzaro had brought to Spain gold and silver ingots from Peru, and because Cortez had discovered the precious metals in Mexico, that the cupidity of the Spanish people was excited, and in the end Peru and Mexico became Spanish pos-sessions, peopled by Spaniards. It was the richness of her gold diggings that first brought Australia into prominence, her diamond and gold mines that led the Englishman to develop South Africa, and what is true of these and many other countries is true of the Pacific Coast. There is no question as to what attracted the many thousands to California, and old-timers in British Columbia can remember the days

of mining in Cariboo, which meant the beginning of our fourishing cities today. The word "Klondike" brings back to the minds of all of us those busy days with the men who were outfitting here to make the long journey to the northern gold-fields; when the boats, crowded with passengers, left our wharves to make the great inland passage that every man supposed was to lead him to an El Dorado, and result of this the north country, far up into the re gions where the winter is a long, almost unbearable night, is dotted all over with towns and settlements What is true of the past is true of the present and future. Somewhere today within the Arctic Circle, far and away beyond the limits of civilization, is scattered a handful of men. They have journeye through trackless timber lands, crossed snow shrouded hills, and forded the mountain streams, prospecting in the summer, and trapping and hunting in the winter. All about them is the vast, unbroken wilderness, the silence of limitless s plains, the lofty loneliness of an unknown land. But in a score of years all this will be changed. Where they have blazed the trail, others will follow, until presently a railroad built through the heart of the wild lands will bring people in thousands, and about the spots where the trail-blazers pitched their tents towns and cities shall grow. Have we ever stopped to give more than a passing thought to those who pave the way for the rest of mankind, those prospectors who go far ahead of the great army to prepare the path? Who or what is it that sends them in the first place? From whence come their orders to take up the march into the great unknown? Is it that they have, to a certain extent, the gift of prophecy? Have they heard "the voice crying to them in the wilderness, 'Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make His paths straight'"? their way made plain to them through the dense timber lands and across the trackless hills? It is a difficult matter for us to understand why certain men feel called to take upon themselves the arduous task of becoming the advance guard of civilization, voluntarily sacrificing what constitutes the neces-sary happiness of the majority of men, the comforts of home and the triendship of their kind, to isolate themselves for years, maybe for life, in the neverthemselves for years, maybe for life, in the never-ending search for those things upon which the pros-perity of man has begun to depend. The monotony of their life is varied only by an occasional trip to some trading post with a load of pelts or with news of some mineral find, which news will be repeated to the outer world, and open men's eyes to the re-sourcefulness of a country of which before they knew nothing. knew nothing. The heroic qualities of men of this stamp can scarcely be over-estimated. It is very seldom that a prospector undertakes his work for anything but the prospector undertakes his work for anything but the love of it, though the rest of us cannot perhaps un-derstand where the attraction lies in facing a life that is all hardship and deprivation simply for the privilege of being absolutely free to work out one's destiny in the way one chooses. Perhaps the fact that he is working out the destiny of countless others in working out his own, gives to his work a magnitude that makes it worth all the loneliness and the toll. It is not hard to believe that to a mag of the toll. It is not hard to believe that to a man of nature the very vastness and wildness of his

surroundings have a charm which he alone can understand and appreciate. The wonderful silence that surrounds him may be eloquent to him with a music that is far beyond the comprehension of ordinary men, and the very air he breathes may to him be freighted with some intangible strength-giving potency. Perhaps as he sits by his lonely campfire he may see in the clouds of sparks and the wreathing smoke wonderful visions of the great cities of the future. It may be said that he can hear in the roar of the flame and the rush of the wind the march of the multitude that are to come after him.

Whatever are his thoughts, whatever are the compensations for those things which he deliberately foregoes in taking up his calling, we must all unite in doing honor to him who has so nobly earned it, and if we like to believe that he is inspired to undertake his work, and that in those limitless, pathless lands he is closer in touch with the Infinite than is ever possible for the rest of us with the noise of the city about us, and its thousand disturbing influences, who shall gainsay us? We do know this, that a man who has once made prospecting his call-ing is seldom or never satisfied with anything else. What called him to his task in the first place, calls him again and yet again. Once he has become a member of the advance guard he is never satisfied with a less noble place.



Col. George Harvey, editor of Harper's Weekly,

Col. George Harvey, editor of Harper's Weekly, tells this story of a green cook: She lived with one of the leading families of my native Peacham. On Christmas Day, as soon as the burning Christmas pudding had been portioned out, a general cry of horror rose from the Christmas feast-ers and the cook was summoned from the kitchen. 'Martha,' said the mistress, sternly, 'what on earth have you done to this pudding?' Martha shook her head in bewildered and hurt innocence. 'Why, nuthin', mum,' said she, 'only I spilt the brandy ye give me, an' so I poured kerosene over it instead. Won't it burn right?' "-Washington Star.

Fire Commissioner Lanty told this story:--"It takes pluck," he began, "to be a fireman. A young fellow of only average pluck was serving at his first fire and the chief rushed up to him and shouted.

"Did Santa Claus bring you everything you wanted. Johnnie ?"

"I assure you, madame," replied John Beaconsfield "I assure you, madame," replied John Beaconsfield Hill, astat. eight, of Back Bay, Boston, "that I ex-pressed no wish as to what the mythical personage, Santa Claus, should deposit in my hosiery, because of the fact that I am quite well aware without any equivalent the fact that Claus Clause of the fact that I am quite well aware without any equivocation that Santa Claus exists only in the im-agination of the mentally deformed, and the idea of suspending any article of my wearing apparel for the purpose of having it used as a receptacle for tokens of affection is repugnant to one who is deeply inter-ested in the study of disease forms and microbes, to say nothing of — But the inquirer had fainted away.—Home Maga-zine.

A large and robust Irishwoman appeared in court recently to prosecute a case in which her husband was charged with having beaten her. The defendant. a small, stoop-shouldered man, had the appearance of having been run through a threshing machine, and seemed scarcely able to stand. The judge surveyed the two with an amused light in his eyes.

WITH THE POETS

The Shining Road

Come sweetheart, let us ride away beyond the city's

- And seek what pleasant lands across the distant hills are found. There is a golden light that shines beyond the verge
- of dawn, And there are happy highways leading on, and
- always on; So, sweetheart, let us mount and ride, with never a backward glance. To find the pleasant shelter of the Valley of
- Before us, down the golden road, floats dust from charging steeds Where two adventurous companies clash loud in

beckoning pine, E'en now, my heart, I see afar the lights of welcome

So loose the rein and cheer the steed and let us

To seek the lands that lie beyond the Borders of Today.

- Draw rein and rest a moment here in this cool vale
- of peace; The race half run, the goal half won, half won the sure release! To right and left are flowery fields, and brooks go
- singing down, To mook the sober folk who still are prisoned in
- Now to the trail again, dear heart; my arm and blade are true. And on some plain ere night descend I'll break a lance for you.

O sweetheart, it is good to find the pathway shining

clear

The road is broad, the hope is sure, and you are near and dear! So loose the rein and cheer the steed and let us race away To seek the lands that lie beyond the Borders of

Today. Oh, we shall hear at last, my heart, a cheering

welcome cried
As o'er a clattering drawbridge through the Gates of Dreams we ride!
From Meredith Nicholson's novel, "The Port of Missing Men."

Musae Silvarum

- O singing birds, O singing birds, ye sing in field and
- The simple songs of love and joy ye sang in days
- gone by; I hear you in the meadows now and up the mountain

And as I listen to your voice I dream an old-world

- O singing birds, O singing birds, ye sang in ancient Ere Paris found the fatal fruit, or Jason found the
- And from the Attic mountain tops ye saw the dawn

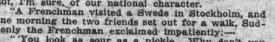
Her feet upon the golden sea and wonder in her eyes.

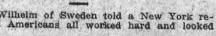
- Ye heard the shepherd pipe at dawn, and piped again
- with him Until the flocks came winding out where forest glades were dim; Ye sang in dewy dell, and woke the wild-flower
- from its dream, And watched the fauns and satyrs dance beside the
- Ye sang your songs at noonday when Athenian crews went down Between the dusty walls that joined Piracus with
- the town, Until across the sparkling deep the triemes sailed
- away, up Poseidon's altar steps the women went to And pray.
- Ye sang your songs at eventide when on the sacred
- The light was slowly dying down and mists were sleeping still; While two by two the maidens went, with lilles in their hand, And asked each other of the love they could not understand.
- And in the night, when stars looked down and herds were gathered in, And little brooks with tinkling voice made music clear and thin, At intervals your note again would thrill the forest's

shouted: "Shin up the ladder to the eighth story, crawl along the cornice to the fourth window, drop down three stories and catch that wooden sign you see smoking there; swing yourself along to the second window that the red glare is coming from, break the glass and go in and rescue those three old ladies. well what the duce are you waiting for?" "'For pen and ink, sir,' said the new man. "I want to hand in my resignation."--Circle.

zine

Prince Wilhelm of Sweden told a New York re-porter that Americans all worked hard and looked





shadows extending in the opposite direction from the sun. As the moon waxes, these shadows disappear; as she wanes they grow deeper. Photography confirms this theory.

Following classic authority, the English-speaking people of modern times speak of the moon as "she"; but their Anglo-Saxon ancestors always considered our satelite as of the male gender, as it is to the Germans, and as it formerly was to the Scandinavians and the ancient Mexicans. To many of the older European peoples the moon is of the masculine; so also it is to the Hindus. The influence of the moon upon the tides is now generally recogits effect upon the weather is disputed, although as meteorology is becoming more and more of a science, the probability that the moon causes atmospheric conditions similar to the tidal currents appear greater. Lunar superstitions are innumerable, and it would be useless to attempt here even an outline of them.

THE HOUSE OF MANY MANSIONS

We sat in various attitudes in the small study. A wood fire was sending out feeble, fitful flames from the grate. The blinds were raised, for there was nothing outside but the darkness and the storm. The air was heavy with tobacco smoke. We were all half-dreaming, for the hour was very late, so late that it soon would be early. Our host arose and, going to his small bookcase, took down a and, going to his shart becapity-shaded student-lamp. he held the book in the small circle of light and began to read an extract from Jean Paul Richter, which he describes the awfulness of a Universe without a God. His deep, rich voice, for, although not much more than a youth, he was a man of surpassing dramatic power, thrilled us through and through. Soon the tension became too great to be rne, and one of the party sprang to his feet. "For God's sake, B----," he said, "throw off that lamp-shade, while I pull down the blinds!" When the ight shone out, we looked into each others' ashen aces, and B— said: "Boys, we need a God, who s also a Father." It was Sunday night in a theatre. great preacher was addressing about two thousand en and women, dealing with the arguments against he and women, dealing with the arguments against he existence of a God. By his strong reason, he lemolished them one by one, and after an hour in which he held his audience spell-bound by his magic loquence, he sketched in a few brief sentences a the waves in the impenetrable darkness, and the ricking of the wind. He made you realize the error of the seamen at the thought of being up unknown sea on such a night, and how their "ts would beat with joy when, above the noise the tempest, there came the voice of a hoarseoated syren, telling them the way to safety. So, he said, when the time comes for us to set ourselves afloat upon that unknown sea, which we call death,

"You say this man beat you?" he asked the

'He did not," the prosecuting witness said with emphass, folding her powerful arms, "He kn me down.

"You mean to tell me you were knocked down by that physical wreck?" the judge queried. "'Tis only since he struck me that he's been a physical wreck, your Honor," she explained.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has probably to thank his maternal grandfather, the Rev. G. B. Macdonald, for the vein of wit which helps to make his novels so popular.

As a young man, Mr. Macdonald wooed and won As a young man, Mr. Mecdonaid woold and won the daughter of a very strict Methodist. The latter had very strong opinions on the question of propriety, and one evening he came into the room where his daughter and Mr. Macdonald were sitting without

giving judicious warning of his approach. The result was that he found the young people oc-cupying the one chair! Deeply shocked at this, he

"Mr. Macdonald, when I courted my wife she al-ways sat on one side of the room, and I sat on the

"Well," replied young Macdonald, "that's what I should have done if I had courfed your wife!"

When Amos Kendall was postmaster-general at Washington, so the story goes, he wrote one day the postmaster at a little station on the Tombigbee

river: "You will please inform this department how far the Tombigbee runs up." To which the postmaster answered: "I have the honor to inform the department that the Tombigbee river don't run up at all; it runs down." In due course of mail came another ormmunica-tion "On receipt of this letter your appointment as postmaster will cease. Mr. — has been appointed your successor "

your successor." Ar. — has been appointed your successor." To which went the following feply: "The receipts of this office during the last year have been \$4.37 and the office rent more than double that sum: please to kindly instruct my successor to pay me the balance and oblige."

Railroad claim-agents have little faith in their fellow-creatures. One said recently: "Every time I settle a claim with one of these hard-headed rural residents who wants the railroad

hard-headed rural residents who wants the railroad to pay twice what he would charge the butcher if he gets a sheep killed, I think of this story, illustra-tive of the way some people want to hold the rail-road responsible for every accident, of whatever kind, that happens. Two Irishmen were driving home from town one night when their buggy ran into a ditch, everturned, and they were both stunned. When a rescuer came along and revived them, the first thing one of them said was: "Where's the train?" "Why, there's no train around, he was told. "Then where's the railroad?" "The nearest railroad is three miles away, he learned.

learned. "Well, well," he commented. 'I knew it hit us pretty hard, but I didn't suppose it knocked us three miles from the track!"

When dreamland fancies woke your joy or breezes stirred your nest.

O singing birds, O singing birds, who pipe in shade and sun, Ye fill the world with gladness still, ye bind us all

in one;

Your songs are of untroubled days, of mornings glad and free, And merry rivers leaping down the mountains to

O singing birds, O singing birds, the ages pass away, The world is growing old, and we grow older day by

day; Pour out your deathless songs again to men of every

And wake the music in man's heart that keeps the old world young. -Frederick George Scott.

The Deserter

Who dares go forth unsummoned from the feast Of life, too eager for the dark unknown, Who waits not for the word to be released, But braves the night, unbidden and alone,

Him we call coward, we that stand and wait, Lacking the will to follow, though we deem That better things are there beyond the gate, Higher than hope, and deeper than our dree

Yet in the grasp of each there lies some key, That we might fit into the fast-closed door, That shuts us from the one great mystery, Barrier between the After and Before. He that hath courage thither let him fiee, But we must call him coward evermore, --Mary Madison Lee in The Facific Monthly

Old Mothers

Mutatur Terra

O, Earth, that changeth as the changing moon! Elate we tread thy Gardens of Delight, Nor wis that Fate's frore breath must sometime

Nor wis that Fate's frore breath must contend blight The Passion Flowers which make our days seem June. Mutatur Terral—Soon, O Earth, too soon Thy gorgeous pageant dies: our rapturous years Become a waste of foliage wet with tears, And scentless of the sweet memorial boon That ruddy Love gave Life. Then teach us, Earth, By thy vicissitudes the more to prize Thy gifts, which fleeting gain still dearer worth, Ere we behold with sad, reverted eyes The glory of thy Gardens turned to grey, And all the bloom of Life in black decay. —J. D. Logan.

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Friday February 7, 1908.



· Friday, February

Utterances of Hon, Applauded by Both ment and Oppo

IS A FAR REACHI

Provides for Night **Teach** Principles ing and Agricu

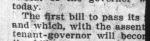
(From Tuesday's The sitting of the hou was marked by the openin bate upon the second re University bill. The deba ed by Dr. Young, minister who in a short but pointed with the steps which had present measure. The sp the policy of the govern connection, and explaine ples of the bill which he His speech was con and continuous ap both government and or Dr. Young stated that uthorities were pledged uthorities the new provincial unive the latter was not design to aid the Royal institut ing. He quoted a letter f ter, head of the McGill su which the above is p Dr. Young referred to for the university at the ture. Judging by condi-east the present was not for the inception of the p ganization. On an averag six years there are forty pils leaving British Colu astern Canadian college not take any account of who went to British uni those in the United Sta British Columbia stude most excellent stand at ties in the east. As ma of eighty-four pupils potential conductions conductions and the second s murally by the Montrea six were from British C the first thirty, twenty-fir British Columbia. The u be co-educational.

Dr. Young sketched the in the proposed act wher ance between the academ business governing bodies ed. He made an importa ment with regard to the which the pupils for the un be recruited. In connection with the

of the province there was schools established. The ing up to the scientific ng, agriculture, etc., will he schools and scholarsh large number of influ throughout the province in the their intention of established archites and it is he ferent trade unions will

these night schools agers and assistant e different mines will b that the workers can ta of the assistance proffer Dr. Young stated that the faculties to be establ be the mining and agric trusted to see a biological tablished later on. He w heard upon the measure entered committee.

The amendment of the was passed after a short Hon. R. G. Tatlow, follow criticism by John Oliver. The motions of John O H. Hawthornthwaite lookin missal of the governor



the south, and the others, who had not the wherewithal to pay their passage to Japan, were held on board the steamer for deportation at the vessel's evenese EMPRESS FROM THE ORIENT Surrey Conservatives. New Westminster, Feb. 5.—The Conservatives of Surrey Municipality organized at a meeting held at Clov. Norwegian Steamer Which Lost Propeller off Oregon At Esquimalt SPARE SCREW ADJUSTED ADJUSTED Norwegian Steamer Which At Esquimalt At Esquimalt SPARE SCREW ADJUSTED New Superintendent of C. P. R. Steamers Among Passengers From Yokohama

MUCH SMALLPOX AT KOBE

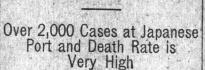
(From Thursday's Daily.) (From Thursday's Daily.) The Norwegian steamer Transit, under charter to the British Coast Steamship company, reached Esqui-mail yesterday morning from Coos bay, Oregon, where the steamer was towed in distress by the bar tug Col mail yesterday morning from Guay towed in distress by the bar tug Col mas, Mexico. Repairs were withculty atterness were the steamer's and the s

her 84th ho

umbla arter losing her tail shall and propeller when bound here from Guay-mas, Mexico. Repairs were effected by the steamer's engineers, who, with difficulty, fitted a spare tail shaft and propeller which served for the re-mainder of the trip, here. The Transit had good weather and an uneventful program from Cursumes until about Companies and Individuals at Work in the Old District—Pay Gravel Finds

The Barkerville correspondent

mainder of the trip.here. The Transit had good weather and an uneventful passage from Guaymas until about twelve miles west northwest of Coos bay, on January 26, when the engines began to race suddenly, and the steamer shivered from end to end as though shaken by a marine disturb-ance. Capt. Danielsen, who was in that the tail shaft had broken at the bushing and fallen away in ninety fathoms of water, leaving the freight-et helpiess as a log in the long swell. Capt. Danielsen put up his Norweg-iaf ensign, reversed, and made other distress signals, and, fortunately, was not long derelict. The bar tug Colum-bla was seen, some distance away making seaward with a lumber schooner being towed, out over the Coos bay bar with cargo for San Francisco, and the captain of the bar tug, after some time, noticed the dis-tress signals made by the Transit which was blowing her whistles and making every effort to attract atten-tion. About the same time the steam schooner Tamalpais was seen, and her master also sighted the distress sig-nels of the Transit making every effort to attract atten-tion. About the same time the steam schooner Tamalpais was seen, and her master also signted the distress sig-



(From Tuesday's Daily)

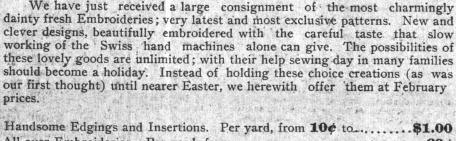
The R. M. S. Empress of India, Capt. Beetham, arrived on Sunday night on her 84th homeward voyage from Hong-

her 84th homeward voyage from Hong-kong, via usual ports, having left Yo-kohama on Jan. 23. Favorable, winds were experienced throughout, a good passage resulting. She reached Wil-llam Head after 10 p. m. and it was decided by the quaranine officials to inspect her and permit her to proceed instead of detaining her until daylight as usual. Dr. Watt went on board at William Head and made his inspection on the way to the outer dock, where the Empress moored at 11.15 p. m. The

the Empress mored at 11.15 p. m. The passenger list totalled 316, including 25 saloon passengers, 40 intermediate and 251 steerage, mostly Chinese, of whom 37 landed here. The cargo was made up of 2,100 tons of silk, tea, curi-08, clears, onlum and general for the os, cigars, opium and general freight, There were 2,300 bales of silk and silk goods, valued at \$1,150,000, making the goods, valued at \$1,150,000, making the total cargo a very valuable one. Among the passengers were William T. Payne, the newly appointed gener-al manager of the C. P. R. steamships of the Pacific service, who takes the place of D. E. Brown, and Mrs. Payne and family, from Yokohama, where Mr. Payne was for some more

Payne was for some years general agent of the company. He was given several farewell entertainments before leaving and was the recipient of the third class order of the Rising Sun from the Japanese Emperor. The Ja-pan Mail referring to the departure said:

"It is with sincere regret that the foreign community of Yokohama bids farewell today to Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Payne. During the past twenty years Mr. Payne has played no inconspicuous



Exquisite Swiss

Embroideries

35c-Grenadine Muslins-35c

See the charming display in our north window-all shades, dark and light blue, browns, greens, fawns, creams, etc. Many delightful floral patterns. Costs so little to have summer gowns made up from these pretty goods. Only 35c per yard.

Some New Arrivals In

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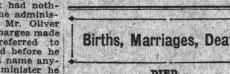
Henry Young & Company Government Street, Victoria, B. C

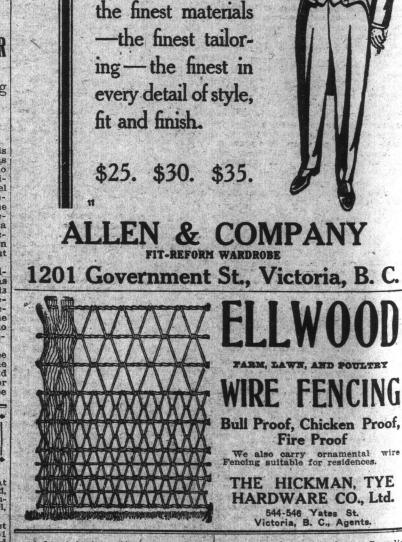
TRANSIT COMES

FOR REPAIRS

Four of the sixteen Japanese who die of deportation to desite of the state manual Dreadnough manese jumped from the framewa Dreadnough messes anchored in the stream. Three were resulting arrived there on board. The stream frames had received no waring will be held in the college building of the stream frames is unable, differ which the thoses and from their country of birth, and the backet be restream were transferred to fine stream frames will also place of the north. Stream frames will be held in the college frames is unable, differ which the thoses are from their country of birth, and the backet be restream were transferred to fine stream frames were frames will take places of the north. Stream frames were frames were frames will take places of the north of January, a new record from their country of birth, and the backet for the north of January, a new record from their country of birth, and the backet for the north of January, a new record from their country of birth, and the backet for the north of January, a new record from their country of birth, and the backet for the schulding for the stream were frames wer







FOUNDERS IN CANADA OF

Hand Tailored Garments, Completely Finished

Dress Suits \$25. \$30. \$35.

The finest gar-

And that means

ments made in

Canada.

the bill amending the Oa The speaker took the c Prayers were read h

Petitions Receiv Two petitions from the Two petitions from the Kootenay Railway compan sented by W. J. Manson One opposed the private b ating the Crow's Nest an Railway company, the othe incorporate the Eastern E lumbia Railway company.

set forth in each was to th the charters granted wor with the one already gran

John Jardine presented fro mthe Esquimalt Water pany opposing the powers the city of Victoria in the introduced.

Bill is Introduce On the motion of Hon. ser a bill entitled an Act the Municipal Clauses act duced and read a first tim amends various sections of cipal Clauses act. The ch ments are the ones which ages of those liable for ro statute labor from the pre "between the ages of 21 "between the ages of 18 and Date of Budge

On motion of Hon. R. G. nded by Hon. Richard was resolved:

"That a supply be gran Majesty and that this house itself into a committee of on Monday next to conside

Stand Over Until

In the absence of Mr. waite (Nanaimo), at th thwaite (Nanaimo), at the Mr. Oliver, the motions their respective names have ence to the dismissal of hi Lieutenant-Governor, and gation into the matter of reservation, were allowed over until today.

G. T. P. Negotiati

In answer to Mr. Oliver seconded by Mr. Kergh made the following motion order of the house be gran turn of copies of all correct telegrams between the go any member thereof, and person or persons in persons. ally member thereof, and person or persons, in resp acquisition of Indian resen the vicinity of Port Ruper T. P. Railway company, H Bride remarked: Mr. Spe as the governor is concern quite willing and ready to house copies of any docu any member desires to see tion with the Indian reser

· Friday, February 7, 1908

ruary 7, 1908.

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ly Finished.

0. \$35.

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VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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ENCING icken Proof, roof rnamental wire residences.

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ria, B. C.

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ND POULTET

e lower Canadian ks to the Royal and and silt taken ed on the low-ly-t end of the city, n completely. ng the most satis-yet done by the mplishing a three-lendid channel is lendid channel is waterfront, valu-eing reclaimed and for building pur-good that is being elimination of the ch has always been health. The dredge several weeks on

RULES MOTIONS OUT OF ORDER

Resolutions Looking to Dismissal of Governor Not Presented to the House

COMMISSION ON IRRIGATION

Report Given This Week-Routine Business in Advance of Budget Speech

From Wednesday's Daily. The motions of John Oliver and J. The motions of John Oliver and J. simply this: That his house the heat H. Hawthornthwaite looking to the dis-tenant-governor, the chief executive up at the sitting of the legislature yes-up at the sitting of the legislature yes-terday. Both were ruled out of order, the speaker holding that the movers in each instance had been suilty of the speaker holding that the movers in each instance had been guilty of offence against rule 15: "No member shall speak disrespectfully of His Ma-

nor of any of the royal family, f the governor or person administrating the government of Canada. hor of the lieutenant-governor of this province; nor shall he use offensive words against any member of this house; nor shall he speak beside the question in debate."

debate upon the point of order The debate upon the point of order which in each case was, brought up by the premier, at times waxed warm and the movers of the resolutions in question appealed each case to the house from the decision of the chair. In both cases the chair was sustained on a straight party vote, Liberals and Socialists against the government. The debate upon the bill amending which in each case was, brought up

on a straight party vote, Liberars and Socialists against the government. The debate upon the bill amending mittee. Exception was taken to the ferms of the amending act by Mr. Oli-ver, who stated that the bill as drafted gave the government the power to im-

The adjourned debate upon the bat amending the Railway Assessment act was resumed by H. C. Brewster (Al-ince of British Columbia. In addition, the resolution berni). The government made a state-ment with regard to the arrangement entered into with the E. & N. by which and agreed that when the contract for the first ten miles of grading was let there would be an arrangement with the labor the preference.
The debate upon the second reading of the bill was adjourned until today.
Today the debate upon the second reading triggetion will be brought down Thursation will be brought down Thursatistion will be brought down Thursatistion e of lands and works. The

missioner of lands and works. The Civil Service act will be advanced toalone to deal with

honor was and still is president, was under contract to give employment to a large number of Asiatics to be brought into this province by an immigration company, contrary to the spirit, if not to the letter, of our laws, and contrary to the letter, of our laws, and contrary to the almost unanimous entiment of the people of British Co-imbla against Oriental immigration nto the province: And whereas, by reason of the above.

the confidence of the people of this province in his honor the lieutenantgovernor is greatly impaired, if not wholly destroyed: Therefore, be it resolved, that an

humble address be presented, tat an humble address be presented, to his excellency the governor-general of Canada, praying for the removal of the Hon. James Dunsmuir from the office of lieutenant-governor of the province of British Columbia.

Says It's Out of Order

Hon. Mr. McBride: Before the hon. gentleman proceeds with his resolu-tion, I wish, Mr. Speaker, to raise a point of order. The hon, member, in my opinion, is clearly, sir, out of order under No. 15 of the rules of this house. I take it, Mr. Speaker, that the inference which one can readily draw from the resolution of my hon. friend means simply this: That his honor the lieu properly before them.

Mr. Speaker, read the motion. Hon. Mr. McBride: I now only wish, sir, to emphasize the objection which I have just taken to the resolution that is at the present time before the house Mr. Hawthornthwaite inquired what

particular objection was made to the motion.

Hon. Mr. McBride: Mr. Speaker, while the motion of the hon. gentle-man is very skilfully drawn I do not think that any hon, member will have the slightest difficulty in reaching the conclusion that the inference, which must of necessity be drawn from the words used in my hon. friend's motion, is that in his private conacity as gave the government the power to im-pose a tax of five cents per ton upon all the coal mined in the past eight years. The bill was, however, report-ed complete without amendments and the report will be considered today. The adjourned debate upon the bill errogatory to the office he occupies company, he did something which was derogatory to the office he occupies

just given. I may say that I had drawn it very carefully, in order bring it within the terms of your de-cision of the 29th ult. sir, the substance of this resolution has already been disposed of by a vote of this house, and, to my mind,

Is Ruled Out.

tion is to make in this manner an at-tack upon the private character of his honor the lieutenant-governor. What J Civil Service act will be advanced to-day or tomorrow and for the rest of the week every effort will be made to dispose of routine business in order to leave the slate clear for the budget, which will be given early in the week, perhaps Monday. The Immigration, or "Natat" bill will probably be finally read by the house today. The Speaker took the chair at 2.30 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. T. W. Gladstone. <u>Pétitions Presented</u> R. Grant (Comox) presented a peti-tion from W I Millor and to the instrument appendent of the same in the one case by direct state-

Take it to Ottawa.

Petitions Presented R. Grant (Comox) presented a peti-tion from W. J. Miller and some 350 others, resident in the neighborhood of Comox, with regard to squatters' rights on the E. & N. land grant. The petition embodies the request put for-ward by the delegation, which inter-viewed the government on Monday upon the same matter. The petition from the Esquimalt Waterworks Company opposing the private bill to amend the Victoria Waterworks Act, presented by John Jardine (Esquimalt) was received. The petition of the railway committee The petition of the railway committee The petition from the Ustoria Waterworks Act, presented by John Jardine (Esquimalt) was received. The petition from the railway committee The petition of the railway committee The petition of the railway committee The petition from the Sequimate Waterworks Act, presented by John Jardine (Esquimalt) was received. The petition from the railway committee The petition from the Sequimate Materworks Act, presented by John Jardine (Esquimati) was received. The petition from the same and the Victoria Waterworks be the victoria Waterworks Act, presented by John Jardine (Esquimati) was received. The petition from the same and the Victoria Waterworks be the victoria Materworks be t

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

 Mr. Hawthornthwaite's Motion.
 Mr. Hawthornthwaite's L beg to more, sif, the following resolution:
 Whereas, during the last session of this house, a bill was introduced intituded in Act to Regulate Immigration and intent of preventing a further influx into this province of "backward science," notably certain of the subjects of the shoulders at y 30. When the chair was sustained was enacted, so far as it lay in the power of the members of the legislature, wassupported by the members of the legislation.
 Whereas the Honorable James Duns.
 Also Ruled Out Mr. Hawthornthwaite's Motion.

a matter of back one do us of the second be fulfilled at an early of the second be fulfilled at an early disc. The output of the second be fulfilled at an early dis the box of the secon

with what I have already intimated to my hon. friend, the mover, I take the same objection to this motion that I raised under rule 15 to the motion of the hon, member for the Delta. It is not milder the back not within the competence of the hon. member to make it. Mr. Hawthornthwaite: I hope, that your opinion on this point of or der will not be the same as you have just given. I may say that I have

To make yourd at the work will be address of the province of the

Friday, February 7, 1908

EAT ORANGES

Hon. Mr. McBrido.-I am surprised that all the collieries are now to be there were many Orientals out of work IF YOU WANT TO KEEP WELL

Careful tests have proved beyond question that orange juice has clearly defined medicinal virtues. Those who suffer with Indigestion-are compelled "to diet"-find that after eating oranges regularly for breakfast there is no distress, no palpitation.

Where there was a tendency towards constipation, the eating of oranges

sition a good one and r to the committee. The good one, being a centre third hospital is establishave a larger and faster regular trips up and dow We have never been able Columbia's visitations re owing to her want of pov the work has outgrown h With the new hospital boat we should be in po the work as it ought to only this will win the enti of the people on the coa the necessary support. the necessary support. In July I felt it my du the resignation of Dr. Alla Bay. I appointed Dr. Ha

the usual per capita gran patients, on condition th separate ward for Indians Women's Auxiliary for matter and am end hat they will grant \$2,000 building and will help lib furnishing and equipment ing. I believe, can be eree nished for \$5,000. I thin

Priday, Pebruary

COLUMBIA

Year

ANNUAL REPORT

Rev. John Antle

The following is the of Rev. John Antle, sup the Columbia Coast mi

year ending December As last year was a y this year has been a y

sion. The new hospital Van Anda June 4 by 1

Columbia, and has since

conducted by a very co consisting of John H. M D., C. M. of McGill; Mis

nurse, and Miss E. Fran A number of very serior been treated there and, say, successfully. The

mine owned by the Taco pany, who provided the

still working, and its m monthly to its support. are opening up in spite times, and I look forwar

of great usefulness for It is very well equipped tion is convenient, not

mines of Van Anda, bu

logging camps of the sur trict, which is shown by fully two-thirds of the j its start, have been logg By adding another buil

Bay the Hastings Mill of doubled the capacity of pital, but I regret to

Victorian Order of Nur onths ago requested th ent be altered in ord might have the privilege the furniture of this hos far not carried out their

consequently the new h furnished and their own expressed themselves as fied at the present condi-

And now from Alert E earnest request that the tend its operations as far

Up to the present we have ed Alert Bay in the Colu-very regularly. On my meeting was called of th

dents and the matter di is no doubt about their

o have a hospital there ention to do their utmo

A small committee draw up a formal re

Columbia Coast mission contributions towards An excellent site, consis f land overlooking the

100 yards from a beautif offered, and \$380 were sub and then. The Indian d the Dominion governmen approached and the Indi confident that they will towards the building not

towards the building, no \$700 towards the doctor's

at the hospital.

Work During

and rapidly becoming a cogging industry. I shall er our equipment comple

geon on

the vacant position, which

been more than justified work he has done. We have had as 'surg

We have had as surg Columbia since Dr. Hanh motion, Dr. Beech, Dr. A Marr, who now holds While it will never be pos a doctor much more than on the boat, as the work first aid it makes an exce

first aid, it makes an exce ation for work in the ho provides a test by which

o find out the stuff a ma

efore giving him a m

appointment. I regrét to record the d Miss Franklin and Mis

nurses of the Victorian (Queen's hospital. They be

lid work, and their depa

Queen's Hospital, Roc

nfectious diseases

Total Out Patients.

Total

Six Months.

Obstetric Total In Patients....

Number of operations...

Number hospital days.. Prescriptions dispensed ressings Columbia Hospital, N

Medical cases

gretted by all who came

Jardine (Esquimalt) was received. The report of the railway committee upon the bill incorporating the Crow's Nest & Northern Railway Company was received. The report of the private bills com-mittee reporting the bill to incorpor-ate the city of Chilliwack complete with amendments, announcing that the standing orders with respect to the bills incorporating the Vancouver the victoria water-d not been compled words impute an unproper motive to the some sevent the lieutenant-governor, and this definitional his administration, he had words impute an unproper motive to this honor the lieutenant-governor, and without any justification. And, sir, the bills incorporating the Vancouver & Nicola Valley Rallway Company, and amending works acts had not been complied with, was received. The recommendahis honor the lieutenant-governor, and consequently as far as this present re-solution is concerned that portion of it is clearly out of order. But otherwise, i.e., I may say that if this motion came before me for a ruling, with these words expunged, I would then give it as my opinion that in its altered shape the motion would be quite in order. Mr. Oliver.—I ask, sir, for the au-thorities upon which you base your de-and on that constitutional point alone, it was on that constitutional point alone, and on that constitutional point alone, that the opposition of the day put their fight when that matter eventual-ly came before the house. I remem-ber protesting and very vigorously, too, at that time in my place as a pri-vate member in this house against the action of the then lieutenant-governor. tion that the rules governing the latter should be suspended was adopted. The recommendation of the committee that the time for receiving pri-vate bills be extended to February 13, was adopted.

John Weaver Case

Hon. Mr. Fulton, in presenting a return of copies of all correspondence

return of copies of all correspondence in respect to the acquisition by the Victoria Terminal Railway Company of additional rights of way through Bay, said: I beg leave, Mr. Speaker, to make tilled to ask far your authority.

Bay, said: I beg leave, Mr. Speaker, to make a statement. On looking into the mat-ter, which was brought up the other ter, which was brought up the other that rule 15 applies equally to this as day, I found, that as I have already stated to the house, the deputy min-ister had enquired of the postmaster well as to the motion that came before me the other day.

Mr. Macdonald enquired whether the when the letter in question, would reach the member for the Delta, and was informed that it would reach him tawa. tawa. tawa. I again submit, sir, that this motion is honor could be submitted to the house, for if they could not censure his house to refer they could not censure his house to could be the submitted to the house to refer they could not censure his house to could be the submitted to the house to refer to refer the house to re reach the memory is would reach him was informed that it would reach him house, for if they could not censure his house, for your decision. In reply to Mr. Oliver, Hon. Mr. Mc-troduce such motions. Hon. Mr. Eberts,—I do not think that the letter, which was pre-this is a matter which is open to arguing the house it is recorded that on the other and the bis is a matter which is open to arguing the house it is recorded that on the other and the bis is a matter which is open to arguing the house it is recorded that on the other and the bis is a matter which is open to arguing the house it is recorded that on the other and the bis is a matter which is open to arguing the bis is a matter which is a matter

I find, that the letter, which was pre-pared and signed June 6, was not mailed until the day following, bear-ing out the statement made the other day by the hon. gentleman. Hon. Mr. Fulton moved the first reading of a bill brought down by special message granting to the city of Vicoria, the Quadra street ceme-tery. The bill is set for second read-ing today. Mr. Oliver: I beg to move the fol-lowing resolution: Whereas at the last session of this nouse bill No. 30, entitled an Act to Regulate Immigration into British Co-lumbia, unanimously passed the third was withheld by his honor the lieu-

was withheld by his honor the lieu-tenant-governor and the said bill was reserved for the signification of the pleasure of his excellency the gover-nor-general of Canada And whereas it

pleasure of his excellency the gover-nor-general of Canada And whereas it appears that his honor reserved the said bill without instructions from his excellency the governor-general to do so, and at a fime when it appears that the Wel-lington Colliery company, of which his

A

bin No. 15, inituled an Act to Amend the Coal Tax Act, 1900. Mr. Hawthornthwaite referred to the case of the Arbuthnot and of some other companies at Nanaimo, as in-stances of organizations which were struggling under some difficulties, and charged that this legislation was in-spired in the direct interests of the wealthy Wellington Mining company and of the C. P. R., while it was cer-tainly not in line with the interests of their small competitors and possibly of the small consumers in the prov-ince.

 a lainly not in line with the interest of the small consumers in the provide the provide the tax and the same tax and the small consumers in the provide the small consumers in the provide the started that the provide the tax and the small consumers in the provide the small consumers in the their attention must be directed, and the way to which is wide open, the governor-general in council at Ot-

ald, Munro, Jardine, Brewster, Wil-liams, Hawthornthwaite, McInnis-13. Cosi Tax Act. The house went into committee on bill No. 13, initituled an Act to Amend the Coal Tax Act, 1900. The house went into committee on bill No. 13, initituled an Act to Amend the coal Tax Act, 1900. and her the best interests of the province of British Columbia. (Cheers.) In reply to Mr. Hawthornthwaite, who, in certain respects, warmly comwho, in certain respects, warmly com-mended the bill, Hon. Mr. McBride said: We are not trying to force any-thing on the house. We are only try-ing to accomplish our purposes in a fair, equitable way, and if the house

will take the responsibility of stop-ping these enterprises off our shoul-ders I will not for a moment object. But if the hon. gentleman so desires, consideration of this bill can be de-layed for a time. Best Bargain Possible !

In reply to Mr. Brewster, Hon. Mr. McBride.—I hope that I am not mis-understood. We hope to make these

In reply to Mr. Oliver.—In respect to the E. & N. railway company, Hon. Mr. Tatlow stated that Mr. Marpole, of the C.P.R., had called on him and stated that they were prepared to be-gin the work of construction, on con-dition of exemption from taxation for a

Quebec, Feb. 4.—Rev. Mr. Galarneau, a retired priest, was killed by a train while walking on the track near here tonight.

This house by one of the members for Vancouver city. I must say that these of the corporatives in their communications have never suggested, as far at any rate as any of their representatives in their communications with this government are concerned, that there was anything in this act of a nature to discriminate against the smaller and in favor of the larger operators. (Hear, hear.)
Now what in reality is the present communication of affairs? We find, sir, that certain mining companies have escape ed the royalty tax, owing to the fact the the prevince was in a much better point. I am now referring in particular to the Wellington and the New Vancouver companies, while the row vancouver companies, while the fact that the proposal of the again repeat, that the proposal of the hon, the finance minister simply means
extend that the proposal of the hon the finance minister simply means
extend that the proposal of the hon, the finance minister simply means
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extend that the proposal of the hon the finance minister simply means
extend that the proposal of the hon the finance minister simply means Builds up waste tissue, prom petite, improves digestion, induces refreshing sleep, gives renewed strength and health. That's what Hol-lister's Rocky Mountain Tea will do. 35c. Tea or Tablets. C. H. Bowes,

The following bills were read a third time and passed: Bill intituled An Act to Amend the Summary Convictions Act. Bill intitled An Act regarding a Cer-tificate issued to the Greenwood City Water Works company, under provisions of the Water Clauses Consolidation, Act, 1897.

Reports Adopted.

Reports Adopted. The report on bill intitled An Act to Regulate Immigration into British Co-lumbia, was adopted. The report on bill intiled An Act to Amend the Farmers' Institutes and Co-operation Act, was adopted. The report on bill initiled An Act to Amend the Revenue Act, was adopted.

Mr. Oliver's Questions.

Mr. Oliver asked the premier the fol-

lowing questions: 1. Has the government dismissed Mr. Smith, late government agent at Al-berni. 2. If so, has there been any re-quest for a thorough investigation of the matter which led to Mr. Smith's dis-missal?

with them. The following is a sumn medical and surgical work hospitals and the ship, for Medical cases

Initsal?
Hon. Mr. McBride replied as follows:
1. Yes. 2. At the request of Rev. George Smith of Alberni the matter was again considered by the executive council, with the result that the government could not see its way to change the decision already arrived at.
Mr. Oliver has given notice that tomorrow he will ask the minister of finance the following questions:
1. What amount has been collected in tolls for use of Westminster bridge during the period from January 1 to December 31, 1907?
2. What amount has been collectors and the amount has been paid to toll collectors for the same period, with the names of the collectors and the amounts paid to each?
3. Mr. Oliver will ask the chief commis-

Mr. Oliver will ask the chief commis-sioner of lands and works tomorrow the collowing questions: Has the govern-sonstructed a new school house at of near Anneville during the past year? If not, why has such school not been con-structed?

Surgical Infectious Obstetric Survey Expenditure Total In Patients.

Mr. Yorston will ask the chief com-nissioner the following questions to-norrow:

nditure of \$48,110.44 as Re-expe stract of revenue and expenditure for six months ending 31st December, 1907. 1. What firms of surveyors were en-gaged in this work? 2. How much was paid to each firm of surveyors so en-gaged? 3. What work has been accomp-lished (approximately)?

Killed By a Train.

During October and visited eastern Canada board of missions. am glad to state that the

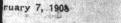
> Builds up waste tisue, petite, improves digestion, petite, improves digestion, freshing sleep, giving rener and health. That's wha Rocky Mountain Tea will or Tablets. C. H. Bowes.

Total Out Patients.. Total

Number operations Number hospital days... Number prescriptions ... Number of dressings ... Number of dressings ...

Fotal cases, Rock Bay... Fotal cases Van Anda, 6 Mission ship Columbia...

Grand total ...



RANGES TO KEEP WELL

have proved beyond ge juice has clearly virtues. Those who tion-are compelled t after eating oranbreakfast there is

pitation. a tendency towards eating of oranges

, those who began with an orange proved. r, a quicker way to This is to take one ves" tablets at bedthe juice of an orfast the next morn. are the juices of igs and prunes, in nal action is many the special way

of an orange before "Fruit-a-tives" at ll quickly be rid of ch Troubles, Constiss. "Fruit-a-tives" lers at 50c a box-6 receipt of price by nited, Ottawa.

Valuable tonics

This was as far as question had gone. r, had been made ad been reduced to tanding that had n the C.P.R. and en the that if work on the & N. railway was be prepared to nent to give exemp the period of ten

t they were asking . In view of the atter had been tak-end of September

any condition to the non-em--No agreement has han what I have al-

liver, Hon. Mr. Mc. tions were in prog-to with Mr. McNeill ootenay Central, the of labor, financing of taking up and gorously the work gorously the work, we always gave him e would submit any we might arrive to

Conditions. e are surely in an anditions to these ex-

-The house must b-The house must hight and quite eas-se agreements with yould be practically te these different and pushed through. gentleman opposite that we will make sain possible. The ends and we are re-eople. Negotiations he present moment hese various and im-and we hope, sir, if confidence, to be ake a definite an-house in a week or are doing every-to bring these sev-edy as well as to a on. (Cheers.) But it will not at all hegotiations which it the G. T. P. like granted. (Hear,

tite in view of the urances which had to the house by the iter, withdrew his and complete con-to this measure. -The bill stands

honorable, the pre-djourned at 5:20

adings. were read let to A

Act. t regarding te Greenwo y, under pr Consolidat

dopted. intitled_A

n into Br

intiled An Institutes adopted. intitled An Act, was ad



The at the present condition of things at the hospital. And now from Alert Bay comes an carnest request that the mission ex-tend its operations as far as that place. Up to the present we have only visit-ed Alert Bay in the Columbia and not very regularly. On my last visit a meeting was called of the white resi-dents and the matter discussed. There is no doubt about their earnest desire is no doubt about their earnest desire is have a hospital there and their in-tention to do their utmost to support it. A small committee was appointed to draw up a formal request to the



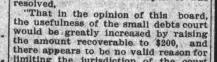
A communication from A. E. Mc-Phillips, M. P. P., in answer to a re-quest by the reeve that the govern-ment assist the municipality in im-proving the main trunk road, was con-sidered. It was decided that as there are really two trunk roads, the East Saanich road will be called the main road and the whole council will confert with the government in connection New York Feh 4-The main and ing application. Any communications sent to Capt. Rickards, in care of the local prompt attention. DRUCE CLAIM FIZZLE Doubts As to Robert C. Caldwell's San-ity-Civil Suit of Druce is Dismissed New York Feh 4-The main real New York Feh 4-The main real that the source of the local prompt attention. DRUCE CLAIM FIZZLE

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST



ASKED FOR BY BOARD

Amount of Business at



methods with the grant method rest.
 methods with the grant methods with the state of the white would be increased of the white would





ad a third	Was then surgeon on the Columbia, to	rons for cream. The assets of the	With Porgrd to Threatened	Boond's Dack board of Control	rick was read advising that the direc-	Onyx Tiles.	
the state of the state of the state	been more than justified by the read	rons for cream. The assets of the association now total \$12,375.03, being	in the and to infortuned	Recommendation for His	I LOF OI LINE EXPLOITATION TWO A them	Full line of all fireplace goods.	
mend the	work he has done.	\$2,609.50 in excess of liabilities.	Invasion of Orientals	Dismissal	Washington trying to secure a suitable appropriation from Congress, and that	Lime, Portland Cement, Plas-	B. C. SADDLERY CO., 566 YATES STREET
ing a Cer-	We have had as 'surgeons on the			Dioimopai	LILLEFO WAS no intention of most manin-		EVERY BIT
wood City	Columbia since Dr. Hanington's pro-	victima or Explosion		and the second	the exhibition. On the contrary the	2 Intel management and an	of leather going into our harnors in the
provisions	motion, Dr. Beech, Dr. Auld and Dr	New Westminster, Feb. 4.—Dorothy, aged three, daughter of J. Israel, of	Ottawa, Feb. 4In the debate upon	Winnipcg, Feb. 4 By a vote of 9	Work on the grounds was progressing		
lation, Act,	Marr, who now holds the position While it will never be possible to hold	Mount Lehman, whose house was	the monent of the Test	to 7. the city council last night tom	rapidly, and five buildings would be in		work is the best that the highest skill can do. Any kind of harness you buy of
Charles Prince	a doctor much more than six months		Towney die early a	porarily rejected the recommendation	week on two		I us you can rely on for quality and manual
An Act to	on the boat, as the work is largely	dynamite, died in the hospital here to-	Hon Sydney Fisher minister of is mi	of the board of control to give Cecil B. Smith, the power engineer, six months' salary in lieu of dismissal	H. Mortimer Lamb, secretary of the	CORRIG COLLEGE	always find the price the lowest possible
British Co-	first aid, it makes an excellent prepar-	day from burns she received on that	culture is interesting.	I B Smith the nower conditions	Land, secretary of the		for the quality. Trunks and Valises always on hand.
An Act to	ation for work in the hospitals, and		"T and a final a the		LUTINE LO DIACE with the boord a	Beacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B.C.	
es and Co-	provides a test by which we are able	mite beside his stove when the powder exploded. The baby sister of the little	a am not arraid on this continent	notice. Ald. Manning, seconded by	but well selected library of mining	Select High-Class BOARDING College	PALMER BROS.
STATES AND	to find out the stuff a man is made of	girl died last week and another sister	of America of the inroads of these	I was childlifelite to	LEXIDOOKS Tree of change if the same	of well-appointed Gentleman's home in	I ALILA DRUJ.
An Act to adopted.	appointment.	is in a precarious condition.	people or that hundreds and thousands	Dack to the board of control which			
WARRANT TO AN A TANK THE	I regret to record the departure of		or vapanese may come to Canada and	I carried.	hours. The offer was accounted during specified	limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or Univer-	2 and 4 Cycle
ns.	Miss Franklin and Miss Norcross	Incinerator Offer	rule this continent-not a bit of it.	It was by all odds the most spec-	hours. The offer was accepted with thanks.	sity Examinations. Fees inclusive and	and the second se
er the fol-	nurses of the Victorian Order, from	New Westminster, Feb. 4A medical	Many of them may come in. I am not	tacular meeting the old council cham-	Complaints having been received to	A749	TRASALING MOTORS
nissed Mr.	Queen's hospital. They both did splen-	man of means who was recently in the	so much afraid as some people that	per had ever seen, and its equal may	the effect that the C. P. R. had taken	Principal, J. W. CHURCH. M. A.	adjoint Trotois
nt at Al-	gretted by all who came in contact	oney has onerou to build an incinerator	many of them will come in Thomas	the appals of the council has to a	on its New Westminster boat, the		Head Office and Works: Cos. Cob. Conn.
en any re- ligation of	with them.	i and and and and acoignate	Wag on ollucion	I I IIII	secretary was instructed to find out	country, comprising representatives of	25 DIFFERENT KINDS AND SIZES
mith's dis-	The following is a summary of the	at his own expense, provided the city would pay him fifty cents for every load of garbage destroyed. This offer was transmitted to the city council	a proposal to take 10,000 acres of land	uproarious an audience. Every inch	were, and the matter was placed and	many of the biggest manufacturing	25,000 IN OPERATION
	medical and surgical work done by the	would pay him fifty cents for every load of garbage destroyed. This offer was transmitted to the city council at the regular meeting last evening by	In the Northwest and cultivate it as	of seating and standing room, both in	the agenda paper for the next meeting	and industrial concerns in the United	AC,OUT IN OPERATION
s follows:	nospitals and the ship, for the year	bload of garbage destroyed. This offer was transmitted to the city council at the regular meeting last evening by Mayor Keary, who, however, did not way the second sec	it will be any great inture to the	the gallery and on the ground floor	of the board.	of St. Louis, president of the National	B. C. BRANCH OFFICE:
of Rev. natter was	Queen's Heavited Beak Day	Mayor Keery who however did	ple of Canada to take 10,000 acres of	of the chamber, was taken up, and	The report of the fire insurance com-	Association of Manufacturers	1600 POWELL ST., VANCOUVER
tive coun-	Autoen's Hospital, Hock Day.				for propably be ready in time		TOTO TO MELLE ST., TANCOUVER
overnment	Medical cases	Mayor Keary, who, however, did not mention the medical man's name. The mayor was asked to arrange a confer- ence betwen the council and the man who has made the offer when the met	tivated and which is not highly pro-	applauding and clapping, now booting	meeting of the hoard on the thirty at	and the second	Engines and Launches in Stock.
ge the de-	Infectious diseases	ance between the council and the	uccive and place it under Jananese		and the board on the thirteenth.	REPORTS RECEIVED	Launches Built to Order.
e that to-	Obstetric 1	who has made the offer when the mat- ter will be discussed.	know that it would hunt and I	speakers pleased or displeased them.		NLI UNIO NLULIVLU	
ninister of			confidence that if a few thousands on	the state of the second sec	statistics for the provincial asylum for i	IDE CITIOFICTODY	The Sprott-Shaw
ons:	Total In Patients 161	1 image and A divert	a lew tens of thousands or I do not	Jeed Grain Advances	the mouth of January show that twen	ARE SATISFACTORY	mespionsingue
ollected in pridge dur-	Total Out Patients 699	Vancouver Feb 4-Harmy Deles	nesitate to say, if a few hundreds of	Ottawa, Feb. 4The correspondence	ty-one new patients were admitted		- RIVSINESS
1 to De-	Total	lineman in the employ of the British	thousands of Japanese came into Can-	and papers in reference to the pro-	None were discharged and died.	Section of the sectio	O BUSINESS +
nount has the same	Number of operations 100				number now under treatment is four	Roard of Directory of Anti	mainstitel
collectors	Number hospital days	narrow escape from death today. The poles are being removed from Hastings	constitutional and representative ser	the table today. The first overture	hundred and ninety.	buard of Directors of Anti-	University
? 3. How	Prescriptions dispensed . 750	poles are being removed from Hestinge	Annant will be	came nom the Baskatchewan min-		Tuberculosis Society Holds	concorrently
ed as toll	101	street, where the wires have been plac- ed in underground conduits. Baird was	Japanese will have to come to our	asked to vote \$550,000 for the purpose	Supplying Liquor to Indians.	Meeting	VANVOUVER, B. C.
f commis-	Columbia Hospital, Van Anda.	ed in underground conduits. Baird was on a pole, forty feet from the ground	ideas and our views if they are going	of providing seed for Alberta, and	Vancouver, Feb. 4 Smith, a white	Meering	336 HASTINGS STW.
norrow the	Six Months.	when he and a more water my	canada and we	\$2.300.000 for Saskatchewan The	logger, was arrested at Campbell	and the second	Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions
le govern-	Medical onego	baing notton at the base fill	and the mens. For these reasons I am	provinces agree that the amount shall	river on the charge of furnishing li- quor to Indians. He was found guilty	From Wednesday's Daily.	To every graduate. Students always in
use at or year? If	Surgical 19	Hastings street The lineman gramod	in a long the	be repaid within a year with interest i	on two charges and sentenced to a	The board of directors of the Anti-	Create Demetrative Creater Demetrative Contraction
been con-	Infectious 2 Obstetric	Hastings street. The lineman grasped the trolley wire, which broke his fall, and then dropped on the pole lying on	at the same time I appreciate and I	at nye per cent. If not paid, the am-	fine of \$125 in each case. He paid the		Commercia Pitman and Garage
	Obstetric	and then dropped on the pole lying on the ground. The hatchet he carried in his belt was locened and game way	know, as has been so well said by my	Dominion subsidies The order in	\$250. Provincial Constable Woolla-	the city hall last evening. In attend-	hand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the six standard makes of machines), and
	Total In Patients 23	the ground. The hatchet he carried in his belt was loosened and came very	right hon. leader (Sir Wilfrid Laur-	council according to this was passed	cott, of Alert Bay, made the arrest.		
hief com-					U. S. Tariff Revision	chairman; Drs. Proctor and Stevens,	Ists.
tions to-		unconscious when picked up, but rapid-	minds of many we cannot force there	warehouse commissioner, is now	Washington, Feb. 4The present	Messrs Johnson and Dallain Without	H. A. SCRIVEN, B.A., Vice-President
4 as ab-	Total 465	nearly cutting his head off. He was unconscious when picked up, but rapid- ly revived when taken to the hospital.	things against prejudice."	securing options on the grain required.	congress will not appoint a tariff com-	chairman; Drs. Proctor and Stevens, of Vancouver; Mrs. Jenkins, and Messrs, Johnson and Dallain, Victoria, with Dr. Fagan, secretary.	L. M. ROBERTS, Gregg Shorthand.
diture for	aumoer operations	It is expected that he will be out of l	the second se	The C. P. R. has promised to ship at	mission. Revision of the taniff will	The meeting was an important one.	H. G. SKINNER, Pitman Shorthand.
nber, 1907.	Number hospital days 498 Number prescriptions 141		I wish that I might talk with all sick	LOTT TALOS.	be undertaken next winter in the short	The annual meeting to receive the re-	
were en- much was	Number of dressings 105	Robbed of \$200.	ones about the actual cause of Stomach		term. These announcements in such 11	ort of the governore were fired a	as to the wisdom of keeping up the
ors so en-	Clai cases, Rock Bay,	Ashcroft Feb 4 Borr Boll of	Heart and Kidney allments. To ex- plain in person how weak Stomach	FIREMEN INJURED	stance were made today by Chairman Payne, of the house committee on	the first Friday in March.	stock, etc.
n accomp-	total cases Van Anda, 6 months, 465	Kamloons man the misting of a that	nerves leads to Stomach weakness I am		ways and Means, in the presence and	The report of the engineer was re-	A report of the conditions at the sanitarium at the present time was
	Ship Columbia	here by which he is the loser of \$2,000	sure would interest alk. And it is the		with the tath approval of Spoolson if	he society's women of Thomassille TT	received. Everything was held to be
1		in hard cash. He came to Ashcroft on	nevs This is why my proconintian		callion, the occasion being a call I	eports that at the present coorden	most satisfactory
Galarneau,	During October	Monday with the intention of pur-	Shoop's Restorative-so promptly reach-	New York, Feb. 4 Caught between	upon those leaders by a tariff revision	when the water is the lowest in the	
y a train	I visited eastern Canada as a delevent	others in that visibility and	Kidneys. It is wrong to draft and	collapsing floors, seven firemen were	accession from various parts of the	ear there is sufficient to generate 120	in reply to a message from the old
near here	to the board of missions at Toronto T	put up for the night at one	Stomach or stimulate the Heart or Kid-	at 43 Worth street, in the heart of the		heeds of the institution wheely the	sincere thanks to the King sent his
. and the state of the	am glad to state that the board grant-	of the hotels in the town. When	neys. These weak inside nerves simply	wholesale dry goods district.	it with Preventics, before it noted by	ect reported regarding the present	for their telegram of lovelty and is
motes ap-	- Jan	he went to bed he placed his	the only prescription made expressive is	Fireman Frank Eglanton is missing,	seated. To'check early colds with these	uilding.	votion.
induces	Builds up waste time promoter	vest, in which was the above mention-	these nerves. Next to seeing you per-	monetary loss is estimated at \$200,000	little Candy Cold Cure Tablets is sure-	F. Elworthy rendered a report upon	
vhat Hol-	petite, improves digestion, induces ap-	other electric of money, on a chair with his s	sonally, will be to mail you free, my	firemen fought the flames in the bit-	tain no Quinine no levetive to t	he method which it is advisable for	If you have Catarrh rid yourseld
will do.	iteshing sleep, giving renewed strength	the morning he found his west on the	will also send samples of my Doctor I	ter cold which froze the water in the	harsh or sickening. Pneumonia, would t	he society to pursue with regard to	this repulsive disease. Ask Dr. Shoon
Bowes,	and health. That's what Hollister's	floor, the key of his room also or the	ive as well. Write for the book today	stand pipes and made the pressure inad-	never appear if early colds were prompt-	eeping its books. The matter is an	rial how of his, to mail you free, a
A Los Note The Contract of the	or Transfer Mountain Tea will do. 35c, Tea	floor and the money gone. So far there	t will surely interest you. Address Dr.	floor, where it started. The injured	dren. Large box 48 tableta	anch proper will be been of the	Remedy, A simple single tost will
AND PROPERTY.	Plets. C. H. Bowes, agent.	is no clue as to the theft or thieves.	yrus H. Bowes.	were found lying beneath the ruins in	Vest pocket boxes 5 cents. Sold by f	rom those of the sanitarium in order	y tell you a Catarrh truth well worth
	Grand total			In tast freezing water.	Cyrus H. Bowes.	hat the society may be able to decide	er longer Sold by Groday. Don't suf-
			and the second		1		Bold by Cyrus H. Bowes.
		and the second		and the second			

and King



Questions. e premier

ent dismis ent agent there been h investiga to Mr. Smit

replied as request of rni the main he executiv to change at. en notice to the mini-questions

what amon tors for the s of the co to each?

the chief c orks tomor Has the chool house the past ye hool not be

enditure. sk the ching question

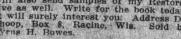
\$48.110.44 expendit st Decembe rveyors w 2. How mu

surveyors has been a)? Train.

v. Mr. Gal killed by track nea

ue, prome gives That's wh

ain Tea will do. C. H. Bowes,



VICTORIA COLONIST

Victoria City and the Island of Vancouver

By Frederick J. Scott.

HE purpose of this article is to tell something of the commercial, industrial and residential advantages of the wonderfully rich and picturesque City of Victoria and thereabouts, situated along the Straits of Juan de Fuca on the peninsula of Sunshine at the southern extremity of Vancou-

ver Island, in the province of British Columbia. The panorama presented from the city's heights is one of exquisite beauty-a most superb grouping of land and sea and sky. Looking across the straits one sees the leaden shores of Uncle Sam's domain, crowned with snow-capped peaks of the grand Olympic mountain chain; eastward, Mount Baker lifts its monumental mass of scintillating snows, and blocks the pathway of the dawn; nestling among the trees, the people's homes are seen, and here and there the foliage of a park; smoke from a hundred hives of industry curls up along the water-front; westward, the towering tops of firs mark out Esquimalt, where is the great naval dry dock, and Great Britain's chain of impregnable fortifications hid among the rocks and trees; and all around, majestic hills with rich and fruitful gardens, orchards, dairies and poultry farms lying in between.

The climate is most equable and delightful, devoid of extremes, and milder than many parts of England, being tempered by the warm Japanese current-the Gulf Stream of the Pacific. fl'here are no mosquitoes, the summers are cool, winters mild, the rainfall light, and sunshine so abundant, that Victoria has aptly been termed the "City of Sunshine." The most delicate flowers bloom in the gardens from March till the New Year. The hottest summer days are seldom over 80 degrees. Building operations are carried on throughout the entire year.

Victoria and the adjoining municipalities-Oak Bay and Esquimalt-whilch are really part of the city, have a combined population of about 35,000. It is the seat of government for the province of British Columbia, and possesses one of the most magnificent and beautiful piles of Parliament Buildings in America. There are no unemployed. Everybody is busily engaged in commercial, industrial and professional pursuits, or is enjoying the fruits of past years of labor. Tributary to the city are the vast timber resources, and the inestimable riches of the coal, iron and copper mines of Vancouver Island, as yet in the initial stages of development. Then, too, there are vast fishery, sealing and whaling industries, as well as the rich fruit and farming areas about to be opened up by the Canadian Pacific railway company, which purposes the immediate clearing and preparation of 150,000 acres as a mere beginning. Shipbuilding is pursued to some extent, but there is ample opportunity for extension on a very large scale. The great naval dry-dock at Esquimalt, as well as the marine railway there, does a large business in effecting repairs to vessels.

The business establishments, both wholesale and retail, are thoroughly metropolitan, and would be a credit to cities of even greater Size.

A Review of Present-Day Attractions and Advantages With Some Special Information for the Tourist, the Homeseeker and the Farmer.

school grounds. It owns and operates, its own the wholesale price averages about 10 cents per waterworks and lighting plant, and has a good street railway service, which is about to be greatly extended by the private corporation owning it. Property assessment is low and taxes are reasonable. The source of supply for lumber, brick, lime, cement, etc., being right at hand, building materials are obtainable without the necessity of paying exorbitant freight charges.

The hotel accommodation is unexcelled, the Empress hotel, the new C. P. R. milliondollar structure, overlooking the harbor just across from the parliament buildings, being a marvel of luxury and elegance. In addition to this, there are several other good hotels-King Edward, Driard, Dallas, Dominion, St. Francis, Queen's, Victoria, and last, but not least, the quaint Oak Bay hotel, patterned after an Old Country inn.

The city is well supplied with social and

There are seasons of the year when there is heavy rainfall all over the mainland of British Columbia. At such times Victoria sunshine is hurrying to maturity all sorts of vegetables, which command the highest prices. Marketgardening is a very lucrative business in and around Victoria, and may be pursued throughout the entire year with never a fear of a lack of demand.

The demand for butter, cream, eggs and poultry is double the supply which the country has so far been able to produce, although there has been a steady increase in the numbers of those who are entering these branches of farming, which yield such generous returns. At the present time, the lack of supply is being made up by importations from Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and yet the Vancouver Island products always command a higher price location in his jaw, before propounding such a

form you that he had a bite, and would immediately begin to play his fish. This would give you fresh confidence; you would think that the fish were at last coming around, and you would take heart again, put on a fresh bait and hand the Old Man your flask. Not a bit of use, though; it would soon be apparent that it was the Old Man's line they were attracted most to, and on your suggestively remarking that you would like to have that rod and line to try it, he would reply cheerfully: "Why, certainly, take it," and he would go on catching fish with your rod while you sat by and the fish turned up their noses at the Old Man's rod in your hands. Big, fat, good natured Bob Anderson would call you aside, confidentially and mysteriously, and yanking an enormous bite off a plug of tobacco, he would carefully and thoughtfully stow it away in a particular

tra log in the stove, and we all settled back, for the Old Man always told the truth and always told more than one yarn at a time.

"I wuz up the Koksilah river here," he began, "with some of the boys a few years back, more to show them whar the fishin' was than for fishin' myself. Thar was a touch of prospectin' in the venture too; so it was more force o' habit than with any intention of downright serious fishin' that I took only a light thirteen foot trout rod. While the boys wur fleckin away at a pool at long reach in the stream, went back here and there to examine the rocks, an' it wuz after gettin' back from one o' these rambles that I came up with the boys, and calculated I'd have a throw myself. The trout war slow; the day wuz bright and fishin' prospects seemed to be about as far off as the Ballarat mines wuz from the rocks I'd been chippin' back on the hills. I tried one fly after another, but none of them coaxed the big fellows' noses from under the rocks in the shady spots.

Just about givin' up as a bad job, before sittin' down to have a bite to eat, I made a cast into a small eddy not more than forty foot square. From whur I wuz standin' I wuz just able to reach it with the tail fly. There was something the matter with that little pool in a minute that made me think one o' the big Atlantic steamers had got her propellers to work in front of me. My tailer went down, and click, click began the reel. I knew then that I had dropped on a smacker and no mistake. He made a set o' circles in that pool so quick that I could see the bare bottom of the stream between every line, like the Jordan wuz when Moses took the people out o' Egypt, only they wuz round instead of straight across. Round and round he went, pullin' me across the forty. foot pool between us and takin' me into water near to my armpits. Lord, how he sizzled and tore as he tried to tangle my tackle up in the rocks. The little rod acted grand; she went near double and she came back again; that fish would look me square in the face and run up to me as if he wuz goin' to have it out with me in my own back yard, but I says: "No, boy, you don't get any slack on me with a bluff of that kind," and I would reel him up prompt. After tryin' to run the blockade o' rocks between the small pool and the river stretch, several times, he would stop to spy out the ground, like a general plannin' a fight, when he would run off on a new track. There I wuz for close on an hour, just managin' to hold him, an' he seemed as fresh as ever when he went to the bottom like a log and lay there sulkin'. D'ye think I could move him? Not a bit of it. I tickled him with the hook as much as I could without tryin' to lift him, but not a stir, and at last I had to hold him taut with one hand and drop rocks on him to move him with the other. I would try to look around to see if any of the boys wuz near to come with a net or gaff, but nary a sign o' them. At last Mr. Fish makes one of them big rushes at me, but this time I tried a new dodge. I seemed to know he wuz thinkin' o' tryin' his old bluff, and as soon as he moved, I ran back, made as big a pull on the rod as I thought she'd stand, and helped that fish to jump right out of the water and on to the dry rocky clearin' in the middle of the stream. When we weighed him he wuz fourteen pound and three quarters. There's the little rod up on the rack there, an' I tell you I think an awful powerful lot o'



Friday, Febr

Origin of the C

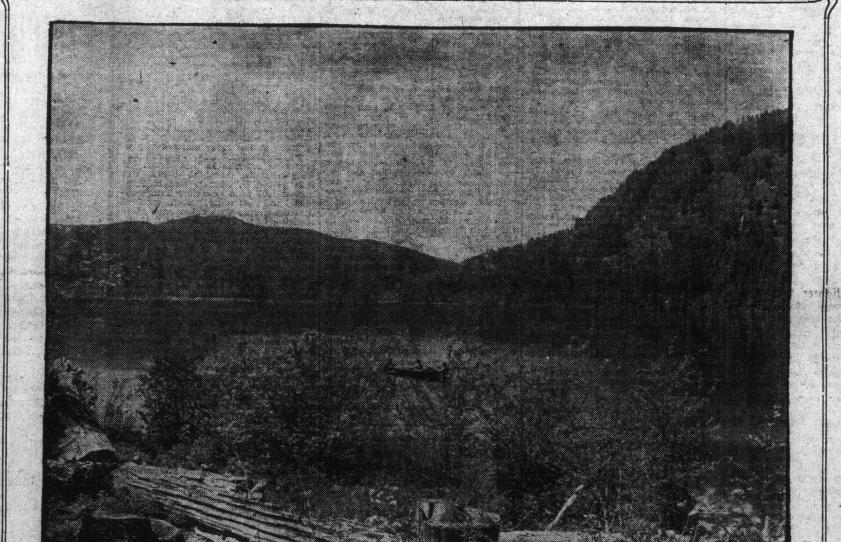


generally conceded by

of any old breed we good points lacking ready a demand for that it will have the enced in the history is generally on the lo especially is this true in offering the Colum not only given the ne that has behind it the best breed on earth. In offering a prode public there should b ment, as to the crosse not an effort to confu not intend to say that who claim to have pr Wyandotte by crossir mouth Rocks and S have not done so. 1 breeders, according to the opinion they have crossing Indian Runn keys produce a Mocki I will take up the c in the production of dotte. While I do no produce them, I had s fore I had ever seen a and believe that I have established. After se yards six two-year-old were in shape and col

cured from a friend a he being what I wante After months of

Light Brahma hen wi hackle intensely black ing, a very broad and rowest possible edgin back, was what I wan selected six from my as near to this ideal a this broad lacing in h erts narrow as possib perience in breeding shown me a very dark to black running into hackle, often reaching ers, while in the tail fe lem is to keep the whi too far into the black. selection of the female. above everything, taking tail, which I wanted w naturally going with a



The latest government returns show the city to be the busiest shipping port in British Columbia, no less than 1,769 vessels, with a total tonnage of 1,856,352; having entered and cleared during the nine months ending 31st March, 1907. These figures exceed those of the next largest port in British Columbia by 378 vessels, and tonnage of 796,881.

Bank clearings, Inland Revenue, Customs, Post Office and Trade and Commerce returns show a marked increase over those of the previous year.

Bank Clearings.

1907-Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....\$55,330,588.00 1906-Jan. 1 to Dec. 31..... 45,615,615.00 Increase for 1907..... \$9,714,973.00

Increase of over 21 per cent for 1907.

The total bank clearings for the twelve months of 1906 were \$45,615,715, which amount is less than that for only eleven months of 1907 by \$5,353,631.

Customs Returns

1907—Ending 30th June 1906—Ending 30th June	\$1,054,507.99 815,680.94
Increase 1907 Inland Revenue Retur	\$ 238,827.05
1907—Ending 30th June 1906—Ending 30th June	\$ 210,585 04
Increase 1907 Post Office Receipt	\$ 35,108.57 s
1907—Ending 30th June 1906—Ending 30th June	\$ 67.400.00
Increase 1907 Trade and Commerce	
1907—Imports to 30th June	\$ 4,252,162.00
Increase 2634 per cent	\$ 897,888.00

Victoria offers excellent educational advantages, having 12 public schools, and school property and furnishings valued at a quarter of a million of dollars, including 12 acres of

A View on Cowichan Lake, Vancouver Island-The Angler's Paradise

athletic clubs, and has an excellent musical society. There are three theatres, the "Victoria" being the largest, and catering to patrons of the drama. The "New Grand" and "Pantages" are two really good vaudeville theatres.

Abundance of trout, bass and other fishing is to be found in the waters and streams not far away; and quail, grouse, pheasants and deer abound in the woods and fields throughout the southern parts of Vancouver Island. There is excellent boating and sailing, magnificent and picturesque roads for miles around lend added pleasure to motoring and driving

parties. The rural districts within a radius of ten miles of Victoria are peculiarly adapted for growing the most delicious and productive varieties of fruits-apples, pears, plums, prunes, crab-apples, strawberries, raspberries, loganberries, gooseberries, and all sorts of currants.

etc. Much of Victoria's wealth is produced from the handsome returns won from fruit-culture,. market-gardening, dairying, farming and poultry-raising; strawberries, especially, are marvelously remunerative. One four-acre patch yielded \$2,598 net, equal to \$650 per acre net; another of one and one-half acres yielded \$1,228.60 net, equal to \$819 net per acre. With proper cultivation strawberries will invariably average over \$500 per acre net profit, after allowing about \$200 per acre as the cost of cultivation.

Apples and pears yield 8 to 15 tons of fruit per acre at an average price of \$26 and \$30 per ton, respectively, i. e., \$208 to \$300 per acre for apples and \$240 to \$450 per acre for pears. Ninety plum trees at "Rockside" orchard,

near Victoria, produced an average of 227 lbs. per tree of plums, the wholesale price of which averages 2 to 3 cents per lb., thus producing about \$500 per acre.

Cherries are always a wonderful crop, and

in competition with the imported, being generally considered superior.

Experiments recently made prove beyond a doubt the marked adaptibility of the soil and climate of Victoria and its vicinity for the production of flowering bulbs, the supply of which has heretofore always been brought from Holland. Bulb-culture promises to become one of Victoria's most thriving industries. The estimated profits are about \$2,000 per acre, and there is absolutely no limit to the market, which at present is supplied from Europe.

A Veteran Fisherman's Yarns

E called him "the Old Man," not because of his age, for, although considerably turned sixty, he was as spry and elastic in his movements as at twenty-one, and he was straighter and quicker than

the youngest of us, writes Oscar C. Bass in "Rod and Gun In Canada." He got the name among the boys because we looked up to him as an authority, and we liked him because, instead of putting on airs of superiority on account of his great experience in sport, he became younger in a sense as he grew older, took a keen interest in us youngsters, as he called us, and would go to no end of trouble to see that we got the best sport that was going.

Mingled with our affection and admiration for him was a vague feeling of superstition, for you might be fishing in one spot all day without seeing a solitary fin or getting so much as the suspicion of a nibble, when along would come the Old Man, with his cheery: "Wall, how're the' comin'?" and on hearing your grunt of disgust he would swing around and take up a post near you, throw in his line and begin to tell you some of his hunting stories, after Virginia quail; with Governor McGuffin. In the middle of the yarn he would stop, in-

knotty question as: "How in Halifax is it the Old Man caught all those fish in that pool when I've been working away in the sun there all day for nothing?"

Of course you would have to give it up; the Old Man made no secret of his doings, he would share our bait, or swap flies and even rods, but still he caught the fish.

But it was at night time, in the old shack at the lake side, after the day's fishing was over, the hot coffee, eggs, bacon and thick slices of bread and butter placed snugly away under our respective belts, according to capacity, and the pipes going-it was then that the Old Man would unfold himself in a reminiscent sense.

Naturally the conversation first turns upon the day's events, and the fish are sorted and salted away-the biggest ones on top of course -each member of the party has some story of adventure to relate of the day's experiencehow this fish came up to the fly, or that fish took the minnow; what a time it was to keep him on a taut line, how he sulked when he found himself baulked at each piece of strategy; how he played Old Harry with the tackle, rung the rod and tired the arm, and when at last the finny fighter was landed it was found that the hook, which stood between him and glorious liberty, would not have borne another minute's play. Big Bob had just related such an experience as this one evening. We had returned to the stove and one of the boys was making the grog. As the first, and hottest and best glass was handed to the Old Man, he remarked as he gazed, critically but affectionately, into the limpid depths of the steaming nectar: "That yarn o' Bob's reminds me of a tussle I had with a big fish and small tackle once.'

He took a sip from the glass, to give us a chance to test the quality of our own and see

The Old Man had scarcely finished talking, when a pretty fox terrier which he owned came into the cabin with a two pound trout in his mouth. Bob jumped up with an exclamation that "the gol durned dog" had been at his fish, for Bob was the only one who could boast a two pounder for that day.

"Let him alone," said the Old Man. "He caught that fish himself; he didn't want me to be beaten, so he went out fishin' in the crick fur me and got that fish."

There was an enquiring look thrown over towards the Old Man, but his good natured face beamed nothing but truth as he said : "I never told you the story of that dog!

"Well, a man back in the city owned that dog; and from a pup he wuz a terror after cats. I got him, but didn't think much of him, as he wuz afraid of the water, and didn't care to go in a boat. One day I wuz up the river, and wuz goin' to cross some ways above the canyons where the rapids are. The doz wuz comin' gingerly behind me on a log, which wuz rollin' to beat the band when he slipped and fell in: After that he didn't care about the water; took a likin to it, and would go in after anything. By the next season I had him almost talkin' and there wuz some o' us goin' up the river one day, when Tip, sees a big salmon that wuz workin' his way along in a shallow place with a lot of others. He jumps in and grabs him just at the back of the neck, and for a purty considerable time you couldn't tell dog from fish. There wuz the most allfiredest fight you ever see, with Tip comin' up blowin' the water out of his nose every time, and still holdin' on like Old Nick. We got Tip in first, as he wuz pretty well tuckered out, and there wasn't much kick left in the fish. Then we scaled both o' them. That salmon weighed twenty-two pounds, and Tip only comes to eighteen."

In silence we knocked the ashes out of our that the pipes were going. Bob threw an ex- pipes on the top of the stove and turned in.

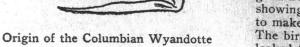
The White Wyand a good, small comb, w and the shortest bird with low, well spread t the bill exactly.

What did I get from Laced Wyandottes, Ba and Light Brahmas-Silver Wyandottes we breeder would care to h some of them with near black wingbows and sl out the plumage, with : Laced breeder would chicken I never would have come from White Brahmas crossed, but a not knowing the origin cross of Light Brahma You can see how easil breeder, accidentally s specimens and crossing andotte, which would Brahma markings to a himself to believe that I ver Laced Wyandottes is where you get your \$ cross that has made the in some yards-a chand andotte and Light Bra tion. The Barred Ply more of the Brahma th was unmistakable ba plumage, being especial and wings, some specin in every section. A cro something that looked andotte, but I doubt it. claiming this, that the is their original cross. any breeder has ma Rock and White Wyan pose of producing a Co Laced Wyandotte. No from this first cross that Friday, February 7, 1908

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

settled back, for ruth and always

er here," he befew years back, fishin' was than a touch of proswas more force on of downright a light thirteen s wur fleckin n the stream, I amine the rocks, rom one o' these he boys, and cal-The trout and fishin' prosar off as the Bal-cs I'd been chipone fly after an-I the big fellows' the shady spots. ad job, before eat, I made a e than forty foot ndin' I wuż just y. There was t little pool in a e o' the big Atopellers to work ent down, and new then that I no mistake. He ol so quick that the stream belan wuz when gypt, only they t across, Round across the forty. me into water v he sizzled and tackle up in the ind; she went again; that fish face and run up e it out with me ays: "No, boy, with a bluff of im up prompt. e o' rocks bee river stretch, o spy out the a fight, when k. There I wuz nagin' to hold ever when he and lay there ové him? Not a e hook as much him, but not a him taut with m to move him look around to r to come with them. At last g rushes at me. dge. I seemed n' his old bluff, back, made as ght she'd stand.



HE bird with the beautiful black neck and tail of the Light Brahma, the ever admired Wyandotte shape. A bird beautiful to the eye, a veritable egg machine, a winter producer, a full breast and plump carcass, a beauty and a hustler. This is the very latest breed

admitted to the Standard of Perfection, and generally conceded by breeders to be the equal of any old breed we have, possessing many good points lacking in others. There is already a demand for it that justifies the belief that it will have the greatest run ever experienced in the history of the fancy. The public is generally on the lookout for something new; especially is this true in the chicken world, and in offering the Columbian Wyandotte we have not only given the new thing, but something that has behind it the blood of the oldest and best breed on earth.

In offering a production like this to the public there should be a clean and clear statenent, as to the crosses used in its make, and not an effort to confuse. In this article I do not intend to say that some of the old breeders who claim to have produced the Columbian Wyandotte by crossing on the Barred Plymouth Rocks and Silver Laced Wyandotte have not done so. I believe that some of the breeders, according to their statements and the opinion they have of their ability, could by crossing Indian Runner Ducks on Bronze Turkeys produce a Mocking Bird.

I will take up the crosses as followed by me in the production of the Columbian Wyandotte. While I do not claim to be the first to produce them, I had started my work long before I had ever seen a Columbian Wyandotte, and believe that I have the best color lines yet established. After selecting from my own yards six two-year-old Light Brahma hens that ere in shape and color what I wanted, I proared from a friend a White Wyandotte cock, being what I wanted in shape.

After months of study, I decided that a ight Brahma hen with solid black flights, a hackle intensely black, with broad white edging, a very broad and short tail, with the narrowest possible edging to coverts, and a clean back, was what I wanted for this cross, and selected six from my flock of Light Brahmas as near to this ideal as possible. Now, why this broad lacing in hackle, while in tail coverts narrow as possible? Because years of experience in breeding Light Brahmas has shown me a very dark hackle has a tendency to black running into the white lacing of the mating produced a hackle, often reaching to the edge of the feathers, while in the tail feathers the hardest prob-

Comb Light Brahma or Feather Legged Columbian Wyandotte. You would not for an instant suppose that I would eat birds showing good Brohma markings and save the birds showing unmistakable barring or enough black to make them look like Silver Wyandottes. The birds showing good Brahma markings looked to me like what I wanted, and I kept

Now we are up to the second cross. The chicks were showing really darker than the Brahma hens from which they were hatched. Why this was I am not prepared to say, but I had chicks with almost black hackle with hardly a trace of white edging, tail with blackest of feathers, and solid black flights. I made my selections from these, taking those with rose comb and least foot feathering, guarding against black in the back as far as possible, which seemed to be prevalent. Now why not more Wyandotte blood? I wanted two crosses and selected from the lot to cross on four White Wyandotte hens, the darkest male bird I had, and eight of the best females for another White Wyandotte cock, paying special attention to white Wyandotte shape.

What does this produce? The White Wyandotte cross, more Silver Wyandottes, more Barred Plymouth Rocks and some fairly good Columbian specimens showing much black in the back, the black in the Silvers being less pronounced, but yet enough to lead one to believe there was a Silver Laced Wyandotte cross. Some specimens would lead to the belief that a Barred Rock was somewhere in

best Brahma marking, were in the majority, which was the reverse in the first cross, but the black was not so good as in the first

cross, showing a greater tendency to motley. The White. Wyandotte h.e.n cross produced a lighter lot all the way through, the hackles in the best specimens being entirely too light with wings, and tail showing more or

less white, but some of them being especially valuable for subsequent matings. From these matings there were also some solid white birds which were 'useless. This light

> darker cross. From both crosses there was a scraps or cut bone should be a regular part good number of birds with rose comb and the ration. clean legs; this with the Light Brahma markings make a Columbian Wyandotte. You will see from this that the Columbian Wyandotte is really made in two seasons with three crosses-no great skill required either to make it. If the third or the White Wyandotte hen cross had been left off, it is possible you would not have had this article, for there would have been more crosses producing dark birds, but the light birds produced by this cross were what I needed to tone down the dark that was so pronounced in the other cross, and the making or the perfecting of the breed took several years of matings of different types, using mostly single matings, and in breeding, wherever possible, every detail having to be given consideration, shape and egg production being

Care of Turkeys in Winter

While the idea of the turkey is to roost high, this privilege cannot always be accorded if a structure is to be provided for the birds in which to roost. If they are to roost in the trees then they may choose their own limb.

It is a good plan to make the turkey house low, but place the roost as high as possible without bumping the birds up against the roof. The ventilation in such a house must be largey provided from the bottom and' this is done by having a row of windows not over eighteen inches high, the bottom so arranged that they may be lifted up to permit a current of air to enter. The windows also will light the floor of the house and a larger window may be placed on the opposite side, but higher up, in order to properly light the house. The turkeys will be anxious to get out of the house early in the morning to roam, so, after they have gone to floor to keep them busy in the morning until they are let out.

Turkeys on the range must be well fed during the period they are under cover, particularly at this time of year when the feeding on the range is poor and when it is essential to keep them in good shape and able to fatten readily a little later .- Farmers' Guide.

Corn may comprise half of the rations, but the other half should consist of mixed grain, such as oats, wheat and barley. A little millet scattered in the litter at intervals will act as an appetizer. Green food in the form of cut the body. In addition to this, the udder must

the hind legs a little crooked, with a long, large foot. The skin should be soft and mellow, and of a yellow butter color.

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The milk veins in front of the udder are usually a fair indication of a good milk cow and the larger they are, the better the indications. In extra good cows they branch out into four branches along the belly, but they all unite before reaching the udder. The more irregular the course, the better the indication that the cow is a good milker, but the veins give no indication of the richness of the milk. The udder should be covered with a short, downy coat of hair. This hair should begin to turn its backward course from the teats, running in the direction between the teats, then on the back part of the udder, called the escutcheon, and on as far as the vulva in the best cows. The wider the belt of this upturned hair, the better. It should be short and velvety, covering a soft, orange-colored skin. The shape roost, sprinkle a little grain in the chaff on the and size of the udder is, however, by far the most reliable index of a good cow. All the other marks are only of relative importance and it is better to have a scraggy-looking cow any day, with a good udder, than a grand-looking beast with a miserable bag. No matter how good looking a dairy cow may be, except she has a well-developed udder, with its accompanying network of mammary glands, she cannot be expected to excel as a pail-filler.

The ideal udder is the one which is well developed both fore and aft, one that is carried high up towards the escutcheon; and at the same time goes a long way forward under their make up. The best specimens or the clover, alfalfa meal, or vegetables should be be deep and square in shape-the deeper and squarer the better.

Its four teats should be of good size, and placed as nearly as possible at equal distances apart. Cows possessing udders of this kind may always be counted on to prove good milkers, just as other c o w s possessing small, round-shaped udders, with teats so close together that they almost touch one another at the points, may invariably be put down as poor pail-fillers, no matappearance may be,

or how good looking 'in other re- products. spects. It will pay to note these points. - Farmer's Gazette. tion.

Never Drench Cattle

can keep him behind the stock with you. You must never strike or scold him unless you have hold of him, and don't let him go away from you until he has made friends with you again. A shepherd dog is very sensitive and it takes but a few words or a blow or two to spoil him so he will be afraid of you and never be obedient. When he has done anytihng right pet him and he will soon learn to always do the right thing. Teach him to bark whenever he is asked to do so; this is quite easy to do and is a great help. Always be kind and pleasant with him. Never take him off the farm unless he is driving stock. If he is allowed to go he will soon rove about with other dogs. I never knew a full-blooded shepherd to be a sheep killer unless he was with other dogs. It is not. their nature to kill and they never do it unless they are taught. In training always let the same person to do it (too many cooks spoil the broth). The dog will soon learn his master's ways and become a good driver. Teach him to go by signs as much as possible; he will soon learn what every motion means and he will watch you for these motions as far as he can see you. By the motion of my hand I never had any trouble in sending my dog to head off a flock of sheep or turn them any way that I wished them to go. Kindness, patience and perseverance on the master's part. Affection, attraction and obedience on the dog's

margare 11

Use of Salt for Stock

part.—The American Boy.

Following are the reasons why salt should be regularly supplied to farm stock:

1. Because in the blood of animals there is six or seven times more sodium than potassium, and that the composition of the blood is constant.

2. To keep animals in good health a definite amount of common salt must be assimilated.

3. The excess of potassium salts in vegetable foods causes, by chemical exchange, an abnormal loss of common salt. This is proved by the fact that the craving of an animal for common salt is most noticeable when the food contains a large proportion of potassium salts. such as wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, beans and peas.

4. The addition of salt to animal food inter how fine their creases the appetite, promotes the repair of tissue by its searching diffusion through the body and stimulates the rapid using up of its waste

5. Boussingault's experiments showed that salt increases muscular vigor and activity, and improves their general appearance and condi-

Advantages of Fall Colts



greater percentage with clean legs than did the given daily, and meat in the form of beef

rack there, an' powerful lot o'

ght out of the

clearin' in the

ve weighed him

inished talking, he owned came nd trout in his an exclamation een at his fish, could boast a

ld Man. "He dn't want me in' in the crick

k thrown over good natured as he said: "I dog!

y owned that error after cats. h of him, as he dn't care to go the river, and above the candoz wuz com-, which wuz he slipped and are about the vould go in afson I had him me o' us goin' sees a big salalong in a shal-He jumps in c of the neck, the most all-Tip comin' up se every time, k. We got Tip tuckered out, in the fish. That salmon nd Tip only

shes out of our d turned in.

lem is to keep the white lacing from running too far into the black. You will see that in the selection of the females I have considered color above everything, taking into consideration the tail, which I wanted well spread, a broad back naturally going with a well spread tail.

The White Wyandotte cock I wanted with a good, small comb, well developed wattles and the shortest bird I could possibly find, with low, well spread tail, and found one to fill the bill exactly.

What did I get from this cross? Silver Laced Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmas-all feather-legged. The Silver Wyandottes were not birds that a breeder would care to breed from. There were some of them with nearly white breast, solid black wingbows and showing lacing throughespecially considered, as shape makes the breed out the plumage, with a hackle that any Silver and egg production makes the hen.-T. R. Par-Laced breeder would be proud of, and a rish in Farming World. hicken I never would have believed would have come from White Wyandottes and Light Brahmas crossed, but any one seeing them and not knowing the origin would declare them a cross of Light Brahma and Silver Wyandotte. You can see how easily it would, be for a preeder, accidentally securing one of these specimens and crossing back on a White Wyndotte, which would naturally produce Light Brahma markings to a certain degree, bring imself to believe that he had started with Silver Laced Wyandottes as original cross. Here to buy. If the grocer's bill runs on till harvest where you get your Silver Laced Wyandotte ross that has made the Columbian Wyandotte some yards-a chance cross of White Wyidotte and Light Brahma-the rest supposiion. The Barred Plymouth Rocks showed more of the Brahma than the Silvers, but there as unmistakable barring throguhout the mage, being especially noticeable in the tail wings, some specimens showing barring every section. A cross on this might make mething that looked like a Columbian Wyndotte, but I doubt it. Yet some breeders are ming this, that the Barred Plymouth Rocks mal. leir original cross. I do not believe that breeder has made a Barred Plymouth and White Wyandotte cross for the purof producing a Columbian or a Silver a variety of feed, give them clean water, make

Leaks in the Poultry Yard

You remember the Holland boy saved his country by placing his little finger in the leak in the dyke. The Canadian hen has done her share toward saving her country by stopping the leak in the family pocketbook. The only way for the non speculating farmer to make a living, to say nothing of getting rich is to have something to sell every time he has anything time the farmer must sell his grain when prices are lowest to pay it; if, on the contrary, at every trip the egg crate goes to town full and a few chickens are tucked in the back of the buggy there is no grocer's bill to pay at harvest time; the Canadian hen pays not only for the groceries, but often for the clothing as well. Many farmers' wives pay all the living expenses of the family with their poultry. Chickens utilize waste products to better advantage than hogs will; they bring in more money at less outlay than any other farm ani-

Stop the leaks by getting the hens to laying. The biggest leak of all is to so neglect the hen that she is only a bill of expense. Give them Wyandotte. Now, I had some chicks them comfortable, and they will do more than from this first cross that were fairly good Rose their share in supporting the family.

AROUND THE FARM

The Marks of a Good Cow

O tell whether a cow will give rich or poor milk, there are no outward or visible signs about the animal to guide us in the matter. The man who milks her even cannot tell how much butter is in the pail; but in the Babcock test, dairymen have a simple means of testing the milk of individual animals and weeding out the unprofitable members of their herds. Every farmer should make it a rule to what each animal in the herd is doing. It is not sufficient to depend entirely upon the returns from the creamery, as, when all the milks are mixed, it is impossible to select the most profitable cows in the herd with anything like accuracy of judgment. However, the mark of a good cow, showing whether she is capable of producing a large quantity of milk, are tolerably plain to all who are acquainted with cattle, yet there are such a variety of relative points requiring consideration that we can only picture them in the model. The best milk cow, as a rule, is of medium size, and smallboned. The head is small and rather long, narrow between the horns and wide between the eyes. The ears are thin, covered with soft, silky hair, the inside of the ears being of a rich

orange color. The eyes are large and bright, with a placid expression; the horns set on a high pate, bending wide apart at the base, and curving inwards and upwards at the points; the neck long and thin, slender, and well-cut under the throat, thickening handsomely as it approaches the shoulder, but entirely free from anything like a "beefy" appearance. The shoulder-blades should meet narrow at the top, widening gradually toward the points, which should be broad and well rounded; the ribs rather straight and wide, indicating a good digestion and constitution, for everything depends upon that in a good milk cow. The loins should

Perhaps the best way of demonstrating the danger of drenching cattle is to advise the reader to throw back his head as far as possible and attempt to swallow. This you will find to be a difficult task and you will find it more difficult and almost impossible to swallow with the mouth open. It is for this reason that drenching cattle is a dangerous practice. However, if a cow's head be raised as high as possible and her mouth kept open by the drenching bottle or horn, a portion of the liquid is very apt to pass down the windpipe into the lungs, sometimes causing instant death by smothering, at other times causing death to follow in a few days from congestion or inflammation of the lungs.

Give all cattle their medicine hypodermictest his cows regularly, and know exactly ally or in feed; if they refuse feed give it dry on the tongue.

> The proper method of giving a cow medicine is to stand on the right side of the cow, placing the left arm around the nose, and at the same time opening her mouth, and with a spoon in the right hand place the medicine, which should be in a powdered form, back on the tongue; she can then swallow with safety. -Dr. David Roberts.

How to Train a Shepherd Puppy

A full-blooded shepherd dog shows almost the intelligence of a human being. If well trained it is a valuable animal to have about the place, but the training to be the most effective must begin while the dog is still a puppy. A writer gives a few suggestions in regard to this training which may be helpful to those uninitiated in such matters.

One should never have anything but a fullblooded shepherd dog to start with. It requires patience and perseverance to teach a dog to become a good and obedient driver. When a puppy is old enough to imitate, take before the demand for good draft horses will him with you when you are after cattle or weaken. sheep; keep him by your side so he will learn that he is to follow after the stock, and after taking him a few times with you he will try to help. One must be careful that he does not hurry the stock, for this is the most important be broad, and the hips high and wide, giving part in training. It is a good plan to have a plenty of room for the udder; the thighs thin; cord tied to him for a few times so that you

Fall dropped colts are more convenient on the average farm than those born in the spring, says an experienced colt raiser. Some of the horses on nearly every farm are idle all winter anyway, and the mares might better be nursing colts and giving them a good start than be eating their heads off and giving nothing in return. When the spring comes and the mare is needed for farm work the colt can be weaned and the mare can do her work without annoyance from the colt. One has to be careful of a mare in hot weather while a colt is sucking her, because overheating her often gives a colt the scours. By having the colt come in the fall the mare suckles him while she is doing no work, and she can give him a much better start than when he is born in the spring. Some farmers think that it is expensive to feed the mare well enough during the winter to cause an ample flow of milk, but this is a mistake. In feeding her they are feeding the colt and each pound of gain that he makes at that age is made more economically than at a later date. Very little grain is necessary, or even none at all, for mares suckling colts in winter, provided they have plenty of good hay or oat and pea hay. Clover hay is good for the milk flow, but dustiness of average clover hay is against it for such a purpose.

Farm Notes

Fix up a harness room. Dust and coarse feed make heaves. Keep the horse's feet clean, hoofs and all. Clean the dust and dirt out of the mangers. Make a cupboard, or at least hang a curtain over the harness.

Colts should be early taught to eat bran and oats and should be fed twice a day.

Build up the horse interests in your neighborhood by breeding up your horses.

Those who know say it will be a long time.

A horse should never be put to quite hard straining work or his highest speed limit until he is seven years old.

Stir up an interest in one breed of horses in ir community. It will help to sell the colts if the buyer knows he can get a carload in one neighborhood.

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Friday, February 7, 1908

Friday, February

WORLD

Many Sou

HAPPENINGS IN

Notes of Interest **Unionists** Glean

Barbers 2nd Blacksmiths 2nd Bollermakers 2nd Bollermaxers' Helpers

Bookbinders 2nd Briteklayers 2nd Bartenders 1st Cooks and Waiters ...2nd Carpenters Alterns Clearmakers Electrical Workers Electrical Workers Laborers 1s

Laborers 1st Leather Workers ... 1st Laundry Workers .. 1st a Longsborence

Laundry Workers . 1st a Longshoremen . Letter Carriers Machinists 1st an Moulders 1st Sun Painters 1st a Plumbers 1st a Printing Prossman

Printing Pressmen 1st Shipwrights 2nd an Stonecutters

Stonecutters Street Railway Employees 1st Tuesday 2 p.m., 3rd

and L. Council, 1st and

Secretaries of Labor U

fer a favor upon the L they will forward any it interest occurring in their Colonist.

There is no such this ized labor in Porto Rice

Iron and steel produ livelihood for 5,580 perso

San Francisco glazier ing \$4.50 a day for thei

The miners of West Vi poorest organized of all

Eight women in the

Unskilled union labore 824 women among their

in Germany.

New unions of barbers ers have been organiz Forks, N. D.

The entire membership olis, Minn., Cigarmakers 77, is said to be employ

The Carriage and Union has voted to oppo dates for political office non-union hack drivers.

During 1906, 23 intern bodies in as many states sick benefits to members

sick benefit. of \$663,436. * * *

Granite cutters of the have formed a union emi-tically every member of Minneapolis and St. Paul

Efforts are being made N. Y., to bring about a of the Shoe Workers' Cou members of the Boot and ers of America.

The Pastors' Union of sent delegates to the C body of that city, and the ed, so the organization is

fledged labor union.

The Farmers' Union of its membership of 80,000, use all honorable means to flooding of the South with

There are only three shorthand in England. Bath. He has suggester London fellow-workers t

f a trade union.

Census reports show. among shoemakers of have been staadily increa-ton, Mass., shoemakers a est paid in the world, it

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CURRENT TOPICS

112

In some ways the president of the United States has more power than the King of England or of any other limited monarchy. He is the head of the Exother limited monarchy. He is the head of the Ex-ecutive—that is, the body which has the task of carrying out the laws made by Congress. President Roosevelt was lately blamed for having taken even greater powers upon himself than the constitution of the United States gave him. Some members of the Senate think that Congress and not the Presi-dent should have framed a treaty which was entered into between Germany and the United States last summer. The agreement had to do with customs duties. duties.

Perhaps you do not all know that Congress is like a parliament. It has two Houses, which are both elected. These are the Senate and the House of Representatives. It is not Nkely that President Roosevelt exceeded the powers given him by law.

Four thousand shipbuilders at Newcastle-on-Type went out on strike last week because their wages were lowered. The employers say that they cannot where towered. The employers say that they ballot afford to pay any more than they are giving at pre-sent, as there is a smaller demand for ships. This will mean great loss, for not only will the ship-builders be idle, but there will be less work for the iron and coal miners as well as many other me-

The members of the Reichstag (the German Parliament) had a very stormy meeting last week. Those who supported the people in their demand for the right to vote spoke boldly and fiercely, while Prince Von Buelow and the members on the other side were angry and indignant. No blows were truck, however, though there was some threatening,

A new market has been found for timber from British Columbia. The people of the Fiji Islands must have become tired of their bamboo houses and have sent to us for boards and shingles, as well as

heavier lumber. There will be a great many, people glad to learn that lumber is to be sold cheaper than during the past year. In the woods and at the mills many hun-dreds of men have been at work for many months, and this fall the lumber yards were full. Hard times in the States and a poor harvest on the prairies prevented many people from buying, and now the mill-men have determined to hower their prices. It is to be hoped they will soon sell all the lumber they have on hand, and that men and machinery will be at work again.

Boys cannot learn too young the danger of drink. Some very wicked person last week made too little boys drunk, and not long ago a child on a tram-car gave great pain to all the passengers by his drunken and women would all the does no healthy child good. Almost all wise people believe now that even men and women would all be a great deal better if they did not use drink with alcohol in it. While there are a few people whom it does not injure, so many learn to take too much, that the habit of using strong drink does more harm then any other dustrom compared does more harm than any other custom comm

Those who employ men now in railroads, ships, or in other work that needs skill and care will not take men who are not sober. A boy who never drinks cannot become a drunkard, while if a boy learns to love strong drink it is almost certain tha he can never be cured of the terrible habit.

An authoress, who is best known by her pen-name of "Ouida," died in Florence a few days since. Ouida wrote a great number of books, which were read by thousands of people. Some of them were not good, although all were interesting and some very clever. It is sad to think that this woman died in great poverty. great poverty.

There is much distress in Toronto this winter. People are out of work. Those who have kind hearts and full pockets are making plans for their relief. In Vancouver thieves and robbers have com-mitted many crimes. It is to be hoped some of them will be caught.

England, France, Japan were all watching China, and now Russian soldiers have completed the cordon around this great country. It may be that the sight of foreigners on every hand waiting to take advan-tage of her downfall will put a stop to the quarrels within the ancient empire. The Chinese are in many ways a great nation. They are not warriors, but those who expect to conquer them easily may find that a peaceable people, when roused, can fight bravely

At the outer wharf, steamers from the East and Farthest West meet. The Princess Ena from Liver-pool arrived the same day as the Iyo Maru from Yokohama. The Princess Ena is the new C. P. R. eight boat, which will carry goods from Vancouver Victoria. The Japanese liner brought a cargo of rice, tea, matting, soy, merchandise, and silk,

about Morocco. It seems to have been decided that about Moroćco. It seems to have been decided that the French army in that country must be satisfied with keeping order near the seacoast, and will not attempt to pursue the wild Arab tribes to their strongholds. It is hard for European soldiers to fight with the wild horsemen, who appear in the most unexpected places, and vanish no one knows whither. Ordered ranks, and slow moving artillery are useless against such bands. If France finds that she must go farther than her treaty with other European nations allows, it is thought that Germany will interfere. If she does, there may be a great war. It is thirty-seven years since the Germans conqured France and entered Paris. The proud French people have never forgetten the disgrace nor conqured France and entered Paris. The proud French people have never forgotten the disgrace nor forgiven their conquerors. They have grown rich and have a fine army. In these days, however, peo-ple are not so ready to go to war as in former years, and war-clouds blow over many times before they burst on peaceful homes and smiling fields, and we may trust that this one, too, will disappear.

There is a plan before the Canadian parliament There is a plan before the Canadian parliament to make a great waterway from the Georgian bay to the Ottawa river. This will shorten the distance between Port Arthur, where the wheat from the prairies is brought by train, and Montreal. This great water-road would be 631 miles long, and 274 miles of this distance would be canals cut to join the rivers and lakes. This work would cost an immense amount of money, but men who have studied the plans say that it will pay. In these days it is foolish to say that any work is too hard for engineers to do.

Over at the government buildings the member have been very busy. A number of very useful laws have been brought in. The University bill spoken of last week is one of these. Mr. McPhillips has asked the members to pass an act which provides that those who work in factories, especially women and children, shall have plenty of air and light, that they shall not have to work too long hours, and that in every way the factories shall be safe, clean and

The debate on the Natal bill has gone on, every one seeming to agree that it should be passed, even if the Dominion government will not allow it to become law.

Another important act is that which is intended to give all those who are employed by the govern-ment fair wages and provides for them in their old age and for their helpless families after their death. There are many other acts under discussion, and our members of parliament can have very little idle time in these days.

The British Parliament met on Wednesday. The Liberal party is in power in England, but the prem-ier, Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, who has been ill for some months, was absent. The government ier, Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, who has been ill for some months, was absent. The government promises to pass a great many laws that should make Great Britain a better piace to live in. The Sultan of Turkey has ruled his country so badly that the King says steps should be taken to pre-vent the little wars that are going on all the time between the Christians and Mahommedans. The Sick Man of Europe (as Turkey is called) has given much trouble. If it were not for the jealousy among his European neighbors he would have been con-quered long ago, though the Turks are brave soldiers.

The scholars are now on the home-stretch. The The scholars are now on the home-stretch. The first month of the term is over and as the days go they will be working hard to get the year's work finished. If only they get enough play and plenty of sleep hard work will not hurt them. The editor would like to know whether these little articles help them in their school work. We publish today a little girl's story, and hope that others will write stories or letters. The plo-tures keep coming, and we will publish as many as possible.

THE THREE KITTENS

By H. M. De Maine, Ganges Harbor.

"O. Mother, Mother," cried little John Green, as "O, Mother, Mother, cried http John Greak as he rushed into the house one early spring morning, sobbing as if his little heart would break, "My three poor little kittens are all gone away, every one of them, and I cannot find them anywhere! What can I do, mother? What shall I do? What has taken

them? Where have they gone?" "Don't cry so, Jackie, and I will go along with you and see if we can find what has become of

them," Pussie had made a nice home for her kittles in a large barrel of wool in the sheephouse, and Master Jack had found them there, greatly to the disap-"pointment of the kittles' mother, who purred and talked in her own language to Master Jack, trying to tell him that she was not going to have her kit-ties disturbed and carried round to show everyone who have not going. She should take them who ha ied to come alo

THE TWISTED SHEET

"All in the world you have to do is to let go,"

"All in the world you have to do is to let gy, said Marian, standing very straight, and speaking in her wise-grandmother tone. "There is a straight of the second the blue-eyed girl on the opposite side of the bed, and she clutched the two corners of the sheet with a firm-er grip as she said it. "But the second the second to size am". Marian

ble-eyed giff on the opposite side of the bed, and she clutched the two corners of the sheet with a firm-er grip as she said it. "But the younger one ought to give up," Marian remarked in that superior volce which always start-ed a raging in the breast of her younger sister. Lucie snapped her lips together. She had been giving up for ten whole years, and Marian had had her own way all that time. There ought to be a change. Marian was only twelve herself. Besides, if Marian would let go her side of the twisted sheet, it would come right side up, just as it ought to. "You know, yourself, Marian, the hem of the upper sheet ought to turn over on the top, and it would if you'd let go," she said at last, trying to be as cool as her sister. "And Til tell you one thing: this time I—am—not—going to give up, the time I set the basket of eggs down in the path and ran off be-cause you wouldn't take hold of the handle the way I told you to, but I notice it was little Lucle that went back and got them, after all. You might as well let go that sheet, first as last, so that we can make this bed."

make this bed." "Oh!" Lucie burst out. "If you weren't my sis ter, I'd—! You stand there with your braids a smooth and your eyes quiet, and you get me jus blazing, and then you're satisfied! I haven't for given you yet about that perfume bottle, Marian Gal braith, and I tell you I won't give up, this time. Gal-

brain, and I tell you I won't give up, this time. I won't-if I stay here till doomsday—so there!" "Mercy me, child!" said Marian, shifting to an easier position as if she meant to stay till dooms-day, too. "I'm not such a baby as to keep up a quarrel about a little thing like a perfume bottle. You can call that bottle with the square stopper yours, if you want to. I told you all the time you could."

could." "'Call it mine'—it is mine! It's—oh, you can be the meanest! I just hope Uncle Ben will remem-ber, when he comes tonight, which one he gave you, but whether he does or not, you know as well as I do that the bottle with the square stopper was mine and you never thought of saying it was yours until the one with the round stopper got broken. It isn't the bottle I care about, either, and you know that.

and you never thought of saying it was yours until the one with the round stopper got broken. It isn't the bottle I care about, either, and you know that. I just want you to give up when you're wrong, and you never do!" "Sh-sh, Lucle!" said Marian reprovingly. "You'll disturb your sick mother, talking so loud." Lucle fairly ground her teeth. She was a gentle girl, but Marian's unruffied superiority roused all the wrath there was in her, and, for the last ten days, since their mother had been shut up in the quiet room with the trained nurse on guard, there had been no getting on at all. / It came to Lucle now, as never before, that the time had arrived when she should assert her rights; so, after draw-ing her breath sharply through her teeth and dart-ing ane furious glance at her sister, she shut her lips again, and leaned against the head of the bed. For ten, fifteen, tweaty minutes, they stood there. Silent. Occasionally Lucle glared at Marian, meet-ing always the same cool dark-eyed glance. At last, without a word, Marian, still holding to the corners of the sheet, sat deliberately down on the floor. Af-ter a few moments more, Lucle followed her ex-ample and sat, down, too. Their faces were bidden from each other now, but both feit the pull of the sheat, and each knew that the will on the other fide of the bed was firm. A full hour passed. These the bedroom door opened and a broad, good natul it face peoped. "So that's where you have the 'made long ago. What's the matter, annyhow?" "T don't care for any Tuncheon, Nora, thank you." Mariar responded, with a large amount of dignity, considering that she was scated. Turkish-fashion, on the floor. "Not care for lunch, when Two pancakes and maple syrup for you!" Nora exclaimed, advancing into the room. "This sheet is twisted, and Miss Lucle has an obstinate fit and won't let go so that I can straighten it out." Marian explained with a patient air that madened Lucle. "Lucle-obstinate!" came the indignant echo from the other side of the bed. "I guess there's

maddened Lucie. "Lucie-obstinate!" came the indignant echo from the other side of the bedt "I guess there's somebody else obstinate beside Lucie, Nora." "Well, now, I'll settle all that for you in one min-ute," declared the warm-hearted Irish girl, laying hold of the sheet, but she dropped it again suddenly, at sight of the unwonted flash in little Miss Lucie's blue eves blue eyes.

Marian giggied, and Lucle saw through the trick. Of course the nurse was there to get water for mother. It was just to make Lucie give up. After that, Nora came and pleaded a long time, in vain. It was after three o'clock, now. Nora had hardly gone away when the door opened again— sharply this time—and the trained nurse came in-side and closed it behind her. "Title gris!" she said, with more sternness than they thought she had any right to use, "I have told your mother how you are behaving." A sudden involuntary stir on each side of the bed gave notice that this shot had gone home. "She's very much worried, and ashamed of you both. She wants this room in nice order for your Uncle Ben when he comes at four o'clock. You may throw her into a high fever, acting so. And she says to tell you that the one that loyes her best will give up."

will give up." Both girls had risen to their knees and were "You shouldn't have told her," Marian reproached, "We never meant to trouble her." "No; you know we didn't, Miss-Nurse!" Lucle echoed, distressed enough to weep. "I had to tell her," was the stiff reply. "You forced me to"

forced me to." "Very well," said Marlan, coming to her feet suddenly, and letting go the twisted sheet, with a grand air. "You may go back to mother and tell her

that Marian gave up." "No, you may not!" cried Lucie, jumping up, too, and dropping her hold on the sheet. "I guess I'm going to give up, myself. You don't love her best, any such thing, and you said, yourself, the younger A bell tinkled, and the nurse slipped away in

answer, leaving the two girls face to face. "Shame on you!" said Marian. "To keep up the quarrel when I'm willing to give up! And trou-

the quarrei when 'm willing to give up: And trou-bling mother, too!". "Shame on yourself, Marian Galbraith! You just take that sheet and fix it the way you wanted it. I have given up, I tell you. Here!" Lucle flapped the sheet over, but Marlan selzed it, and here was pre-sented the amusing spectacle of the two girls with their former positions reversed, each trying now to put on the sheet in the way she did not wish it to be

be. "Tve given up, and it's going to be on in your way. You shan't make out that you love mother best," Lucie insisted. "No, I've given up and the nurse has gone to tell mother so," Marian maintained—and, at last, they both sat down on the floor again, too miserable for words.

Induct so, Marian infinitantication, and so, at so, both so, and statistic infinitant of the source of th

while Lucie sat up on the edge of the bed, too much astonished to cry. "Why, we wouldn't either of us let go the sheet until mother sent word that the one that loved her best would give up, and then I was just bound I'd be that one. So I made Lucie let me give up, but, really, she gave up giving up, just so that mother shouldn't be worried. Give her the candy." "No," Lucie faltered. Uncle Ben was looking at Marian with a pleased smile on his face. "I tell you, Uncle Ben, I've been a perfect pig to Lucie," Marian went on. "I pretended the per-fume bottle with the square stopper was mine, when I knew all the time it was hers. Please give her the candy. "Well, well, I think I'll have to settle this case,"

candy. Well, well, I think I'll have to settle this case, "Well, well, I think I'll have to settle this case," Uncle Ben answered, crossing over to the mantel, where he found two china plates. Then, one by one, with the little tongs that lay on top, he lifted out the pieces of candy, putting them first on one plate and then on the other. At the end there was one large chocolate cream left over. "This plate is for you, Lucie," he said, "because," as Marian says, you did the real giving up-no mistake about that, and I'm proud of you for it. And this is for you, Marian"-handing out the other

mistake about that, and I'm proud of you for it. And this is for you, Marian"—handing out the other plate—"because you refused the candy when you could have had it, and acted on the square with your sister, and I'm proud of you for that. And this one"—holding up the huge left-over chocolate—"not to be partial, this one is for me." He popped it into his mouth, just as the nurse peeped into the open door, with the pretty smile she seemed to wear whenever Uncle Ben came. "Little girls," she said sweetly, "I told your mother how determined you both were to give up the minute you got her message, and it made her very happy. She's feeling quite easy now. She's dropped asleep."

boldest. Their questions about what the baby wears were legion, and the crown prince, unable to answer them, turned around jokingly to his brother officers and asked them if they would mind telling him

And thus the odd procession went on, the crowd of children growing until it must have numbered a thousand. The police were itching to drive the children back, but the prince had his eye on them. When the cheering children reached a street here the Emperor was expected, the prince ad dressed them.

children," he said, "you would better re-"Now turn and wait for the Emperor. He will be coming along presently, and you must not miss him." German children are obedient and, like one person,

they turned back,

NATURAL HISTORY

If you wished to strip a pine cone you would prob-ably begin at the top—and have lots of trouble. The squirrel knows better than that. He does not prick his fingers or pinch his whiskers or gnaw into the solid cone any more than is necessary. He knows better than to cut off the top and work his way downward, or to gnaw into the spiny shelds. He whirks the cone bottom upward in a twinkling and then cuts through the thin and tender bases of the scales, soon laying bare the two seeds, which he at once eats. He strips it so easily and quickly that you cannot tell how he does it unless you drive him off and inspect his unfinished work.

The fabric sparkled like spun glass. White, it yet emitted rainbow scintillations-red, yellow, green and blue. It was softer than gossamer to the touch.

"It is." said the dressmaker. "the costliest fabric in the world. Pele's hair is its name. It construct fabric Hawaii, and I have imported it to make an Easter gown for a millionaire's wife.

gown for a millionaire's wife. "It's cost is \$200 a yard. There is enough here for one gown. The piece is worth \$2,000. "Pele's hair is a fabric woven by nature herself in a factory incredibly romantic. The factory is the crater of the volcano Mauna Loa. In the center surges a lake of fire, and the drops of lava on the lake's day or sourh by the wind into this deleta

lake's edge are spun by the wind into this delicate stuff, which resembles somewhat the strange, dry, firm foam that the wind churns up and tosses on the beach in great storms. "This is real, genuine Pele's hair. There is a fake kind, much cheaper, that is manufactured in Hawaii

by projecting a steam jet against a thin current of melted slag. The fake kind is beautiful, but it does not give off these jewel-like scintillations."

This summer a little fox terrier which we had with us at the Thousand Islands did what I thought was quite a clever thing, so I am going to tell you about it.

He swam very well, and, like many other dogs. would jump in the water after sticks that we threw in. He also had an annoying habit of following us when we went out in boats, and would arrive very wet at other islands. One day he did this and wet a woman's dress by shaking himself on her, and so had to be punished. He remembered it for a few days, but empiric two courses are and and and ut one evening two of us went out rowing, and we ad not gone far when we heard a splash, and on turning saw him swimming after. us. We ordered him to go back, and suddenly, much to our surprise,

When we came in the woman who had been with the had worn when we went out. She was very nuch worried about her loss, but she gave up the

arf as lost for good. Just about a half hour after we came in we heard Just about a half hour after we came in we heard a growl at the door, and when we opened it there was Bobs, the dog. He was still wet, and in his teeth he carried a rather dirty and bedraggled object. With a cry of joy the woman took it from him, for what was it but her missing lace scarf, damp and dirty, but uninjured. Bobs seemed pleased about what he had done, for he jumped about, barking loudy. He was petted a great deal after that, and I am afraid he received more cake and other delicaties am afraid he received more cake and other delicacies than were good for him. Nevertheless, he was a happy dog that night. And, queer to say, he seldom swam after us after that, for which we thankful.-New York Tribune. were truly

Fred Liked It

Ten-year-old Fred was going to a party for the first time. "Here's half-a-crown, Fred," said his father; "if it rains, be sure you take a cab home." But Fred reached home drenched through. "Why didn't you take a cab?" said his father. "I did, father," said Fred; "and I sat on the box all the way home. It was glorious."

In St. Louis, Mo., a few bacco workers ha ons with a member 8,000, while now there is with a membership of b . . .

Most people think of whales as being caught among the icebergs of the far north or the extreme south. There are, however, on the West Coast of this island, where the climate is little, if any, colder than Island, where the chinate is little, if any, conter than Victoria, two very prosperous whaling stations, one at Sechart, on Barkley Sound, and another at Kyu-quot. There is a third even nearer, on the east coast, near Nanaimo. Here the monsters of the deep are caught, and their oil, bones and skin prepared for

A large party of immigrants from the United States have purchased 30,000 acres of land near Ash-croft. These people call themselves Dunkards, and intend to divide the land into five and ten acre lots. They are going to work by the first of Mari They are going to work by the first of March. This land all needs to be irrigated, but the seven hundred people who are coming are ready to begin this work. They can get more land from the government if they need if. Just what kind of religion the Dunkards believe in we are not told, but if they obey the laws and work hard, they can worship God in their own way in British Columbia.

Mackenzie King, who was sent here last summer by the Dominion government to enquire into the troubles between the white men and the Japanese, and to find out why so many people from Japan had come to Canada, has made a report to the government at Ottawa. He says that the thousands of Japanese who arrived here last summer came, not because Japan wanted to send them, but because railway and mining companies in British Columbia offered them work.

There was, some days ago, an unsuccessful at-tempt to remove the king of Portugal and to estab-lish a republic. It was discovered and the ring-leaders arrested. Portugal has for a long time been a very badly governed country. Though her soil is fertile and her climate delightful she has almost lost her place among the nations. Her industrious rec her place among the nations. Her industrious pea-sants till the ground in the same rude way as their forefathers did centuries ago. Yet Portugal was once the home of famous sailors and great artists. It may be that the disturbances show that her people are awakening, and that they will again make the name of Portugal honored.

While in Victoria we have been listening to the meadowlarks and gathering catkins and the blos-soms of the laurestinus, with now and again a rose, the people on the Atlantic coast have been suffering from severe snowstorms. In New York many people have died from exposure or the shock caused by the tarmible cold terrible cold.

At last, however, Jack Frost is paying us his apliments, greatly to the delight of the children. There is no fun like sliding and sleighing, unless it is snowballing. Tingling ears and aching toes and fingers do not spoil the fun. Make the most of the cold weather before the slush comes, which is just borrible

In the French chamber of deputies (another name for parliament) there has been a great deal of talk

away this very night. But little Jackie could not understand her, and played and talked till teatime. One little kitten was phayed and taked the testine. One fittle kitten was brown, with little back spots all over his coat. The other two were black and white, like their mother. Jackle was only eight years old. As he had no little sister or brother to play with, he felt his loss

teeply. Just think, mother, that I should go to bed so

sust think, inches, that I should go to bed so early so as to be able to jump up the first in the morning so Joe, the stableman, would not hurt them. He told me if I left the gate open he would drown the whole lot of them. I asked him if he knew what took them and he told me he did not see them. I be-lieve him, for I never left the gate open."

Well, don't cry; did you go up the ladder, "No, mother, I thought I would tell you. You

ild know what to do best." "Brave little man! Never forget to tell your sor

rows, as well as your joys, to your mother." Henry climbed the ladder and peered round, look-ing in all the empty boxes. At last they found them, Ing in all the empty boxes. At last they found them, Pussy and all, tucked up as snug as could be, and Jackle's joy was soon told by his exclamations. "Oh, Mother, they are all here, every one. Oh, how good! How good!" "How are your bantam hens, Jackle? Do you feed them and give them water?" "No; I forgot them these two days." "Are you not sorry they must suffer? Think if you had nothing for two or three days how ili you would be."

would be."

They soon found the chickens. They did not look very neglected, thanks to Joe's careful eye. In one corner of the house was found the cutest little egg ith brown spots over it, in the prettjest little nest. imaginable

After a time the nest was full of eggs, and the poor little hen sat on them all day and all night long for three weeks. One bright morning there were nine of the cutest chicks that could be, just like wee birds, too nice for anything! Jackie soon forgot the kitties, and his mother said, "You don't want the three kittles. Give one to little "Freddie Brown and one to Robert Mason. They haven't

No, mother, I cannot give my cats away. I want

"No, mother, I cannot give my cats away. I want them all myself." "Very well, Johnnie, you will get a better lesson by having your own way than I can give you." The little chicks grew stronger every day and ran round so happy here and there, catching flies and scratching. Every day they ventured farther and farther away from their mother. Jackle's little cats got tired of playing and wan-dered into the chicken yard and hid behind a block. By and by the little chickles came dancing by. Miss Pussies, thinking they were birds, sprang upon them, and one by one they disappeared. When Johnnie found out what had happened he cried, "Oh, Mother, Mother, I will give them away now."

now." "No, they are not fit to give away now. Joe shall take them to the city to the warehouse. Are you sorry, Johnnie, for having your own way?" "Yes, Mother, I am awfully sorry," and he had a good cry all to Himself. Never forget this lesson, boys and girls, and obey your parents at all times.

CALL N

blue eyes. "Don't touch that, Nora!" she commanded. "This is between Miss Marian and me." "Yes, go and leave us, Nora," Marian added, with her mother's own manner. "You may clear the table. We'll not be down to luncheon," Bewildered and unwilling, but somehow com-pelled, Nora turned and went grumbling out of the room. Slience fell again. A long slience. Lucie was seized with an unconquerable desire to Lucie was seized with an unconquerable desire to peep under the bed and see what Marian might be doing. Cautiously, without loosening her hold on the sheet, she lowered her head and looked. There was Marian doing the same thing at the same in-stant, and, like a flash, both girls jerked their heads up and sat shaking in silent, exclusive mirth. Not for worlds would either have let the other know that

for worns would either have let the other know that she was laughing. That would have meant death to the dignity of the quarrel, and, above all things, dignity must be maintained. Again the door opened, and the immovable face of the trained nurse was thrust in. She looked like an advertisement of fine laundry work, with her crisp blue and white stripes, and the snowy apron-cuts collar and can

cuffs, collar, and cap. "Little girls," she said, in her stranger's voice. "Nora tells me that you won't come to luncheon be-cause you are having some kind of a quarrel. I should think, if you loved your mother, you would try to be good and help her to get well quickly. Don't you know you'll trouble her if you act like this?"

bent you know you'll trouble her if you act like this?"
"You haven't been and told her?" Marian demanded, with a shocked note in her voice.
"N-no: but I shall have to,'if you keep this up," said the nurse severely, as she closed the door.
"There, Lucie," Marian remarked, lifting her head to peer over the bed reprovingly. "You see what you're doing. You may make mother a great deal worse. Why don't you give up?"
But Lucie crouched out of sight and kept silence. Mother didn't know about it, and she certainly could not worry about a thing she did not know. She had never resisted Marian so long in all her life, and, as the time went on, the feeling grew stronger and stronger that for once she would hold out. What joy to make Marian give up-Just once! Even in her wildest imaginings, she never dreamed of more than once.

The telephone bell rang, long and loud. "Better answer that, Lucie." Marian suggested genially. "Nora must be down in the laundry, and

probably the nurse is busy with mother." Lucie did not budge, and presently they heard the nurse's voice saying, "Hello!" in a slightly impatient tone. A few minutes later, she pushed open the bedroom door again. "Little girls," she said, "that was your Uncle Ben calling up, and I told him exactly how you

Ben calling up, and I told him exactly how you were acting." "Telltale!" Lucie whispered, letting the word go safely under the bed instead of out into the room where the nurse could hear. "He's coming out from town early; he'll be here by four o'clock, and he said to tell you that he'd

ng a large box of candy for the one that gives up

Dead silence was the answer, and after waiting full two minutes, the nurse, in disgust, went back her patient. "Don't you want that candy, Lucie?" a low voice

asked. "No, thank you! you're quite welcome to it." And another hour passed. "Miss Lucie, dear." came Nora's coaxing voics through the door, "your mother wants you to bring her a glass of water, right away." Lucie started, and almost let go the sheet, but

very happy. She's feeling quite easy now. She's dropped asleep." "And sure," chimed in the voice of Nora, who filled the doorway, with a broad white-covered tray in her hands, as soon as the nurse passed on, "sure, Mr. Ben, I'm not forgettin' your likin' for a bit of somethin' about afternoon tay-time." "Come right in, Nora," said Uncle Ben politely. "What have you on that tray? Three tall glasses of milk and a plate of nutcakes! I shall be pleased to take some of these refreshments if the young ladies here will join me." "We will!" cried Marian joyfully, drawing up a chair, while Lucle wiped her eyes and answered, with a smile:

"We surely will, Uncle Ben! We're starving."-

THE CHILDREN'S FAVORITE

Crown Prince William of Germany is learning how to be popular with children, since his own little boy came to show him the way. Instead of being rather still, as he used to be perhaps he was only shy and self conscious, but he looked as if he were stiff and self conscious, but he looked as if he were stiff and rather haughty—he has become most democratic, so far as children are concerned, and never seems hap-pler than when they swarm about him, asking all kinds of questions about the baby of which he him-self is so proud. At his place in Silesia recently he produced from black the produced from

almost every pocket apparently inexhaustible sup-piles of chocolate, which he divided among the village children.

walks abroad in Potsdam he invariably takes On walks abroad in Potsdam he invariably takes multiply and the potsdam he invariably takes multiply and the construction of the second his horse early, and left the castle for the parade of the guards ordered by the Emperor outside of Berlin. Beyond the city limits some children were awaiting his arrival, and at sight of the future Em-peror they hurried toward him with expressions of delight, one little girl far in advance of her com-nentons, breathership asking for information about ns, breathlessly asking for informat baby.

The crown prince showed his pleasure at the children's greetings, and peremptorily ordered back several policemen who attempt to drive the youngsters away. "Let the children alone," he cried out, angrily, "and find some more useful duty than prowling around me."

It was an interesting picture, the prince in his It was an interesting picture, the prince in his gorgeous white cuirassier uniform, with silver hel-met and breastplate, and mounted on his magnifi-cent black charger, and the crowd of happy children running by his side, answering his numerous ques-tions about school and home and their brothers and

The girls were the most inquisitive and the

IN LIGHTER VEIN

A Cure For the Blues,

The sky is gray and eerie, The earth is gray and still, The trees are leafless, dreary, And the air is nipping chill; In the garden dead leaves only, Since the flowers went away, And I'm lonely, lonely, lonely On this dull New Year's Day!

I thought I saw a motion From the corner of my eyes Was it but a sudden notion Or did something white slip by? What is this upon my coat sleeve? What is this upon my four. Now here, now gone? I wonder If the fairies are astir.

Here's another on my mitten, And another on my bag; Now my forehead's gently smitter By a touch as light as "tag"; smitten One has melted in my dimple, Two are tangled in my hair;— Why, the reason's very simple,— They are thronging everywhere.

They are dancing, drifting, swinging They are diving from the sky, Here a million downward winging, Here a million romping by. All a fairyland of fairies Loosed upon our world below,-And I was lonely, only Just a little while ago!

-By Nancy Byrd Turner

The Baby "She is a little hindering thing," The mother said: "I do not have an hour of peace, Till she's in bed.

"She clings on to my hand or gown, And follows me About the house, from room to room, Talks constantly.

"She is'a bundle full of nerves, And wistful ways: She does not sleep full sound at nights, Scarce any days.

"She does not like to hear the wind, The dark she fears: And piteously she walls for me To wipe her tears.

"She is a little hindering thing," The mother said; "But still she is my wine of life, My daily bread."

The children-what a load of care Their coming brings; t. O, the grief when God doth stoop But, To give them wings,

For nearly 100 years in Vienna have been require to care for their domesti sick, and if they are un for them on their premi required to have them ca hospitel . . .

Old-age pensions for now assured in England, ment being committed to ment being committee up ment of a law which w civilians on the same foot military, police, fire and ment men and women.

The Carpenters' Union Wisconsin, has registered increase in the last seaso membership of 112 last union now has 317,112. A have had the eight-hour season for the first time.

Between 1881 and 1905 36,767 strikes and 1,546 1 the United States, a tota disturbances. These strik 181,407 establishments and outs in the same time aff establishments a total of stablishments, a total of

Fifty thousand mill hand ersburg and 75,000 at Mos out on a one-day strike re mark of sympathy with th Democratic members of douma, who were arraigned of high treason.

Branch councils of the Au Society of Engineers of Gr are maintained in Scotland South Africa, Canada and States. Since the formation ciety \$33,000,000 has been p fits to its members.

An official of the Machi states that the trouble machinists of the Canada Co., at Bridgeport, has and that the men have work. * * *

There are at the press Inere are at the prese men employed at the quan Pacific State Co., Jervis 1 most of them being expe and cutters from the slate Scotland, and the monthly now over \$3,000.

The growth of the Web Union, as now organized phenomenal. The first in convention of the trade w Brocklyn, N.Y. 19 years a were 13 local unions rep that convention by 15 del * * *



hat the baby wears unable to answer e, unable to answ his brother office mind telling him wore. went on, the crowd t have numbered a ning to drive the his eye on them. reached a street the prince ad-

ruary 7, 1908

would better re-He will be coming ot miss him." and, like one person,

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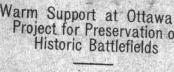
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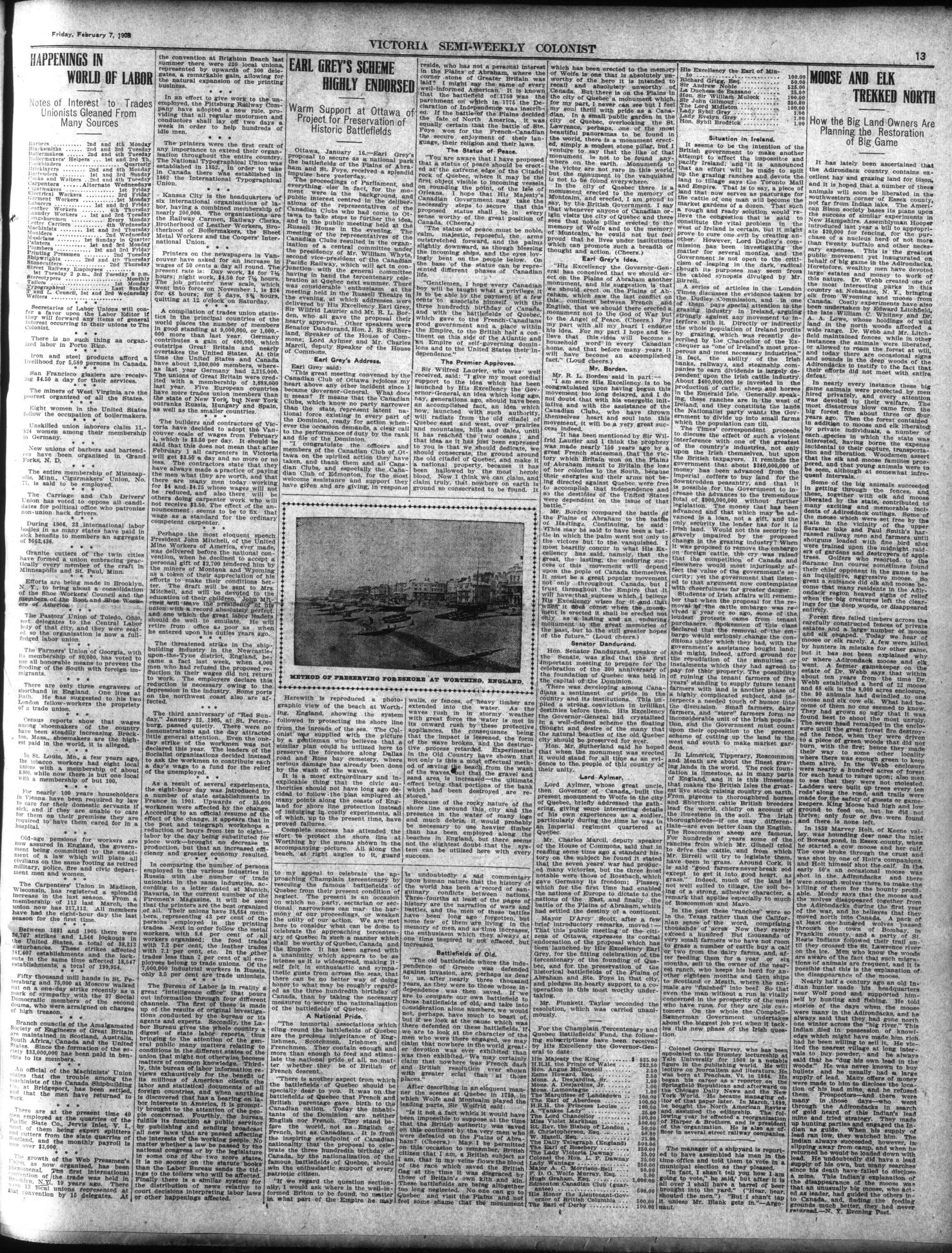
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f care doth stoop

Byrd Turner.

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST







LICENCE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCI-AL CUMPANY. "Companies Act, 1897."

Canada, Province of British Columbia, No. 335.

<text><text><text><text><text><text> SKEENA LAND DISTRICT

District of Coast District of Coast TAKE NOTICE that W. P. Johnson, of Aldermere, occupation rancher, in-tends to apply for permission to pur-chase the following described land:--Commencing at a post planted on the west line of J. H. Gray's survey and at-tached to J. H. G. ½ sec. post of section 29, Tp. 9, the plot being known as S.W. Fraction of Sec. 29, Tp. 9, and lying between W. P. Johnson's S. W. ½ Sec. 29, Tp. 9, and the N. W. ½ sec. 29, Tp. 9, W. P. JOHNSON, Date, October 25th, 1907.

LAND ACT

Victoria District, District of Metchosin

TAKE NOTICE that I, Norman Har-die, of Victoria, B. C., occupation S.S. Agont, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described land: fore-shore lot opposite lot 54, Metchosin dis-trict; 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 morth 40 chains to point of commence-ment.

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

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





JOHN LOCKE PADDON,

ANDREW DEACON.

RUPERT LAND DISTRICT

District of Victoria

ment. (f.) Commencing at a post planted about one mile west from the bank of the kla-anch River, and about one mile in a northerly direction from the foot of Ess Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of (g.) Commencing at a post planted about three-quarters of a mile west of the Kla-anch River, and about two miles in a northerly direction from the foot of Ess Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of (g.) Commencing at a post planted about three-quarters of a mile west of the Kla-anch River, and about two miles in a northerly direction from the foot of Ess Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement. (h.) Commencing at a post planted about 25 chains from its head, thence about 25 chains from its head, thence about 25 chains mest, thence 40 chains, south to place of commencement. Stake Dec. 23, 1907. THOMAS J. MARKS.

ing Them in Holdings May

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 160 chains east, thence 40 chains, north, thence 160 chains west, thence 40 chains, north, south to place of commencement. Staked Dec. 23, 1907.
 The dean's bag, which was close at the laster, pointing to thand.

 Staked Dec. 23, 1907.
 THOMAS J. MARKS.

 PERSONAL
 Stanley thought if rather a good idea and the friend went on reading. As they entered Palerup, there were shouts of astonishment. Stanley was placidly reading. Alis friend found that the distinguistic of countent of the distinguistic of the lower than the datum to which the soundings of the close of the lower than the Datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Yictoria hard for the distinguistic of the lower than the datum to the distinguistic of the lower than the Datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Yictoria hard for the low of the city,

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Ferry's Seeds are the best known and 1908 Every package has behind it the reput est in the trade

Ferry's 1908 Seed Annual will be mailed FREE to all applicants. It contains colored plates, many engravings, and full descriptions, prices and directions to all applicants. It contains chored plates, many engravings, and full descriptions, prices and directions for planting over 1300 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds. Invaluable to all. Send for it. D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Onte

Supreme Court Sittings

Supreme Court Sittings The statutory February sittings of the supreme court opens today, but there are only two cases set for trial. It is not likely that either will be tried, owing to the fact that the parties in one case are understood not to be ready, while in the other the illness of one of the defendants would seem to make an adjournment inevitable. make an adjournment inevital

life. On this subject opinion among us. 7 schools. One relies safety upon the stren other insists that it is the realm from invas universal compulsory

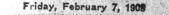
Friday, February 7, 1908

crease the danger of enormously to strength conscription. As the the Navy to shield it fr the Jingo only asks it to zeal of the peace party a supreme Navy ought that of the zeal of the

of the supremacy of th resistible superiority of out which we should e of our neighbors and driven to conscription. in 1899 and in 1907 wa ional guarantee for t status quo for a term of casion to explain last F the German Foreign Off was equivalent, so long ternational guarantee of of Great Britain. But a to an international gua supremacy of Germany Austria over Italy, it w

"Besides, as I pointe emphasis, however mu other Power might dislil val supremacy, it existe and in Britain we regard a matter so absolutely e existence that we werecists-prepared to spen see it impaired. "Hence I said:

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AT ALL GROCERS

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST 15 a. The Dominating Influence of the New Century

N Europe, in England, in America, the 'impossibility of patience' is becoming the dominating influence in the political changes of a new century.

This is the most striking phrase in an important article on "Politics in Transition" in the Nineteenth Century for January, by Mr. C. F. G. Masterman, M.P. It is quoted from Napoleon. "The greatest minds of the past," writes Mr. Masterman, "have always recognized that with the fading of supernatural encouragements from the ideals of the 'common people' the demand for betterment and social equality would become fiercely impatient.

"Society," said Napoleon, when he was establishing the Concordat in France, "cannot exist without religion. When a man is dying of hunger beside another who is surfeited with superfluities, it is impossible for him to patiently bear this difference if there is not an authority to say to him God wills it so. There must be poor and rich in this world, but later in Eternity things will be arranged otherwise.

"That eternity is vanishing below the hori-That authority no longer speaks with unchallenged assertion. In Europe, in Engand, in America, that 'impossibility of patience' is becoming the dominating influence in the political changes of a new century."

This most interesting, problem, however, Mr. Masterman does not develop explicitly. His immediate object is the discussion of the political situation in this country and how the contending forces stand. His reading of recent events here is that "realities have crashed into the activities of politics, which generally manage successfully to elude them. The social question has at last 'arrived' in England, as it has arrived previously in other European lands. Henceforth of necessity it must domin-

without penalty, and at length not without vide a political situation rich with unknown of obscure men and women in disinterested tion which this group of men today exercises death penalty, be withheld.' The interest of possibility of change. It is a political situation service, and swings the whole affair forward in the House of Commons. Opposite is little the attitude in which each political party will confront this vigorous intruder.

"To the Liberal party, as the party in possession, is offered the greatest opportunity. If it can realize the magnitude of the challenge now presented and go forward boldly in some large and far-reaching scheme of social reform-in universal old-age pensions, in a national unemployed policy, in a shifting of local imposts from the houses and factories to the land-it may find itself not inadequate to the needs of the newer time. Tariff Reform, on the other hand, undoubtedly has a future as a practical weapon of social appeal. As an Imperial readjustment it has already become dead and a vision. As a means of promising more work for all, it will never lack allegiance. The fact that it is utterly indefensible as an economic system-if it be utterly indefensible-is no kind of a guarantee that it may not become a political reality.

"What's the use of talking to a hungry pauper about Heaven?" was Kingsley's forlorn inquiry. 'What's the use of lecturing the unemployed about "the balance of trade"?' is the equally pertinent inquiry of the Tariff Reformer. The appeal of Protection has hitherto only been propagated on a rising and therefore an unfavorable market. What would be its effect on a falling one? Only two forces are potent enough to disturb the great impact of this social upheaval. The one is the force of nationality. The other is the force of religion. Governments may be convinced that if the priests (of all churches) were removed, religious questions, in education and elsewhere, would no longer disturb them. But if they legislate upon the assumption that the priests have been removed, they are apt to suffer rude awakenings. Ireland, the home of a nation with a 'mind diseased,' stands outside all this ate the situation. 'Man will actually need to bubbling and ferment of a new social interest. have his debts and earnings a little better paid ' A Parliament with some eighty Irish members y man,' says a great writer, 'which, let Par- allied with a similar force of independent Laliaments speak of them or be silent of them, bor, holding the balance between a Liberal maare eternally his due from man, and cannot, jority and a Protectionist minority, would pro-

tion before the expiration of this first decade of the century."

Mr. Masterman's survey of the political situation is full of piquancy. "The Govern-ment in the last two years," he says, "has been subjected to every kind of criticism, obloquy, and abuse. The bulk of the respectable Press of England and Scotland has been perpetually assailing it with an increasing ferocity; and the majority of those classes who are accustomed to think that they are controlling public opinion are filled with bitterness because it refuses to disappear." The Government does not even lose by-elections, he points out, though over fifty contests have taken place. With one or two exceptions, which he names, he says "the tale is of maintenance and even (as in North-West Staffordshire) improvement on the General Election. All the hubbub of the newspapers and of Society, the violence of the Opposition platform; seems to pass altogether unnoticed amongst the masses of the people, who, gazing on these antics with something of the grave wonder of a child watching fantastic attempts of would-be humorists the to grimace and gibber before it in vain effort to amuse, only exhibit an indifference more baffling than open condemnation."

'Here alone, then,' 'exclaims Mr. Masterton, "there would appear to be some evidence of a changed world; of some slow, profound and not yet entirely explicable shifting of the electorate away from allegiance to those who had for so long been master. Yet this is but half the tale of marvel. For outside the Liberal party, and altogether independent of it, there has suddenly arisen a third applicant for the suffrages of the electors, whose advance into public favor has been headlong in its growth. It appears to draw support from those who have formerly voted Liberal, and from a third class of electors risen as if from the ground or fallen from the sky. It possesses a kind of inner core or secret power of enthusiasm which the older organizations are unable to

tion which demands no miracle for its produc- with an energy and ardor, adequate to the but desolation. achievement of the impossible.

> support, varying in quantity, but of the same general texture, in any large industrial centre outside London. It arrives on the scene without previous preparation, it organizes the apparatus of agitation, it flings up marquees for its meetings or holds perpetual argument in the open air, it adds a novel and fierce zest to the normal decorum of the byelection; before it has finished it has concentrated popular attention upon itself and stirred the whole city into tumult. It can poll nearly a third of the electorate against both the historic parties, as at Hull and Huddersfield. It can beat in fair fight both the historic parties, as at Jarrow or Colne Valley. It can assail even one of the scanty remnants of Tory strongholds, as at Kirkdale; and leave as a result the impression of the seat saved, though hardly, by the beating off of the attack at the eleventh hour."

Here are Mr. Masterman's estimates of the Liberal and Conservative parties: "The Gov-ernment, I think, stands if anything in a stronger position today than two years ago. Undoubtedly it has been assisted by very favorable external changes; two years of unprecedented prosperity at home, two years abroad of almost unprecedented , peace. Today Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has attained a position which even the most contemptuous. of his opponents is compelled to acknowledge as unique, incontestable, if also (as it remains to many of them) inexplicable. Almost every member of his Cabinet-an administration extraordinarily rich in varied personality-has revealed some unexpected quality of tenacity or inspiration. Some, who finding legislating difficult, are excellent in administration; those who possess no great stores of knowledge reveal a quick and lively intelligence; some who have only average intellect possess a more than average effervescence; those who are not men assure. That enthusiasm fills its meetings of genius are often picturesque. It would be with a passionate emotion, and enlists numbers difficult to convey to the outsider the domina- eighteen months from today."

"The languid air of rather bored indiffer-"It can now reckon upon substantial ence, which came to be accepted as the tone of its predecessors in office, was perhaps a more exciting cause of exasperation among the plain business men than even the eccentricities of fiscal 'tactics' or the bankruptcy of social legislation. Mr. Balfour is probably as hardworking and enthusiastic as any previous Prime Minister. But he succeeded in conveying to the electorate the impression of a mind superior to and detached from the common work of the world; interested in ingenious problems of dialectic, but scorning to read the newspapers, and gazing on the squalid realities of the competitive struggle with some bewilderment and some disdain.'

"But," continues Mr. Masterman, "if the Liberal Party finds itself in a position demanding courage and insight, the plight of its historic opponents is beyond measure-more desperate. In Parliament itself, where dialectic and debating power occupy the supreme position, Mr. Balfour, a master of subtlety, quickness and dialectic, has been able to maintain some semblance of resistance. But in the country, where the appeal of the intellect scarcely counts in comparison with the impulse of the emotions and the demand of the will, and only some compelling energy of conviction can influence the energies of man, the party has sunk into the very trough and tangle of decay. They can neither do without Mr. Balfour nor with him-without him in the House of Commons, with him in the constituencies. They can neither do without Protection nor with it. Apart from their own vigorous dissensions, they cannot unite upon any rational measure of opposition. Unable to distinguish between what men care for and what men care nothing for, they waste their energies upon irrelevant denunciation of things to which the electorate is profoundly indifferent."

Mr. Masterman is of opinion that "every sign today would seem to point to an ad hoc election on the Lords' veto some twelve or

HE time has come when, to clear the air, we need to speak out quite plainly on the subject of the Navy," writes Mr. W. T. Stead to the Daily Mail. "Whether

from sheer stupidity or from perversity the true position of the question has been so obscured by exaggeration and misrepresentation that a simple restatement of the A B C of the subject may be useful.

'The British Empire floats upon the sea.' The command of the sea is the condition of its existence as an independent State. The maintenance of an irresistible superiority at. sea is the absolute sine qua non of our national On this subject there

should exceed its present expenditure on naval armanents. But if you refuse to guarantee our supremacy by agreement, and challenge us to maintain it by competition, then it will still be maintained coute que coute.

W. T. Stead and the Navy

"'At the end of five or ten years the relative: superiority of the British and German navies will be exactly the same. The only difference will be that each of us will have wasted many millions in an absolutely useless struggle, the result of which could be foreseen from the beginning. We hate such a prospect. We want to avert it. We offer you the status quo based on agreement to spend no more than we are spending now. But if you reject our offer and challenge us to maintain our position, we shall

The local unions of the International Typographical Union are about to nominate candidates for the various international offices. Nominations are made at the regular February meetings of the local unions. The election will take place on the third Wednesday in May. Inasmuch as the typographical union is the oldest and best conducted trade union on the North-American continent, some information as to its methods of self-government will be of particular interest at this time. Many persons outside the ranks of organized labor are unfamiliar with the democracy that prevails in almost all trade unions. As a democratic body the Inter-

national Typographical Union of North Ameri-

A DEMOCRATIC UNION

ca is the pioneer, and stands pre-eminent as such in the organized labor movement. The typographical union is a free association of economic equals, men and women, for be it known women are admitted to membership in this organization upon the same basis as are men, one of the cardinal principles of the union being equal pay for men and women for equal services performed. The international union is composed of unions scattered throughout the United Stafes and Canada, and its jurisdiction extends from Alaska to the Philippines. Each local union administers its local affairs in conformity with international rules and regulations, said rules and regulations being developed by the combined local unions and administered by a central body known as the executive council in the interest of all the locals. This executive council is composed of certain of the international officers, who are elected by the referendum for terms of two years. When, more than fifty years ago, representatives from the unions scattered throughout the United States met and organized a national body, which developed into the present international organization, the initiative and referendum were but little known or used, so that up to about ten years ago the annual convention, composed of delegates from the affiliated unions, elected all of the international officers and formulated the rules and regulations. This has now been changed. While the annual delegate convention is retained, all of the international officers are nominated and elected by the referendum, legislation is initiated and all constitutional laws and amendments must be submitted to the referendum. The officers of all local unions are elected by the local referendum. In fact, the way in which these men and vomen associated in a voluntary organization for their collective benefit, govern themselves is one of the greatest expositions of democracy extant. Not only does each local union govern itself, but each union shop is organized into a chapel, the members elect a chairman and secretary and such other officers as they may deem necessary, depending upon the size of the chapel. The chapel formulates and adopts rules for the government of its members, and it is the duty of the chapel officers to see that all union and chapel laws are lived up to. These chapels are not only for the benefit of the members, but are a protection to the employers, as the members are as zealous in seeng that the office rules are observed as they are to see that the union laws are lived up to.



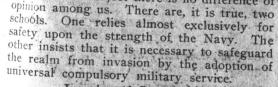
HROUGH the courtesy of Mr. J. H. Lawson, of Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co., The Colonist has been permitted to inspect the fourth issue of the first Victoria Directory and British Columbia Guide, published in the year 1871 by the late Edward Mallandaine, the architect.

An extract from the "prefatory remarks" reads as follows: "Two years have nearly elapsed since this work was last issued. Many and important changes have occurred since the Colony?" then. We are now under the shadow of confederation with the Dominion, to use a bor-

Cariboo contained a population of 920 whites, 685 Chinese, 570 natives, and 32 colored persons-total, 2,207. There were 1,698 acres un-der cultivation. There were in operation two steam saw-mills, I water mill, I quartz mill and 2 flour mills. The yield of gold was estimated at \$1,047,245. No returns had been received from Cow-

ichan Valley, but the population of whites and natives, including Salt Spring Island and Chemainus, was estimated at 1,400. It is described as "one of the most productive districts in

The town of Esquimalt contained 74 adult whites. 51 nati



Invasion of Conscription 1

"To weaken the Navy is not merely to increase the danger of foreign invasion; it is enormously to strengthen the case in favor of conscription. As the peace party relies upon the Navy to shield it from two devils, whereas the Jingo only asks it to protect it from one, the zeal of the peace party for the maintenance of a supreme Navy ought to be at least double that of the zeal of the Jingoes. And so as a penditure. But their naval programme is matter of fact it is.

"The essential question is the maintenance of the supremacy of the British Navy, the irsistible superiority of the British Navy, withut which we should exist only by sufferance our neighbors and would inevitably be iven to conscription. What we tried to do 1899 and in 1907 was to secure an internaional guarantee for the naval and military status quo for a term of years. As I had ocasion to explain last February to the heads of e German Foreign Office, such an agreement was equivalent, so long as it lasted, to an international guarantee of the naval supremacy Great Britain. But as it was also equivalent an international guarantee of the military premacy of Germany over France, and of Istria over Italy, it was fair all round.

Race of Expenditure

Besides, as I pointed out with painstaking hasis, however much Germany or any r Power might dislike to recognize our naupremacy, it existed as a matter of fact, Britain we regarded its maintenance as ter so absolutely essential to our national nce that we were-especially the pacifiprepared to spend millions rather than impaired.

lence I said:

premacy exists, and will continue to exist. deby an agreement that neither Power status quo is maintained."

is no difference of accept your challenge. Even if it is necessary to expend our last penny the relative superiority of the British Navy will be maintained.'

'So far, therefore, from there being the least inconsistency in the attitude of the British Government, it is obvious that the proposal at The Hague to arrest the increase of armaments was made in order to prevent the evil which has now arisen. In a time of profound peace, when Anglo-German relations are more friendly than ever before, the German government proposes to increase its naval and military expenditure by seven millions a year.

Germany's Ambition

"We need not worry over their military exavowedly intended to alter the relative positions of the German and British navies-to the detriment of Great Britain. We shall maintain the status quo, no matter what it costs. We cannot do otherwise, unless we acquiesce in our extinction as an independent State.

"We make no complaint against the German Government. The Germans are entirely within their rights if they decide to challenge the naval supremacy of Great Britain. We can, indeed, sympathise with them in their dissatisfaction with the status quo. So far from having strengthened their position in the world by building a fleet, they have weakened it, and until they can make their fleet as strong as ours or stronger the whole German Navy is virtually a hostage in the hands of the stronger naval Power.

"So long as the German Navy is inferior to. our own, so long the German head is within the jaws of the British lion. It is natural they should wish to reverse the position, but we, naturally, to preserve the status quo. It is not question of a ship more or less. The new German naval programme with its three miltions increased expenditure in a time of profound peace is avowedly a proclamation to all. the world that Germany means to depose us, if , she can, from the position of relative superiority at sea which we now possess. We regret You cannot help yourselves. British na- that she should give way to the temptation of such an impossible ambition. But that is her eler that its maintenance should be se- business. Our business is to see to it that the

rowed expression. Though often enthusiastically advocated and as often as pertinaciously rejected by its opponents, Confederation may now be regarded as an accomplished fact. It may not prove uninteresting to give here, apropos of the discussion as to the terminus of the Pacific railway, a few words quoted from a, letter by one who has not unaptly been termed the "Great Overlander," Mr. Alfred Waddington. "Mr John Roebling," he says, "the engineer of the Niagara bridge span of 800 feet, which cost £105 per lineal foot, would not mind adapting the principle to a span of 2,000 feet or more." Nothing more need be said, as for a railway to connect Vancouver Island and the Mainland the greatest span in the bridge system would not exceed 1,800 feet. A better system even than Niagara bridge-that of John Dredge-carried out in many examples, would considerably reduce the cost, and give increased strength.

The directory had a generous advertising patronage, and it is noticeable that among the announcements are to be found the names of many business houses which are still being continued in this city at the present time. Thus we find the cards of T. N. Hibben & Co., T. Shotbolt, Peter McQuade, Wm. P. Sayward, ... Lowenburg, Findlay, Durham & Brodie, Charles Hayward (then Hayward & Jenkins).

There is the following reference to the staff of the Hudson's Bay company: Chief factors, Victoria-James Graham, Esq.; Roderick Finlayson, Esq. Victoria office-Accountant, A. Munro; cashier, Wm. Charles; chief trader clerks, J. H. Lawson, John A. Andrew, J. O. Grahame, P. O. Leech. Store-A. McKenzie in charge ; assistants, David Work, Donald Mc-Kay; John Boyd. Depot-James Bissett, chief trader in charge; clerk, C. Thorne. Wharf-James Jack, in charge; clerk, Gordon Lock-erby; toll collector, George Bond; Indian trader shop, Robert Horton in charge. Steamers-"Enterprise," J. Swanson, master; George Hardisty, purser; "Otter," Herbert Lewis, master; J. Smith, purser.

The personnel of the Victoria city council is given as: A. Rocke Robertson, mayor; Yates street ward, J. E. McMillan, W. Heathorn; Johnson street ward, John Russell, G. E. Gerow; James Bay Ward, J. W. Carey, D. Spencer

The directory states that the district of cago Tribune.

colored and Chinese; 58 children, whites, and 29 natives-a total population of 221.

The district of Columbia and Kootenay contained a population of 108 whites, 139 Chinese, 2 colored, and 553 natives-total 802. It had one saw-mill run by water-power in operation and one bed-rock flume in course of construction. "The industrial pursuits are chiefly gold mining, sluicing and teaming."

The district of Lillooet-Clinton returned a population of 235 whites, 80 Chinese, 3 colored, 909 natives-total 1,224. There were two sawmills, 2 flour mills, I saw-mill and flour-mill combined.

The district of Nanaimo returned a population of 601 whites, 36 Chinese, 29 colored, and 850 natives-total, 1,579. It had one saw mill in operation. It shipped in 1870, 27,000 tons of coal

The district of New Westminster returned a population of 1,292 whites, 27 Chinese, 37 colored, natives 300-total, 1,650. It had three sawmills, capable of cutting 183,000 feet of lumber daily; I grist mill and I distillery.

The total estimated population for the en-tire province of British Columbia, not including the native tribes, was 19,225. The total Indian population was currently estimated at 45,000. The population of the city of Victoria was given as follows: White males, 1,645; white females, 1,197; colored males, 128; colored females, 89; Chinese, 210; natives, 350a grand total of 3,629.

The estimated yield of gold for the Cariboo and adjoining districts was \$1,047,245. The actual shipments-all through Wells, Fargo & Co.-for 1870 were as follows:

Wells, Fargo & Co.....\$264,168.88 Bank British North America., 330,120.22 Bank British Columbia 432,482.16

Total.....\$1,026,771.26

"I don't mind telling you," said the pretty girl confidentially, "that I want to take a thorough course in cooking in order to fit myself to be a good wife." "You are doing the right thing, my dear," said the matron in charge of the cooking school. "May I ask how soon you expect to be married?" "How should I know?" rejoined the pretty girl, daintily rolling up her sleeves, "I haven't found the man yet."-ChiVICTORIA COLONIST

The Carpet Dept. Offers Many Excellent Savings in Floor Coverings for Friday

THE Carpet and Rug Department is offering at our House Furnishing Sale Tomorrow many splendid opportunities to make a substantial saving, and most timely too are these offerings, just as the season for renovating the home is commencing, which makes it all the more important, and which affords a splendid chance to freshen up the home with good Floor Coverings at a comparatively small cost compared with prices at other times, besides the first attraction of cost there is a notable favor in the high quality and completeness of the assortment included in this sale.



DAVID SPENCER, LTD

Remember That we Aim to Ensure

Satisfaction in Every Way

usiness man. Fatality at Ferni Fatality at Fernie Fernie, B. C., Feb. 8.— named John Fambo was injured at the coke ovens h day afterpoon. Through understanding, the signal to the engineer to start t when Fambo, who had a the cab, was crushed again bers of the chute. His le off and other parts of his crushed.

VOL L., NO. 122

Britain and United

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CANADA'

Issues

Week

newspapermen a

Haytian Suspects E Washington, Feb. 8.— reached the state departing taytian government has exile of foul persons from three citizens of Great one Cuban, who, it is under been charged with being in the late revolutionary mov formation at hand here h the effect that four forei seeking the American con the belief here is that the persons referred to in th which has come to the st ment.

Fraudulent Use of M Toronto, Feb. 7.—Daniel Cotchman, 50 years of ag Scotchman, 50 years of ag morning sentenced to 30 d for fraudulent use of the was arrested at the insta postoffice authorities. M flooding the province wit describing himself as Mu manufacturing jewelers, au \$25 worth of jewelry for the balance to be paid in r stallments. Murray had to sell.

No Charge Orders in House Fur-nishing and Furniture Depts.

During the Month