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The Semi-Meekly Colonist,

VOL L., NO. 125

JAPAN'S GOURSE IN MANCHURIA

Reports Sent From America That President Roosevelt Will Protest

as a consequence of official representa-tions that have reached Washington concerning the violation by Japan of the open door understanding in Man-churia, President Roosevelt intends despatch a note of protest to the owers, accompanied by a request hat they join with the United States reminding Japan of her engage-

M. Lanzanne adds that this note will be sent as soon as the American fleet arrives at San Francisco, provided that Japan does not change her atti-

Doubted in London. London, Feb. '21.—Considerable interest has been aroused in official and commercial circles by the report sent over here by the American companients of certain London part the United States is about the United States is about the propersy with th

with the powers with a view of pro-testing against the policy adopted by Japan in Manchuria, it being contended that Japan's course has given her own merchants advantages over other traders in that part of China. Nothing is known here officially regarding this proposed protest, and the Foreign Office doubts the reliability of the reports. Some complaints have been received from Englishmen trading in Manchuria, and in some isolated cases

NOW BREAKS LAW

Former Chief of Rolice of Saratoga Charged With Securing Money By Fraudulent Process

San Francisco, Feb. 22.—Harold MacGill, accused of uttering a fictitious cheque, after a preliminary examination before Police Judge Weller was identified by the police as a former chief of police of Saratoga, N. Y., having filled that position from '88 to '98. He nearly collapsed in court when his former position was reviewed.

FOREIGN OFFICE DOUBTS

MacGill is said to have advertised in a paper about a week ago for a refined woman to accompany his "wife" and infant son on an eastern tour.

Mrs. Margaret Page answered the advertisement. He advised her, it is said, that she must be equipped with an elaborate wardrobe, and accompanied her to a drygoods store where he bought her a great deal of wearing apparel and is alleged to have paid for it with a cheque. After the purchases had been made, MacGill, it is said, borrowed \$100 from Mrs. Page, saying that he could get no more ready money until the banks opened on the following day. After receiving the \$100 in cash MacGill is said to have countermanded the order for the countermanded the order for the countermanded on the highest authority that as a consequence of official representa-

Naples, Feb. 22.—Admiral Eberhardt and the other officers of the Russian squadron now in this harbor, were informed this morning that Lieut. Gen. Stoessel had been condemned to die in St. Petersburg for the surrender of Port Arthur fortress to the Japanese. Admiral Eberhardt declined to express any opinion on the sentence, but the midshipmen and the sentence, but the midshipmen and the younger officers did not conceal their belief that General Stoessel had been made a scapegoat for the deplorable system which was responsible for the defeat of Russia in the last war.

FIND WEAPONS

Petersburg Police Stumble on Headquarters of the Organization

FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

Several Participants in Former Crimes Among Those Arrested

St. Petersburg, Feb. 22.-An official and frustrated two days ago by the police, the object of which was the assassination of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch, second cousin

The details correspond to those already given in these dispatches. The announcement ascribes the attempt directly to the social revolutionary party, whose terrorist organization was reorganized last May, after having been allowed to lapse since the congress held in Finland during the soring of 1907. spring of 1907.

At the time of reorganization the sum of \$40,000 n.orthly was assigned for espionage and the explosion of bombs. The group to which the execution of these latest crimes was entrusted is officially designated as the "Mobile fighting detachment of the Northern district."

The social revolutionary party four months ago made an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Minister Shtcheglowitoff on the occasion of the Hearst's Independence League
Launches New National
Party

Chicago, Feb. 22.—Steps for the formation of a new national party were taken at a conference of the Independence of action followed a short speech by Wil
Shtcheglowitoff on the occasion of the funeral of General Maximoffsky, director of prisons of the ministry of the interior, who was killed in this city by Mile. Ragosianikof, and it is responsible also for the assassination of Lieut. Gen. Vladimir Pavloff in January, 1907, Major-Gen. Von Der Launitz on January 3, and M. Guidema, governor of the political prison on Basil Island, on January 30 of the same year. The murderer of M. Guidema, for whom the police have been searching since the crime, is among those arrested the day before.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1908

Honolulu, Feb. 22.—Wu Ting Fang, Chinese minister to the United States, arrived here today with a large retinue on the Pacific mail liner Sibenia, en route to Washington. He was given a military reception by the territorial and federal officers, and exchanged calls with Governor Frer.

A delegation of Chinese called on Minister Wu, and urged the hardships of exclusion and the nee din Hawaii of Chinese as reasons for modification of the present exclusion laws. Mr. Wu, expressed the hope that some modifications can be secured, promised to make the effort, and asked the coto make the effort, and asked the co-operation of the local Chinese in the matter.

The Chinese section is gaily decorated in his honor.

U. S. Torpedo Factory.

U. S. Torpede Factory.

Newport, R. I., Feb. 22.—A naval torpedo factory authorized by act of congress of March 2, 1907, is now practically complete at the naval torpedo station here, and by contract repedo station of honor at the Ellicott club's thirteenth anniversary celebration of honor at the Ellicott club's thirteenth anniversary celebra

CONTROL OF THE HALL MINES CHANGES HANDS

Debenture Holders take Charge of Property—Likely to Improve Mine Prospects

Chinese in Hawaii Ask Him to Get Modification of the Exclusion Law

Says Country Has Failed to Follow Advice of First President

IS UNPREPARED FOR WAR

Hopes Improvement of Army May Follow Strengthening of Navy

the civil war from lack of preparation, show that, in this respect at least, we have not followed the advice of the first president. We are, however, making our ravy more and more respectable each year, and I am very hopeful that congress will take the steps which will make our army proper nucleus for the rapid enlargement of a force for national defense, commensurate with the population of the country and with the extent of our jurisdiction. We have not completed coast defenses in Hawaii, in the coast defenses in Hawaii, in the Philippines or at the Isthmian canal.

MISSOURI DESPERADOES Plan to Rob Express Train and Wreck Freight Instead—Near Scene of James Robbery

Sedalia, Mo., Feb. 22.—An attempt to de-rail an eastbound fast passenger train on the Missouri Pacific, evidenttrain on the Missouri Pacific, evidently for the purpose of robbery, was made at Otterville, 20 miles east of here, at midnight last night, a rail having been removed. The bad place in the track was struck by an extra freight train from St. Louis. The freight was wrecked, the engineer, fireman and brakemen being seriously injured.

The train the wreckers evidently The train the wreekers evidently sought to catch left Kansas City at 3-10 last night for St. Louis. It was supposed to carry considerable money. Wreekers had removed a rail on Otterville Hill, a mile and a half east of Otterville, and built a fire between the tracks to bring the passenger train to a stop. The freight crew did not notice the fire until too late to stop, and the engine and several cars were determined to the stop of the commission of the commi the engine and several cars were derailed and badly damaged.

The injured men were brought to a hospital at Sedalia. There is no clue to the would-be robbers.

Almost at the exact spot where last night's attempt was made to rob the train on the top of Otterville Hill, the famous James and Younger gang of robbers on the night of July 8, 1886, held up a Missouri Pacific train and secured \$17,000. As some of the gang covered the passengers with their guns, others fired voiley after volley of shots through the train, to intimidate the passengers and crew. Jesse James swung aboard the express car, while the Younger's held the engineer date the passengers and crew Jesse of James swung aboard the express car, in while the Younger's held the engineer and fireman submissive.

Death and Havoc Caused in

TORNADO SWEEPS

Assurance Sent to Tokio That Interests Will Be Protected

INCREASED IMMIGRATION

The terrified express messenger unlocked his strong box and gave up the province could have at once passed another act, and the situation of the \$17,000. No one was injured. The past few days would have been repeated. A cable message has been sent to the Japanese government, acquainting it with the facts of the case, and giving assurance that if the courts did not promptly declars the courts did not promptly declare the act ultra vires, it would be disallowed here. In any case the interests of the Japanese would be adequately protected by the

PORTION OF BRITAIN

any case the would be adequately protected by would be adequately protected by

The lightship at Grimsby was sunk, but the crew was rescued by a trawler. A schooner foundered off Sheerness, and the skipper was drowned. Many were injured at Birmingham.

Leading Lines of Railways Promise There Will Be
No Reduction

C. P. R. Appointments
Winnipeg, Feb. 22.—At the office of the second vice-president of the C. P. R. last evening circulars were issued appointing G. J. Bury general manager of C. P. R. western lines, and F. W. Peters, assistant to the second vice-president, with headquarters at Winnipeg. These promotions are effective March 1 next.

Killed L. Willed L. Will be secration of the council of the Dominion Rifie association to the annual meeting of that association next week will recommend the installing of twentry-five additional targets at Rockliffe appointing G. J. Bury general manager of C. P. R. western lines, and F. W. Peters, assistant to the second vice-president, with headquarters at Winnipeg. These promotions are effective March 1 next.

Filled L. Willed L.

A control control of the control of

Myers Brass Bucket Spray Pumps

Fitted with mallable Foot Rest, Graduating Nozzle and Patent Agitator. Price \$5.25 and \$6.00 GALV. AND BRASS ATOMIZERS for Shrubs, Rose Bushes, Currant Bushes,

ENGLISH BRASS SYRINGES..... \$1.25 and \$2.25 PRUNING SHEARS AND SAWS.....

..... 50c. to \$2.00 TREE PRUNERS, 6, 8, 10 feet, each. .\$1.00

Ogilvie Hardware, Ltd.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

GOVERNMENT STREET.

Hurrah for Tea and Coffee

Diet and drink bear a close relationship to success or failure in life.

JEWEL CEYLON TEA IS PURE TEA, per ib..... SCHILLING'S BEST COFFEE IS THE PUREST ON THE MARKET.

We grind these match less coffees by electricity while you wait. Come in and catch their delightful aroma and you'll soon want to try a cup.

W. O. WALLACE THE FAMILY CASH GROCERY

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

Phone 312

WILL CELEBRATE PAARDEBERG DAY

The Canadian Club to Give ploy watchmen day and night to pre-Luncheon in the Empress Hotel

The Canadian club will give a luncheon on Thursday next in the Em- | Even two stoves with fire in them we press hotel to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Paardeberg. The local veterans of the South African campaign have been invited and already nearly 100 replies from those who fought in that campaign have been fought in that campaign have been can be found only the frightened can be found received. The members of the govern-ment and legislature have also been in-vited. The address of the day will be delivered by Hon. D. M. Eberts, speaker of the legislature.

Y. M. C. A. on Wednesday next to make arrangements to attend in a body. The intention is to form an association of those who fought through the campaign in South Africa and to endeavor to hold an annual dinner.

The secretary of the Canadian club has asked all members who purpose attending to notify him as soon as possible.

Toronto, Feb. 22.—Rev. E. D. Mcthough through through the has received in the last four days an average of \$2,000 a day for missions, but even at this rate for eight days, when the church year closes ther will be a deficit of about \$46,000.

Third Effort Fatal.

The offer of the B. C. Land & Inthroad Agency. Limited, of lots 2 and 3, block "J." Mount Tolmits and 3, block "J." Mount Tolmits are with another Dominion act.

Such the campaign in South Africa and to endeavor to hold an annual dinner.

The secretary of the Canadian club has asked all members who purpose attending to notify him as soon as possible.

Third Effort Fatal.

The offer of the B. C. Land & Inthroad Agency. Limited, of lots 2 and 3, block "J." Mount Tolmits are for \$1500, the property being capable of being used as gravel pits, was not entertained, the municipality and the could not take a provincial act with another Dominion act.

With a Dominion act with anothe

would take place in consequence of the steamer being quarantined, and then one morning he came aft at breakfast time and walked into the cabin with a

after being counted, quickly slipped overside, lifted himself along the outside of the vessel, hanging to her rail, and, all unseen by the officials, slipped back into the waiting line. The number was, as a result, made to tally.

Each of the liners arriving here employ watchmen day and night to pre-

Found Her House Looted. St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 22.-While Mrs.

Jennie Griffith was down town shop-

Money for Missions.

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 21.—The announcement that Bishop Dowling would issue a decree after Lent forbidding mixed marriages unless performed by priests of the Roman Catholic church, is denied by Dean Mahoney, who states that the bishop has no power to issue such an order.

OWNERS MUST GRADE **NEW ROADS PROPERLY**

Then Assume Control and

(From Sunday's Daily) Owners of subdivisions, plans of which have been received by the mu-nicipal council of South Saanich showing roads thereon, need not expect that the council will take over the roads until the same have been properly graded and ditched by the owners. This was the decision arrived at at vesteday's meeting the council of t ers. This was the decision arrived at at yesterday's meeting of the municipal council, before which a petition from some fifty-three owners of property was laid, asking that Reynolds street from Cumberland street to Cedar Hill cross road be extended and graded at as early a date as possible. The improving of the road would be a great convenience to a well settled district by giving a very much shorter route from Cordova bay to the city.

While the councillors fully appreci-

While the councillors thily appreciated the fact that the improvements to the road would be a great convenience to a large district, it was pointed out that under the bylaws the council had no authority to do the work which should be done by the property owners. When that is done, the council then has the authority to take over owners. When that is done, the council then has the authority to take over the road and keep it in repair as a public thoroughfare. After some discussion it was decided to notify the petitioners that if the road is opened and graded according to the bylaw the municipality will gravel it and take charge of it.

After Legal Advice.

Whether the municipality is liable for damages occasioned by the overflow of water from the main roads upon the lower levels occupied by private owners is a question on which advice will be asked of the atterney spaces. will be asked of the attorney-general's drain that section. This act provided for the appointment by the municipal council of an engineer who will do the necessary work of draining, the cost of the work to be charged against the property benefitted. This step will be taken, and applications for the position of engineer will be called for ion of engineer will be called for. A communication was received from the city council stating that with regard to the improving of those roads along which the boundary between the two municipalities runs, the city would be willing to do its half, in width, of the road, the municipality to do its postion. councillors that such a method of do-ing the work would be highly unsatis-factory, that it would be better for the city to take that portion of the whole road than the city boundary and do the work and the municipality could attend to that portion within its own limits. Councillors Pointer, Scott and Dunn were appointed a committee to wait upon the city council and discuss the matter.

Cattle Do Damage.

James E. Grant wrote pointing out James E. Grant wrote pointing out the necessity of adopting some regulations preventing the running at large of cattle. He claimed that by reason of the neglect of owners of cattle to look after their property considerable damage had been done to his premises. He will be notified that he has a remedy under the Trespass act.

the same thoroughfare within the city limits. Surveys are now being made for the widening of Oak Bay avenue between Four bay and the beach and that nortion will be sure the four bay and the beach and the same that the same thoroughfare within the city limits. time and walked into the cabin with a smile.

"Welly solly, man sick fallo overboard las' night. No gottee fliend, allight."

The ship's company had their susplicions about the falling overboard, but could do nothing then. So they compounded with their consciences and said nothing. There was regulation in force that the Chinese should be counted and if the number landed did not agree with that stated in the ship's papers trouble and delay would follow. The compradore was able to get over this, though. It seems he arganged with one of the Chinese, who,

IMMIGRATION ACT AND TREATY RIGHTS

South Saanich Council Will Mr. Cassidy's Contentions and Chief Justice Hunter's Interpretations

Vancouyer, Feb. 22.—Ghief Justice Hunter directed that the two Japanese now lying in New Westminster jail for violating the recently passed Natal act of the province should be immediately discharged from custody. On a demand being made by Mr. Robert Cassidy, K. C., representing the province, that a recognizance be demanded from the prisoners pending the appeal which was instantly taken, His Lordship refused to entertain the request and stated in comment on the matter, that the two Japanese were peaceable subjects of Japan who had been illegally detained, As far as he could see they evidently had a good action against somebody. The chief justice gave his judgment was given Mr. Cassidy gave notice of appeal and asked that the case be viewed as an urgent one, and the argument heard at the earliest possible moment in order to expedite the later appeal to the privy council.

rivy council.
The chief justice replied that had

he the power he would give the in-stant right of appeal to the privy question be settled at an early moment. He thought that the case might be argued before the full court as soon as the Hunting-McAdam appeal was concluded.

Mr. Cassidy then asked that the Japanese be compelled to enter into a recognizance pending the appeal, but His Lordship strongly objected to the idea, stating that the release was to be made without conditions.

The argument of Mr. Cassidy in

The argument of Mr. Cassidy will be asked of the attorney-general's department. The decision to seek fegal advice was the outcome of the complaints recently made by Frederick Saul, who claims that water drained upon the road from adjoining property has overflowed on his property, a large portion of which is under water. He had asked that he be allowed to run a drain so as to carry the water off to a lower portion of the road. The matter had been referred to a committee to inquire into it and the committee had reported that Mr. Saul support of the Natal act was an able one, occupying over two hours in delivery. At the very outset he made the point that the fact that the men in cusody were Japanese was entirely instantly replied that he was bound to consider the fact that there was a Dominion statute ratifying a treaty with Japan. The point before the bench he understood to be especially whether the prisoners had the right committee to inquire into it and the support of the Natal act was an able one, occupying over two hours in de-livery. At the very outset he made the point that the fact that the men in committee to inquire into it and the committee had reported that Mr. Saul enactment, and he was not called uphad a just ground for complaint and on to decide whether the entrance was made in contravention of the general made in contravention of the general immigration laws of the Dominion. inoperative as regarded the subjects of Japan in view of the treaty act of the Dominion parliament.

Mr. Cassidy then turned his atten-

Mr. Cassidy then turned his attention to the more limited field, and contested the legality of the Dominion act sanctioning the treaty with Japan. He calined that the original treaty entered into by the imperial authorities in 1894 expressly stated that Canada was not subject to its terms save upon its officials within two years from its ralification making application. This was never done, and in 1906 the matter was taken up anew. The Dominion parliament was declared to have no more right to ratify a treaty than the governor-general to a treaty than the governor-general to make one. The sanction of parliament added nothing whatever to the force

of the compact, and the entire legisla of the compact, and the entire legisla-tion on the question was so much "waste paper."

The "full liberty" guaranteed by the treaty was then touched upon and it was argued that this was only general in its scope and was not meant to fa-ver Japanese subjects above other persons. If the words "full liberty" were taken in an absolute sense as found in the legislation of 1906, it set aside the previous Dominion legislation barring idiots, paupers, etc. from

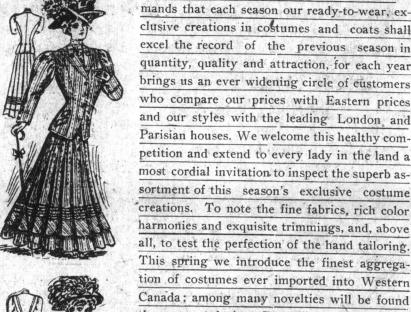
e has a remedy under the Trespass entrance into the country.
Chief Justice Hunter replied at this Juncture that legal authorities were the impassible condition of the new road leading from the Finnerty road to Cadboro bay beach, was referred to the road superintendent, who will prepare an estimate of the cost of repairing the thoroughfare.

The offer of the B. C. Land & Inmigration. He could take a Dominion act with another Dominion act with another Dominion act with another Dominion.

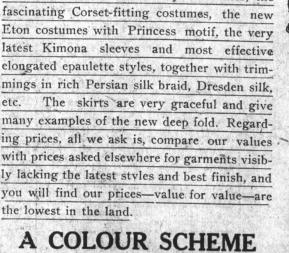
Toronto, Feb. 21.—After a fight of nine months, there is some indication of a settlement between the Master

SPRING CAMPBELLS' COSTUME INVITATION

The steady growth of our business de-



clusive creations in costumes and coats shall excel the record of the previous season in quantity, quality and attraction, for each year brings us an ever widening circle of customers who compare our prices with Eastern prices and our styles with the leading London and Parisian houses. We welcome this healthy competition and extend to every lady in the land a most cordial invitation to inspect the superb assortment of this season's exclusive costume creations. To note the fine fabrics, rich color harmonies and exquisite trimmings, and, above all, to test the perfection of the hand tailoring. This spring we introduce the finest aggregation of costumes ever imported into Western Canada; among many novelties will be found the most exclusive Butterfly costumes, the fascinating Corset-fitting costumes, the new Eton costumes with Princess motif, the very latest Kimona sleeves and most effective elongated epaulette styles, together with trimmings in rich Persian silk braid, Dresden silk, etc. The skirts are very graceful and give many examples of the new deep fold. Regarding prices, all we ask is, compare our values with prices asked elsewhere for garments visibly lacking the latest styles and best finish, and you will find our prices-value for value-are



In one of our windows we exhibit an example of our wealth of shades in one color, ranging from. the

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.

BEAUTIFUL **BLOUSES**

The Ladies Store Gov't St., Victoria

increase in the output can be expect-ed. It looks as though the treatment

BEAUTIFUL **BLOUSES**

WEEK'S OPERATIONS

Nelson, Feb. 22.-Following are the also developed sixteen thou ore shipments from the various mines of Southeastern British Columbia and the smelter receipts for the past week the past w

was at Genex Cestly to the Grant Cestle of the Chinese crew. Severe have lost men while in port, and have been considered and have been considered the constraint of 1500 from the Chinese. It was not considered the constraint of 1500 from the Chinese crew. Severe have lost men while in port, and have been considered the constraint of 1500 from the Chinese crew. Severe have lost men while in port, and have been considered that the constraint of 1500 from the Chinese crew. Severe have lost men while in port, and have been constraint of 1500 from the Chinese crew. Severe have lost men while in port, and have been constraint of 1500 from the Chinese crew. Severe have lost men while in port, and have been constraint of 1500 from the Chinese crew. Severe have lost men while in port, and have been constraint of 1500 from the Chinese crew. Severe have lost men while in port, and have been constraint of 1500 from the Chinese crew. Severe have lost men while in port, and have been constraint of 1500 from the Chinese crew. Severe have lost men while in port, and have been constraint of 1500 from the Chinese crew. Severe have lost men while in port, and have been constraint of 1500 from the Chinese crew. Severe have lost men while in port, and have been constraint of 1500 from the c

AMONG THE MINES

ed. It looks as though the treatment capacity of the smelters will have to be increased in order to keep pace with the camp. The Centre Star group has over seven miles of drifts exclusive of shafts and stopes."

The power plant of Mr. Campbell's company at Bonnington Falls on the Kootenay river supplies power to mines and smelters within a radius of over fifty miles.

"We have twenty-three thousand horsepower of generators and waterwheels in actual operation, and have also developed sixteen thousand addi-

IDENTIFIED UNG WING 43,875 Officer McLeod Picks Him in Crowd as Chinaman Who Wounded Him

Vancouver, Feb. 22.-Now that Police Officer Malcolm McLeod has defi-1,350 nitely identified his assailant, the trial of Ung Wing, the Chinese chicken 274 thief charged with shooting and at-288 tempting to murder the officer, will be much facilitated.

114 much facilitated.

512 Officer McLeod picked Ung Wing out

of a line of twelve Chinamen. His identification was positive, for he went right up to him without a moment's hesitation.
T could never forget that face, said
could never forget that face, said
ficer McLeod. "I had a vivid mind's
picture of it as I last saw it before me

Vancouver, Feb. 22.—A deputation from the Asiatic Exclusion league waited on Chief of Police Chamber-ROSSLAND DOING WELL

Mines Produce Six Thousand Tons Week—Electric Power Developed on Kootenay River

Vancouver, Feb. 22.—A great failure is in store for Rossland as a mining camp, according to Lorne A Campbell, general manager of the West Kootenay Light & Power company, who is a guest at the Hotel Vancouver.

"The average output there recently has been about six thousand tons a week, or a little higher production than at any time during the past four a years," said he to the Province. "Extensive development in all the bit mines is in progress, and vast ore reserves have been blocked out. A steady

NEW

RECORDS

By **Tettrazini** Bonci Caruso Witherspoon and Schuman-Heinck

Ask to Hear them at FLETCHER BROS.

1231 Government Street.

NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS 613 PANDORA STREET New Designs and Styles in all kinds of

Polished Oak Mantels All Classes of GRATES English Enamel and American

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

to ain Saanich Road, near Raymond's Carling same k sing. Anyone finding same kind leave at Saanich Hotel, Sydney Ho or Colonist Office. AMONG T

Tuesday, Februar

its PURITY, FLAVO LEAD PACKETS ONLY

POSTAL DEPART TO GRANT Excess Postage

Newspapers and

to be Retu

postage on daily pape United States, is redu per pound, the postal decided to rebate the cents per pound, or n a circular sent out ent at Ottawa under

aid at the higher ra

or each single issue. of a single copy, the r The following is the With reference to de ular of the April 10 la that, in consequence of to the postal convention oostage on newspapers 8th of May last, be fixe one cent per four ounces four ounces, calculated of each package and pre of stamps affixed, a m enough to enable then elations with their su considerably prejudice them for subscriptions t nd of the year 1907 we

It has been determin tion in Canada to subs United States, under subs ing back to the 8th May of postage shall be allow of three cents per poun to the 31st December. In this connection you

as to prepare a detailed postage paid at the h copies of your paper ma United States, giving dat sue during the above-me val as follows:

Date; weight of a sing ber of copies mailed to the United States; tota at the higher rate.

After this statement pared you will please

being correct, and forwar partment not later than ROYAL CITY Consideration of Year's

Deputations Wait Fathers New Westminster, F civic estimates, with the those for the fire depar passed by the city counc committee-meeting of th held last night behind cle The estimates will not lic for several days at The estimates will not lic for several days, as t is not yet complete. The the estimates for the fir were laid over was own sence of Chairman J. J. the fire committee, who attend the meeting.

A number of denutation

A number of deputat the mayor and aldermen ing, the principal of whi posed of Dr. R. Eden W S. Curtis, who appeared the New Westminster b Anti-Tuberculosis society Anti-Tuberculosis society for a grant of \$1,000 in ai tarium at Tranquille. promised to consider the the grant may be made. A second reputation W. J. Mathers, T. J. Trandckenzie, asked for an from the council that the minster creamery would dated with quarters in market building, the ewhich is now being pure creamery has occupied quarket since the new built. The council will v built. The council will ket Saturday and will gi the delegation on Monday A third deputation, F. J. Hart, J. J. Jones, T.

A. E. White, representing the work of the council to consider of the lease of the property held by the comparties, as the companying all its packing in further control of the companying all its packing in further controls. with certain stipulation It is understood that works reports and the expenditures called for mates this year were a at length, and it is possi law to borrow some of funds will be submitted payers.

Double Trac New Westminster, Fe New Westminster, Fell Manager McQuarrie state portion of the interurbate between Central Park and tage will be double-tracked work being started in a f

loseph Phillips, aged 83 Farnham, Essex, in the was born. He lived use all his life. **WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY**

With the introduction of metal in

motive power on the high seas, there

only in the personnel, but also in the command of man over the adverse in-fluences in navigation says Shipping illustrated. Wireless telegraphy has apparently come to stay and will

oubtless be improved; but it has al

ready helped to make life at sea saf-er than before it became an accomp-

bered the surface of old ocean for quite a while, but the more modern vessel of iron and steel, especially if a steamer, soon finds the path of quickest descent to the globigerina coze or else is salved and towed into the nearest port. All the United States naval wire-

less telegraph stations will receive data with respect to derelict dangers any day from passing vessels that are fitted with the necessary and sufficient gear, and the most suitable stations are particularly mentioned on the face of each month?

the face of each month's American

Pilot Chart so that the navigator who runs may read. The naval wireless stations do not bury the information

thus received, under ponderous tomes, but send it out broadcast every eight hours without a break. Consequently the large liners carrying numbers of passengers between the Old World and the New are made acquainted with the latitude and longitude in which a more

latitude and longitude in which a men-ace to safe navigation has been re-cently sighted, and also the exact des-

SPRING COSTUMES





n; in each colors

CO

UTIFUL DUSES

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to Hear em at ER BROS.

nment Street.

TICE

ND & SONS

ORA STREET and Styles in all

Dak Mantels lasses of

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el and American Tiles.

ll fireplace goods. nd Cement, Plas-Building and Fire y, etc., always on

obile Tail Lamp on tear Raymond's Cros-finding same kindly Hotel, Sydney Hotel

AMONG THE WORLD'S BEST THINGS TO DRINK IS

Tuesday, February 25, 1908.

its PURITY, FLAVOR and ALL-ROUND DELICIOUSNESS stands unrivalled 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c and 60c per lb. At All Grocers'.

FAD PACKETS ONLY | BLUE LABEL 40c, RED LABEL 50c. | AT ALL GROCERS

SUFFOCATED IN BED

Victim of Gas in Her New

USED A STILETTO

Nelson, B.C., Feb. 21.—Cecil B. Smith, power engineer of Winnipeg,

SOCIETY FAVORITE POSTAL DEPARTMENT TO GRANT A REBATE

Excess Postage Charged on Mrs. Wm. Proudfoot Burden a Newspapers and Periodicals to be Returned

Following the change whereby the costage on daily papers sent to the linited States, is reduced to one cent ter pound, the postal authorities have pound, the postal authorities have cheided to rebate the excess postage, it cents per pound, on all newspapers and periodicals sent by mail from the didne of publication in Canada to subtract the control of the control

the United States from May December 31, 1907.

A disconnected gas tube which had led from a chandelier to a droplight, so placed last night that Mrs. Burden night read while propped up in bed, had permitted a flow of gas that filled the room and, escaping into the hall, attracted the attention of the servants. The discovery of her death threw the household into confusion, and when the servants. at Ottawa under date, Feb. 12. ants for the rebate must give etailed statement of the postage at the higher rate, giving data each single issue. This must inde the date of the issue, the weight and when the facts became generally known, created a sensation in the so-cial set to which the Burdens belong. single copy, the number of copies ed and the total postage paid.

he following is the circular: of the April 10 last, wherein nowas given to newspaper publishers t, in consequence of an amendment the postal convention between Cana and the United States, the rate of stage on newspapers and periodicals lended for transmission to the died States would on and after the 5th of May last, be fixed at the rate of e cent per four ounces, or fraction of ar ounces, calculated on the weight each package and prepaid by means stamps affixed, a number of publish-s have represented to the department hat the notice given was not long mough to enable them to adjust their ations with their subscribers in the Inited States, that their business was onsiderably prejudiced by the im-ediate operation of the amendment and that the arrangements made by them for subscriptions taken up to the end of the year 1907 were seriously affected by the increase in the postage

It has been determined, therefore, that, on newspapers and periodicals sent by mail from the office of publication in Canada to subscribers in the United States, under subscriptions dat-ing back to the 8th May last, a rebate of postage shall be allowed at the rate of three cents per pound, such rebate to cover the period from the 8th May to the 31st December, 1907, both days

were laid over was owing to the absence of Chairman J. J. Johnston, of
the fire committee, who was unable to
attend the meeting.

Cecil B. Smith Makes Examination
and Will Report to City
Council

A number of deputations waited on the mayor and aldermen at the meet-ing, the principal of which was composed of Dr. R. Eden Walker and D. made an inspection of the civic power state. S. Curtis, who appeared on behalf of the New Westminster branch of the request of the city council. Mr. www. Westminster branch of the uberculosis society, and asked rant of \$1,000 in aid of the sanat Tranquille. The council in the expressed himself today as being well satisfied with the building and plant. He strongly approved of Anti-Tuberculosis society, and asked for a grant of \$1,000 in aid of the san-

the grant may be made.

A second reputation composed of W. J. Mathers, T. J. Trapp and D. E. McKenzie, asked for an assurance from the council that the New Westminster creamery would be accommodated with quarters in the enlarged. minster creamery would be accommodated with quarters in the enlarged market building, the extension for which is now being put up. The creamery has occupied quarters in the market since the new building was built. The council will visit the market staurday and will give a reply to the delegation on Monday.

A third deputation, composed of J. Hart, J. J. Jones, T. J. Trapp and E. White, representing the New Vestminster Fruit Canning company, sked the council to sked the council to consent to the ransfer of the lease of the waterfront operty held by the company to other littles, as the company intended dogs all its packing in future at the g an us packing in autous at the dilliwack branch. The council agreed ith certain stipulations.

It is understood that the water-

length, and it is possible that a byw to borrow some of the needed
nds will be submitted to the ratevers.

New Westminster, Feb. 22.—Local langer McQuarrie states that that

IS READY TO STOP SEALING

Canada Quite Ready to Join With Nations to Stop Seal-Hunter's Work

COMPENSATION EXPECTED

Senator Scott Says Pelagic Sealers Are "a Herd of Pirates"

The following Associated Press despatch from Ottawa under date of Friday is published by United States newspapers: In the senate tonight Senator Macdonald, of British Columbia, asked if the government would consider the question of a fisheries modus vivendi.

Senator Scott, secretary of state, said in reply that the only way to prevent the extinction of seal life would be for the people to refrain for the next twenty years from buying seal garments. He looked upon the sealers as a herd of pirates, with no respect for the law or regard for the animals they destroy. If not checked they would exterminate the seal within a generation. It would take the united navies of Great Britain and the Unit. generation. It would take the united navies of Great Britain and the United States to police the seas in a way to restrain the operations of these

sealers. "Canada, said Secretary Scott, quite ready to do her share and join with Russia, Japan and the United

States in any arrangement that will protect seal life.
"Sir Mackenzie Bowell said that the cial set to which the Burdens belong.

Mr. Burden had spent the night in another part of the house, and learned of his wife's death from the servants, who had entered her room at 10 o'clock this morning. Entering the house at 11 o'clock last night, Mr. Burden had noticed that a light was still burning in his wife's room, and passing the door, called out "good-night." Mrs. Burden responded because of the presented by the period of the period of the presented by the period of the presented by the period of the peri

Burden had noticed that a light was still burning in his wife's room, and passing the door, called out "goodnight." Mrs. Burden responded goodnight" in a tone that indicated that she was in her usual health and spirits. sacrifice of their rights have occurred when it is apparent from the above despatch with what ignorance the spirits. Mrs. Burden had been in the habit of reading after retiring, and this practice recently led her to have question of pelagic sealing is considered at Ottawa. The Victoria sealer will also find it of interest to consider that the secretary of state for Canada looks upon him with the secretary of state for canada looks upon him with the secretary of state for canada looks upon him with the secretary of state for canada looks upon him with the secretary of state for canada lo a gas reading lamp placed in her will also find it of interest to consider that the secretary of state for Canada looks upon him and his fellows as "a herd of pirates." As far as taking "the entire navies of Great Britain and the United States to police the seas in a way to restrain the operations of these sealers" it is noteworthy that at the present time the Victoria sealing fleet, which is that of Canada, is smaller than the fleet of warships and revenue cutter sent yearly to Bering sea to patrol that water, and the captain of H. M. S. Shearwater will find it of amusing interest to note that the patrol which he has considered efficient is one which in the opinion of the secretary of state requires two navies. As for any alleged infraction of the law the only case to come up in recent years, inasfar as the Canadian sealer is concerned, is that being dealt with in the admiralty court wherein the schooner Carlotta G. Cox is charged with having fourteen sealskins on board after the season ended.

The question of pelagic sealing is This stood on a stand convenileaving directions that she be called at 10 o'clock in the morning, dismissed her maid and settled herself in bed with a book. The greeting to her husband an hour later was the last heard from her room. Passing through the hall on her way to Mrs. Burder's room. hall on her way to Mrs. Burden's room on the second floor this morning, the maid detected the odor of gas, and hastily entering the chamber, found her mistress dead.

f postage shall be allowed at the fifthere cents per pound, such rebate to cover the period from the 8th May to the 31st December, 1907, both days inclusive.

In this connection you will be so good as to prepare a detailed statement of postage paid at the higher rate on Copies of your paper mailed from your office, addressed to subscribers in the United States, giving data for each issue during the above-mentioned interval as follows:

Date; weight of a single copy; number of copies mailed to subscribers in the United States; total postage paid at the higher rate.

After this statement has been prevaled the higher rate of copies mailed to subscribers in the fight of the statement has been prevaled at the higher rate.

After this statement has been prevaled from the statement of the statement has been prevaled by the statement has been prevaled to the long list of Italian murch of a youth postage paid at the higher rate of copies mailed to subscribers in the United States; total postage paid at the higher rate.

After this statement has been prevaled for the statement will be an observed the proposed of the statement will be an observed to the long list of Italian murch of a youth postage paid at the higher rate of copies mailed to subscribers in the United States; total postage paid at the higher rate.

After this statement has been prevaled to subscribers in the conjunction with other questions considered during the recent visit of Hon. In the young, and lived at a boarding on the fore at Ottawa and in conjunction with other questions considered during the recent visit of Hon. In the first postage paid at the higher rate.

After this statement has been prevaled to subscribers in the statement will be made on the basis formerly proposed, visit then ran away, and so far has not viz. that Canada will agree to prohibit pelagic sealing in consideration of a share in the revenue derived from the killing of seals at the rooker-les in Bering sea and the compensation of the sealers whose livelihood them. ROYAL CITY AFFAIRS

Consideration of Year's Estimates—
Deputations Wait on City
Fathers

New Westminster, Feb. 21.—The cities for the fire department, were passed by the city council at a special committee-meeting of the city council held last night behind closed doors.

The estimates will not be made public for several days, as the final draft is not yet complete. The reason that the estimates for the fire department were laid over was owing to the second for the estimates for the fire department were laid over was owing to the absence of Chairman J. J. Johnston, of the fire committee, who was unable to attend the meeting.

Killed By a Train.

Montreal, Feb. 21.—An old farmer named Noel Wilson was killed at a level crossing on Vinet street this attend the length with sealing with seal of the compensation of the sealers whose livelihood Signature in the revenue derived from the killing of seals at the rooker-like in the revenue derived from the killing of seals at the rooker-like in the sealers whose livelihood Signature in the revenue derived from the killing of seals at the rooker-like in the sealers whose livelihood Signature in the revenue derived of the sealers whose livelihood Signature in the revenue derived of the sealers whose livelihood Signature in the revenue derived of the sealers whose livelihood Signature in the revenue derived of the sealers whose livelihood Signature in the revenue derived of the sealers whose livelihood Signature in the revenue derived of the sealers whose livelihood Signature in the revenue derived the sealers whose livelihood Signature in the sealers whose livelihood Signature in the sealers whose livelihood Signature in the sealers whose liveli derstood that both nations have expressed willingness to join in a treaty to be arranged between Great Britain for! Canada and the United States. When Hon. Mr. Bryce went to Ottawa some months ago, to be followed later by Hon. Mr. Root, it is known that, among other matters dealt with the among other matters dealt with the settlement of the sealing question was taken up, and now, it is said, settle-ment is near.

PLANS ARE APPROVED FOR FISHERY CRUISER

Will be a Slower Vessel Than Recom-mended by Capt, Newcombe of the Kestrel

for general service and to carry at least four fast motor launches with which to protect the coast harbors against foreign fishermen cleaning their fish in said harbors."

has recently come out in a new dress. Both the latter aids are freely distributed among mariners visiting the principal ports of our Atlantic and Pacific coasts by the branch hydrograph-Both the latter aids are freely distri-buted among mariners visiting the principal ports of our Atlantic and Pa-cific coasts by the branch hydrograph-ic offices. The British board of trade furnish shipmasters with similar in-formation at United Kingdom ports, and the Deutsche Seewarte does the same for German ports. Derelict ships vary very considerable in capacity to withstand the incessant attack of AND THE DERELICTS wind and wave, and, as a consequence New Method of Communication
Has Proved of Considerable
Use to Shipping

With and wave, and, as a consequence, the better situated remain affoat for a long series of leaden-footed hours, while the weaker craft give up the struggle quite early. Not infrequently a lumber laden vessel is left to her fate to the eastward of New York. She may drift southward for some displace on the surface of the struggle of the struggle.

tance on the surface of the relatively cold Labrador current which washes our Atlantic coast as far towards the ship construction instead of wood, and steam in lieu of the unbought wind as she somehow gets side tracked into the warmer gulf stream making for Newfoundiand outside the Labrador current, and she may eventually come ashore on the coast of Europe anywhere between Cape St. Vincent and that North Coast that North Cape of Norway which the globe trotter knows when anxious to get a good view of the Midnight Sun. Should she, however, happen to get into the Sargasso sea, an area of light winds and variables in mid-Atlantic lished fact, and submarine signaling is also well to the front. The United States hydrographic office has ever held the lead in bringing to the notice of ships which have been abandoned by their, despairing crews in the North Atlantic, though the medium of the invaluable series of monthly pilot charts issued from Washington, D. C., and it was probably the first to lay down on these charts the position of every wireless telegraphy station along the coasts. Since then the English and German pilot charts have folloyed in the coasts. Since then the English and German pilot charts have folloyed en sailing ships not infrequently cumbered that the government would all legal means to maintain order a assure respect for the executive.

Run Down By Train.

New York, Feb. 21.—Two little the string island, where Columbus probably made his first landfall, after covering not less than 3,000 miles in 536 days. A Norwegian barque, the "Telemach," was abandoned a month later than the Italian vessel, about 450 miles bered the surface of old ocean for quite west of the Azores, and she disappear-ed some 600 miles nearer the American coast after a vaciliating drift of 3,150 miles in 550 days. In March, 1891, the American schooner "Wyer G. Sargent" was abandoned near Hatteras, and she was last seen in midocean after having drifted 5,500 miles in 615 days, with a valuable cargo of mahogany. Iron derelicts are not unknown, although comparatively few in number. The handsome iron barque "Annie Johnson," of San Francisco, Cal., had a remarkable career as a derelict. Origi-nally the British ship "Ada Iredale," she was abandoned in 1876, with her she was abandoned in 1876, with her coal cargo burning flercely, about 2,000 miles east of the Marquesas in the South Pacific. She was eventually picked up by a French warship, after a westerly drift of 2,500 miles in eight months, and was towed into Tahiti, and later on the burnt out hull was a cost of \$22,000. Tenders were called for the new work outside of the new holizer.

his manhood had been spent in the newspaper business. He was born in Minot, Maine, in 1825, and finding farm life too hard for his frail physicue, he came to Washington in 1847, making the last stages of his journey on foot for lack of funds. He began his newspaper career in the following year as a special correspondent and as writer for the Washington News. From that day until a few weeks present the stockholders in America and Europe alike that I should say that if any of them wish to withdraw the proxies to Mr. Beach, Mr. Cutting and myself, they have but to advise me of the fact, in which case such proxies will be withheld from presentation at the stockholders in America and Europe alike that I should say that if any of them wish to withdraw the proxies to Mr. Beach, Mr. Cutting and myself, they have but to advise me of the fact, in which case such proxies to Mr. Beach, Mr. Cutting and myself, they have but to advise me of the fact, in which case such proxies to Mr. Beach, Mr. Cutting and myself, they have but to advise me of the fact, in which case such proxies to Mr. Beach, Mr. Cutting and myself, they have but to advise me of the fact, in which case such proxies to Mr. Beach, Mr. Cutting and myself, they have but to advise me of the fact, in which case such proxies to Mr. Beach, Mr. Cutting and myself, they have but to advise me of the fact, in which case such proxies to Mr. Beach, Mr. Cutting and myself, they have but to advise me of the fact, in which case such proxies to Mr. Beach, Mr. Cutting and myself, they have but to advise me of the fact, in which case such proxies to Mr. Beach, Mr. Cutting and myself, they have but to advise me of the fact, in which case such proxies to Mr. Beach, Mr. Cutting and myself, they have but to advise me of the fact, in which case such proxies to Mr. Beach, Mr. Cutting and myself, they have but to advise me of the fact, in which case such proxies to Mr. Beach, Mr. Cutting and myself, they have but to advise me of the fact, in which case such proxies to Mr. Beach, Mr. From that day until a few weeks pre-ceding his death Mr. Noyes labored unceasingly at his chosen profession, and set his stamp on Washington journalism as a purveyor of clean sound, actual facts.

Nottingham Lace Curtains

Nottingham Lace Curtains With "Hang Easy" Tops

21-2, 3, 31-2, Yards Long

Per Pair 65c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.35 and \$1.50

Henry Young & Company

All Tremendous

Bargains

Now that Spring House Cleaning time is upon us, we present

a fitting opportunity for you to economically replenish your Curt

tain stock. These are all brand new goods, a large consignment we

have just received direct from the Nottingham manufacturers. Most desirable Curtains with the new patent Hang-Easy Top,

taped all round ready for use; holes are made at certain distances in these for Curtain Pins, which is another splendid idea, as your laundry bills will testify to. You should see them anyway:

> PORTUGUESE UNREST Rumors of Plots of Various Kinds Continue to Emanate From Lisbon

Paris, Feb. 21.—A despatch received Faris, Feb. 21.—A despatch received from Lisbon says the greatest uneasi-ness prevails there. The palace has been surrounded by troops, the entire garrison is confined to barracks and ball cartridges have been issued to the men. Recent despatches from Lisbon have

dwelt upon rumors in circulation there of a palace and a barracks plot to establish a military dictatorship revival of "Françoism" and increase where good old Christopher Columbus is said to have found an impenetrable field of Gulf weed demanding ernment if it continued its liberal polthe lead in bringing to the notice of mariners the geographical position of ships which have been abandoned by their, despairing crews in the North

New York, Feb. 21.—Two little brothers were struck and killed today by an express train on the Harlem division of the New York Central while playing. The boys were Joseph and Leon Valdori, sons of Rosso Valdori, They were trying to cross ahead of a train when struck.

Was Born in Kingston. at his home on Massachusetts avenue, aged 68 years. Until his retirement as manager of the Revere House, a few months ago, he had been in the hotel business for 48 years. He

was a native of Kingston, Ont. Needs Investigation. Ottawa, Feb. 21 .- The public ac-

The source of the plant at the now stands—mery has occupied quarters in the plant at the now stands—mery has occupied quarters in the plant at the now stands—mery has occupied quarters in the plant at the plant at

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Royal Household a bag.
Lake of the Woods, a bag.
Royal Standard
Purity
Wild Rose, per bag
Calgary, a bag.
Hungarian, per bbl.
Snowflake, a bag.
Snowflake, per bb.
Moffet's Best, per sack
Moffet's Best, per bbl.
Drifted Snow, per sack
Three Star, per sack Eggs—Fresh Island, per dozen.....a Cooking, per dozena Cheese—

Grape Fruit, per dozen 1,00
Oranges, per dozen 25 to 50
Lémons, per dozen 30
Figs. cooking, per lb. 8 to 19
Apples, local, per box. 2,00 to 2,25
Mailago Grapes, per lb. 30
Bananas, per dozen 35
Figs. table, per lb. 75
Raisins, Valencia, per lb. 25 to 60
Grapes, Con., per basket 1,00
Pineapples, each 50
Pears, per box. 1,25 to 1,50
Cranberries, per lb. 26 Pruit.

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

the establishment of a naval base on

naval changes which are taking place in the Pacific render it imperative that we should recast our strategical dispositions, both in regard to the distribution of the fleet and the establishment of naval bases. Although

disclosing an appreciation in influen-tial quarters of a movement recog-nized for some time by the people of British Columbia. The growing im-into the Yukon and he satisfied not portance from a maritime of the North Pacific s evident enough, and also seem to be eviexpects to remain the Mistress of the Seas, cannot abstain from participatbe observed that the Globe specifically speaks of "a permanent squadron re-constituted on the American seathat a reconstituted permanent squadron would be something very different from that we have had here in the past. It would mean larger and

isting in the crowded sections of cities. "In recent years," says one writer, "a great deal has been done toward solving the housing question. Cheap electric trams and workmen's trains are run far into the districts known as 'Greater London,' but there are thousands of workmen who have to reside near their work in wretched, squalid rookeries, in courts and blind alleys, rockeries, in courts and blind alieys, where the sun never penetrates, which means an enormous waste of life in infancy, a great waste of physical condition after infancy is passed and ordition after infancy is passed and a waste of stamina in the present generation and in the generation which springs from it. County and borough councils have swept away a stiff advance upon the price borough councils have swept away a road was worth buying. It is also that large number of unhealthy areas, but that if the C. P. R. were willing to the are still many left." The destruction of buildings for sanitary paid for the E. & N., at least one purchase would but it by telegram. Inso that the ultimate gain has not been very great. The government has good reason to believe that, if its pro-gramme is not too far-reaching, it will meet with sufficient support from all they were opened for traffic. We have political parties, although it is certain in mind one such instance, in which to be opposed by the element above the promoter, who had nothing to do referred to, which is not by any means with railways, was laughed at by the confined to one party.

Mr. Asquith has definitely promised

an old-age pension scheme, and it will be outlined in his Budget speech.
All parties favor a measure of this nature, although they are by no meane in accord as to its details. The Conin accord as to its details. The Con-servatives associate these pensions with tariff-reform, for they say that the revenue will be greatly increased by protection and the money not needed for the ordinary purposes of the government might very well be re-turned to the people in form of old-age pensions. This is a very tak-ing proposition, but it will not meet views of the Socialists, who in-that the persion fund must be created by a direct levy upon accumulated wealth They say that every one above sixty-five years of age should receive a pension as a matter of right, and that no one should be asked to contribute to the fund in any way except the members of the wealthy classes. Mr. Asquith apparently will try to strike a middle course. He says that pensions must be granted with some discrimination, and that those who are to enjoy them must expect to contribute towards them. He de-clines to raise the needed money by such means as the Socialists propose.

The serious nature of the problem will be apparent from the fact that the trades-unions already pay out something like \$2,500,000 annually in pensions to 15,000 people, and the esti-mate that at least 250,000 people would be beneficiaries under any genwould be beneficiaries under any gen-eral pension system. This would call for a very large sum of money, and it is not very easy to see where it is to come from. Of course, poor rates would be lightened by the pension, system. One of the proposed means of raising the needed funds is by an voice duty on coal and the horozer. excise duty on coal, and the brewers and distillers expect that they will be called upon to pay a large share of what is required.

The above questions taken in connection with the problem of small land-holdings, the reviving of agriculture, improved sanitary measures for towns, the extinction of the sweating system, the question of military train ing, not to mention the perennial Irish question, tariff reform and the consti-tution of the House of Lords, make up a programme which, for variety and difficulty, cannot easily be matched. Kipling was here a short time ago, he To the credit of the British people be was asked what ought to be done in

it said that they have set themselves view of the peculiar situation exist-down resolutely to the solution of them.

VICTORIA AS A GRAIN PORT

VICTORIA AS A GRAIN PORT

No valid reason can be given why Victoria may not become a grain shipping point, or why we cannot have flour mills here to grind the wheat produced in the western half of the prairie region. Immense quantities of grain, ore and coal are carried across the Great Lakes on car-ferries under a gainst the employment of Asiatics In a sentence of four words he suggested as the remedy—"Pump in the whites." A good many people showed a disposition to regard this suggestion as a jocular one, but events have shown that if the great resources of this province are to be developed on any comprehensive scale it will be necessary to take Mr. Kip-General Booth, head of the Salvation Army, said that an offer was being considered to place from 3,000 to 5,000 men on railway construction work in Canada. On reading this announcement two facts immediately present themselves for consideration. First, that there is a vast amount of railway construction work to be done in tended to the mouth of the Fraser, no one would doubt for a moment that the establishment of a navar pase on this coast of Canada. The following extract is from the London Globe:

The approaching completion of the in perfect safety at any hour of the day or night at any season in the day or night at any season in the year, would be the greatest of all rail-way construction work to be done in way termini on the North Pacific But it seems very difficult to convince certain people that freight can be transported in cars by water just as ough out ferries as by rail, and far more cheapment of Asistics will not the employ- become more serious and the sums intablishment of naval bases. Although it may be undesirable to carry out any sensational addition to the strength of our fleet in the Pacific, it must be obvious to every student of naval affairs that we should have a permanent squadron reconstituted on the American seaboard of that ocean states to take charge of that transportation by car-ferry was an absurdity, but a safely and just as expeditiously by car-ferries as by rail, and far more cheap-live, the manager of the Pere Martour ferries as by rail, and far more cheap-live, the manager of the Pere Martour ferries as by rail, and far more cheap-live, the manager of the Pere Martour for the manager of the Pere Martour forms and the sums in the ment of Asiatics will not be tolerated if white labor can be procured, and as we feel certain that the railway companies are disposed to regard public opinion in this matter, we fancy we destinct that it is an altitude for his task that has rarely been equalled and never been surpassed by opinion in this matter, we fancy we destect in General Booth's announcement a hint that no further attempts will the American seaboard of that ocean under the command of a flag officer.

This is a statement of very considerable importance. We fancy that siderable importance. We fancy that white Page & Vulcin system. it may be taken as indicative of the opinion held in certain high naval circles, but even if it may not be, it is unquestionably of great interest as disclosing an appreciation in influential constant and the description of carrying freight in cars from Port

point only himself, but the management of the system that the undertaking would be advantageous, and it came nearer it would also seem to be evident that the power, which is and people suppose. It was never rejected, but only postponed, and before it was Seas, cannot abstain from participating in naval development here. It will handle when the Globe specifically rush was over. Car-ferries for both freight and passengers are to be put on across the Straits of Dover. Other negotiations with the syndicate, which hoped to be able to make arrangements for the clearing of a instances might be cited, but they have already been referred to in these board" of the Pacific, and atthough it does not favor any sensational addition to the fleet in these waters, it subject now only for the purpose of again endeavoring to impress upon the again endeavoring the again ende row water channels are not an ob-stacle to the development of a great terminal business here. There is not in the past. It would mean larger and better ships, larger and better ships, larger and better appliances of all kinds, and improved for diffications. We again suggest that the government of Canada would only be contributing a proper share to the contributing a proper share to the canadian Pacific to the head of Saanstablishment of such a base by autocated and the cars there be trans-

contributing a proper share to the establishment of such a base by authorizing the construction at once, as a public work, of a dry dock equal to the possible requirements of such a squadron.

SOME BRITISH QUESTIONS.

Domestic questions are very much to the fore in British politics. Two of them especially are creating a good deal of discussion, and not a little anxiety among those people who dread anything which can by even indirect means be identified with Socialism. One of these is the housing of workingmen and the other is a provision for old age pensions. The government has promised to bring in a Bill to relieve the wretched conditions existing in the crowded sections of cities. "In procent wears," says one writer "as a public to the head of Saanthe cars there be transferred to the rails and be brought into the transe of the rails and be brought into to the rails and be brought into the rails and be rought into the rails and be that the actual managers of railway enterprises have to persuade their diemployed. There are thousands of able-bodied men in the Old Country today who do not know where their next meal is to come from, who would be glad to work at a living wage on land-clearing on Vancouver Island, rectors that certain things are desirable. Another is that the financial abilities of the biggest railway companies are limited, and they are usually being worked up to the limit. Only those persons who are familiar with the history of railway expansion know and at a figure which would enable the C. P. R. to prosecute the work on a paying basis. If such men can be secured we think there will be but one opinion about the matter—and that is, that they cusht to be accurate. how difficult it has been in many shall await further particulars in regard to the scheme referred to by General Booth with the greatest in-

easons has had the effect of increas-ing the congestion in other localities, stances could be multiplied in which railway men have had to be forced by public opinion and persuaded by very substantial aid to build railway lines. which were profitable from the day they were opened for traffic. We have very men who, within two years, took up his project and made money out of it from the day the first train ran over the line. Those who know the history of the portion of the C. P. R. between Montreal and St. John, know that transportation men refused to recommend it, and that it was brought to a

right to deal with the subject of immigration. The issue is presented by the legislation in question in a plain and unmistakeable fashion. Two points seem to be involved. One of them is the right to deal with immigration successful conclusion by men who had not a single dollar's interest in the work at any stage. We wish that Victoria people would appreciate the force of these considerations. We have an of these considerations.

object lesson right before our eyes. A few years ago the majority of people said that we need not expect the C. P. view of Dominion legislation accepting that we need not expect the C. P. view of Dominion legislation accepting that we have one, the combast desirable to have one that the desirable to have was desirable to have one, the company would build it without waiting to be asked. We all know that the company was for a long time averse to the undertaking, and that it was only through persistent effort, backed up by

some valuable concessions, that the enterprise was secured for the city.

What we ought to have at Victoria is a breakwater extending out to Brotchie Ledge, within which there could be established one of the finest harbors in the world. And there is no time to be lost in agitating for it. time to be lost in agitating for it. Other places are alive to their opportunities, but it seems necessary to stir Victoria people up to a realization of the fact that they have opportunities. A residential city is an excellent thing. This we know Victoria will become. An educational centre is an excellent thing, and this we hope Victoria will assuredly be. But we ought to labor to make it a great business to labor to make it a great business centre also. The people, who will come here to reside because of the natural beauty and delightful climate possessed by our city and its environment. sessed by our city and its environs, will have families. Many of the men will themselves be in the very prime of life and desirous of continuing in business. If we hope to keep the pop-ulation here after we get it, we must provide openings for business, and we will never do this as long as we sit with folded hands and wait until some divinity in the shape of a railway manager sees fit to smile upon to the shape of the s

manager sees fit to smile upon us. The gods of business help those who help themselves. FOLLOWING KIPLING'S ADVICE.

are imprisoned for contravention of the Act, there might be a substantial bill of damages to pay by and bye. Therefore, we applaud the decision of of our resources and the antipathy Therefore, we applied the decision of against the employment of Asiatics the Attorney-General not to proceed

Budget speech in the House yesterday, and we present a full report of it this morning. Captain Tatlow makes his points so clearly and succinctly that it is needless to attempt a summary of them, and therefore, for particulars of what he said, we refer readers to the speech itself. Speaking of it generally, it must be pronounced highly satisfactors. actory. He was able to congratulate the province upon its expanding revenue and to show that this is likely to permanent. He was in a position to draw a very interesting picture of the conditions of provincial industries and business generally and to mention matters which are full of promise for the future.

In Captain Tatlow the province is very fortunate in possessing a minwe feel certain that the railway companies are disposed to regard public opinion in this matter, we fancy we detect in General Booth's announcement a hint that no further attempts will be made to seek a labor supply in the Orient, but rather in the Old Country, where, as is well known, there are thousands of men out of employment. Should this prove to be the case, with

thousands of men out of employment. Should this prove to be the case, with the result that a large number of white laborers will be imported from England, a great step will have been taken towards solving the Asiatic immigration problem, and a permanent increase made in the population which is eminently desirable. In this connection it will occur to many that certain enterprises on Vancouver Island may hinge to a very large extent on the success of the plan which General Booth announces is shortly to be tried. Mr. Marpole, of the C. P. R., within Mr. Marpole, of the C. P. R., within the past couple of days has stated that the company has abandoned all and yet there is plenty of money for mo necessary public works. Captain Tatwhich hoped to be able to arrangements for the clearing of a large tract of land on this island, and had determined to experiment with 1,200 acres in the vicinity of Lady, smith under its own supervision. Mr. Marpole pointed out, however, that should it be shown that the cost of clearing the land was too high, the clearing the land was too high, the confidence of the country. low's remarks in regard to conditions and the progress province generally make interesting reading at a time when in so many parts of the continent doubt and uncertainty prevail. The budget speech

Hon. Alfred Deakin, prime minister of Australia, concluding his letter inviting the United States fleet of warships to visit the waters of the Commonwealth, says: "Relying on your friendly offices to ensure the most friendly reception possible to this invitation which might have momentous and far reaching consequences." and far-reaching consequences, I am, etc." In the choice of the words "momentous and far-reaching consequences" Mr. Deakin has imparted a significance to his invitation which may easily disturb the equanimity of those who profess not to be able to see the tiniest cloud on the horizon threatening the peace of the world. In this connection it may prove of interest to mention that in a copy of the London Standard of recent date there appeared a letter "from an Australian correspondent," which contained some rather remarkable statements. in Australia in regard to the threaten ing danger from Asiatic immigration and then used these words: in Australia, the arrival in waters of the United States battleship fleet will be something more than stately procession of warships. stately procession of warships. It means to us the stretching forth of an arm that is White; and should it hapshould go to war, we would have lit tle hesitation in making up our minds we should extend our sympathy.

The announcement that the Cana dian Northern has obtained power to extend its line to the Pacific Coast and migration Act passed at the present has increased its capital with that obsession of the legislature to be ultra ject, is a piece of news of very great vires that body by reason of the action of the action of the present to British Columbia, and will, tion of the Dominion Parliament in we are satisfied, be seen to have a regard to the Japanese treaty. The special interest to Victoria and Van special interest to Victoria and Van-couver Island. Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann have taken more trouble to inform themselves as to the possibilities of Vancouver Island than any one else in the railway world, except the Cana-dian Pacific, and the interest of the latter only came with the purchase o promoters of the Canadian Northern were obtaining information about the Island and had learned all there is to know about the value of its strategic

> The announcement that Chief Justice Hunter disagrees with Mr. Justice Clement respecting the jurisdiction of the provincial courts in divorce cases seems to make it all the more import. ant that a final decision should be obtained from the Privy Council on the matter as soon as possible. As the question stands at present all that we are certain of is that there is a dif-ference of opinion among the judiciary

Since Germany had her fracas with he natives in West Africa, and the United States tried its hand at suppressing the Filipinos and France has undertaken to deal with the Moors, we do not hear quite as much as we did wise one. about the inability of Britain to accomplish things in a military way.

We learn from the Toronto Globe that Mr. Charles M. Hays, of the Grand Trunk, is now in England in connection with the issue of \$5,000.00 been overturned, and there is no cer-tainty that it will be. If it stands, and equipment purposes which are guarpersons entitled to enter the province anteed by the parent company.

Malt and Hypophosphites

ought to be secured. We

THE IMMIGRATION ACT

regard to the Japanese treaty. case will now come before the

preme Court and will probably be dis-

posed of early next week. There will

doubtless be an immediate appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy

Council, no matter what the deter-mination on appeal may be.

We are very glad that this course is

being followed. What the people of British Columbia want to know is to

what extent the legislature has a right to deal with the subject of im-

gration in any way, and this the Chief Justice seems to think is vested

that does not seem to have impressed itself upon the mind of the learned Chief Justice.

The decision of the Attorney-General

not to attempt the enforcement of the Act so far as it relates to Chinamen

and Japanese is a very wise one. Nothing good could result from pursu-

ing the opposite course. The Chief Justice having held that the Act is beyond the powers of the local House,

it would be a mistake to proceed with its enforcement until his decision has

What the people of

The Chief Justice has held the Im-

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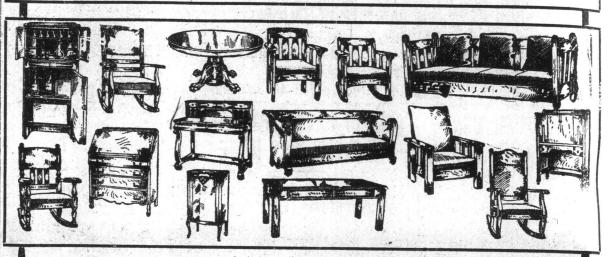
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ESTABLISHED 1862

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We have just received some important additions to our stock of Office Chairs, and now have several excellent styles and values in these lines. In adjustable tilting chairs and adjustable spring back typewriter chairs we show some interesting styles. Shown on fourth floor. Other office furniture shown on this floor also.

OFFICE CHAIR—Another low-priced chair. A comfortable chair, finished in Oak. Has adjustable spring seat. Good value at ...\$6.00 OFFICE CHAIR—A stylish chair, style in solid oak, highly polished. A modern style, Has adjustable spring seat. Low-priced at.. \$7.50

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You should see the beautiful decorated bits You should see the beautiful decorated bits of china, the dazzling pieces of cut glass, the marvelous things in pottery. French, German, English and Austrian imports, together with the distinguished American products—all here in splendid variety and attractive values.

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New Spring Styles have been arriving almost daily during the past two weeks, and our present carpet stock is unusually complete in its range of styles. This season's designs are unusually nice. Friday saw the arrival of a splendid line of Axminsters and Wiltons. Surprise after surprise, upon the opening of these new lines-almost each bale contained some new and specially attractive style. Now is the best time to choose the carpets you'll need this Spring, and now is the best time to have them made up. Come in and see these new styles. We shall be pleased to show you



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Tuesday, Februal

the map-a vast bo lying between Ameri the former than the of Europe, by whi separating it from than the broader from Norway. There Greenland and the by the fact that wha the former is similar it is different from are accustomed to of the farthest north, ern termination is That is to say, it boundary of British Yukon territory. It this 60th parallel arc Cape Farewell, at considered, we find substantially a deso of the Atlantic it pa Islands, which are munities. Nearly a north of it, and the tiania, the capital. north of it, and all the parallel and a la opean Russia is nor half Siberia. In Am the Yukon, the great and of the Barren La These facts show tha ders Greenland a re other contributory sphere, advanced wh to the effect that the surrounding the globe which there is the lo zone embraces Greenl the northern coast of so as to take in the north again so as to of its influence and ern prolongation of th circuit of the earth. meaning thereby that earth curved over toy ence of such a zone supported by abundar is higher than within zone. But it is to be 'cold" is relative on ever recorded in Gree heit, which would har but in Greenland anyt garded as uncomfortal of 70 degrees is consi emperature recorded imer temperature a omewhat cooler than perience during the cold, but the summers The observations of t to the coast: what

The cold summers acter of Greenland. Le islands, which, though low mean temperatu remainder of the great is covered by a perenn from the coast this re is hard ice, of unknown overed with snow; in and forms small river der down over precip able chasms. Once out land is one vast whi slope to heights vary The only known excep mountain peak which the ice. Its great b contrast to the univers sen, of the Danish na ago, and he reported reach there was noth covering. The opinion servers who have in the ice-cap of Greenla pressure of the vast n edges of the cap out int off and forms iceberg snow has fallen over the summer heat not by pressure been conve ment to the ice field is reason of the icebergs. animal life ceases, but order of vegetable life Along the coast there none of it is of much v

the interior would hav

A. D. 986, when Red ! Iceland, settled there. time to have been mor it is now, for there are able trade having b the aboriginal inhabitar of northern Europe. F the colonies were very under a republican for the close of the thirte edged the suzerainty came a decline in scourged the communi the Eskimos developed down from the north i of the settlers. A lor ollowed and it is said land was practically lo so great is the ability most unfavorable cond onists survived all the century penal settleme orway and Denmark, to the population did best of a bad bargain; tion of smallpox carrie the people. Since th dwindling and it is o care of the Danish g alive. The whole popul exceed 10,000, of whom

European knowledge

somewhat cooler than what Victoria has been ex-

perience during the last week. Speaking gen-

erally, the winters of Greenland are not exceedingly

old, but the summers are arctic in their character.

The observations of temperature have been confined

to the coast; what story the higher elevations in

The cold summers explain the remarkable char-

acter of Greenland. Less than two hundred thousand

square miles of the area consists of coast line and islands, which, though subject for the most part to a

low mean temperature, are not ice-covered. The

remainder of the great island, or 320,000 square miles,

s covered by a perennial ice-sheet. At a few miles

from the coast this remarkable covering begins. It

is hard ice, of unknown age. In the winter it is

covered with snow; in the summer the snow melts

and forms small rivers, which flow into lakes and

ponds formed in the depressions on the ice, or thun-

der down over precipices of ice into unfathom-

land is one vast white mass, rising in a gradual

slope to heights varying from 2,000 to 5,000 feet. The only known exception to this description is a

mountain peak which towers about 3,000 feet above

the ice. Its great black cone presents a striking

contrast to the universal whiteness. Lieutenant Jen-

sen, of the Danish navy, ascended it thirty years

ago, and he reported that as far as the eye could

reach there was nothing but an unbroken white

covering. The opinion of the comparatively few ob-

servers who have investigated the subject is that

the ice-cap of Greenland is steadily growing. The

pressure of the vast mass in the interior forces the

edges of the cap out into the sea, where it is broken

off and forms icebergs, but century after century

snow has fallen over the interior in the winter and,

the summer heat not being sufficient to melt it, has

by pressure been converted into icc. and the incre-

ment to the ice field is far greater than the loss by

reason of the icebergs. At a few miles inland all

animal life ceases, but there are patches of a low

order of vegetable life here and there on the snow.

Along the coast there is considerable vegetation, but

European knowledge of Greenland extends back to

A. D. 986, when Red Erik, who was banished from Iceland, settled there. The country seems at that

time to have been more adapted for settlement than

it is now, for there are accounts of a very consider-

able trade having been carried on both with

the aboriginal inhabitants of America and the people

the colonies were very prosperous and lived content

under a republican form of government, but near

edged the suzerainty of Norway. After that there

came a decline in prosperity. The black death

courged the communities; pirates robbed them, and

Eskimos developed unexpected hostility and came

on from the north in great force and killed many

of the settlers. A long period of low temperature

ollowed and it is said that for two centuries Green-

and was practically lost to the world. Nevertheless,

great is the ability of mankind to withstand the

ost unfavorable conditions, a remnant of the col-

nists survived all the calamities. In the eighteenth

entury penal settlements were established there by

rway and Denmark, and the unwilling additions

the population did what they could to make the

st of a bad bargain; but in 1733 a dreadful visita-

of smallpox carried away the great majority of

people. Since then the population has been

dling and it is only because of the fostering

of the Danish government that any are left

The whole population of the country does not

exceed 10,000, of whom more than 9,000 are native

the close of the thirteenth century they acknowl-

of northern Europe. For nearly three hundred years

none of it is of much value.

the interior would have to tell is another matter.



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VICTORIA, B.G.

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

A LAND OF DESOLATION PAUL Every one knows what Greenland looks like upon Few men have played a more influential part in the map-a vast body of land, triangular in shape, the affairs of mankind than the Apostle Paul. We ving between America and Europe, but much nearer have been so much accustomed to regard Biblical charthe former than the latter. Geologically it is a part acters as acting under some mysterious influences, so of Europe, by which is meant that the channel given to regarding them as different from ordinary parating it from Canada is much more ancient ien, that we fail to comprehend their relative greathan the broader expanse of water separating it ness. Thus we lose not only much of the valuable om Norway. There was a land connection between lesson taught by their lives, but much of the benefit senland and the last named country, as is shown of their direct teachings. We forget that they were by the fact that what little animal life there is upon men of like passions with ourselves, to quote the the former is similar to that of the latter, whereas Apostle's own language. Christianity as we have it it is different from that of Northern Canada. We today is very largely due to Paul's influence. If it are accustomed to think of Greenland as a region of the farthest north, but in point of fact its south had not been for him there is great doubt as to what the history of the new religion would have been. We ern termination is slightly below the 60th parallel. know that the other Apostles were strongly inclined That is to say, it is a little south of the northern to the belief that the mission of Christ was intended boundary of British Columbia. The lower third of expressly for the Jews, which was natural enough in Greenland's area corresponds in latitude with the view of the fact that they were men of little educa-Yukon territory. It may be interesting to follow tion and probably influenced by racial traditions and this 60th parallel around the world. So starting at prejudices which were stronger among the Jews than Cape Farewell, at the south of the region herein among most people. The idea that a redeemer would considered, we find that north of it everything is come was an ancient Jewish belief. We do not know substantially a desolate waste. In the eastern side how it originated, but it was greatly strengthened by of the Atlantic it passes just south of the Shetland the events of the Babylonish Captivity. During the Islands, which are the home of industrious comyears in which the tribes of Judah and Benjamin nunities. Nearly all the Kingdom of Norway lies were in captivity the ancient faith in a deliverer beporth of it, and the parallel passes through Chriscame very greatly strengthened and grew to be a tiania, the capital. Three-quarters of Sweden lie part of the national life of the people. In Jesus of north of it, and all Finland. St. Petersburg is on Nazarath a small circle of people believed they saw the parallel and a large and valuable part of Eurthe promised Messiah who was to take his place at ean Russia is north of it, as also is more than the head of the nation and restore all its vanished half Siberia. In America nearly all Alaska, all of glories The cry "Hosanna! Blessed is he who comthe Yukon, the greater part of the Mackenzie basin and of the Barren Lands are all north of latitude 60 These facts show that nothing in latitude alone reneth in the name of the Lord" was not one of rejoicing over the event of a spiritual savior, but of welcome to a coming prince and king. That these ders Greenland a region of desolation. There are aspirations were dashed to the ground by the Cruother contributory causes. Capt. Symmes, who cifixion we may easily understand, and we know that amused and interested the world about eighty years it was not until the famous gathering at which the ago with his theory that the earth is a hollow gift of the Holy Spirit was imparted that the followsphere, advanced what is a more useful suggestion ers of Jesus recovered their lost courage and began to the effect that there is a zone of irregular shape to realize that they were to be the exponents of a surrounding the globe towards the north and within spiritual, not a temporal kingdom. But even then which there is the lowest average temperature. This they were racial in their expectations. Though they zone embraces Greenland and parts of Labrador, skirts were commissioned to preach the gospel unto every the northern coast of America descends to the south creature, they were disposed to give their instructions so as to take in the northern half of Siberia, swings a very limited construction. It remained for Paul to north again so as to leave most of Europe outside advance the idea that there was in the teachings, the of its influence and thence passes across the northlife, death and resurrection of Jesus, a power that was ern prolongation of the Atlantic, thus completing its for the benefit of all mankind. It was at Antioch that circuit of the earth. This zone he called "the verge," this broad conception was first proclaimed, and meaning thereby that it was the place where the hence it is that city which we must regard hisearth curved over towards the interior. The existtorically as the birthplace of what we know today as ence of such a zone of low average temperature is Christianity. Here says the writer of the Acts of the supported by abundant testimony, and there is not Apostles "the disciples were first called Christians." much doubt that north of it the average temperature. They had cut themselves loose from Judaism, they is higher than within it. Greenland is within this had become people apart, no longer recognizing the zone. But it is to be remembered that the expression peculiar Jewish rule of circumcision as essential to the "cold" is relative only. The highest temperature enjoyment of the heritage of redemption. From that ever recorded in Greenland was 68 degrees Fahrentime forward the progress of Christianity was rapid, heit, which would hardly be called very warm here, and Paul was the greatest missionary. Moreover he but in Greenland anything above 50 degrees is rewas its greatest exponent, and to him more than anygarded as uncomfortably so, while a temperature one else are we indebted for those explanations, of 70 degrees is considered oppressive. The lowest theories and arguments which form in one sense the basis of the Christian religion. In short what we have today is Christanity according to St. Paul. Everytemperature recorded was 66.5 degrees. The mean summer temperature at Upernavik is 38 Fahrenheit or

thing relating to his career therefore becomes a matter of very much interest. Paul or Saul as he was originally called is generally understood to have been born in Tarsus, but there is a tradition extant that his birth place was in Giscala, a small walled town in Samaria. He later went by the name Paul, but just at what time and for what reason is uncertain. Some have suggested that he did so because he was little of stature; on the other hand it is thought that he may have had both names from his infancy, and chose to be known by the second after he had became a Christian. He was of the tribe of Benjamin. He received a part of his education in Tarsus, but was taught chiefly at Jerusalem, his teacher being Gamaliel, who was the head of what might be termed the Progressive Jewish party. He does not appear to have embibed much of the moderation of his teacher for he took an exceedingly vigorous part in the persecution of the Disciples of Christ. It is a very notable thing that, although Paul must have been living in Jerusalem at the time Jesus was in that city and was crucifiedunless there is a gap in the narrative of his life, he never saw Jesus personally. The triumphant entry into Jerusalem, the stirring scenes around the temple and the crucifixion must so far as the story as told in the Acts warrants any conclusion on the subject have taken place at a time when Paul was close at hand, and as he does not appear to have paid any attention to them the conclusion is that to the zealous young student they were matters of supreme indifference. He seems to have lived in his youth a placid, uneventful, sinless life, and it was not until after he began to study the meaning of Jewish law that he realized the vast possibilities of sin. To what extent he yielded to temptations we do not know although we may be justified in thinking from some of his own statements that he sowed his wild oats with an unsparing hand, but not for long, because he became inspired with a frenzy for the maintenance of the Jawish faith and was a leader among the persecutors of the followers of the Nazarine, who it may be mentioned had formed themselves into a sect known as "The Way." He exhibited in this work the same energy and resolution which characterized him in after life, and he received a commission from the Synagogue to go throughout the country and bring in prisoners to Jerusalem all followers of the new cult." It was on his way to Damascus that his conversion to Christianity took place. There are three accounts of this incident in the Acts of the Apostles, which differ in details but agree in all important particulars. There seems to be no reason for questioning the accuracy of the story. There is no denying the fact that in a few hours this forceful, educated and zealous youth became converted from a merciless persecutor of those who accepted Christ to a devoted follower of Him, and that to his dying day he insisted that while on his way to Damascus he had seen Christ although three or four years had elapsed since the Crucifixion. Very shortly after this he returned to Jerusalem, where he consulted with the Apostles, and then went into Arabia, where he lived a solitary life of contemplation for some time. Here he seems

to have adjusted his mind to his new view of things.

Possibly it was here that the great thought which inspired all his life came to him. In his Epistle to

the Ephesians he says: "For this cause I, Paul, the

prisoner of Jesus Christ for you Gentiles. If ye have

heard of the dispensation of the grace of God which

is given to me to ward, how by this revelation he

made known to me the mystery which in other ages

was not made known unto the sons of men, as it is

now revealed unto his holy apostles and prophets by

the Spirit that the Gentiles should be followers and of

the same body and partakers of his promise in Christ

by the Gospel." This was the "Mystery of Christ" of

which Paul believed himself to be in an especial man-

ner the exponent and concerning which and the manner of heis presenting it, something will be said in another article.

SOCIAL AND MORAL REFORMERS

THOMAS A KEMPIS

(By N. de Bertrand Lugrin.) At the time of the Lollard movement in England, and while Huss was engaged in religious work in Bohemia, that ended in his seizure and death at the stake, there lived in the peaceful lowlands of Holland, a gentle-spoken, brown-eyed monk, Thomas a Kempis by name, who was to accomplish more than all the other religious leaders of his time by the loving appeal voiced in his little book, an appeal to man's best and purest instincts. He was to establish no sudden and great moral reform; his teachings were simple, direct and eloquent. Laborious and plodding, he followed his religious studies, copying psalms and singing them, gathering about him as his chief friends the works of the great masters, St. Bernard, St. Gregory the Great, St. Ambrose, St. Thomas, Aristotle, Ovid, Seneca and Dante, and by and bye, after dint of much thought and loving, conscientious contemplation, producing that book, "The Imitation of Christ," of which it is said that it is the wost widely-read work in the world with the exception of the Bible.

Thomas a Kempis was born in Kempin, a rustic village in Prussia. John and Gertrude Hammerken were his parents. They were humble people, the father a worker in metal, hence his name, and they brought Thomas up carefully, schooling him in virtue, patience and poverty, until at the age of thirteen he was sent away, according to the custom of that time, to try his way to the religious life. The lowly people of those days were distinguished by the hospitality they were always ready to extend to the "poor scholars," and as Thomas took up his long journey to the Zuyder Zee, he was the recipient of many kindnesses and gracious, helpful words. He was to meet his brother John at Deventon. John had already made the name a Kempis distinguished among the "Brothers of the Common Life," a monastic institution; but when Thomas arrived there he found his brother gone to Windeschiem, many miles further along, and nothing daunted, the little boy resumed his journey. Arriving finally at his destination, the lad was taken under the wise direction of Florentius, and sent to the public school of which John Beheme was the rector.

John a Kempis was made prior of the new convent, or menastry, of St. Agnes, and thither, after few years, went Thomas to prepare for the life of a monk. "The Brothers of the Common Life" were famous book-makers. Priceless manuscripts that have come down to us show the perfection of their art, with the brush and the pen. The little Thomas, whose hands had learned their cunning at the humble smithy in his boyhood days, was an apt pupil of the monks, and soon became an expert caligrapher. He was invested with the habit of the order and admitted to the priesthood at the age of thirty-four. took Thomas three years to write his first missal, They did not do things in a hurry," writes Malone, those foregoers of our ather Knickerbocker." Thomas began the "Imitation" shortly before shortly after his initiation into the priesthood. It

took him ten years to complete. There are no great events recorded in connection with the life of Thomas a Kempis. His time was all spent in study, in writing and in the labor involved in the following of his vocation. He was under the loving guidance of his brother until the latter died, when Thomas was appointed sub-prior. He lived to the good old age of ninety years, all of his faculties intact until the last, even his eyesight so keen that he wrote in his beautiful, fine penmanship without glasses until his death.

There is nothing more to tell of the history of Thomas a Kempis. Perhaps some of us may think that as far as his life is concerned, it is hardly worth recording. He was the hero of no stirring adventures, no hairbreadth escapes, no thrilling experiences. He lived the quiet, uneventful life earnest monk, in close communion with Nature, the kindly, gracious Nature that to those who care to seek shows wherein lies the limitless, eternal love of God, and Thomas a Kempis having this perfect knowledge has tried in his little book to teach us the great truths that he himself learned.

There is a portrait extant of this great man that shows him sitting on a rocky ledge in the midst of a Dutch landscape, a book in his hand and another at his feet. He is represented as being a broadbrowed man of medium size, his features of a Flemish cast, and his eyes dark and lustrous and full of happy dreams. Underneath the picture is the inlittle nook with a little book.

"In een nocken mit een boeken" (In a "Good old monk of the Holland lowlands" writes Malone. "How well you know the best delights of man! Your own little book surprises us, an imperishable witness of the truth and love that lived in your gentle heart"

From "The Imitation of Christ."

Love is a great thing, a great good indeed, which alone makes light all that is burdensome, and bears with even mind all that is uneven. For it carries a burden without being burthened, and it makes all that which is bitter sweet and savory. Nothing is sweeter than love; nothing stronger,

nothing higher, nothing broader, nothing more pleasant, nothing fuller or better in heaven and in earth; for love is born in God and can rest only in God above all things created.

He who loves gives all for all and has all in all, because he rests in one supreme above all, from whom all good flows. Love often knows no measure but warmly glows

above all measure. Love feels no burthen, regards not labors, would willingly do more than it is able, pleads not impos-

sibility, because it feels sure that it can and may do It is therefore able to do all things, and it makes good many deficiencies and frees many things for being carried out, where he who loves not, faints and

lies down. Esteem not thyself better than others, lest perhaps in the sight of God, who knoweth what is in man, thou be accounted worse than they.

Be not proud of well-doing, for the judgment of

God is far different from the judgment of man, and that often offendeth Him which pleaseth them. If there be any good in thee, believe that there is

much more in others, that so thou mayest preserve It hurteth thee not to submit to all men; but it

hurteth thee most of all to prefer thyself even to one, The humble enjoy continual peace, but in the heart of the proud is envy and frequent indignation. The beginning of all evil temptations is inconstancy of mind and small confidence in God. For a ship without a helm is tossed to and fro by the waves, so the man who is careless and forsaketh his purpose is many ways tempted.

Fire trieth iron and temptation a just man. We know not oftentimes what we are able to do, but temptation shows us what we are.

Endeavor to be patient in bearing with the defects and infirmities of others of what sort soever they be; for that thyself also hast many failings which must be borne by others.

We would willingly have others perfect, yet we amend not our own faults. Occasions of adversity best discover how great virtue or strength each one

THE STORY TELLER

"How far," asked the first automobilst, as they met at a turn in the road, "is it from here to the next town where there's a repair shop?"
"Eleven hills, three bad bridges, one long stretch of deep sand and two arrests," answered the second automobilist.—Chicago Tribune.

A commercial traveller who makes frequent trips to the west from New York is on friendly terms with the porter of a sleeping-car who rejoices in the name of Lawrence Lee.

"Well, Lawrence," announced the salesman, gleefully, "I have good news for you. We've had a birth in our family—twins, by George."

"Dat am no birth, sir," said Lawrence, "dat's a section."—Chicago Record.

The minister was addressing the Sunday school. "Children, I want to talk to you for a few moments about one of the most wonderful, one of the mst important organs in the whole world," he said. "What is it that throbs away, beats away, never stopping, never ceasing, whether you wake or sleep, night or day, week in and week out, month in and month out, year in and year out, without any volition on your part, hidden away in the depths, as it were, unseen by you, throbbing, throbbing, throbbing rhythmically all-your life long?"

During this pause for oratorical effect a small voice was heard: "I know; it's the gas meter!"

Two women chanced to meet on a street car the "Why, how do you do, Mrs. Thompson!" exclaimed one of them. "I called at your house one day last week, and there was nobody at home."
"We've moved, Mrs. Giles," said the other. "Didn't you know that?"
"No. When did you move?"

"No. When did you move?"
"About two weeks ago. We got tired of living in all the noise and bustle, and we went away out in the suburbs."
"What direction?"

"And where are you located now?"
"It's a new neighborhood, Mrs. Glles, and I can't describe it exactly, but if I had a map of the city here I could show you. We live just about half an inch outside of the city limits."

. Restricting the Currency

There is a police court magistrate of St. Louis who frequently evinces a pretty wit in dealing with fresh or facetious offenders.

To one vagrant brought before him not long ago his Honor put the question. "What occupation?"

"Nothin much at present," dippantly responded the prisoner; "jest circulatin' round, judge."

"Retired from circulation for thirty days," dryly observed his Honor to the clerk of the court.

Lord Justice Cockburn, after a long stroll, sat down on a hillside beside a shepherd and observed that the sheep selected the coldest situation for

lying down.

"Mac," said he, "I think if I were a sheep I should certainly have preferred the other side of that hill."

The shepherd answered, "Aye, my lord; but if ye had been a sheep ye would have had mair sense," and Lord Cockburn was never tired of relating the story and turning the laugh on himself.—Edinburgh

Impressiveness of Numbers.

Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, the English "suffragette," talked hopefully of woman suffrage the other day at the Colony club in New York. There are so many of us women," she said; "why shouldn't we get the vote if we keep fighting for it? Think how many of us there are! There are more women than men, you know We are as inexhoustible as New Year's you know. We are as inexhaustible as New Year's resolutions. I said to a little girl on New Year's day: 'Jenny, I'm frightfully displeased with you. You have already broken three of your resolutions.' 'Yes, I know,' said Jenny; 'but I'll make a lot of others quite as good.'"—New York Tribune.

Explained.

There is a certain stately spinster of Richmond who has lived alone for many years in a handsome mansion that is one of the city's sights. No childish fingers have ever marred the brilliance of her mirrors and played havoc with the fine bronzes and vases in the daintily cared for dining room.

vases in the daintily cared for dining room.
On one occasion the spinster had as guest a niece, aged seven, in whose home, where many children romped from morning till night, the same exquisite perfection of housekeeping was, of course, impossible. When the little girl returned home she hastened to tell her mother of the wonders of the house wherein she was a guest, incidentally enlarging upon the delights of the "tea-parties" there.

"Mamma," said she, in an awed tone, "I saw a fly in Aunt Sarah's house. But," she added, thoughtfully, "it was washing itself."—Richmond Times.

A Kaffir in Boots.

An English army officer in charge of a native district in South Africa presented to the Kaffir boy who acted as his particular servant a pair of strong, heavily nailed army boots.

The boy was delighted with the gift, and at once sat down and put the boots on. They were the very first pair he had ever had in his life, and for several days afterwards he strutted proudly about the camp with them.

with them.

But at the end of the week he appeared as usual with bare feet, and the boots tied round his neck.

"Hello!" said his master "Why don't you wear your boots? Are they too small for you?"

"Oh, no, sah," replied the Kaffir, "they plenty big. Berry nice boots, sah, but no good for walking or running. Make um fellah too much slow, sah. Keep boots new for wear in bed."—Cape Times.

Couldn't Find Pen.

Couldn't Find Pen.

Madame Sarah Grand, like many other literary people, is very absentminded, so much so, in fact, that the following story might be doubted were it not told by a friend of hers. This lady one day called on the popular authoress and found her greatly agitated, with a large book open before her.

"What is the matter?" asked the caller, anxiously. "Oh, I've lost my pen," replied Madame Grand, "and I must find it in order to finish my story so that I can catch the post."

Then she paused, and began to laugh. "Why" she exclaimed apologetically, "I believe I was looking for it among the 'P's' in the dictionary.—M. A. P.

A Parental Dilemma. Senator Bailey, of Texas, tells of one of his con-stituents, the father of a promising son, who had great difficulty in finding a Christian name for the

gster. Vhat's the trouble, anyway?" Mr. Bailey asked, considerable secret amusement. "There are a

with considerable secret amusement. "There are a good many to choose from."

"Yes, that's true." the father said, rumpling his hair, "but we wanted to hit on a particularly good name for him, one that is pretty, and has a distinguished sound, and which is not common, as there will be so many bables named after him when he is president."—Washington Star.

WITH THE POETS

The Christ of the Andes.

How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of Him who bringeth glad tidings, who publisheth

who saith unto the nations, "The Lord God reigneth; yea, the righteous God reigneth and cruel war shall cease."

Bow down ye warring nations and turn ye toward the hills.

Yea, worship toward the high hills,

From whence cometh strength.

Lo, the chains of hate are broken,
The words of peace are spoken;
Chile and Argentine
Look to the hills between,
There have they placed the token.

Even upon the high mountains from whence is their strength

Over the pampas wide, tolling they brought The statue of Christ that from cannon was wrought, Wrought in adoration of the Prince of Peace, To proclaim to all the nations that cruel war must cease. Men who had served the stern war-god before,

er the weary mountain passes the massive statue Upward still and upward to the boundary of the

Where amongst the mighty mountain peaks forever more it stands:
To all manking a token
That the war-god's chain is broken.

In its hand the cross uplifted
O'er those mountains scarred and rifted,
Where the pure white snow is drifted,
When the raging tempests beat
All around the sacred feet;
Toward the heaven the face is lifted
With expression wondrous sweet.
Never more in all these southlands shall the wargod favor meet.

Chile and Argentine have met and kissed upon the boundary line:

Now blest be Chile evermore and blest be Argentine.

Hymn of praise through hill tops ringing,

Grateful prayer to Heaven winging,

Then each mountain high and hoary

Echoing back the blessed story:

Never was such song as that!

How the cannon boomed and thundered, And the condor waked and wondered, On his high perch waked and listened, Where the ice like diamonds glistened Round the ancient habitat, Where for ages he had sat. Frightened were the birds if prey From the mountain tops away On that grand and glorious day.

Lo, Peace has set her sign upon the hills, And there begun her bright, auspicious day. War nevermore as arbiter of ills Shall in those southlands have imperial sway.

The statue of the loving Christ that stands
Upon the boundary of those lands
Speaks peace to all, and when the tempests blow
And when the swirling snow,
Shot through with light,
Weaves aureoles about that sacred form,
The cross uplifted still
Shall speak His gracious will,
Who is the Prince of Peace through calm and storm,
Whose gentleness is everlasting might.

Look then to the mountains, all ye people of the

earth,
List to the message given when the Prince of Peace
had birth,
Look to the high mountains, and unto you at length
Shall come the everlasting day of beauty and of
strength,
When ye have learned the cross and not the rod
Is the orifiamme of victory for the Son of God.
—Laura A. Whitman in Advocate of Peace,

Shut out the darkness and the rain,
Pile the old beech-logs higher,
And ye'll play children once again
Beside the glowing fire.

Just so the flickers used to glance Upon the dresser's pewter row, Just so the shadows used to dance In winters long ago.

The dog lay stretched at ease, the ca't Blinked in her wisdom old, And here together, on the mat, We read the Book of Gold.

Hans Andersen our wizard was, Whose magic opened doors, For many a dainty waif to pass Across our homely floors.

Our castle was the inglenook,
Deep by the crackling hearth,
And all its towering walls we shock
With melody of mirth.

Alas! the dream! Our eyes are wet In that invasive shade Of memory. But children yet Shall play where once we played.

My Little Ship.

It's I stand watching, watching, across the waters Where the old, old ships come slowly home and the young ships sail away.

Where the old, old ships come slowly home, borne on the tireless sea;
But when will the little ship I sent come sailing back

Never you saw a ship so brave, with her colors flying far.

And the shining swell of her wind-filled sails as white as the breakers are!

Straight she rode in her gallant pride in the glow of the windy dawn.

And I watched till my eyes were hot with tears the way that my ship had gone.

The days are long, and the nights are drear, but I've taken Hope for my friend.

And we wait in the curve of the harbor bay till the voyage shall have an end.

We wait in the curve of the harbor bay—never our

hearts may tire; Better the sight of the eyes that see than the wan-dering of desire.

Slowly the old, old ships come home, slowly they

cross the line,
But I give them never the second glance, for none
of the ships is mine.
It's the little ship that I'm longing for, and the joy
that must yet begin.
So Hope and I in the harbor watch and wait till
my ship comes in

-Blanche Allyn Bane in Woman's Home Companion The Dauglas Fir.

The Deuglas Fir.

Proud monarch of the West's green-fringed hills,
Majestic pillar of the sunset sky,
In grim, dark grandeur thou dost raise on high
Thy tap'ring head to where the glory fills
The firmament. The roseate radiance thrills
My soul not more than that weird melody
The ocean breeze awakes mysteriously
Among the boughs whenever that it wills.
Long centuries have scored thy rugged side
With gashes rude and deep; thy weunded heart
Has shed great tears, and these, congealing, hide,
Or strive to hide, the gaping rents in part;
And centuries more thou still might'st stand in pride,
But envious man now claims thee for his mart.

—Donald A. Fraser, in the Canadian Megazine.

-Donald A. Fraser, in the Canadian Magazine.

Vancouver Tourist Association to Make Change in Charter

these subscribers had been voting at the meetings it was not legal. In other ways also the Companies act had Labor Members' So

Manager for Equitable.

Vancouver, Feb. 21.-J. J. Roberts, of Winnipeg, has been appointed general ceedings were adjourned for two manager for British Columbia for the weeks in order to have the petitioner New York. This part of the North American continent had been attached spondent. to the Seattle office, but will hereafter be operated separately.

Vancouver's Moral Crusade

Vancouver, Feb. 21.-Thirteen we men who were former inmates of houses of ill-fame on Canton and Shanghai streets, and who were given a chance to leave the city and who re-A number of others are reports be back in the city and the police now on their trail. When caught will be sent to gaol for a term of less than six months.

Cars for women only will probably be run on lines controlled by the London county council at rush hours.

Charles Campbell, a Montreal moneylender, is wanted on charges of usuary and is said to have fled the city. serving six months' sentence in the city gaol. A number of others are report-ed to be back in the city and the police are now on their trail.

which was insufficiently neated, has o'clock. Even if he is not in the nouse been settled out of court, on payment the dinner is served as usual. He often by the defendant company of \$1,100, finds the knowledge that the meal will be served at that hour without fail is kind in Ontario, and the first in Canamber of Standard and trouble or the court of the

A lunatic named Mary Adams, aged forty-eight, escaped in a daring manner from the Parc Gwyellt asylum at Bridgend, Wales. She lowered herself from the window into the airing-court before dawn, and there changed her regulation garb for the clothes of an attendant, which she had secreted. She then scaled the court wall and got away into the town unnoticed. So far, the only trace of her is the discovery that she booked by an early morning train for Swansea.

FRAME NEW BY-LAWS

B. C. Fruit Growers' Association Con-sider and Adopt New Regulations

(From Saturday's Daily) A general meeting of the Victoria Fruit Growers' association was held yesterday afternoon in the committee room at the city hall, when several important changes to the bylaws of the association were considered. There

The state of the s

the power to listen and give a decision in such cases.

In this particular action the pro-

Life Assurance Society of cross-examined on her affidavit. Mr. Savage appeared for the re-

couver's Moral Crusade
ver, Feb. 21.—Thirteen woo were former inmates of
ill-fame on Canton and
streets, and who were given
to leave the city and who reheed the warning, are now
ix months' sentence in the city

A remarkable feature in the Cork
municipal elections, unprecedented in
Cork, was that politics were absolutely
ignored, the various candidates coming
forward as representatives of organizations described as Commercial, 'Labor
and Independant. Great interest was
evinced, two-thirds of the electors voting.
The Labor party lost two seats, reducing
their number to six, while the Commercials and Independents each gained one
seat. A remarkable feature in the Cork

Laughs at Old Precept.

Cost of Hansard

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—According to a statement by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the average cost of publishing Hansard debates per column for 1907 was \$5.42.

Damages for Illness.

Toronto, Feb. 21.—O. J. O'Lear's suit against the C. P. R. for \$5.000 damages for an attack of pleurisy alleged to have been caused by a severe cold contracted while travelling from Montreal to St. John's on a pullman car which was insufficiently heated, has been settled out of court, on payment

Laughs at Old Precept.

Calipaux, the actor, laughs at the did precept of "early to bed and early to the Dominion government in 1808, its chance of success would have been greatly increased. As the matter stands, Australia. Is now discussing the project of a line of mercantile auxiliaries via the Suez Canal. If this goes through, Canada will be left in the cold. Can we justly complain? Your committee recommend that a copy of this report be sent to the press, as an appeal to those who think as we do, to support our movement by joining the Navy League.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed on behalf of the executive island; the steamers and power is to the Dominion government in 1808, its chance of success would have been greatly increased. As the matter stands, Australia. Is now discussing the project of a line of mercantile auxiliaries via the Suez Canal. If this goes through, Canada will be left in the cold. Can we justly complain? Your committee recommend that a copy of this report be sent to the press, as an appeal to those who think as we do, to support our movement by joining the Navy League.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed on behalf of the executive he inquired. when otherwise he would not trouble himself to do so. General Galipaux, who even as far back as the early sixties received fearful wounds, from which it seemed hopeless to recover, has still the same elegant figure and the same dashing style as in youth. His rules are "absolute sobriety, never read the papers, laugh at death, but have a terror of fools."

DOMINION'S PART IN DEFENSE OF EMPIRE

Navy League Impressed With Need of Canada Taking Action

right shall we have to complain if our interests should suffer in any adjust-ment which may take place?

The influence which any country can exercise in the council of nations is about in proportion to the amount of physical force with which she is prepared to back her opinions. The physical force which Canada can as-sert at sea at the present time is nil. The future of the Pacific will lie in

the hands of the dominant sea power in that ocean. Who is that to be? The seizure of Vancouver Island by a hostile fleet would be a sad blow Canadian National aspirations.

The "All Red Line."

The binding together of the different parts of the British Empire by means of subsidized lines of merchant steamers, to be available as fleet auxiliaries in war, has been advocated by this branch for the last twelve years Had the scheme for the so-called "All Had the scheme for the so-called "All Red Line" been accompanied by pro-posals for Colonial Naval Reserves to man such steamers, as originally advo-cated by this branch in its memorial

Signed on behalf of the executive

Signed on behalf of the executive committee of the Navy League (Toronto branch) at the offices of the Navy league in Canada, No. 1 Mail building, Toronto, this first day of February, 1908.

H. J. WICKMAN Han Scoretam: February, 1908.

H. J. WICKMAN, Hon. Secretary.
W. BARCLAY McCURRICH, Pres.

TEAMSTER KILLED

Team Runs Away on Westminster Road-Driver Penner's Neck Broken by Fall

Vancouver, Feb. 21.—It was a tragic end that befell William James Penner, a teamster, on the Westminster road near Gladstone inn, last evening shortly before 8 o'clock. His horses ran away down a steep hill, throwing him out on his head and breaking his neck. Wancouver, Feb. 21.—At the annual meeting of the Vancouver Tourist association, held in the association were considered. There and the work of amending the bylaws sociation, held in the association as at present incorporated association as at present incorporated the business, assets and liabilities of the present concern to the new association.

F. J. Proctor, president of the Tourist association, explained that with the association as at present incorporated.

F. J. Proctor, president of the Tourist association, explained that with the association as at present incorporated. There are no chart of the association were considered. There are no mending the bylaws as a good attendance of members are requested to them took but a short holder had any right to vote at the meetings of the company; and though the exchange shall sign an the meetings of the company; and though the association.

Important changes to the bylaws as good attendance of members are requested. There are no members of the Navy league throughout the Dominion have been actively pressing their propagand during the past year is shown by the reports which several of the branches have head submitted at their fruit through the exchange of annual meetings. The Toronto branch recently held its annual general meeting in the Canadian Military institute when the following report of the executive committee was read:

Your committee reports that in view of the efforts put forth during the last year to increase our membership, the efforts put forth during the last year to increase our membership, the efforts put forth during the last year to increase our membership, the efforts put forth during the last year to increase our membership, the efforts put forth during the last year to increase our membership, the efforts put forth during the last year to increase our membership, the reports which several of the branches ave had submitted at their fruit through the exchange to the provide the provide and place of the branches ave had submitted at their fruit throu out on his head and breaking his neck Two teams of horses belonging to North Bros. were coming down the hill en route to the city. Driver Penner was apparently unaware of the unusually steep grade; and neglected to keep the horses under tight rein. The result was that the horses dashed down the hill with disastrous results. The driver of the second team found his mate alongside the road. That was The driver of the second team that was his mate alongside the road. That was the first intimation he had that anything had happened.

Esquimalt recently to the southern port. Officers of the German steamer state that five hundred Chilean revolutionists were shot dead and as many lutionists were sh Penner was twenty-eight years of age and a native of Ontario. A brother-in-law, John Broder, of Owen Sound, was notified by wire.

BUILD STRONG NAVY

FISH FURTHER NORTH

Puget Sound Halibut Fisher Obliged to Cruise to Vicinity of Prince of Wales Island

The fishing steamer Francis Cutting, which has returned to the Sound from a fishing cruise, was gone twenty days from port and went as far north as Prince of Wales island after halibut. Capt. Johnson's persistence was re-warded by a catch of 65,000 pounds of halibut and some red cod.

disheartened the strikers, who talking revolution any more.

Most of the voyage northward proved stormy and there were few chances to fish. The best fishing was off Prince of Wales island, and returning the steamer got a little more halibut. The constant fishing of the fleet out of Sound and British Columbia ports is gradually driving the halibut north, and where a few years ago the local market was supplied from the vi-

A wedding in which science was es-The United States government has ordered the revenue cutter Thetis to proceed to Yakutat to bring the castaways from the wrecked Japanese schooner Satsuma maru to Seattle.

Subscribe For THE COLONIST

A wedding in which science was especially interested was celebrated at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, between Mr. The Bishop of Glasgow officiated. The bridgeroom is well known in the world of science and the bridgeroom is well known in the world william and Lady Crooks, Sir David Gill, Professor Mine, and many officials connected with the education department.

REBELS AT IQUIQUE KILLED BY TROOPS

Five Hundred Striking Miners Were Killed in Battle at the Chilian Port

(From Saturday's Daily) The steamer Alexandria of the Kosintionists were shot dead and as many more wounded in a bloody battle with the federal troops on the streets of Iquique on Friday, December 20. An incipient rebellion among the industrial classes in the South American republic was thus

with their machine guns. In less than half an hour they were driven out of the town with a loss of 500 killed and many wounded

President Montt ordered the strikers back to work on pain of being shot and within a week the mines and all other industries along the coast were n full swing again. When the Alexandria left Iquique

everything seemed perfectly tranquill and her officers say that the strike and trouble are over, President Montt's firm action having thoroughly disheartened the strikers, who are not

Peasants of Southern Italy.

During three months spent in the southern Italian provinces, I saw enough to make me wonder why the people have borne the burden so long. in several of the towns through which In several of the towns through which I passed there were pointed out to me caves cut into the solid rocks of the fillside where people are living. In one such cave house in Scili, Sicily, there was a rough bed on one side of the cave, on the other an oil-press turned by a donkey. Often I have seen houses whose walls were constructed. houses whose walls were constructed of brush and mud and the roofs made of rough tiles or thatched with straw. The peasant has been most patient. Naturally light-hearted and long-suffering, he would cheerfully eat a piece of black bread and an onion for his morning meal, corn-meal mush seenorning meal, corn-meal mush sea-oned with a little olive oil and bread for dinner, boiled potatoes and a piece of goat's cheese with more black bread at night; and then, at the close of his humble repast, stoop down and touch the ground with his hand and kissing it, thank God for his favors. In some of the remoter towns the simpler-minded people continue to do so. But contentment under such conditions could exist only so long as there was no contact with the outside world. Whether the land-holders desire it or not, progress is bound to come

It is estimated that there are 5,000 mericans permanently residing in the city of London. A white-haired old gentleman has been going round the West End of London with a bag of gold and silver, inviting all sorts of people to "dip" in GIVEN FIVE YEARS

ntence Passed on Harry P. Clay, Who Committed Several Thefts in Vancouver

sentenced to eight and one-hair years imprisonment in the penitentiary by Magistrate Williams in the police court yesterday morning. It was on the housebreaking charge that Clay received the heaviest penalty, a five years' term being meted out in this case. On three charges of stealing articles over the value of \$40 he was The steamer Alexandria of the Kosmos line which arrived on the sound yesterday from Hamburg via South American ports and San Francisco brought details regarding the rebellion at Iquique as a result of which H. American ports and San Francisco brought details regarding the rebellion at Iquique as a result of which H.

M. S. Shearwater was odrered from Esquimalt recently to the southern Conference of the Company at the Compa

incipient rebellion among the industrial classes in the South American republic was thus suddenly ended through the firm action of President Pedro Montt.

More, two black of the chain from Mr. 1.

Miss Kehoe, a fob chain from Mr. 1.

ninety-two prisoners in the city jail. There is cell accommodations for only fifty-two, with the result that the others have to sleep with a blanket and a straw mattress on the floor of the blanker. the big room. In the woman's ward there are thir-

result that they go to jail for six been prepared for death,

The location offered by the C. P. R. as a site for the proposed jail for the city's convicts is at the corner of Ontario street and the Bodwell road in South Vancouver municipality. Ten acres are included in the tract, and the location is suitable for the establishment of the content of the the location is suitable for the estab-lishment of a quarry where the pris-oners may break rock in an enclosed oners may break rock in an enclosed yard. The spur of the British Columbia Electric Railway company from the cemetery line passes by the site, making transportation easy. No price has been fixed for the property, Mr. R. Marpole's letter on the noint stating though the people of Tillamook bay Marpole's letter on the point stating that he desires the civic authorities to look over the site and arrange the price at a later conference. The question will then be referred to the Mon-

treal office. At yesterday's meeting of the police committee Dr. McTavish urged that additional accomomdation be provided at the jail, as at present the quarters were crowded far beyond any sane were crowded far beyond any sane Thirteen women were considered. Thirteen women were considered the police of the police at ten-round contest tonight. McFarland forced the fighting all the way, which alone won him the decision, as were crowded far beyond any sane Walsh in any trouble. A series of wighthand swings to Walsh's head in were crowded far beyond any sane policy. Thirteen women were confined where room for only ten was provided, and in the men's ward the conditions were even worse. On the recommendation of Chief Chamberlain, it was decided to endorse the scheme of having long-term prisoners herafter sentenced to confinement at Victoria or New Westminster the city. Victoria or New Westminster, the city to pay the board of the convicts. Ald. Cavangh reported that a site for a prison outside the city had just been offered by the C. P. R., and the aldermen arranged for a visit to the location.

Describing the last days of "Ouida" the Viareggio correspondent of the Wall says that with her last breath she spoke of her love for her dogs. About midnight she whispered in Italian to her maid, "I am going. Give me your hand." There was a long significant of the viareggio correspondent of the

A. Dickens fellowship has been organ-ized at Hamilton with Mrs. Chas. W. Bell as president. Earl Grey will address the National Press convention in Toronto on March Della Leonard, of Buffalo, is in jail on a charge of importing a French girl from Quebec as a white slave.

BANKS OF VICTORIA MAKE GOOD SHOWING

Vancouver, Feb. 21.—Pleading guilty to five charges, ranging from theft to housebreaking, Harry P. Clay was sentenced to eight and one-half years' Cities Decrease

New York, Feb. 21.—Bradstreet's report on bank clearings for the passweek:

Montreal—\$23,691,000, decrease 181 per cent. Winnipeg—\$8,769,000, decrease 3 pc.

Otta.wa-\$2,534,000, decrease 11.1 per ent. Halifax — \$1,438,000, increase 12.1 per cent. Calgary—\$954,000, decrease 32.7 per Toronto—\$18,598,000, decrease 19.1 Vancouver—\$2,984,000, decrease

per cent. Quebec—\$1,916,000, increase 2.5 per Hamilton—\$1,265,000, decrease per cent. Edmonton—\$529,000, decrease 40 per

used by the people aboard to be brought ashore. The critical task was to bring Mrs. Kessler to the beach and, with her husband having one In the woman's ward there are thirteen inmates, with beds for only ten. Three French women were gathered in by the police last night in the East End. They had failed to obey the mandate to get out of town, with the mand all were washed away from the line and Mrs. Kessler, who had been prepared for death, cried out

though the people of Tillamook treated them handsomely.

Walsh Made Good Showing

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 21.—Packey McFarland, of Chicago, won the decis-ion from Breddie Walsh of England in

lence and then "Oulda" spoke aga
"I die," she said; "my dogs I leave
you. When you can no longer [8] shoot them with a revolu ice quavered to silence, and the end came.

The number of passengers who passed between Dover and the Continent during 1907 was 499,860.

IT CONTRAVE JAPAN

Tuesday, February

Chief Justice Hun ment on the Va

JAPAN'S SUBJECT

Natal Ac

Dominion Governm to Await Action in the Ma

Vancouver, Feb. 21.-Hunter, in ordering the two Japanese arrested t province in defiance of expressly stated that tend to touch upon the whether the provincial intra vires or ultra vir of the passage of the I on sanctioning th Japan placed the quest ent sphere. In a reserved mann

stated that he would ve ion that the provincial not appear to be in co the general immigrati Dominion, as the Britis rights of legislation gration. The real quest was, however, as to wh vincial Natal act co treaty with Japan, w mentary authority, stocall other statutes of treaty act must be rea with other Dominion a immigration; under there would still be so cluded. But the proving further and imposed a loned by the Dominic There was, therefore, the provincial act must operative as regarded Japan seeking to enter The two Japanese matomorrow by the federa cause their entry was in

Left to Cour Ottawa, Feb. 21.—In question by Senator Lou ing the government's int allow the British Colum Senator Scott said the g courts in the matter.

the order in council direction migrants must come distant of their birth, adop zenship. Enquiry into now being made.

Fire at Wawa Wawanesa, Man., Feb. morning destroyed Gord store, Polland's hardwar Lander's poolroom.

Winnipeg Liquor Sto Winnipeg, Feb. 21.— quor store on Logan av stroyed by fire this m Ontario Bank Sha Toronto, Feb. 21.—The ommittee of the defunct is forwarding to every circular designed to bri votes as possible to ba

mittee in any attempt the \$2,000,000 actions directors will be prosecu tion as to whether or tions will be tested in be decided at a shareho on March 4.

Rumor From Europe T Wed an Austrian C ondon, Feb. 21.-A to a news agency says budapest newspapers sta Paul Esterhazy, who re ed from New York, whe attend the wedding of C yi with Miss Gladys Va saged to Miss Dorothy. hat city. Miss Dorot

MISS WHITNEY

daughter of the la Whitney, and a sister of Vhitney New York, Feb. 21. Whitney today denied this sister, Miss Doroth ngaged to Count Paul lungarian nobleman w Vanderbilt wedding in t Mr. Whitney said only slightly acquain Whitney family, and the

know that his sister me except at the Vanderbil WATER FOR AL serve Stamp River a

Alberni, B. C., Feb. mmissioner of lands een asked to place a inches of water in Star on all the water in Bea the municipality of Albe be created.

The request was made zens' Municipality comm tion passed at a specia that body last night. It that sufficient water for poses for years to con ecessary power for a tric lighting plant and tem can also be found doubt as to ad for all purposes. Beav not containing sufficien made to provide all the osed to use it as an emergency purposes. The timent is strongly in wnership of public ut

Industrial Dispu Ottawa, Feb. 21.-Ac statement by Hon. Mr. the Industrial Disputes came law 29 ap

ciliation boards fro ther public ed, and from one indus utility. Twenty-six en constituted, and were settled thereby, averted or speedily set

VICTORIA GOOD SHOWING

_arge Increase in While Oother Decrease

b. 21.—Bradstreet's re-learings for the past 691,000, decrease 13.1 69,000, decrease 3 per ,000, decrease 11.1 per 38,000, increase 12.1 000, decrease 32.7 per 8,000, decrease 19.1 per

,984,000, decrease 11.9 000, increase 2.5 per 65,000, decrease 18.3 9,000, decrease 40 per 16,000, increase 9 per

ek and 13 a year ago. ilway Men.

ide an eight-hour day perators and signal oduced into the legis-by J. H. Hawthorno this effect was The bill provides shall be employed than eight he that nothing in the such employment in ent or for the nur man life. A penalty ployers contravening is provided.

WOODHOUSE? Concerning Young

urday's Daily) ey Woodhouse, and comes, are questions nith, undertaker, is answered. Yester-s hospital Mr. Wood-short illness. While ospital he made the e was the son of a Church of England, gave no intimation or where his rela body is now lying a rooms of Mr. Smith hat anyone knowing the later Mr. Wood or where they liv

IMS ASHORE ITH A LIFE-LINE

of One of Shipwrecked e Collier Emily

e wrecked ship Emily the Nehalem river yesterday, and of Sullivan, an able al ship, who tried to the wreck to make

struck, at an early ling, she broke in n a few minutes, over the after part, pt. Kessler and his

aster took Mrs. Keshouse with him and l'breakup that they ashore with the ashore with lylight came C the wheel house in nprisoned themselves. ill running high, but an, a seaman, conles of the party, tied and him and started several times he was a, but, even though he hulk, he reached three-inch line was Sullivan made the log and this was ple aboard to The critical task was ssler to the beach isband having one son the other. rope. A wave struck e washed away from Kessler, who had r death, cried out other wave wash-

Astoria despatch. ature, as the trag-Mrs. Kessler was stockings and her was hardly present-public. One of her nging down over the band drew her atten-without a word, she to the slipper \$40 in some paper mo came in handy, of Tillamook bay

Good Showing s., Feb. 21.—Packey cago, won the decis-Walsh of England in est tonight. McFarghting all the way, him the decision, as the ten rounds was ouble. A series of to Walsh's head in made him groggy quickly and opene Packey's eye, which boy during the rest

last days of "Ouida." vith her last breath love for her dogs. whispered in Ita "I am going. Give There was a long si-Ouida" spoke again. "my dogs I leave to can no longer feed a with a revolver." ed to silence, and the

assengers who passed d the Continent dur-

T CONTRAVENES JAPAN TREATY

Chief Justice Hunter's Judgment on the Validity of

Tuesday, February 25, 1908.

IAPAN'S SUBJECTS EXEMPT

Natal Act

Dominion Government Decides 10 Await Action of Courts in the Matter

vires, as the fact purposes. lation sanctioning the treaty with Japan placed the question in a differ-

reserved manner his lordship

appear to be in contravention of general immigration laws of the et allowed the provinces certain of legislation regarding immi-The real question before him wever, as to whether the por-Natal act contravened the y with Japan, which, by parlia-ary authority, stood on a par with other statutes of the land. The aty act must be read in connection hother Dominion acts governing nigration; under these provisions re would still be some classes exided. But the provincial act went ner and imposed a test not sanconed by the Dominion authorities, here was, therefore, no doubt that provincial act must be held as in-Japan seeking to enter the province. The two Japanese may be deported morrow by the federal officers, beow being made.

Left to Courts.

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—In reply to a question by Senator Lougheed regarding the government's intention to disallow the British Columbia Natal act, Senator Scott said the government had decided to await the action of the courts in the matter.

Fire at Wawanesa Wawanesa, Man., Feb. 21.—Fire this morning destroyed Gordon's harness store, Polland's hardware store and Lander's poolroom.

Winnipeg Liquor Store Burned Winnipeg, Feb. 21.—Lindsay's li-quor store on Logan avenue was defroyed by fire this morning. Loss,

Ontario Bank Shareholders Toronto, Feb. 21.—The shareholdres' ommittee of the defunct Ontario bank committee of the defunct ontario bank is forwarding to every shareholder a circular designed to bring in as many votes as possible to back up the committee in any attempt to insure that the \$2,000,000 actions against former directors will be prosecuted. The question as to whether or not these ion as to whether or not these ac-ions will be tested in the courts will be decided at a shareholders' meeting

MISS WHITNEY NEXT?

Rumor From Europe That She Will Wed an Austrian Count—Her Brother Denies

Feb. 21.—A Vienna dispatch o a news agency says that several Budapest newspapers state that Count Paul Esterhazy, who recently return-ed from New York, where he went to attend the wedding of Count Szecheniwith Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, is en-

Whitney.
New York, Feb. 21.—Harry Payne Whitney today denied the report that his sister, Miss Dorothy Whitney, is engaged to Count Paul Esterhazy, the Hungarian nobleman who attended the Vanderbilt wedding in this city recent-Mr. Whitney said that the Count

BORROWING IN LONDON

Subscriptions to Canadian Loan Re-ported to Be Satisfactory— Grand Trunk Bonds

Montreal, Feb. 21.—A special London cable says: The lists of the Canadian government's new \$15,000,000 loan cannot be closed until February 27, which is the latest date for holders of Intercolonial bonds to convert.

The Bank of Montreal will then know how much to allot to the cash subscribers, who, the bank says, have come forward quite satisfactorily.

The new Grank Trunk loan of \$5,000,000 four. per cent. guaranteed bonds will be in the sate insurance department, showing that it was hopelessly insolvent. Montreal, Feb. 21.—A special London cable says: The lists of the Canadian government's new \$15,000,000 loan cannot be closed until February 27, which is the latest date for holders of intercolonial bonds to convenience.

Vancouver, Feb. 21.—Chief Justice Funter, in ordering the release of the two Japanese arrested for entering the province in defiance of the Natal act expressly stated that he did not intend to touch upon the question as to whether the provincial Natal act was was whether the provincial Natal act was was whether the provincial Natal act was was was was account. Ottawa, Feb. 21.-A deputation rep-

> Gananoque Magistrate Dead the question in a differ Gananoque, Ont., Feb. 21.—Police Magistrate Deaslip died today at the age of 79 years. His death was due to pneumonia, being ill only a few days. He leaves a widow, four sons and two daughters.

Illinois Central Equipment

New York, Feb. 20.—The directors of the Illinois Central railway have tentatively agreed to recommend an issue of equipment trust bonds, which may amount to \$30,000,000, according to a statement by an official of the compact of the Redwood bridge across the Red river here. It is expected the work will be completed by next fall. statement by an official of the company today. The agreement, it was stated, was reached some time ago, but action was to be withheld until after the stock enjoined by the Chicago courts had been freed from restraint. Official action toward the issue has not yet been taken. It is said that the bonds when issued will not be offered to the public, but will be kept for some time at least in the treasury of the company as an as-

Gave Boy Liquor

tomorrow by the federal officers, because their entry was in conflict with the order in council directing that immigrants must come direct from the and of their birth, adoption or citical and of their birth so badly frozen while returning from driving Ferguson to his home on Feb-ruary 8 that amputation of all his fingers and both feet was necessary. Mattis in his evidence taken at the hospital, swore that Ferguson gave him whiskey, which so intoxicated him that he fell out of the cutter and lay in the farmer's lane for five hours, exposed to the cold. Mattis says he never tasted liquor

POLICE TOO SHARP FOR TERRORISTS

Many Under Arrest for Connection With the Latest Conspiracy

St. Petersburg, Feb. 21-The frustration in this city yesterday of a terrorist plot, and the arrest of fifty men and women for alleged complicity was followed today by the capture in suburban towns of several other persons implicated in the abortive attempt at assas-

The police believe they have made against the terrorists that has been engineered in several years The plot of yesterday came very much nearer maturing than did the last unsuccessful conspiracy against the emperor, the participants in which were tried and condemned last July.

Mr. Sifton Denies.

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—Hon. Clifford Sifton Denies of the statement of Dr. H. L. McInnes that he is managing director of the Imperial Pulp company. He said:

"I did not call upon the president reconnected with my business, but I did call to delicate the statement of Dr. H. L. McInnes that he is managing director of the Imperial Pulp company. He said:

"I did not call upon the president Roosevelt today. He said:

"I did not call upon the president reconnected with my business, but I did call to delicate to any public matter connected with my business, but I did call to delicate the statement of Dr. H. L. McInnes that he is managing director of the Imperial Pulp company. He says he has no interest whatever in the company.

As to the nature of the message or its sentiment I am not at liberty to say anything."

According to the police, yesterday's band had two victims in view, Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch and Vancouver; R. J. Mitchell, Vancouver; Judge Chtcheglovitoff, minister of justice. Both were to have been assassinated between their residences and gaged to Miss Dorothy Whitney of that city. Miss Dorothy Whitney is a daughter of the late William C. Whitney, and a sister of Harry Payne Whitney. the second was the so-called north-

> tators at Viborg and Helsingfors, and the prospective closing of the Finnish territory as a shelter from which to territory as a shelter from which to conduct their operations, the first organization decided to put its plans into immediate execution. The Moscow allies were notified, and joined the group from Finland in St. Petersburg. The police however, had been informed. Some were detailed to follow the suspects from the time they arrived in St.

MUTUAL RESERVE LIFE

Attorney-General Jackson Issues Statement as to Policy Hold-ers' Position

the state court appointing the receiver was entered, and that thereafter the company could not require the payment of premiums or insist upon forfeiture. feiture.

Toronto Relief Measure Toronto, Feb. 21.—The board of control today voted \$8,000 additional to the house of industry to relieve distress in the city.

Trainmaster at Moose Jaw Moose Jaw, Feb. 21.—Thos. R. Flett, of Calgary, has been appointed trainmaster here, to succeed E. L. Chudleigh, who has been removed to Cranbrook.

Redwood Bridge

EARNS GOOD MONEY

James McIntyre, of Quatsino, Has Bill for Thousand Dollars

Alberni, B. C., Feb. 20.—Ninety-three timber wolves, killed in less than a month's time, is the record made by James McIntyre, of Quatsino, who yesterday presented a bill to the government agent here for \$1.395, the amount of bounty at the rate of \$15 per head.

An examination of Mr. McIntyre's account showed that some of the wolves had been killed before February 1, the date on which the increased bounty came into effect, and creased bounty came into effect, and on these he will be allowed only \$5 per head, but he has evidence enough of February's work to make his claim, when revised, amount to about \$1,000.

It is reported that a number of Indians up the coast, who have learned of the increase of bounty, have taken to the woods on a hunt, and it taken to the woods on a hunt, and it is expected that before the winter is over, they will have large sums, to collect from the government.

During the past three weeks six panthers have been killed within a radius of three miles of the town of Alberni, and one of these was shot while in the act of feasting on the carcass of a deer it had just killed.

ORANGE GRAND LODGE

Officers Elected at Armstrong—Next Year's Meeting to Be Held in Victoria

Armstrong, Feb. 21.—The provincial age, bringing the rescued seamen on Grand Orange lodge elected officers for the ensuing year as follows:

urne; auditors, Rev. Merton Smith, Vancouver; R. J. Mitchell, Vancouver; deputy grand secretary, W. T. Jago, Vancouver; deputy grand lecturer of B.N.A., W. E Dunlop, New Westmin-ster; deputy grand chaplains, Rev. I. W. Williamson, Fernie; Rev. O. E. Osterhout, Vernon; Rev. Newton Powell Nelson; Rev A. DeB. Owen, New

Vestminster.
A magnificent banquet was tendered SEVEN MILLONS IN ern flying column, recruited in the vi-cinity of Moscow.

Alarmed at the recent arrests of agi-

The city of Victoria was selected a

WATER FOR ALBERN

Water for the control of the cont

NINGCHOW HERE FROM LIVERPOOL

Depositors

New York, Feb. 21.—The National Bark of North America, one of the so-called Morse institutions, has paid \$1,200,000 of its indebtedness to the clearing house association. In addition to this orther payment have been made to deposition. Tacoma, from where she will come on Tuesday to discharge 1,000 tons of general cargo. After landing the Japanese the statemer proceeded at 10:30 a.m. for mean the United Kingdom and includes groceries and varied merchandise. The histitution is in the hands of a receiver, and has been going through an automobile, and some machinery. The mingchow had a comparatively good trip from Japanese ports. She left Liverpool December 7 and on her way across the Bear and the state of the proposals in this regard as worse that the first dividend would probably as a mark. Regarding the distribution of process of liquidation. The organizative process of liquidation and the proposals in this regard as worse that the first dividend would probably as a park. Regarding the distribution of a reserve in exactly the same way as a bank. Regarding the distribution of policyloiders' profits triennially. Means a part of the world for the state that the treaty would merely increase the state the most perinciple than the activations, has poid \$1,200,000 of its indebtedness to the clearing house was a bank. Regarding the distribution of policyloiders' profits triennially. Means and the proposals in this regard as worse that the could possibly be established. He could see no reason why an insurance company should not be allowed to the proposals in this regard as worse that the could possibly be established. He could see no reason why an insurance company should not be allowed to the proposals in this regard as worse that the could possibly be established. He could see no reason why an insurance to decide provide the proposal in this could possibly be established. He could possi

and sheet were encountered, with heavy confused seas. Capt. Allan of the Ningchow is well known here as master of the freighter, but not very well in his other capacity as a breeder of dogs. Mrs. Allan has large kennels at Birkenhead on the Mersey, and is considered one of the experts in England on Japanese spaniels and chow dogs, numbers of which are taken from the Orient by Capt. Allan when on his homeward trips. These does find a ready sale in

by her crew during the heavy storm of the previous day. When the Saxonia was passing the Hinomisaki lighthouse, a signal was made to the steamer that a signal was made to the steamer that a ship had been wrecked close by. Capt. Habel at once made preparations to attempt to render assistance, and although a very heavy swell was running, succeeded in furning the Saxonia round. Having sighted the wreck, a Japanese schooner, the Saxonia was taken as close to the distracted vessel. sayanese schooler, the Saxonia was taken as close to the distressed vessel as was possible with safety, and after a large quantity of oil had been thrown overboard a boat was lowered, manned by several of the crew of the Saxonia in charge of the second officer, Mr. Bolsen-Schmidt. Boisen-Schmidt.

The schooner was completely at the mercy of the storm, being tossed up and down, her masts from time to time thrashing the water. Under these circumstances it was impossible for the Saxonia's boat to get alongside, so lifebuoys were thrown to the Japanese seamen clinging to the wreck, and the three survivors were safely hauled off one by one, and taken on board the Saxonia, which then resumed her voy-

Toronto License Holders. Toronto, Feb. 21.—A deputation of local license holders today asked Premier Whitney to bring in legislation Proposed Amendments Be Delayed liquor licenses in the city, but Mr. Whitney declined to interfere.

GIFT TO EDUCATION

Sir William Macdonald's Contributions, Given Through

Montreal, Feb. 12 .- The annual reort of McGill University was issued oday. From the financial stateme it appears that there was a deficit of \$33,000 in the operating expenses last year, the total expenditure figuring up The investment in the university is

now \$8,477,000, \$2,377,000 having been added to the capital account during the year. The greatest proportion of this addition is accounted for by the endowment of the Macdonald agricultural college at St. Anne's, which is under the control of McGill, amounting to \$2,002,000.

This endowment brings the total of Sil the position of secretary of the imperial treasury, in succession to Herry \$5,200,000, and this does not include the cost of the land and the cost of the cost of the land and the cost of of the magnificent agricultural college the cost of which has not been state but which is probably in the neighbor-hood of another two millions, making Sir William's total gift to education hrough McGill in this province within the last few years over \$7,000,000.

Madison, Ill., Feb. 21.—State Audito McCulloch arrived from Springfield today and began an investigation of the Tri-City State bank, which closed its doors yesterday. President Keiser said today that the b solvent, though it has very little cast on hand. He would not state the exact amount. A run was started yes-terday, and in the temporary absence of the cashier, C. W. Burton, his Former United States Senator Joseph

BLOWN TO ATOMS

Thirty Men Killed in Explosion at the Heroules Powder Works—Only One Body Found

Berkeley, Cal., Feb. 21.—The latest reports from the scene of the terrible dynamite explosion of the Hercules Powder plant in Pinole, places the number of dead at 30. Four of these were white. The body of the foreman, W. W. Stillwell, is the only one recovered. The other 29 were blown to atoms. Not a man at work in the packing house and on the train used for hauling the dynamite to the depot escaped. The six injured girls and four men

No cause is assigned for the accident. The damage to the plant amounts to \$10,000. Supt. Birmingham says the company will rebuild at once.

CLEARING OFF DEBTS

The Ningchow had a comparatively good trip from Japanese ports. She left Liverpool December 7 and on her way across the Bay of Biscay encountered one of the strongest gales experienced by the big freighter. On the way from Yokohama, from Feb. 11 to 16. strong gales with heavy snow

NOT TO BE REDUCED

Reports of New Arrangements

Cleveland, O., Feb. 21.—Grand Chief Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, today issued a protest against the reported purpose of some of the railroads to reduce the wages, on the ground that living expenses ar

increased, the men are paid on a per diem basis, and railroads are not suffering loss in freight receipts.

New York, Feb. 21.—Officials of the railways here, commenting on President Rooseveit's recent letter to the Interstate Commerce commerciation. dent Roosevelt's recent letter to the Interstate Commerce commission, indicated clearly today that wage reductions were not contemplated. Officials of the New York Central, Lehigh Valley and New York, Newhaven and Hartford lines stated that uniform wage reductions had not been considered, though some men had oeen laid off because of the falling off in business.

laid off because of the falling off in business.

Following a meeting of railroadmen today it was announced by Theodore Webster, who stated that he was chairman of New York Division of the Order of Railway Conductors, that the question of wages had been satisfac-torily adjusted with the New York central system, and that the present scale would be continued. Mr. Webster said that the meeting was the annual session of sixteen officials of the Order of Railway Conductors of the New York Central system, and that other branches of the railroad were not represented as had been yeden. not represented, as had been under

Washington, Feb. 21. — President Mellen, of the New York, Newhaven and Hartford, had an interview with President Roosevelt today. He said:

MANITOBA LIQUOR LAW

Winnipeg, Feb. 20 .- Strenuous objection was made this morning by a deputation of gentlemen not identified with the liquor interests, before the committee on law amendments to the of the liquor license act.

They protested on the grounds that the people in the country had not been made aware of such drastic measures being introduced, and also that it would seriously affect other business.

A. J. Andrews, on behalf of the victuallers' association, presented a petition signed by 5,000 voters praying that the amendments be not passed, but that a commission be appointed to enquire into the working of the lieue. enquire into the working of the liquor trade and to report at the next sitting of the legislature.

Illicit Still Seized.

Lingan, N. S., Feb. 20.-Detectiv Musgrave and three officers raided an illicit still today, and seized a large quantity of whiskey, molasses, hops and other ingredients. The proprietor one Cameron, escaped to the woods. German Appointment.

Bollin, Feb. 20.-Herr Sydow, assis tant minister of posts, has been selected by Chancellor Von Buelow, with the approval of Emperor William, to

Broke World's Record Oakland, Cal., Feb. 21.-Carmiss wned by the Napa Stock farm, broke ne world's record for three and a half furlongs at Emeryville today. She ran the race in 40 2-5 seconds. The record of 401-2 was held by Judge Thomas,

Greatest Curler In West. Winnipeg, Feb. 21.—Robert Dunbar, of St. Paul, proved himself to be the greatest curler in the West by win-ning a grand aggregate at the Bon-

and was made about two years ago.

After Tennis Championship London, Feb. 21.—Eustance Miles will leave here for the United States terday, and in the temporary absence March 10, to make an attempt to win of the cashier, C. W. Burton, his daughter, Miss Roxy Burton, assistant championship honors, as well as to recashier, closed the bank to stop the gain the British championship which run. Cashier Burton is a brother of he lost last summer to Jay Gould. Mr. Former United States Senator Joseph Miles her been received.

INSURANCE BILL TALK

Representatives of Accident and Life Companies Present Further Ob-jections to Measure

Ottawa, Feb. 21.-The Banking and committee of the Co this morning resumed the discussion of the government insurance bill.
C. Nadel, New York, representing
Canadian, British and American accident insurance companies, was heard in opposition to the clause of the in-surance bill, which limits them to three lines of policies. Accident com-panies, in his opinion, should be permitted to carry on the same lines of insurance in Canada as in Great Britain and the United States.

BAD FOR WINE GROWERS

E. Williams, on behalf of Canadian accident companies, also asked that accident companies be given a wider opposition Also Points Out field. T. B. Macaulay, of the Sun Life, fol-

lowed with a resumption of his dis-cussion of the bill. He opened with a fierce onstaught on the restrictions which the bill imposes on companies' contingency reserves. He condemned

Washington, Feb. 20.—The formal reception of Baron Takahira, ambassador of Japan to the United States, took place at the White House this after-

place at the White House this afternoon.

The speeches exchanged between the President and the new ambassador, while purely formal, were characterized by an undercurrent of strong desire for the preservation of peace.

The ambassador said: "The maintenace of lasting peace with all nations and the conservation of the rights and interests of all people are the cardinal objects of my august sovereign."

Replying, the President said: "I feel that I can do even more than reciprocate these assurances. I can mostly sincerely pledge the earnest co-operation of the United States to increase the good will we mutually bear and foster the material advance of the two nations on the paths of tranquil prosperity."

C. P. R. Brakeman Killed.

Nelson, B. C., Feb. 20.—Neill McDonald, a C. P. R. brakeman, was killed at West Robson this morning at 10:30 by falling between the cars and the station platform in endeavoring to board some cars while switching. He was aged 28, and a native of Nova Scotia. He will be buried here on Saturday by the Brotherhood of Trainmen, of which he was a mem-

here on Saturday by the Brotherhood of Trainmen, of which he was a mem-

Receive Most Cordial Welcome

Washington, Feb. 21-Interesting and Washington, Feb. 21—Interesting and important news relative to the future movements of the American battle-ships was made public today at the conclusion of the cabinet meeting by Secretary of the Navy Metcalf, comprising an invitation from the Australian government to have the fleet at least some of it visit that country. Secretary of State Root's reply is the first authentic indication as to the intended movements of the fleet after its journey to San Francisco has been completed. After expressing his appreciation of the invitation the secretary says: "The eventual movements of our fleet have not yet been when the secretary says whether they should sing the maintain of the fleet authentic flag contended that the goods which would come in under the new treaty would not affect the preference, as goods of the same class were not exported by Great Britain. In reply to E. D. Smith, he said that he thought that the fears of Canadian grape growers as to the competition determined. While it is probable that they will return by the way of Suez, I would be glad if some of them could be sent by the Australian route, but it would be premature to promise this." The invitation was first mentioned in a letter by Hon. Alfred Deakin, prime minister of Australia, addressed to John B. Bray, American

kin, prime minister of Australia, addressed to John B. Bray, American consul general at Melbourne, dated December 24 last, as follows: "The Lennox thought that if the canal was built it should be undertaken by appearance in the Pacific of the great American fleet is an event in the history not only of the United States but of the ocean. We are naturally deeply interested in this visit, and are anxious to have some amount of the states of the ocean. We are naturally deeply interested in this visit, and are anxious to have some amount of the ocean. interested in this visit, and are anxious to have some opportunity of expressing our sympathy with our kinsten in their demonstration of naval power. There are two sides to the Pacific, and it would be a pity if only one of them were to be favored with the measure of these ships. I proceed to a newspaper report from Edmonton that he was power to the managing director of the Imperial to a newspaper report from Edmonton that he was power to the managing director of the Imperial to a newspaper report from Edmonton that he was power to the managing director of the Imperial to a newspaper report from Edmonton that he was power to make the managing director of the Imperial to a newspaper report from Edmonton that he was power to make the managing director of the Imperial to the managing director of the Imperial Pacific, and it would be a pity if only one of them were to be favored with the presence of these ships. I propose, therefore, at a suitable time to address a formal communication to the governor-general, to be forwarded to the Colonial office, requesting that an invitation be zent to the president to permit your fleet to call at the Australian ports.

He was not even a shareholder, and had no interest in the company. He was not even a shareholder, and had no interest in the company direct or indirect. The denial was received with liberal cheers.

Mr. Graham stated that he had issued orders that all intercolonial employees might use their franchise in the New Brunswick provincial electrons, but they must not take part

"I think you will be able to tell your government what an enthusiastic, whole-hearted welcome the battleships

In the senate today Hon. Mean whole-hearted welcome the battleships under the American flag will receive in the commonwealth. It would be a further token of the close alliance of further token of the close alliance of interests and sympathies which exist between us. Australian ports would be wide open to your ships and men, and it would be a matter of great gratification if the president could see his way to direct that the wishes of this government might be gratified. this government might be gratified. It is to give time to consider this proposal, which may be made by cable, that I am now communicating with you. Relying on your friendly offices to insure the most favorable reception possible to this invitation which might to insure the most favorable reception possible to this invitation which might have momentous and far-reaching is now being prepared by the leg consequences, I am,
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) "ALFRED DEAKIN."

In the letter transmitting the communication, Consul Bray says: "I may mention that the prime minister call-ed on the consul general in person and urged the favorable consideration of the application, Assuredly the prime minister in his letter voices the sentiment of the Australian community, and if it is possible for the invitation to be accepted the heartiest welcome would await the fleet in these wat-

partment at the cordiality of the in-through the medium of the telephone vitation, and added that the matter and in oher ways, upon the solvency Miles has been practising steadily for three months and he shows good form.

vitation, and added that the matter would receive the earnest consideration of a number of banks of New city.

FRENCH TREATY UP IN COMMONS

Act of Ratification Passes Second Reading and Committee

That it Injures British eference

shipment clause. He deploted the of stability in the tariff.

Mr. Borden did not think that the claim of Messrs. Fielding and Brodeur that they had done something extraordinary was justified. Sir Charles

was going to negotiate treaties.

Mr. Paterson thought the treaty a good thing. In a short time, he believed, Canada would be shipping fruit to France. AUSTRALIA INVITES

BATTLESHIP FLET

BATTLESHIP FLET

Today's session of the house was almost entirely occupied by the discussion of the treaty. As a result it now stands for third reading. The schedules have yet to be taken up, but if the progress on them equals that made today they should be discussed of in short order. The chief complaint of the opposition today was that the treaty undermined the British preference.

Mr. Bryce, the British ambassador to the United States, occupied a seat on the floor of the house for a portion of the afternoon.

Mr. Foster was the chief critic of the treaty insofar as it affected the British preference. Mr. Borden remarked that when the Mr. Borden remarked that when the British preference was adopted some one suggested that the house should rise and sing "God Save the Queen," which was done. Mr. Borden inquired, now that the British preference was being undermined by this treaty, whether they should sing the "Marseillaise?" (Laughter.)

tions, but they must not take part actively in the campaign.

In the senate today Hon. MacKenzie any further concessions to the United States.

PROTECTION FOR BANKS

Proposal to Have Law Passed in New York Legislature Against Circulat-ing Damaging Reports New York, Feb. 21 .- The New York

Legislature is to be asked to pass bill making it a misdemeanour circulate reports attacking the soltive committee of the New York State bankers' association. The decision to ask for the passing of such a measure was reached at a recent meeting of the executive committee. The legislative committee was instructed to formulate a bill making it a mis-demeanor for any person who shall wilfully make, circulate or transmit to another, any statement affecting the solvency of any bank or trust company doing business in this state the same time it was resolved that the association, through its protective would await the fleet in these waters."

Secretary Metcalf, in making the should take suitable action to call correspondence public, expressed the extreme gratification of the navy determined the should take suitable action to call the attention of the public generally extreme gratification of the navy determined the should take suitable action to call the attention of the public generally extreme gratification.

Get this without paying a cent.

ASK ME HOW,

Government Accepts Resolution Looking to Appointment of Commission

TO DEFINE HOUSEHOLDER

Clause in Bill Amending Elections Act Raise Female Suffrage Question

(From Saturday's Daily) The debate upon the resolution of J. H. Hawthornthwaite, looking to the appointment of an imperial commission to enquire into all the circum stances connected with the question of Japanese immigration into British Columbia, was resumed in the legisla-ture yesterday by Hon. Richard Mcture yesterday by Hon. Richard McBride. After briefly reviewing the situation, the premier declared himself
in favor of the proposal put forward
by the member for Nanaimo. He offered an amendment to the wording of

adjourned on the motion of J. A. Macdonald, the leader of the Liberal opposition. Upon the adjournment of the house, a caucus was held by the Liberal members. Just what stand they will take upon the matter has not as yet been made public.

The premier in his remarks referred to the impression which had gone abroad to the effect that the province of British Columbia was hostile to Japan. This he declared to be incorrect. The absolute necessity for the prohition of Japanese immigration, in the interests of the laboring classes of the province was touched upon, and he briefly reviewed the steps which had been taken by the province in that

It had freely been asserted that the Dominion government had ratified the Japanese treaty in the interests of the Imperial government. This was disproved, whatever the contention of Ottawa, by the statement of Winston cations which had passed between the home and Dominion governments. The imperial authorities had offered to have inserted in the treaty to be ratified by the Dominion, a clause re stricting Japanese emigration into Canada, similar to that in the one submitted to Queensland. The Dominion had declined this.

The competency of the province to appoint a local commission he admitted, but he pointed out that the same objection would be taken to its findngs by the Dominion, as would be to those of a commission appointed by the latter on the part of the province.

The question was of as great import as the question of better terms. The success which had attended an appeal direct to the imperial authorities in the latter case, warranted such action in the present case.

resolution of Mr. Hawthorn The resolution of Mr. Hawthorn-thwaite reads as follows:
"Whereas, a conflict of interests has arisen between the province of British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada in respect to Oriental immigration into British Columbia; and

Whereas a treaty, known as the Anglo-Japanese treaty, has been endorsed by the Dominion government;

the following section: "The subjects of each of the two high contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel or reside in any part of the Dominions and pos the other contracting party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property."

And whereas the industrial and la-

hor interests of British Columbia have been seriously affected by the abnor-mal influx of Japanese immigrants under said section: and Whereas laws enacted by this pro-vince to regulate said immigration have

Whereas the existing condition cannot continue without injuring the variinterests referred to, and further good understanding that has existed between people of Japan and the people of this province. house memorialize the imperial govment, through the colonial secretary to appoint a royal commission to fully inquire into all the circumstances n connection with these matters.

The premier's amendment is to strike words after "resolved" and to make the resolution read as follows: "That an humble address be pre-sented to his honor the lieutenant-governor, praying him to request the governor-general to ask the imperial government, through the colonial secretary to appoint a royal commission to fully inquire into all the circumstances in connection with these mat-

The debate will be resumed Monday. The act to consolidate and amend the law relating to electors and elections in municipalities was considered in committee. The vexed question of the definiton of the word "househ

The vexed question of the definition of the word "householder" was further raised by an amendment proposed by G. B. Naden which virtually looks to complete manhood suffrage and extends the franchise in municipal mat-

A debate of some interest arose and the government was placed in a rather unfair light through the combined action of the leaders of the Liberal and Socialist sections of the opposition.

Mr. Bowser asked that the committee proceed with the other clauses of the bill and return later to the clause defining "householdwished further time to consider this, as it had been amended in

J. H. Hawthornthwaite pressed for sues which were involved in the a statement from the attorney gener-"Better Terms" questions (Hear, at as to his position upon this point, hear), and I think, Sir, that if there is

toria who were especially interested tion, perhaps it can be best removed has been concluded with the Japain the question, would be unable to bring what pressure to bear they could otherwise exert, by calling public meetings and obtaining an expression of public feeling.

of public feeling.

In answer to the member for Nation is one of hostility to Japan, and naimo, Hon. Richard McBride defendnaimo, Hon. Richard McBride defendnaimo, Hon. Richard McBride defended his colleague. His request for a
delay in considering the matter was
perfectly reasonable and in no way
prejudiced the position of the interested parties. While he admitted that in
portance to the province of British previous cases where female suffrage was in question, he himself had not seen his way clear to support them, he yet stated that he was open to conviction. He trusted that the opposition would take no exception to the clause being allowed to stand over.

On Mr. Hawthornthwaite's pressing the point, a division took place als and Socialists voting against the government. The reading of the bill was then continued and clause by clause was passed. The committee

rose and reported progress.

Through an error in the printed copies of the estimates brought down yesterday the items for Ymir and Similkameen were reversed in the votes for roads, streets and bridges. Amended copies were therefore presented to the house. A mistake in numbering the clear of the property bering the clauses of the bill amending the Lands act resulted in the discharge of the second reading of that bill and an amended copy being brought down by special message, the advancement of their best inter-

the resolution, which, however, in no upon parliam way changes its effect.

The debate upon the question was liting the city. upon parliamentary procedure. With attitude of the people of this country, Mrs. Carry, of Vancouver, she is vis- in regard to this whole matter. (Hear-

The report of the deputy commissioner of fisheries, J. P. Babcock, was presented to the house by Hon. W. J. On Monday next the debate upon the budget will be resumed by John Oliver. The member for Delta inti-

mater in the house that there were several typographical errors in the estimates as brought down.

The ladies' gallery was again well filled with members of the Victoria

by the government as well as by the people of this country as being most Council of Women, who watched the debate upon the bill amending the seriously menaced by this flood of Oriental immigration are conditions, Municipal Elections act with consid-Oriental immigration are conditions, which we in this country, value very highly, and it will further demonstrate, Mr. Speaker, that as part and parcel of the substantial development of the province of British Columbia, it is an absolute essential that the immigration of these Orientals shall be prohibited and that erable interest

The Speaker took the chair at 2:30 o'clock.

Prayers by Rev. Baugh Allen. Hon. Mr. Bowser presented the re-port of the fisheries department for 1907. That Imperial Commission,

On the resumption of the debate on Mr. Hawthornthwaite's motion in fa-vor of forwarding a memorial to the imperial government through colonial secretary, requesting the ap-pointment of a royal commission to inquire fully into all matters connected with the endorsation of the Anglo-Japanese treaty by the Canadian gov-ernment, and the abnormal influx of Japanese immigrants, Hon .Mr. Mc-Bride, who was received with cheers,

Mr. Speaker, I have one or two observations to make before proposing an amendment to the proposal of my hon. friend from Nanaimo, and I may at once explain that this amendment The Dominion practically held that the understanding with Japan which had been effected by Hon. Rudolph Lemieux was satisfactory, whereas the people of British Columbia were a unit in condemning it as unsatisfactory. Hence there was a conflict of opinions upon the matter.

The question was of as great import

at once explain that this amendment will in no way interfere with the object which he has in view, but merely purposes changing the mode of procedure which has been proposed by him, in the direction of providing for an appeal to the Mother Country through the federal government instead of making it directly to the colonial office.

Now. Mr. Speaker it must at once

Now, Mr. Speaker, it must at once be admitted that this is a rather un-usual proceeding that we should in a matter which to a very considerable extent at least concern the federal au-thorities, and a matter upon which this house is almost unanimous in admitting that it is a business which practically belongs to the federal government, go to the Mother Country. (Hear, hear.) But, sir, in view of what has transpired since this legislature opened, I think it must be generally agreed that here is an instance in which some very considerable invertex. nglo-Japanese treaty, has been enorsed by the Dominion government;
nd
Whereas the said treaty contained
the following section:

which some very considerable justification exists for the people of British
Columbia calling, in the way of appeal, for the protecting arm of the
mother country. (Applause.)

Now, sir, the proposal which is contained in the resolution of my hon friend from Nanaimo might be criticised in some such manner as this: Mistaken Impression. There has been for some time an appression abroad, sir, among the people of this province that the actions of the federal authorities throughout, in regard to this whole pointed by this legislature, and that

ble extent inspired by the imperial Mr. Hawthornthwaite: (Hear, hear.) Hon. Mr. McBride But, Mr. Speaker, no such impression can any Whereas laws enacted by this pro-vince to regulate said immigration have been uniformly disallowed by the Do-minion authorities; and Whereas the existing condition can Whereas the existing condition can Churchill, made a very specific answer in which he stated that the imperial authorities had given every opportunity to the Canadian government act on its own initiative in regard to the question of Oriental immigra-Therefore, be it resolved, that this tion in connection with the Japanese treaty (Hear, hear)—so that the exspired from England has now no longer any weight. (Hear, hear.) And, Mr. Speaker, the mother country can, after all, be very properly applied to in connection with these questions. For only last session, when we thought that the attitude at Ottawa towards British Columbia was what it should be, we concluded get a commission from that source? Well, Mr. Speaker, I do not think that that we would be justified in the mother country and asking for the interference of the imperial authorities. We then wished, Sir, to obtain in dealing with that phase of this that treatment for this section of Canquestion (hear, hear), because, sir, ada which we felt must be given us if justice were to be done to the pro-vince of British Columbia, and, Sir, if justice were to be done to the pro-vince of British Columbia, and, Sir, we always hoped that our line of ac-tion in regard to that our line of acion in regard to that appeal to the we are only too well acquainted: proper authorities for such consideration would be followed by the best results, and the result, moreover, Sir, showed that our expectations were not without good foundation. (Cheers.) Now, Sir, in my opinion the whole question of the proper protection of white labor in British Columbia and of the prohibition of the immigration of Orientals into these parts of Can-

Dominion Commission. If you glance, sir, through the report of that commission, and in parti ada is one that is of quite equal imif you glance through that part of it which deals with the Japanese, you portance with the issues which were involved in the "Better Terms" agitation. (Cheers.) And as a matter of will find, sir, that this commisreported very strongly in me effective measure in the way of ohibiting this immigration being lopted at once (Hear, hear) But, fact I consider that in many particu-lars the question which we are disprohibiting this immigration adopted at once. (Hear, hear, sir, we find in the face of this cussing this afternoon very considersir, we find in the face of this reports, we find in the face of this reports supported as it was by a very strong protest from the people of Britisl Columbia, that nothing, absolutel nothing, has been done to remedy the nothing, has been done to remedy the nothing, has been done to diffair which he (Hear, He expressed the fear that the government would delay the consideration of this clause until the closing days of the session and then railroad it through. By this, the women of Vicable 1. Through By this, the women of Vicable 1. The consideration of Cricial impacts of Cricial impacts of the conservation of the session and then railroad it to the attitude of British Columbia of the conservation of Cricial impacts.

any practical means that will help to the solution of this most serious and most pressing problem, i.e. through making any appeal to Ottawa for a commission of enquiry. (Hear, hear.) All That Is Left.

And in that case, sir, there is nothing left for the people of this province and for this legislature to do save to bring in the interference of the imperial government. (Cheers.) portance to the province of British Columbia. (Hear, hear.)

What Commission Would Show

into the situation and make a search-

ing enquiry into this whole subject, as

pire of Great Britain, in any interna-

tional contest. (Cheers.) For we have,

the very best and soundest principles

of political economy; the right of af-fording protection to our own homes,

highest court of appeal in the British Empire, the mother land that no de-sires at all exists here in the direc-

tion of bringing about an international

conflict, and it will, moreover, demon-strate, sir, that the local conditions,

prohibited, and that every encourage-ment possible shall be given for the

bringing into this province of British Columbia, of white settlers. (Cheers.)

Orientals Not Necessary

It has, however, sir, gone abroad to

olumbia along economic and business

There are and there have been, no doubt, sir, instances here and there, where it might be shown that the conditions called for labor of a cheap class, but these conditions, if we only

had the opportunity of bringing into

this province a sufficient supply of white labor, would at once change. (Hear, hear.) And it could be further

Preferable to Local Commission.

it might further be said that such a

tribunal could not only make an inquiry, but would be justified in mak-

ing an inquiry of the most searching character. (Hear, hear.) I at once

competence of the government of the province of British Columbia, and for

this parliament, under the Public In

Speaker, I contend that even if such a body were appointed and its work was

performed in the most thorough man-

never be looked upon as anything else than local in their nature, and if I

commission be issued, why should we

not refer the matter to Ottawa and

only a few months ago a very search

not one-tenth of the prohibition this class of immigration has be

would ensue as the result of the deliberations. (Hear, hear.)

but also had a perfect right to expect,

brought about, which the people

British Columbia not only

even for so much as a momer

quiries act, to arrange for the appoint-

ment of such a co

admit, sir, that it is quite within

which have been so often represented,

Now, sir; I am quite satisfied that

And I say further, sir, that if this solution is adopted by this House, if I an Imperial commission were to come to British Columbia and look and having been forwarded to the Imperial government through the uthorities at Ottawa is productive of the result aimed at, I feel quite satisfied, that we will be able to make out beyond all doubt they would do-it would at once be established, that there exists absolutely no disposition so strong a case and to support with such abundant proof, the contentions whatever, on the part of the people of British Columbia, to involve the emthat we as a legislature and which the people of this province have advanced for several years past in defence of sir, from the very beginning of this agitation, only insisted upon the proper acknowledgment of our legal rights; and have only advanced what will be enabled, through the report of that commission and through the influence which the imperial authorities may easily bring to bear upon the ad-ministration at Ottawa to induce that administration and the Canadian parliament to take that firm attitude on of the province of British Columoia so much desire. (Cheers.) Various Amendments

Now, sir, I propose to move in amendment to strike out the words af-ter the word "resolved," on the sixeenth line, and to insert the follow

"That an humble address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor, praying him to request the governor-general to ask the government, through the colonial secretary, to appoint a royal commission to fully enquire into all the circumstances in connection with these matters' Mr. Macdonald, Rossland; I beg move the adjournment of the debate And the debate was thereupon adjourned until Monday next.

Mr. Churchill's Statement. The statement of Mr. Churchill to which the Hon. Mr. McBride referred in his speech was communicated to Canada in the following cable dispatch:

A special London cable says: Mr. W. J. Hill, M. P. for Durham city, who has business associations in Canada, raised the question of Japanese immigration to Canada in the British House of Commons today. He re-ferred to Canada's convention with Japan, and wished to know whether, before that convention went into effect, the stipulations respecting immigration into Canada made in the Japa-nese treaty were pointed out to the Canadian government by the imperial government, and if so, he asked what Canada's answer was.

a very considerable extent, that it is quite impossible to develop British Mr. Winston Churchill replied as follows: "In 1905, when the Canadian government raised the question of their adherence to the treaty with nes, unless we have cheap labor, that it is impossible properly to till the fields of the country to get in the har-Japan, the former secretary of stat vest and to carry on the general lines of industry which are connected with the business life of the country, in any enquired whether they were prepared to adhere to the whole treaty withthe deap labor.

In the deap labor is such a tribunal as that to which I am now referring would more than a mow referring would more than not the views which the conditions, that have a all times prevailed in this province have arranted. (Cheers.)

There are and there conditions to the limitations respecting immigration and other matters, to which stipulations were made when Queensland adhered to it. The Canadian government replied that they is were prepared to adhere absolutely and without reserve."

Municipal Election

tions in municipalities was then committed, with H. G. Parson, Columbia in the chair.

in the chair.

The only amendment offered was one by G. R. Naden, Greenwood, to the definition of "householder" in clause 2, dealing with the interpreta-

(Hear, hear.) And it could be intro-and very readily shown to any im-partial tribunal, I am quite satisfied, Mr. Speaker, that many of the arguact.

The definition as amended in the municipal committee reads as follows:
"Householder" shall extend to and include any person of the full age of Mr. Speaker, that many of the arguments which have been brought to bean against this agitation, and the work of those amongst us who have favored the absolute prohibition of Oriental immigration, would be very soon proven to be wrong, and proven wrong, sir, right up to the hilt. (Cheers.) twenty-one years who occupies a dwelling, tenement, hotel or boarding-house, or any portion of a dwelling-house, tenement hotel or boardinghouse, tenement notel or boarding-house, who has been a resident in the municipality from the first day of January of the current year, and who shall, unless exempted by the pro-visions of the proviso at the end of sub-section 117 of section 50 of chap-ter 32 of the statutes of 1906, being that the commission whose appointment is sought might very well be appointed by this legislature, and that we have the full power vested in ourselves for doing this whole work; and it might further has all about the Municipal Clause act, nave paid directly to the municipality all rates, taxes or assessments, which are not chargeable on land, which rates, taxes or assessments so paid shall amount to not less than two dollars, due to other than water rates or taxes, or license fees for dogs."

Moves Amendment Mr. Naden moved in amendment that all the words after the word year in

His amendment, he stated would do away with what was known as the franchise in municipal matters to women. attorney-general when

ner possible, its conclusions would proached by a deputation was quoted as having said that the change was made in order to do away with the

> at provincial elections should also have franchise should be so extended as to act should provide that every British subject of 21 years of age domiciled in a municipality for 12 months should

have the right to vote. nen had been given the right to vote even without a property qualification. The present definition took this away He wished that he posessed the eloquence to place the matter properly before the house. He wished that he had the eloquence possessed by the delegation of three ladies from the city of Victoria which some laughter); and had waited on the municipal commit-

The house had already accepted the principle of female suffrage for they had enacted that any woman having \$100 worth of property had a right to vote. He asked what virtue lay in the possession of this \$100 worth of property. Other women were fully as inperty. Other women were fully as instant or the possession of the property of the property. I hope that in view of this stand for further consideration. perty. Other women were fully as intelligent and had been prevented perhaps through their fulfilling their household and family duties or by the care of their children from amassing the required amount of prevented are the required amount of prevented the required that this motion shall stand for further consideration. (Hear, hear, and the required that this motion shall stand for further consideration. (Hear, hear) I hope that in view of this explanation my honorable friend from the prevented that the requirement of the requirement the required amount of property.

He thought that his amendment should be accepted.

Asks to Have it Stand Over

Hon. W. J. Bowser suggested that the definition of householder be allowed to stand over, and the rest of the bill considered. They could then to the clausce.

In this parliament upon this question,

Plenty of Time To Pay For It In A TEN YEAR GUARANTY

> And I Will Find a Market For All You Want To Sell

OST Incubator-men talk loud about steady Heat and little about Clean Air. I can afford to talk both, and more

The Peerless is the incubator that hatches with clean air,—the incubator that has real ventilation. Now the quality of air an incubator-chicken

gets before it's hatched is far more important than the quantity of food it gets after it hatches.

- bad incubator air. Carbon - dioxide is a deadly gas every egg gives off as it hatches.

Open the ordinary incubator's door and sniff,-that sulfurous, musty, choking smell is carbon-dioxide; and it is poison to animal life.

There is no smell in a Peerless—the poison is continually flushed out of the Peerless hatching chamber by the Peerless natural, unfailing ventilation.

Remember that for almost 500 hours the chick breathes what air seeps through the porous shell. If that air is poison loaded, as it is in badly-ventilated ordinary incubators; that chick is stunted, its vitarity impaired, its vigor for the important part of your outfit. weakened.

It never can thrive as Peerless-hatched chicks, that breathe pure, clean air, do thrive.

Remember, too, that this is only one of fifteen plain reasons why the Peerless incubator not only hatches every chick that can be hatched, but gives those chicks the right start.

Every one of the fifteen reasons means the difference between money made and money lost in poultry-raising.

Suppose you send me your address-use a post card if you like—and letime send you the free book that tells some things you need to know, whether you are a beginner in poultryraising or an expert.

Sending for the book doesn't commit you to buying the incubator. All I ask you to do is read the book. I won't importune you nor

Just send for the book and read it—that's all. And many a poultry-for-profit venture has gone to smash by the carbon-dioxide route how you can make the Peerless earn its

whole cost long before you pay one cent

Whether you have ever thought about raising poultry or not, -whether you know all about incubators or you don't, I will show you why it will pay you, -pay you, personally,

-to know what the Peerless is and what it could do for you if you wanted it to. Simply your name and address fetches what will tell you that, - and no obligation on your

part. The obligation will be mine to you, if you'll just write now. In this Free Book I show you how to start in

I will make you a partnership proposition that puts the risk mostly on me and leaves the

profit wholly for you. I will tell you how to get the incubators and brooders you need without paying for them till

they have paid for themselves twice over. I will show you why that beats all the free trial offers you ever heard, and why my way is the only sensible way for you to start raising poultry for profit.

I will even find you a cash buyer for all the poultry you raise --- and all the eggs.

It Hatches More Chicks

THE 1908

PEERLESS

JUST ADDRESS THE LEE-HODGINS CO., LIMITED PEMBROKE ST.

to this. He had known of cases where the government had allowed measures to stand over until the closing hours of the session and had them rushed through. He was afraid this might be attempted in this case. It was unfair to the women of the province and to the women of Victoria who had taken such an interest in the measure. He pressed for an expression of opinion from Mr. Bowser or from the premier upon the question of female suffrage.

Now, as a matter of fact it was quite competent for my hon friend during the past five weeks to have introduced a bill for the protection of women's rights in this province, but instead of taking this rational step he waits until this clause comes before the commit-

Hon. Mr. McBride, having explained that the government in line with the general policy which for quite a number of years had been pursued, carefully refrained from interfering in any way as an administration with the work of the municipal committee

policy with respect to the question of bestowing the franchise upon women, and so far as my knowledge extends in the course of the last twenty-eight years, whenever from time to time the question of women's rights has arisen on the floor of this house, no sin-

provincial government has taken this issue up and made it a matter of government policy, (Hear, hear,) His Personal Views

gle instance has occurred in which the

For my own part, I have voted or six or seven occasions against the extension of the franchise to women, but treaty (Hear, hear)—so that the excuse which has been so often and so strongly offered by some people in Canada in respect to the action of the federal authorities as having been inspired from England has now no spired from England has now no long the federal authorities as having been inspired from England has now no long the federal authorities as having been inspired from England has now no long the federal authorities as having been inspired from England has now no long the federal authorities as having been inspired from England has now no long the federal authorities as having been inspired from England has now no long the federal authorities as having been inspired from England has now no long the federal authorities as having been inspired from England has now no long the federal authorities as having been inspired from England has now no long the federal authorities as having been inspired from England has now no long the federal authorities as having been inspired from England has now no long the federal authorities as having been inspired from England has now no long the federal authorities as having been inspired from England has now no long the federal authorities as having been inspired from England has now no long the federal authorities as having been inspired from England has now no long the federal authorities as having been inspired from England has now no long the federal authorities as having been inspired from England has now no long the federal authorities as having been inspired from England has now no long the federal authorities as having been inspired from England has now no long the federal authorities as having been inspired from England has now no long the federal authorities as having been inspired from England has now no long the federal authorities as having been inspired from England has now no long the federal authorities as having been inspired from England has now no long the federal authorities as having the federal authorities as having the federal authorities as having th in the general public interest that th

include women. (Hear, hear.)

And, further, so important does the attorney-general feel this matter be that he asks the committee in its wisdom to allow this section to stand over for further consideration. (Hear, hear:) Surely this is a most reason The present definition of the term householder was a retrogade step. (Hear, hear. Despite the fact that my honorable friend from Nanaimo, with that clever way of his, intimates that unless this very afternoon, be-fore the hour for adjournment arrives, something definite is at least said. not done, something very tragic is about to happen. (Laughter.)

not done, something very about to happen. (Laughter.)
I believe, Mr. Chairman, that I enjoy the confidence of the women of British Columbia (Hear, hear, and I think that I come laughter); and I think that I can go so far as to say on behalf of the Women's Council of British The house had already accepted the Columbia that their dearest interests

applause.) Premier States Position.

this clause comes before the committee, in order to make what to my mind is an attack upon the government. But I can tell him that the administration has never taken any definite policy with regard to the question of women's plause.) rights; and whenever the interests of the women of this province are under consideration. the work of the municipal committee in preparing this legislation, continued:

Now with regard to my hon. friend's anxiety in respect to the claims of the women of British Columbia, I am very glad to be in a position to make a statement. We have now been in session for about, or rather, a little over five weeks, and hence we find that it has taken my hon. friend some five weeks to become alive to the fact that the women of British Columbia and in particular the Women's Council of Victoria city feel very keenly in regard to my hon. friend is more that every opportunity will be offered for a full and frank disquestion. I make that every opportunity will be offered for a full and frank disquestion.

Inotice that my hon. friend is more of this province are under consideration, I propose, speaking for myself, to do what in my opinion is in the best interests of the country and of the women of the women themselves. (Applause). I do not wish to digress from the general line of debate, but if the hon. gentleman is sincere, and I believe that he is sincere on this question, he had better allow the debate to be deferred until anothr sitting. And I can assure him that he need absolutely have no credit to my hon. friend through during the closing hours of the session. (Hear, hear.) I further promise that every opportunity will be offered for a full and frank disquestion. the Municipal Clause act, have paid I notice that my hon friend is more offered for a full and frank discussion (Hear, hear.) I will relieve his anxiety at once. First xious than I am to champion the rights that the attitude of both myself and of the women of British Columbia (Hear, hear). I hope that the motion ment is concerned, we have never (Hear, hear). I hope that the motion made any official announcement of of the attorney-general will prevail.

> in connection with framing these municipal laws has been as follows: suggestions are from time to time. tions are from time to time received from persons who are interested in municipal affairs, in the way of pro-posed amendments; and the bill is drawn up in the attorney-general's office, although it is never considered by the minister in charge of this de-partment in the manner which is customary with government acts, from the very reason that legislation of this kind is invariably sent to the mun

Changes Made Mr. Macdonald: But it has been deliberately changed.
Hon. Mr. McBride: I understand from my colleague that it was changed mittee

attorney-general's name.

Mr. Naden: This section was changed before it went through committee. Hon. Mr. McBride: But my hon. friend will admit that the bill been changed in committee. Now, my hon, friend is quite familiar with the fact that this house is always advised not to deal hastily with questi of a controversal nature, and this rule, if it has any weight at all, , if it has any weight ald certainly govern our proceedings this afternoon. And besides, if such importance is attached to it as I am led to believe from the observations of my hon friend from Nanalmo and from the emphatic manner of the hon, the leader of the opposition, and inasmuch as no mischlef can be accepted. nasmuch as no mischief can by any possibility arise out of a little delay, all the greater reason exists for the postponement of the consideration

this section. (Hear, hear.)
Mr. Hawthornthwaite: So the government practically refuses to take the house into its confidence! I do not

saloon-keepers. (Hear, hear and ap-

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: Why

of my colleagues on this question is taken absolutely without any desire to do injury to the rights of the ladies Another Champion

Mr. Macdonald.—Why not settle the matter now?

Hon. Mr. McBride.—So here is another ardent champion! (Some laughter). And no doubt the inspiration comes from the same source that has been brought to bear upon my hon. friend from Nanaimo. (Hear, hear). I may say that the practice in the past in connection with framing these municipal laws to the attorney-general will prevail do injury to the rights of the lades in whose interest my hon. friend from has spoken this afternoon. We are trying neither directly nor indirectly to do anything whatever that may detail any desire to do injury to the rights of the lades in whose interest my hon. friend from Nanaimo has spoken this afternoon. We are trying neither directly nor indirectly to do anything whatever that may detail any desire to the rights of the lades in whose interest my hon. friend from Nanaimo has spoken this afternoon. We are trying neither directly nor indirectly to do anything whatever that may detail any desire to the rights of the lades in whose interest my hon. friend from Nanaimo has spoken this afternoon. We are trying neither directly nor indirectly to do anything whatever that may detail from Nanaimo has spoken this afternoon. We are trying neither directly nor indirectly to do anything whatever that may detail from whose interest my hon. friend from Nanaimo has spoken this afternoon. We are trying neither directly nor indirectly to do anything whatever that may detract from the strong case of my hon. friend, but have only been following the well-defined course which has been pursued from time to time in received the committee of the whole house and winch for some good reason appear to require further consideration. On motion of Hon. Mr. Bowser the

Will Call For Tenders. Hon. Mr. Fulton informed Mr. ward, (Cowichan), that it was t ward, (Cowicnan), tention of the government to cotenders for the coal supplied covernment department

various governmen Victoria in the futur kind is invariably sent to the municipal committee, where it may be fully passed upon without any interference from the administration in any way whatever, and hence it is scarcely fair for any hon friend to ask the committee to believe that because it is framed in a certain way, this is the policy of the government (Hear, hear). It is merely in order to expedite business that the bill appears in the attorney-general's name.

Petitions Presented.

The following petitions were presented and received:

By Mr. Ellison, (Okanagan), from the General Trusts Corporation, for leave to present a petition for leave, to present a petitions were presented.

By Mr. Ellison, (Okanagan), from the premise for any hon friend to ask the committee to believe that because it is framed in a certain way, this is the policy of the government. (Hear, hear).

By Mr. Jardine. (Esquimalt), from W. S. Clark, J. S. Mercer and others, praying that Miss Agens Deans Cameron be restored her teacher's certificate.

On motion of the hon, the premist. Petitions Presented.

On motion of the hon., the premier, the house rose at 5:45 o'clo

After Long Service.

Woodstock, Ont., Feb. 21.-After forty years and a half of service, John Cameron, governor of Oxford county jail, and father of Judge Cameron of the supreme court of Manitoba, has resigned resigned.

Winnipeg, Feb. 21.-At the meeting of the law amendments committee the Manitoba legislature this morning a measure was a mortgage. Twelve months must elapse instead of six months after the a mortgage. cause of the change. The measure does not apply to contracts now existence, only to future contracts.

Ottawa, Feb. 21. — The northern coundary of Alberta and Saskatchewan is the sixtieth parallel of latitud Senator Landry says that the ern boundaries of Manitoba, and Quebec should be extended to th

BUDGET SPI GIVEN YE

Tuesday, Febru

Hon. R. G. Tat Down Estimates of Legisla

SURPLUS OVER

Nearly Three-Qu Million to Be Ex Roads and

The budget speech Hon. R. G. Tatlow the legislature yester ates being brought nessage. Never has the fina

Never has the machine the province been so net surplus of revenuture of \$1,201,000 was was due to the fact revenue of the province the province for by leaps and bounds in recently far beyond expensive the province of the p nonths, far beyond tion of the governmexpenditure exceeded penditure by \$220,000.

As the finance mi the steps which had reducing the public of vince, his remarks with frequent outburs.
The estimates owin
in the fiscal year are of months ending March provide for an expend 276.66. This amounts 000 of the total experience of

Capt. Tatlow dealt with the condition of dustries of the provin marks in this connecti pplauded.
The debate upon

of the various departr

ment owing to the

last year, requires a l

adjourned until Mond J. H. Hawthornthw second reading of his employment in danger He proposes to impose test for employment dustries. The measure prevent the employmen the province. Mr. H. supported his measure some force and consid He declined to frate Japanese, though he con a believer in the brothe The only hope of the he averred was the co In committee upon tect factory workers. Nanaimo created a de ing in an amendment apply to hospitals. Th

to shorten the working The amendment was fin owever. The speaker took the o'clock. Prayers by Rev. Bay Hon. Mr. Eberts and

the photograph which day were fine, the mer resent at the house to clock in order that secure a successfu be made. Factories . The house resumed Mr. McPhillips' bill for

f persons employed i Mr. Hawthornthwait nospitals" be inserted as one of the places to ation of women in thes resent time someth had to be on du welve hours a day, v e advanced against t these persons, who, it be remembered, should health and in the bes perform their duties u a proper and thorough Nurses Should Be

Mr. McPhillips was r tain that this amendm introduced at this stag certainly inhuman to ha on duty, as was often twelve hours and som twelve hours. The d obliged to handle The object in view mig accomplished by provide public money should be nospital which required be on duty longer than And while this might be little drastic, if it were these institutions, at if it was the duty of the the young women who n factories, it was cen heir duty to see to the f the conditions surrou ployment of these nur schedule, as he could any rational or forcible could be advanced again great and should recei tention at the hands ture. (Hear, hear.) Doctors Oppose

Dr. King (Cranbrook) ries under the terms He held that as hosp money-making concerns on the contrary, large s must annually be contri tain them, they must otherwise. He would very consideration giv hardship might be lospitals if the suggesti er for Nanaimo were Hospitals in British a different condition other centres. They minister to a large munity, like the men

camps, etc. They would cult to obtain and main per of nurses which wounder such amendment Nurses, moreover, we

out paying a cent. IE HOW.

ir address—use a me send you the ings you need to ginner in poultry-

t commit you to ask vou to do is portune you nor

ead it—that's all. vill tell you, also. eerless earn its cost long before pay one cent

ether you have thought about g poultry or not, ether you know out incubators or on't, I will show you, personally, is and what it it to.

mine to you, if u how to start in spending a cent

ess fetches what

ligation on your

outfit. ship proposition e and leaves the

incubators and ing for them till eats all the free

why my way is to start raising 12 the eggs.

3 PEMBROKE ST. EMBROKE, ONT.

mber for Rossland, but that his inspiration on es not at all events saloon-keepers of Brit-

ride: I am utterly at why my hon. friend losing observation. But r, I can only say, and chatic manner possible, which has been taken embers of the govern gentlemen sitting on house, if it comes ation, has certainly the inspiration of the (Hear, hear and apnthwaite: Why ac-

ride: I am not accusAnd my observations
deserve such a very
that with which my
luded his comments,
ago. (Hear, hear.) I
a very nasty remark,
ver one which does
dit to my hon. friend
(Hear, hear.) While acts from the good ame of debate in this hear), I do hope that these words it was ent of forgetfulness.

he will acknowledge of both myself and on this question is without any desire to rights of the ladies my hon friend from en this afternoon. We er directly nor indi-withing whatever that the strong case of my thing whatever that the strong case of my ave only been follow-ned course which has n time to time in re-ich are placed before the whole house and

od reason appear to of this lengthy bill 00 clauses and two or little debate. Ion. Mr. Bowser the

For Tenders. informed Mr. Hay-that it was the in-vernment to call for coal supplied to the nt departments in Presented.

petitions were pred:
(Okanagan), from the
orporation, for leave
on for leave to introto amend the Comact. (No. 12.)
(Esquimalt), from
Mercer and others.
Agens Deans Camher teacher's certifi-

the hon., the premier, 5:45 o'clock. ng Service.

Feb. 21.-After t., Feb. 21.—After half of service, John r of Oxford county Judge Cameron of t of Manitoba, has

Foreclosure 21.—At the meeting ments committee of lature this morning rought forward to lve months must ix months after the will not vary be nge. The measure

contracts now in . — The northern parallel of latitude s that the north Manitoba, Ontarle be extended to the

the province been so satisfactory. A net surplus of revenue over expenditure of \$1,201,000 was reported. This was due to the fact that the actual revenue of the province has grown by leaps and bounds in the past twelve months, far beyond even the expectation of the government. The actual expenditure exceeded the estimated expenditure by \$220,000.

As the finance minister recounted the steps which had been taken in reducing the public debt of the province, his remarks were punctuated with frequent outbursts of applause.

The estimates owing to the change in the fiscal year are only for the nine months ending March 31, 1909. They provide for an expenditure of \$3,145, 276,66. This amounts to within \$150, 000 of the total expenditure of last year. Over \$700,000 is to be voted for roads, trails and bridges while each of the various department of the submission of the classes.

Dr. G. A. B. Hall (Nelson) thought in objection were offered to this increase in the city's debt, the matter would receive further consideration. It would be unworkable in the outlying hospitals. He thought that some provision to protect the young women in training schools where they offen were allowed to become law or not. But even if it would be adopted, but he did not believe that this could be done by roclamation. However, if objection were offered to this increase in the city's debt, the matter would receive further consideration. It would be permitted to become law or not. But even if it were allowed to become law or not. But even if it were allowed to become law or not. But even if it were allowed to become law or not. But even if it would be adopted, but he did not believe that this could be done by bringing the hospitals under the submission of a by-law for the roads, trails and bridges while each of the various departments of governent owing to the expansion of the ast year, requires a larger amount set

Capt. Tatlow dealt at some length with the condition of the different in-dustries of the province and his re-marks in this connection were heartily The debate upon the budget was adjourned until Monday next.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite moved the second reading of his bill to regulate employment in dangerous industries. He proposes to impose an educational test for employment in various industries. The measure is designed to prevent the employment of Asiatics in the province. Mr. Hawthornthwaite supported his measure in a speech of supported his measure in a speech of some force and considerable length. He declined to fraternize with the

trying circumstances in anything like a proper and thorough manner. Nurses Should Be Protected. Mr. McPhillips was not at all cer-tain that this amendment should be introduced at this stage, but it was certainly inhuman to have nurses kept on duty, as was often the case, for twelve hours and sometimes for over twelve hours. The duties of nurses were often very onerous and always important, while they were frequently obliged to handle dangerous drugs.
The object in view might perhaps be accomplished by providing that no public money should be paid to any hospital which required its nurses to

Nearly Three-Quarters of Million to Be Expended on Roads and Trails

Nearly Three-Quarters of a Million to Be Expended on Roads and Trails

Roads and Trails

The budget speech was delivered by Hon. R. G. Tatlow at the sitting of the legislature yesterday, the estimates being brought down by special message.

Never has the financial position of the province been so satisfactory. A net surplus of revenue over expenditure of \$1,201,000 was reported. This

Not the Time for Change

Hon. Mr. McBride: In view of the remarks which have been made by the medical members of the house, who remarks which have been made by the medical members of the house, who are almost a unit on the general problems, I think that it would be in the circumstances of the case unjust to adopt the amendment. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the professional nurses I feel very much inclined to favor the views which have been expressed by the hon member for Nelson. It appears, moreover, that so far no demand has come either from the nurses themselves or from the medical profession or from the public generally for the regulation of this matter, and if I have followed the general trend of the discussion aright the bringing into force of this provision at once would very much disturb the internal economy of the hospitals all over the province, for it would at once become a matter of dollars and cents.

the desiration considered limited to Trailerines with the problems of the proposal problems of the problems of the proposal problems of the probl

cial aspect of the case. The estimates for the year for these hospitals are already made up, and in the circumstances, this item can very well be laid over, until the house generally has further advice upon its merits, (Hear, hear.) I say this with every

sert after section 2 the following as section 3 of the bill, "This act shall come into force upon proclamation by the lieutenant-governor in council," and explained that as this city had and explained that as this city had already borrowed money on debentures which were held by people outside of the province the government merely desired to obtain time in which to notify these bond-holders of this legislation, when, if no objection were made, the act would be brought into force by proclamation. However, if objection were offered to this increase in the city's debt, the matter would receive further consideration as to whether it should be permitted to become law or not. But even if it were allowed to become law, it must receive the assent of the electors through the submission of a by-law for that purpose. The bill as singended

which were enumerated as follows: Coal mines, powder works, sawmilfs, quarries, lumber camps, metalliferous mines, cement works, shingle mills, sash and door factories and planing mills and which makes ability to read or write this act, either in English or in some European language an essential preliminary condition for obtaining employment, observed that possibly one-third of the people who possibly one-third of the people who were employed in our mills and factories were Orientals. The wave of capitalistic prosperity having passed, many were out of employment, and some relief must be found and some sacrifices made by the other classes in society for the workers who from their cradles to their graves did nothing but make sacrifices, and who already sacrificed four-fifths of the value of all that they produced should not be called upon to make any fur-

ther sacrifices.

The speaker referred to the evil effect which the presence of Chinese communities in the various cities of British Columbia had upon the health of those communities. They were large speakers and likely and likely

brotherhood of man, but he yet must say that the whites could not frater-nize with the Japanese

Was Serious Matter.

It was a serious matter. The east under the leadership of Japan was awaking. Japan, a great nation, a nation which was perhaps in its position the strongest in the world today as setting out on campaign to confuse matters to stand as they are for the present, and consequently I hope that my hon. Friend, the mover of this amendment, will see his way clear to withdraw it. should receive the message of Socialism. He was happy to say that they

BUDGET SPEECH

In many large hospitals there was a great rush and often the nurses were overworked, but they did this gladly, recognizing the needs of the situation. In conclusion, he stated that he would greatly regret to see hospitals classed as factories and would strongly object to having them placed under a factory inspector.

Hon. R. G. Tatlow Brought Down Estimates at Sitting of Legislature

SURPLUS OVER A MILLION

SURPLUS OVER A MILLION

As to a college to obtain their training. In many large hospitals there was a great rush and often the nurses were overworked, but they did this gladly, recognizing the needs of the stuation. In conclusion, he stated that he would greatly regret to see hospitals classed as factories and would strongly object to having them placed under a factory inspector.

Hon. Dr. Young, provincial secretary, expressed himserf as entirely in accord with the last speaker. When the province was rich enough to maintain the hospitals he would be ignad to the committee rose and reported progress.

City of Nelson's Bill.

On motion of Dr. Hall, the house went, into committee on the bill to amend that it is object was to free non-personal failbilly mining companies from the restriction contained in sub-section 12 of sections 5 and 6, which prohibited with the committee on the bill to make the committee rose and reported progress.

SURPLUS OVER A MILLION

SURPLUS OVER A MILLION

As to a college to obtain their training. In many large hospitals there was a dought of the nurses, that shall not exceed in any event, nihe hours. The paternal care of this legislature should certainly be extended for the protection of these young women.

The bill was passed in practically and expending of his bill to Amend the Committee rose and reported progress.

City of Nelson's Bill.

On motion of Dr. Hall, the house went, nihe outlying districts. Moreover, the mover of the amendment and experience of the legislature of states where the protection of sections 5 and 6, which prohibited whereby the aggregate of de care of this legislature should certainly be extended for the protection of these young women.

The bill was passed in practically every detail, and the committee rose and reported progress.

City of Nelson's Bill.

On motion of Dr. Hall, the house went into committee on the bill to enable the city of Nelson to borrow \$80,000 for electric light and power purposes, notwithstanding the restrictions contained in section 68 of the Municipal Clauses act as amended, whereby the aggregate of debts contracted by a municipality under by law shall not exceed twenty per cent of the assessed value of the lands and improvements according to the last revised assessment roll.

The Hon. Mr. Bowser moved to insert after section 2 the following as section 3 of the bill with the lands and the service of the bill with the last revised assessment roll.

Transmitted by Message.

Companies' Act.

Mr. McPhillips moved the second reading of his bill to Amend the Companies' act, 1897, and explained that this content of the explained that this contained in sub-section 2 of sections 5 and 6, which prohibited them from making sales of such properties in any other way than through negotiations with similar companies. He imagined that this extraordinary restriction must really be due to some draughtsman's blunder, as it could not have been the serious intention of the legislature to depreciate the value of these properties.

Transmitted by Message.

The estimates of sums required for the service of the provided for the panies' act, 1897, and explained that this confidence is object was to free non-personal liability mining companies from the restriction contained i

Transmitted by Message.

The estimates of sums required for the service of the province for the nine months ending March 31, 1909; the supplementary estimates of expenditure for the financial year ending June 30, 1908, and schedule A, unprovided items of expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908. cal year ending June 30, 1907, were transmitted by message to the house, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Tatlow, seconded by Hon. Mr. McBride, were referred to the committee of supply.

The Budget Speech. Hon. Mr. Tatlow, who was received with cheers from the members on the government benches, on rising to make to the house and to the country his annual financial statement, said:

Mr. Spasker this left, said:

Mr. Speaker, this is the fifth occasion on which I have had the honor to move that "you do leave the chair," and while on each former occasion I have been able to lay before this house To Regulate Employment

Mr. Hawthornthwaite on moving the second reading of his bill to regulate employment in dangerous industries, which were enumerated as follows: Coal mines, powder works, sawmills, quarries, lumber camps, metalliferous mines, cement works, shingle mills, sash and door factories and planing mills and which makes ability to read or write this act, either in English or in some European language and affairs, I cannot but feel that the statement I am about to make today will more than ever meet with its acondition of affairs is at all times a matter for satisfaction, it must be even more so at a time like the present when the country is just about to emerge from a period of commercial depression which, if not experienced as accutely here as elsewhere, still from emerge from a period of commercial depression which, if not experienced as acutely here as elsewhere, still from its effect on the great monetary centres has rendered it more than ordinarily difficult to obtain the necessary capital, not only to start new enterprises but in many cases to carry on and extend existing undertakings. Before coming to the more interesting portion of my work, I will ask you to take up the public accounts for the last financial year, from which you will see that the net income for the year was \$4,396,082, while the net expenditure was \$3,194,999, leaving a net surplus of \$1,201,083. (Cheers).

This is chiefly accounted for by the

\$400,000, is based largely on the re-ceipts of the last half year—the large

crowd grant fees, water records, coal prospecting, licenses, etc., which yield-ed last half year \$61,897, has been placed at \$100,000. The items of timber royalties and licenses have been segregated, the former being placed at \$150,000 and the latter at \$900,000. The estimated taxes are based on the collections which may be expected after June 30, the greater proportion being usually paid before that date. Consequently a very small proportion will be paid in during the period of nine months under discussion.

Two New Items Two new items appear in this esti-

mate, \$10,000 under head of game licenses and \$7,000 from fisheries.

To obtain the former it is proposed to increase the big game license from \$50 to \$100, and devote the amount to game protection.

We believe, sir, that those who secure these licenses are well able to pay the additional amount, and at any rate the revenue will undoubtedly be increased. But this \$10,000 will,

however, be entirely utilized for the protection of game. (Applause.) The latter amount of \$7,000 is obtained from fees under the Fisheries act, and will go to reduce the cost of fisheries, which is about \$17,000 per [act, 20,750,375] (1,750,375] (1,750,375] (1,750,375] (1,750,375] (1,750,375]

There is also a revival of the item, Chinese Restriction act, owing to a number of Chinese having paid the head tax. This I place at \$50,000, which is merely an approximate figure Receipts Doubled.

A comparison of the receipts for the last five years shows that they have doubled in that period:

1903\$2,009,412
 1904
 2,597,867

 1905
 2,874,554

 1906
 2,992,900

 1907
 4,338,632
 and the estimate for the nine months

The amount estimated for land sales \$400,000, is based largely on the recipts of the last half year—the large amounts appearing on the accounts for 1907 being mostly composed of the Point Grey sale.

Land revenue, which embraces crowd grant fees, water records, coal crowd grant fees, water records, coal or the products of farm, ranch, dairy and orchard aggregated \$7,500,000. and orchard aggregated \$7,500,000.

(Cheers.)
Importations of agricultural products show an increase over those of 1906, of \$715,506, and at first glance this might be taken to indicate a serious falling off in home production. But, fortunately, sir, for British Columbia, there is no cause for alarm in this sudden increase in the impor-

in this sudden increase in the importation of foodstuffs, it is, indeed, a strong proof of the rapid progress being made along all lines of industry, and is easily explained as the result of the growth of population and the establishment of new enterprises for over 400 companies were incorporated and registered to do business during the year and it emphasizes the feet the year, and it emphasizes the fact that one crying need of the province is more farmers—men who will take up mixed farming and supply local de-mands for meat, butter, poultry, vege-tables and fruit and eggs. (Applause.) Of these necessaries of life we im-37,332,669 pounds and 2,721,484 dozens 37,332,669 pounds and 2,721,454 dozens of eggs last year, for which we paid at first cost \$3,845,062 and \$230,452 in duty, over \$4,000,000.

The figures are:

Pounds. Value, Duty.

poultry .10,750,375 \$1,193,313 \$ 98,401 Butter, milk & cheese.10,728,708 1,507,466 21,040 Fruit, veg-

within the province, thereby giving employment and furnishing comfort-able livelihood to a large number of individuals and families. (Hear, hear.)

Dairy Industry.

wages for milkers and other help, the dairying industry shows a fairly satisfactory increase in production. The output of butter for the year from 18 creameries amounted to 1,651,304 pounds, valued at \$549,421, compared with 1,619,000 pounds valued at \$430,000 in 1906. The increase, 32,000 pounds seems inconsiderable, but the higher prices secured netted the patrons of the creameries over \$100,000 more than they received in 1906. It is estimated that the farmers' wives and daughters contributed about 400,000 pounds and adding that to the output of the creameries we have a total production of over 2,051,304 pounds, against 4,317,000 imported from other provinces and foreign countries. Adding \$12,800 for the 95,000 pounds of cheese made at our one cheese factory, and allowing \$5 per head for milk consumed by the population of the provinces. The sum of \$1,000 has been also at the creameries of the provinces are considerable to the provinces are considerable to the provinces and foreign countries. Adding \$12,800 for the 95,000 pounds of cheese made at our one cheese factory, and allowing \$5 per head for milk consumed by the population of the provinces. The sum of \$1,000 has been also at the population of the provinces. creameries amounted to 1,651,304 pounds, valued at \$549,421, compared will see that the net income for the year was \$4,35,052, while the net expenditure was \$3,134,399, leaving a net surplus of \$1,20,032. (Cheers).

This is chiefly accounted for by the fact that the actual reyence exceeded that the actual that the actual reyence exceeded that the actual of \$3,000,311, which is a little leave that the actual of \$3,000,000, and the the estimate of revenue, because I have anticipated a payment of \$200,000, which I understand it is proposed to set aside for the superannuation of the creamer of the continuation of the creamer of the continuation of the creamer of the c

The calculate in ever marks replaced with an experiment of the posterior o

perfection as far north as Hazelton, Bella Coola is a recognized fruit district, and there is no doubt whatever that the Bulkley, Ootsa and Nechaco valleys will produce fruit equal in every respect to that now grown in Southern British Columbia. It is estimated that there are from three to four million acres suitable for fruit four million acres suitable for fruit growing in those northern valleys, so it does not require much exercise of the imagination to look forward to a day when British Columbia will be one of the greatest fruit producers of the world—when she shall add to her titles that of "The Orchard of the

Empire." (Cheers.)

The fight against insect pests and The fight against insect pests and plant diseases was actively waged during the year. Of the nursery stock imported over 55,000 pieces found to be infected were destroyed by the inspectors. The inspection of the orchards throughout the province, which was carried out in the best possible manner, bearing in mind the unsually manner, bearing in mind the unsually great difficulty which here, as elsewhere, was experienced in securing labor for the purpose, led to the destruction of a large number of dis-eased and of worthless trees. (Hear, hear.) But with the regulations still more stringently applied and with the assistance of a much larger staff of officials, working in all the different portions of the province, we confidently, sir, expect to see this most important work carried out during this present year, even more effectively than proved to have been the case during the past season. (Cheers.)

Work of Exchanges. Fruit, vegetables ...15,853,586 572,771 101,193

37,332,669
Eggs, doz... 2,721,484 571,512 9,812
These figures include such items as \$800,000 for bacon, ham and lard; \$115,000 for poultry; \$200,000 for beef and mutton; \$335,000 for cansel for apples; \$248,000 for canned famits; \$148,000 for hay, and many other things which might easily be produced within the province, thereby giving employment and furnishing comfort.

that in a year or two they will become self-supporting, and beyond question once they are firmly established, they must prove through their operations Dairy Industry.

Though handicapped by a dry sumner, a shortage of fodder and high
trages for milkers and other help, the

assistance of the government, great improvements have been made in the methods of packing, but eternal vigi-lance is necessary to overcome the evil

the people on the other side showing tent, but growers received better prices and in that way were recouped for any shortness of crop. Good average crops of other fruits were harvested and the prices obtained were satisfactory. Hear, hear). The relail and express shipments show an increase over 1906 of 707 tons, the figures being: By express, 1,605 tons; by freight, 3,138 tons; total 1907, 4,743 tons; total 1906, 4,036 tons, (Cheers).

Of course these figures are far from representing the quantity of fruit grown, as the greater part is consumed locally and much is shipped by sea, of which we have no record.

The most gratifying fact in connection with the fruit industry is the increase of the acreage of orchards and small fruits. In the Kootenays, the Boundary, Okanagan, the lower Mainland and Vancouver island, new people are coming in, all possessed of more or less capital, and establishing the more apparent when the and the control of th

earnest about fruit-growing." (Cheers.)

The Morning Post is equally compitmentary: "All that has been written on the subject," says the Post, "cannot convey to one's imagination the possibilities of British Columbia as a fruit-growing country in the same forcible way as a display of apples like that now to be seen at the Horticultural hall. The government of that colony has staged 275 cases from 30 growers and 15 packers. The color, size and quality of such well-known varieties as Golden Russet, Northern Spy, Kling of Tompkins' County, Newton Pippin, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Cox's Orange Pippin, Grime's Golden Pippin and Baldwin, will be a revelation to many." (Cheers.)

Many other papers expressed equal-favorable opinions. The Canadian orticulturist, published in Toronto, pays a high compliment to our fruit-packers when it says: "The British Columbia government and fruit-growers are to be complimented on winning the gold medal at the recent exhibition of the Royal Horticultural society in London, England. Their enciety in London, England. ciety in London, England. Their energy and exactitude in displaying the products of British Columbia orchards at this exhibition in England, and at others in other parts of the world, are most commendable. Nova Scotia also made an excellent display at the Royal exhibition. It is to be regretted that Ontario made such a poor showing. The fault lies, not in the quality and character of the fruit, but in the condition in which it arrived. This was dition in which it arrived. This was due largely to haste and carelessness in the matter of preparing the exhibit for shipment. Ontario fruit can hold its own in rompetition with the world. We would suggest that next year the we would suggest that heat year the government employ an expert to purchase and select the best samples of fruit grown in the province, and to pack it with the same care that is expected by the peckers of British Colby the packers of British Columbla and Oregon. By so doing, it may be expected that Ontario will redeem the reputation made by the unfortunate shipment that was sent to England last fall." Farm Laborers.

Honorable members will agree with me in the statement that there was a universal complaint of want of farm laborers during the past season of ag-

aborers during the past season of agricultural activity. (Hear, hear.)
And this complaint, sir, was not confined to this province alone. (Hear, hear.) From Halifax to Victoria the farmers were clamouring for hands to assist them to garner the harvests of grain and fruit, and we read of train loads of laborers bound for the prairies being kidnapped by the farmers of Quebec and Ontario.

And a great infant in the control of the prairies are the control of the prairies and the control of the prairies are the prairies are the control of the prairies are the control of the prairies are th

And so great, indeed, sir, was this scarcity that whereas the ordinary wages for harvest hands all over the wages for harvest hands all over the province of Ontario has been \$25 per month and board, while it has been usual in this province to pay at least \$35 per month and board during the summer months; we find that during the months of June and July last no less than \$35 with board were willingly paid by the Ontario farmers, which only made the labor conditions still more difficult here than must otherwise have been the case. (Hear, hear.)

In the circumstances and in order In the circumstances, and in order

to give employment to white men, where coolie labor was being used, the government entered into negotia-tions with the emigration branch of the Salvation Army for the introduc-tion of British farm laborers. Before tion of British farm laborers. Before any definite agreement with the army was made, we satisfied ourselves through correspondence that similar work undertaken by it in Ontario and Manitoba had proven to be in every way satisfactory to the governments of those provinces. Finally, after searching inquiry into the emigration system of the army and its results, we agreed to advance a stated sum for each immigrant, this advance being in the nature of a loan to be reaid to the nature of a loan to be repaid to the province by the party receiving the benefit, through the agency of the army. The agreement includes conditions whereby the army undertakes to find employment for the immigrants, and to expresse a friendly constants. grants, and to exercise a friendly surveillance over them in the way of receiving and housing them until they are permanently settled in positions which will insure them earning a live-lihood. (Applause.)

at least told, are at present in the prothem. Army's Good Work.

Now, Mr. Speaker, with these proofs
of good work by the army before us. I
think it is not salding too much of
alide of the house to withhold their
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produce someth such time as they can
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when, as is well known, our own people are only too anxious to come out and to do this very work. (Cheers.)

General Conditions.

I am sure-every member of this house will join with me in congratulating the business men and manufacturers of Canada generally, and those of Eritish Columbia in particular, in not having allowed themselves to be influenced by the spirit of panic which has wrought so much damage in the United States. (Hear, hear). There has been a period of industrial stagnation, in which hundreds of thousands of ways-carners were thrown out of work and millions of dollars withdrawn from circulation. With the purchasing power of the workingman destroy-ed, every line of business has suffered and distress and discomfort rule in many parts of the republic, with little

Remark-Black able for richness and pleasing flavor. The big black plug chewing tobacco.

spect of relief for months to come (Hear, hear).

Lumber Industry.

With us it is true that there has been a more or less general shutting down of logging camps and sawmills, but this was due to local causes, and the number of men thrown out of employment was proportionately no more than in former years, during the dull season, for there had been great ex-pansion in the logging and milling in-dustries, and the number of men emdustries, and the number of men employed in new enterprises was much greater than ever before. In the matter of logs it is well known that prices reached the highest figure in the hister of logs it is well known that prices reached the highest figure in the history of the business last summer; but the millmen soon discovered that the cut was far in excess of the demand. Prices fell to a nominal figure and the loggers ceased cutting with large stocks on hand. Many of the mills closed for the regular annual overhauling of machinery and plant, while others found they had sufficient stock on hand to supply the demand during the dull winter months. I am impelled to make these remarks owing to the fact that some pessimistic individuals are prophesizing hard times for our lumber industry, and it is not desirable that such statements should go to the outside world unchallenged. (Hear, hear). I venture to say that the lumbering interests of British Columbia were never in a more healthy condition than at this present time, and I have every confidence that the steps taken by the government to check the indiscriminate staking of timber lands will materially aid in maintaining this satisfactory state of things. (Applause).

The situation is admirably summed up in an editorial in the Western Canada Lumberman, from which I

up in an editorial in the Western Canada Lumberman, from which I quote: "Whatever is in the best interests of the lumber business is in the best interests of British Columbia; for the lumber industry is the backbone of the province. When lumbering languishes trade and commerce languish, and in all times of lumber activity and good prices the entire industrial and business world of British Columbia wakes up. There is but one thing to guard against, that is overspeculation in timber. If the laws can be changed to the advantage of timber owners and millmen, and the country safeguarded against the timber speculator, then let them be changed."

And I further claim, sir, that the government has adopted the best means possible to foster the lumber industry and to maintain it on a legitimate basis, for immediately that an attempt was made to raise the prices of logs, or lumber, beyond reason the reserves could be thrown open in the interests of the consumers. (Cheers)

Forest Reservation.

It is confidently hoped, sir, that our policy of forest reservation will encourage more conservative methods of cutting timber, for it is natural to suppose that the holder of a license will adopt every means possible to secure the best results from year to year, so that the cut made in the 21st year may prove as profitable as that of the first year. This has been done on the Ottawa and in other parts of the east, and there is no reason why the same wise policy should not be exercised here—in fact there exists every incentive to its adoption by men their life work. The British Columbia Timber and Forestry Chamber, the Canadian Forestry Association, and all other societies formed in the interests of the lumber industry, should combine in a campaign of education which would teach every man in the business Forest Reservation.

And consequently, Sir, I do not think that any of these people, and by no means so many of them, have arrived as some have supposed, or at all likely to swell the ranks of the thousands of destitute men who, we are at least told, are at present in the province. (Hear, hear.)

Now, Mr. Speaker, with these proofs of good work by the army before us, I think it is not asking too much of honourable gentlemen on the opposite work. (Hear, hear).

credit to all concerned.

Fisheries Returns.

The fisheries returns for the season of 1907 will show smaller results than those of many former years.

1906 and 1907 were "lean" years in the salmon fishing industry. In 1906 year the total salmon catch amounted to \$5,096,927, compared with \$8,330,713 in 1905, while 1907 shows a still greater in 1905, while 1907 shows a still greater falling off, the total pack being 547,459 cases valued at \$2,974,480, but there must be added to this the value of fresh, frozen, smoked, salted and pick-

not yet available. This is one of the smallest packs on record, the only one approaching it being that of 1904, when the total was 465,894 cases

It is possible, indeed experts declare it is a fact, that the salmon of this coast is being destroyed by the indiscriminate methods used in catching the fish, and that unless preservative regulations are adopted and strictly enforced in this province and in the state The situation is admirably summed up in an editorial in the Western Canada Lumberman, from which I quote: "Whatever is in the best interests of the lumber business is in the best interests of British Columbia; for the lumber industry is the backbone of the province. When lumbering land of the province. When lumbering land guishes trade and commerce languish, and in all times of lumber activity and and in all times of lumber activity and defy all efforts to preserve more than defy all efforts to preserve more than a small percentage. As an ounce of pre-vention is better than a pound of cure, however, it behooves us to do every-thing in our power to avert the des-truction of the salmon fisheries, and every possible effort will be made by this government to preserve them as a permanent and profitable industry.

Now, although the statistics of the Dominion fisheries department show a big decrease in the value of British

a big decrease in the value of British Columbia fisheries in 1906, the last year for which we have the figures of the total catch, there is one important item in those statistics which is very misleading. I refer to the catch of halibut. British Columbia is credited with 1,416,700 pounds, valued at \$570,835, yet in the face of that statement Capt. Newcomb, commanding the fisheries crulser Kestrel, reports that foreign fishermen caught during 1906 no less than 33,334,329 pounds of halibut in British Columbia waters, which at the lawest estimate, 5 per cents per pound, would amount in round numbers to \$2,000,000. This, it appears to me is a very serious etc. pers to \$2,000,000. This, it appears to he remedying of which calls for immethe salmon canners of Puget Sound or ment can surely take measures to pre-vent our halibut banks from being un-lawfully depleted by foreign poachers. Capt. Newcomb's Report

Capt. Newcomb's Report

Capt. Newcomb states the facts as follows: "Referring to the 39,334,329 pounds of halibut caught during the year 1906 by foreign fishermen in the waters off the coast of British Columbia, I beg to state that said amount is accounted for as follows:

New Trackers Wathing Co. 2414,320

conservative one, and that when all the returns are at hand they will more than likely show a considerably larger increase. The difficulties which arose between the mine owners and their employees, following the reduction in prices of metals and consequent cut down of wages, have happily been adjusted on a satisfactory basis, and the mining industry shows unmistakable signs of permanent prosperity. The calm sensible, business-like way in which the mine owners and mine workers discussed the situation, and the spirit of conciliaton shown all through their negotiations, was an executed to not fish there."

Capt. Newcomb in his report says also: "I would respectfully recommend that all foreign vessels frequenting or entering the harbors, or passing through the coast waters of British columbia, be required to report inward and outward at the present customs office, and failing to do so be liable to the penalty provided by the customs act, as during the past year I have boarded 21 fishing and two other vessels in British waters (one othe toms office, and failing to do so be liable to the penalty provided by the customs act, as during the past year I have boarded 21 fishing and two other vessels in British waters (one of which I detained and the other seized), which were without customs papers of any kind. If this were done it would be a valuable aid to me in determining the name and number of toreign vessels fishing in the waters off the coast of British Columbia, and Newcomb's report for arguments in in said waters.

"I would also respectfully urge upon the department the necessity of the above stated cruiser being placed in commission at the earliest possible moment, as at the present rate at which the halibut fishing grounds are being depleted by foreign fishermen as above set forth, in another six years these valuable fisheries will be.

Miss Agnes Deans Cameron.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanamio)—
Will move on Monday next that:

Whereas, Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, formerly principal of the South Ward school, Victoria, B. C., was suspended from public service for the period of three years by decision of the department of education; and Whereas, friends of the said Miss Cameron are circulating a petition asking for her reinstatement; and Whereas, the marked ability as a teacher and educator of Miss Cameron is lost to this province through said suspension that has already elapsed;

Be it therefore, resolved, that the government consider the advisability of restoring at earliest moment to Miss Cameron her certificate as teacher in the public schools of British Columbia. through their negotiations, was an ex-seized), which were without customs ample to the industrial world, and a papers of any kind. If this were done

above stated cruiser being placed in commission at the earliest possible moment, as at the present rate at which the halibut fishing grounds are being depleted by foreign fishermen as above set forth, in another six years these valuable fisheries will be fished out and be worthless, and we will have no fishing industry to protect, and a valuable asset to the government of Canada will have ceased to exist."

Steps Should Be Taken It is unnecessary to go beyond Capt. Newcombe's report for arguments in favor of prompt and effective measures being taken for the preservation of our deep sea fisheries. It seems to me that the extraordinary conditions which it discloses call for more to me that the extraordinary condi-tions which it discloses call for more than mere passing mention and that it devolves upon this house to take action, so far as lies within its pro-vince, which will serve to arouse the Federal government to a sense of the duty it owes to British Columbia and to all the Dominion in respect to the Pacific fisheries, which, under the present lax administration of the law, are threatened with destruction. The are threatened with destruction. The question is of such national importance as to raise it above party con-

Upon its solution depends the pre-servation to Canadians of a great in-dustry, which affords unlimited op-portunity for development, or the to-tal loss of our fisheries by allowing them to be illegally exploited by for-eigners.

I have overmuch wearied the house with a series of very dry statistics, which, however, I think will be very generally admitted to be very useful in their way. (Hear, hear.)

In their way. (Hear, hear.)

But I feel, sir, that when I am presenting the budget to the house, it is only right and proper to place at the same time before the house, in very brief compass, some account of the conditions which prevail elsewhere, as well as a short survey of the conditions that exist in this province. (Hear, hear.) I have dealt, sir, with the agricultural, the fishery, the lumber and the mining interests of this country, and I can tell the hon members of this house that if they will take the trouble to add up the total figures for each single one of these leading for each single one of these leading industries, they will find that when they are placed together, they will have a grand total production today exceeding \$55,000,000. (Cheers.) The population of British Columbia, sir, is tively exploited to the benefit of the revenue and to the advancement of the prosperity of the country. (Cheers.) And that, when considered altogether, it possesses, and in the highest degree, the advantages which makes us believe that is just the country for the white man. (Cheers.)

Further Development. And I further make bold to say, sir in spite of all that has been said to the contrary, that the development of our resources will require many more active hands, and will make room for in spite of all that has been said to the contrary, that the development of our resources will require many more active hands, and will make room for many more people. (Hear, hear.) While, and with equal confidence, I maintain that it is not only our simple duty, but a most patriotic duty, when we are endeavoring to find that labor, we should turn to our own flesh and blood—both in the countries to the east of us and in the great Mother. Land in the still farther east. (Cheers.) I am moreover proud, sir, in being I am moreover proud, sir, in being able to state that to a certain extent, we have succeeded in carrying into successful execution this policy, and that we have been able to place many, who were not in the best of circumstances in the old land, in positions of competency and competent in this execution.

company cut timber other than pulp wood?

Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows:

1. Yes. 2. On conditions set out in said lease. 3. Two cents per acre. 4. The provise under which the company can cut timber other than pulp wood, is as follows: Provided that the said lessee shall not be entitled to cut, carry away or use for any other purpose than for the manufacture of pulp any of the timber on any of the premises hereby demised, unless it shall first take out a special timber license in that behalf, paying therefor the fees provided from time to time by the Land act. 5. Answered by reply to question 4.

Municipal Committee. Municipal Committee.

Municipal Committee.

Mr. Hayward presented the report of the municipal committee on bills 25, 26 and 3b, all amending the Municipal Clauses act, and which had been combined into one bill, and recommended that this bill be placed on the orders of the day for the second reading.

Salvation Army Correspondence. Mr. Williams (Newcastle)—Will move on Monday next that an order of the house be granted for a copy of all tele-grams, letters, agreements, or other documents, or communications between the government and the Salvation army, from January 1, 1904, up to date. Miss Agnes Deans Cameron.

Accidents at Granby.

The following questions will be asked on Monday next: 1. How many accidents were reported from the Granby mines during the years 1905, 1906 and 1907, respectively? 2. Names of persons injured and nature of injuries in each case. By Mr. McInnls, Grand Forks. As to C. M. Roberts.

As to C. M. Roberts.

1. Was C. M. Roberts sent on behalf your department to the northern interior of British Columbia during 1907? 2. If so, what were his instructions? 3. And what did he accomplish 4. And at what expense to the province—and how long on the ground and journey? 5. Did he make any report? By Mr. Yorston, Cariboo. Settlers' Rights.

Mr. Grant (Comox)—Presented a petition from Thomas Calrns and others, asking for legislation protecting the rights of pre-emptors in the E. and N railway land belt.

ANNOUNCEMENTS IN PROVINCIAL GAZETTE

Appointments Made and Companies
Incorporated During the
Past Week

deputy coroner.
Francis H. French to be acting dep-

uty mining recorder for the Similka-meen and Osoyoos mining division at Hedley, during the absence of Carl Hairsine

George O'Brien, of Coal creek, to be a member of the board of examiners at the Coal creek mine in the place of John McCliment, resigned. William Manson, of Port Simpson, government agent, to be a stipendiary magistrate in and for the county of Venezurer.

Vancouver.

An order in council has been passe declaring a close season for geese in the county of Kootenay until the end

of August next.

The following companies are incorporated under the terms of the Companies' act: The Eastern British Columbia Lumber Company, Limited, with a capital of \$500,000, to carry on business as

timber merchants, etc.

The Fosthall Lands, Limited, with a capital of \$25,000, to carry on a real estate business. The Canadian Trust and Invest-ment Company, Limited, with a capi-tal of \$200,000, to carry on a real es-

on a ladies' tailoring business in the city of Vancouver.

In compliance with the law, the incorporation of Chilliwack as a city is announced and a copy of the bill incorporation it published.

MAY BUILD TO COAST

Canadian Northern Gets Authority— Capital to be Increased to \$50,000,000

Ottawa, Feb. 20.-The emmittee of the commons this morning authorized an increase in the

Toronto, Feb. 20.—Shareholders of the defunct York Loan and Savings company are not likely to get more than 25 or 30 cents on the dollar Mr. McCarthy Will Run

Calgary, Alta., Feb. 20.—M. S. Mc-Carthy accepted the unanimous Con-servative nomination at the conven-tion held here today. Cut Officer's Head Off

San Juan, Porte Rico, Feb. 20.— George Dixon, a carpenter on the American collier Abarendo, killed Walter Wecher, one of the officers of the collier, this afternoon. The crime was committed on board the vessel. Dixon swing an axe and completely severed committed on board the vessel. Dixon swung an axe and completely severed the officer's head. The reason for the murder is to be found in the fact that Dixon had been placed in irons recently. Dixon reported the murder and asked the second officer to put him in the ship brig. A board of inquiry has been appointed to investigate the occurrence.



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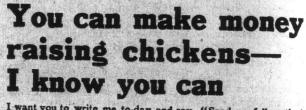
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easy terms you'll want to start raising chickens at once.

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the sound lumber and honest workmanship—tells why it
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hung thickly abou low voices, they h terly unmindful of continued absence rerve-racking. The captain an

listance apart from which had once bed had managed to re of manner. Face with, perhaps, almo as cool and calm a nain waiting for irm friendship. This strange frie

he men who follow nen more dissimil. was young, alert, a Captain Ransome and austere, a grin colorless face seem mask of impenetr had ever seen his smile. Until he a Samar, no one had friend. Nevertheless, fro

that had been on Manila, whence he some's company—th he perfunctory se thrown in contact v stances, but with th tual regard and affect ed, was the only pe the way to Ransome who had ever brou derness to his steelthem now, as he He had suddenly re first they had share it seemed, they wer gether.

For a long time ween the two, who at the boy who, lyin was staring above in clustered beneath th he spoke.

Will you find i Harry?" he asked, in was no trace of fe curiousity, even. Browning stirred ward him. "Yes,

smile so faint t smile at all, but rath contempt, rested for face. "You are afraid der in his tone.

Once again the o oof. "Not for myse ment at the other's -"not for myself; b He paused for just was the only way i he felt the dread of then added, "at hon

Oddly enough, it of a tender or intim exchanged between ized this at the same tion brought them. other. Of the two it ed the more affected other, a faint tinge of

'A girl at home. He meant apparently Possibly he intended confidence; but he fe so, for before he h Browning, who still s him, said:

"It's the thought urts."

Ransome had sud and rescued a piece which now he idly to eyeing it meanwhile "Yes," he said, "I

"I—I've never sp Browning continued, of embarrassment but, if you don't m

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WAS IT A VOLUNTARY SURRENDER? Geo. Howard, in Chicago Record-Herald

The other's cold, even voice came quickly scious of the furtive, almost frightened look in mise to the other man. No matter what the make it. It's certain death to send anyone else loves you," he said, not in an interrogative

UTSIDE the gloomy and desert-

ed church in which the little

company of soldiers was biv-

ouacked, the night was dark

and silent-so silent, indeed,

that in the very stillness one

found a menace, a hint of some

subtle, hidden treachery. Every

man of them felt this. None,

A tense atmosphere of suspense

apparently, was able to thrust aside its sinister

hung thickly about them. As they talked in

low voices, they huddled closely together, ut-

terly unmindful of the oppressive heat. The

continued absence of the scouts who were out

reconnoitering to find a way of escape was

listance apart from the rest on the platform

which had once been used for the altar. They

were, it seemed, the only men in the place who

had managed to retain their customary poise

manner. Face to face with grave danger,

with, perhaps, almost certain death, they were

as cool and calm as ever, quite content to re-

nain waiting for it in the frank silence of

This strange friendship had always puzzled

the men who followed them. Never were two

men more dissimilar. Lieutenant Browning

was young, alert, a boy who seemingly with-

out effort won the hearts of all who knew him.

and austere, a grim and silent man, whose

colorless face seemed always shrouded behind

mask of impenetrable melancholy. No one

had ever seen his bloodless lips curve in a

smile. Until he and Browning had met at

Samar, no one had ever known him to have a

Nevertheless, from their first meeting-

that had been on Browning's arrival from

Manila, whence he had come to join Ran-

some's company—they had been friends, not in

the perfunctory sense of two men who are

thrown in contact with each other by circum-

stances, but with the warm intimacy of a mu-

tual regard and affection. Browning, it seem-

ed, was the only person who had ever found

the way to Ransome's cold heart, the only one

who had ever brought an expression of ten-

irst they had shared everything, until at last,

seemed, they were even to meet death to-

For a long time the glance continued be-

ween the two, while Ransome gazed down

at the boy who, lying full length on his back,

was staring above into the dim shadows that

clustered beneath the vaulted roof. At length

Harry?" he asked, in a cold, even voice. There

was no trace of feeling in it, no trace of

smile so faint that after all it was not a

"not for myself; but you see there is a girl."

He paused for just a perceptible instant-it

was the only way in which he revealed that

he felt the dread of his position at all-and

of a tender or intimate nature that had been

exchanged between the two men. Both real-

ized this at the same instant, and the realiza-

tion brought them suddenly closer to each

other. Of the two it was Ransome who seem-

ed the more affected. He leaned toward the

other, a faint tinge of color on his pale cheeks.

He meant apparently to say something more.

Possibly he intended to match confidence for

confidence; but he found no opportunity to do

so, for before he had time to speak again,

Browning, who still stared at the ceiling above

"It's the thought of leaving her alone that

Ransome had suddenly stooped before him

and rescued a piece of paper from the floor,

which now he idly twisted in his long fingers,

yeing it meanwhile with curious intentness.

"I—I've never spoken to you of her," Browning continued, for the first time a shade

of embarrassment creeping into his voice; but, if you don't mind, I should like to to-

urned gravely, and then, with a certain cur-

ous shyness he asked, "You are engaged to

A sudden shadow flew across Browning's

ent meanwhile increasing visibly. "She is

Pily in sudden distress.

ged to marry another man-" He paused.

ish face, and lingered in his dark, bright

"No," he replied, and then after a mo-

hesitation he proceeded, his embarrass-

should like to have you," the other re-

"Yes," he said, "I-I can understand that."

"A girl at home," he echoed, and paused.

Oddly enough, it was the first confidence

uriousity, even.

der in his tone.

urts.

then added, "at home."

Will you find it hard to meet this death,

Captain Ransome, on the other hand, was cold-

The captain and the lieutenant sat some

nerve-racking.

irm friendship.

tone, but as one who states a fact. "Yes." Browning suddenly sat upright and faced him; "but you must not think hardly of her because of that," he went on hastily.

"It was something which neither she nor I could help, something she fought against very bravely with all her strength.

He ceased speaking and began carefully to trace an elaborate pattern with his finger in the thick dust that covered the floor. For a long time the silence lasted between them. It

was Browning who broke it at last.
"You see;" he said, "she gave her promise to the other man before she knew what love meant-before we had met each other. She knew, of course, that she did not love the other man," he continued, still intent upon the figure he was drawing, but she was bound to nim by many ties. Since the death of her father and mother he had been her best, almost her only friend. By his tender thoughtfulness and care he had made her sad life easier to bear. You see, she owed him everything."

Strangely enough, though Browning's averted eyes did not observe it, a curious change had come over his listener. The apathy which seemed always upon him had vanished utterly. He was listening to every word with an odd breathless intentness so strained as to suggest that of a man waiting to hear the sentence which should make or mar his life. 'And so," Browning went on slowly, "when

on the night before he left for the front-" 'For the front!" there was a sudden sharpness in Ransome's voice as he echoed the words, a sudden look of pain lighted his cold, blue eyes. His manner was that of a man who all at once faces a horrible suspiciona suspicion which with all his strength he tries, and tries vainly, to subdue. It was with an obvious effort that he continued. "For the front!" he said once more. "Then he is a

Browning nodded. "Yes, he is a soldier, like you and I, though I do not know his name. Alice would never tell it tome."

"Alice!" The strange note in Ransome's voice seemed to have become intensified, the derness to his steel-blue, deep-set eyes. It was dreadful suspicion was apparently growing in them now, as he glanced at the boy's face, stronger and stronger. "Alice?" he repeated He had suddenly remembered how from the in a voice so low that it was almost a whisper. dreadful suspicion was apparently growing

Again Browning nodded. "That is her name," he admitted, a sudden grave tenderness creeping into his voice. "I had not meant to speak it; but after all it does not matter-

The other gave a queer little hopeless shrug." No," he agreed, "it does not matter now." He paused for an instant, and then added in the cold, hard voice that was usual with him, "Nothing matters now."

A silence fell between them. It was Browning presently who broke it. He was still utterly oblivious to the strange change in

to his rescue. "Yet-yet you love her and she the cold, blue eyes, the deadly pallor of the white, drawn face before him.

"As I was saying," he resumed, "the night before the other man was leaving for the front, he told Alice that he loved her. He was, so she has told me, a coldly reserved man, and up to that moment she had never had the least suspicion of the truth. But, when once the barriers had been swept away, he showed her that his feeling for her was very deep and very strong. It almost frightened her to look upon his love, it was so great. She saw that her consent meant everything to him, that she was the one hope of his lonely life."

rie-paused for an instant and shrugged his' shoulders wearily. The other did not so much as glance at him. His eyes were closed tight, his mouth was drawn into a thin, straight line, his fists were clenched. He held himself so still that it seemed as though he scarcely even

"Seeing this," Browning went on, "Alice remembered his goodness to her, his thoughtful care, his boundless tenderness. No man, remember, had ever moved her heart; she knew little of life, nothing of love. It is easy to understand how gratitude prompted her to do what she did. She promised to be his wife. She even permitted him to believe that she loved him.'

Had Browning glanced at his friend's face at that moment he must certainly have guessed the truth. It was gray and twisted with pain. Plainly enough, only a supreme effort enabled him to retain his self-control. But he did not notice it. Still drearily intent upon carving figures on the floor before him, he continued:

"It was after this that I went to Lenox for "Lenox!" the tone in which Ransome

whispered the word was so strange that at last it attracted Browning's attention, and he glanced quickly up at him. But not quickly enough. Anticipating the movement, the other had bent his head down over the paper he was still twisting in his fingers. In the shadows it was still obscure.

'Yes, Lenox." Browning remarked after a silence. "That is where the girl lives."

"Oh!" sighed Ransome, and the way in which he said the one word spoke volumes. Suspicion had now become an absointe cerfainty. He who uttered it was, even as he did so, parting from a hope which he had treasured close to his heart—a hope that was now forever vain, and without which his life would always be solitary and alone.

"Well, as I said," Browning proceeded, "I went to Lenox, and we met. Almost from the first, we loved each other, as a man and woman love but once in their lives. Not that she confessed it, for she did not. She fought against it with all the strength of her life; but at last it conquered her—love always winsand she surrendered. Then she told me every-Browning stirred, and turned his eyes tothe other's manner; he seemed quite unconthat our love was hopeless because of her pro-

cost, no matter how great a trial of strength it was, she meant to keep that promise. He will never know the truth. Then she kissed me once and sent me from her. That is why I fear death. If I was alive, I might in some way make her hard life easier. If she needed help I might give it to her. You see, if I die, I leave her all alone."

Ransome suddenly turned and faced him. He had subdued his emotions. His face now was as masklike, as impassive, as ever, the glance of his light, cold, blue eyes was unwavering, and when he spoke his voice was still hard and passionless. "And besides," he looked steadily itno Browning's eyes, "you still hope that her love for you will be so strong that she will not find the courage to marry the other man, but instead will come to you?"

Browning's face went white; but he did not shift his gaze from the other. "Yes," he replied, bowing gravely, "I still hope that." 'I thought so."

The words came with a sharp click as of steel, as he rose quickly to his feet. It was then for the first time that Browning became aware of his change of manner. A look of wonder flashed across his face as he also rose. For a breathless instant the two men stood facing each other. Ransome with a deadly look in his cold eyes. Browning with a perplexed stare. At that instant there came a stir from the other end of the room. One of the scouts had returned, bringing the tidings of their fate. His words would tell them whether it was to be life or death.

The scout passed by the enlisted men without giving them so much as a glance, and made his way directly to where Captain Ransome

was standing. There he saluted. It was Ransome who spoke first. "Well?" he asked in a sharp, hard voice.

'We're in a tight box, Cap'n, and that's a fact." The scout uttered the words lightly enough, a broad grin widening his mouth. Here was a man evidently who faced all things, even death, tolerantly. "These here red Tagalogs has us boxed in for fair."

'Then there is no hope?" Ransome broke in. "I don't go as far as that," returned the man, "for there is a chance; but it's only a chance. There is the bed of a dried up creek running along by the southeast end of the church. It leads into a wood that's not so closely watched as the other ways of escape. You can last here for twenty-four hours easy and in the meantime I can try and get through by that path and bring reinforcements. Understand, I don't promise to succeed but I can

Ransome nodded as he listened. "Very good," he said when the other had done. "We shall act upon the suggestion you offer, with one slight amendment. You will remain here, -you are too valuable to be spared just nowand another will be sent to make the attempt to pass through the enemy's lines.

The words banished for the first time the good-humored smile from the other's face. All at once it had become grave and set. "But, Cap'n," he protested, 'no other man but me can -they haven't had the bringing up; they don't know the lay of the land."

Ransome remained unmoved at this speech. prefer to have another man make the attempt, he replied icily. "If he fails-and we shall know it by hearing the shots-you will then have your chance.

The tone in which he spoke convinced the scout that this decision was unalterable. Therefore he saluted, and made his way to the

Browning, amazed at Ransome's action and unable to understand it, stepped forward to his captain's side. It seemed impossible to believe that Ransome would coldly send a man to certain death for no purpose at all. "Captain," he whispered, "whom are you going to send?"

Slowly Ransome turned until he faced him, slowly he raised his cold hard eyes until they gazed squarely into Browning's own. "You!" he said.

A tense and breathless silence followed his words. In an instant, in the twinkling of an eye, he saw what he had been blind to. The knowledge made his brain reel. Presently, however, he regained his self control. Whitefaced and stern, he leaned forward.

"You are the man whom Alice has promised to marry?" he whispered. Ransome's gaze never wavered. "Yes," he

A sudden wave of passion swept over Browning. "And you mean to murder me!"

he hissed through his clenched teeth. "By God! I-" He took a step toward Ransome nd raised his hand threateningly.

The other did not flinch. He still looked him coldly in the eyes, while his face remained

calm and impassive. "Lieutenant Browning, you have heard the orders of your superior officer!" he said sharply. "Do you dare to dis-For an instant there was no answer. Then

gradually Ransome's dominant strength, together with the iron discipline of years, gained the ascendency. Slowly the hand that had been raised to strike moved over to the vizor of the lieutenant's cap in salute; then lifelessly it fell to his side.

For half an hour Browning crept through the thorny and tortuous gully which the little stream had carved during the high waters of winter. The church that formed the camp lay fully half a mile behind him. The wood that was to be his shelter was coming nearer and nearer. He stopped for an instant's rest. After all it might be possible that the scout had overestimated the danger; after all there might be still a chance for life and-Alice.

His rejoicing, however, was brought to a sudden close. All at once from the thick gloom through which he had just crept a sound reached his ears—the sharp snapping of a twig. Some one was following him! In the faint belief that perhaps his presence might not be discovered, he stopped and hid behind a heavy boulder. He had little hope that this subterfuge would succeed. It seemed impossible that anyone could pass without hearing his choking breath, without hearing the loud beatings of his heart.

Slowly and surely the sounds of the pursuer came steadily onward. At last he was upon him. If he would only pass on without seeing him! In the keenness of his suspense Browning closed his eyes. Oddly enough, as he lay there waiting for death, the picture of Alice rose clear before him. It was this sudden and distinct vision that made his fate a trifle easier to bear.

Something of his tension passed from him. It was then he realized that the footsteps of his pursuer had ceased; that the man was bending over him. With an effort that took all his courage he opened his eyes, and saw—the face of Captain Ransome. For an instant his surprise mastered him. Then slowly he rose to his feet.

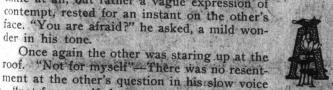
"You!" he whispered.

The other nodded. "I am not," he answered him in the same low tone, "such a villian as you may think. I have merely left it to God to decide between us. It is impossible to believe that both can make our way through the enemy's lines. One of us must fall; and for the other, life and Alice. Each of us has an equal chance; the rest is with God.

For an instant Browning gazed at him in amazement. Then he reached out and grasped the other's hand. It was almost at that very instant that the crucial moment came. Suddenly from out of the darkness that surrounded them there leaped a brown skinned savage, his knife raised high in the air. It so happened that Browning was the closer to him, and upon him he leveled his attack. In two leaps he had reached his side. An instant he held above him his gleaming knife. Then with all his strength he drove it home—and Captain Ransome was no more; for as the knife descended he had flung himself between the two and had taken the thrust in his own breast, and even as he did so had driven his own dagger straight to the heart of the savage. Without a sound they fell almost as one.

Still dazed by the lightning like rapidity with which the whole scene had been enacted, Browning bent over the body of the man who had saved him. "Ransome!" he cried, "Ran-

The other stirred and opened his eyes. "Alice!" he breathed. And so he passed away. A moment longer Browning bent over the dead form. Then with a broken sob, he rose and started once more on his way through the dark night toward life and liberty.



THE KING'S SHOOTING FICTION, industriously kept up by the press, is that King Edward is a first-class shot. He is, and always has been, a keen sportsman, and loves a good day's shooting, but he is not and never has been a really good

The Prince of Wales is beyond dispute a first-class all round game shot. But the King not really even to be called a moderate shot the first-class company with which he shoots. As in everything else where a king is concerned, there is a strict etiquette to be ob-

served when he shoots. His host never shoots, but stands behind the King, and heartily agrees with His Majesty, when, as is his custom, he turns around after dropping a bird, with a genial smile and the remark, "That was a good shot." A bird that the King has missed goes free; no one else may fire at it after it has escaped the royal cartridge and passed the royal sportsman, The number of such fortunate birds is great.

Some years ago, when he was Prince of. Wales, the King caused an intimation to be ven to a certain nobleman that he proposed to honor him with a three days visit to shoot his pheasants. Several years in succession the big bags secured on this nobleman's shoots had attracted great attention. It was unfortunate that the Prince was late in this particular.

When the notification of his intended visit was received the coverts had been recently and thoroughly shot. But the noble owner had never had the honor of entertaining the Prince of Wales, and foolishly refused to let the opportunity slip. Instead of saying that his birds were practically all shot and suggesting that the Prince might favor him next season, he bought up thousands of hand reared birds and turned them into the coverts, then trusted

Fortune naturally would not favor so poor a sportsman. On arriving at the first stand before even the beaters had started the Prince was displeased. He has always liked comfort, but when he saw a large cork rug with the Prince of Wales' feathers stamped thereon in gilt to keep his royal feet dry he quickly ordered its removal. There was a similar piece of cork at every other stand, but the Prince never saw the second.

The beaters got at work, but never a bird, came out of the covert. The Prince looked asonished, his host anxious. At last, when the beaters were almost through the covert, the catastrophe came.

Hundreds upon hundreds of frightened oheasants came scampering out. Hatched and reared under wire netting they had never learned to use their wings, and a few days in the open had not taught them how. Without a shot fired the Prince there and then terminated

The day, however, was not over for the heasants. They had been so thoroughly frightened by the beaters that they ran on till they reached the public paths, and even the village streets. Instead of a dignified death from a royal gun they suffered death by stick and stone at the hands of the yokels, and to this day the county laughs over the great day of "The Prince's Shoot."

So much has recently been written, says Engineering, about the engineering feat accomplished in building a new fore end to the steamship Suevic as being unique or unprecedented that it will doubtless interest our readers to know that difficulties of no less magnitude were overcome many years ago by the well-known firm of Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, Limited, the builders of the famous Cunard express liner Mauretania. As long ago as 1899 they undertook a similar contract for the repair of the steamship Milwaukee. This vessel, then belonging to Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., but now owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, had an over-all length of nearly 500 ft. She ran on the rocks off the Aberdeenshire coast, and was cut into two portions amidships by means of dynamite cartridges. The after portion was brought, partly under her own steam, stern first, and attended by steam tugs, to Wallsendon-Tyne. A new fore part was constructed in the builders' yard and duly launched. The old and the new portions were then towed into dry dock and joined together. The whole repair was a success from first to last, and excited at the time the admiration of the engineering

NEW MINING UNDERTAKING

chase by this concern of the Svappavaara iron-

HE activity which prevails within the Swedish industrial world is simply amazing; amalgamations, expansions and extensions on a large scale are the order of the day. The latest move in this connection is the extension of the Lulea Iron Works and the pur-

ore deposits in Lapland. It has been decided to erect a double briquette plant at Lulea, and to build an additional number of workmen's dwellings, as the number of hands will have to be materially increased. The capital will also be increased by the issue of 1440 new shares of a nominal value of 500 kr. each, but recently 1250 kr. has been paid per share, in which case the increase of capital will amount to about 1,800,000 kr. The present capital of the Lulea Iron Works is 2,280,000 kr., and, according to its concession, the maximum capital may be 6,000,000 kr. The Svappavaara Tron Ore Deposits Company, which has a capital of 4,000,-000 kr., has not so far paid any dividends, although the Svappavaara ore deposits are considered some of the richest in Sweden. Where remunerative working has not yet been established, the reason is usually the difficult conditions of transport, but this difficulty will be overcome by the construction of a railway from vappavaara to the Gellivara-Riksgransen Railway-by which the other large Lapland ore deposits ship their ore to either coast. A concession for the building of this railway was applied for some time ago, and it is understood that the concession will now be granted, in which case the railway, in question will no doubt promptly be taken in hand. The extension of the Lulea Iron Works points towards at least part of the Svappavaara iron-ore being handled within the country. The Svappavaara mines have been taken over by the Lulea Iron Works at a price of 8,000,000 kr., or twice the nominal value of the share capital.-Engin-

The Suffolk County Licensing Committee has sent to the justice of the county a resolution it has passed that in 1908 new liquor licenses shall be granted for a term of two years

Famine's Ravages

ROM time to time the feelings of the civilized world are harrowed with tales of famine and pestilence prevailing in India. Every few years the rain fails in Central India, and death stalks through a territory onefifth the area of the United States and, from a population 25 per cent. greater, reaps a harvest of millions. Famine, with its train of diseases, is once again threatening an area in the heart of England's great dependency equal to that of all the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Rennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois combined, with a population two and one-half times greater than that of this section of the United States. This area has lain baking under a burnished sun until the heat rolls up from the dust-laden earth in waves, and the mind almost gives way under the strain of the monotonous round of rising sun, with its assurance of another day of ovenlike heat, and setting sun, with its pitiless promise of a repetition when it shall reappear in the course of a few hours.

"All human hope is now taken away that a dire famine can be averted," says Benjamin Aitken, who has wide experience with famine in India, writing in the current number of The Contemporary Review.

One of the most disheartening things in the world is to endeavor to give great gifts to people who do not appreciate them. Only farseeing men, with great stores of optimism, can keep on trying to help persons who would rather not have what is best for them. Helping the Hindu when famine forces him forth from his barren home in search of food has its discouraging side, according to Mr. Aitken. Apparently there are times when he is more trying than a peevish, unreasoning child.

The Indian government is always on the alert for the symptoms of an approaching fam-ine. Relief takes the form of public works, grain is shipped to the stricken districts by the train-load, and relief camps are provided for the distribution of food.

"As the season advances," Mr. Aitken says "and the famine grows more severe, it becomes necessary to open kitchens for the gratuitous distribution of food to the thousands of starving persons who are too weak to work. This would be unnecessary if the people had sense and could see that it was better to anticipate an emergency than to wait for it to overwhelm them. But rather than go away to a relief work as soon as pit is opened, tens of thousands linger in idleness on their homesteads until they become paupers. They reduce their daily allowance of food and eke it out with leaves and seeds which they collect in the woods; they sell their implements of industry for a fraction of their value, and their axes and any vessels and cheap personal ornaments they possess, and also the doors and rafters of their huts; and many of them take to robbery.
"By nature and habit they are not steady

workers. Therefore, many leave the works and wander about the country on the chance of subsisting on what they can pick up. They are only half clad, even according to the Indian standard, and many of them are scarcely clad at all. If they have children with them, they desert them one by one, leaving them to public charity if they enter a town and to jackals and wolves if they are in the country. They grow weaker from day to day, taking shorter walks and longer rests, till they sink down to rise no more.

"Now, as I write, I have the appalling prospect before me that, on the sole condition of my living, I shall see all this once more during next March, April and May. For nothing that love and money can do will prevent a million or more of people from perishing in this

"The extraordinary and continuous mortality of the pauper camp is attributable to two clearly defined causes. One of these is the perversity of the paupers themselves. European paupers are neither reasonable nor easily manageable, but they are as different as they can be from paupers here. Indian paupers look upon death as a less evil than discomfort and inconvenience. And discomfort does not mean to them being without clothes, lying on the ground, living on dry crusts or having nothing to do. It means having to make an exertion, being put out of their usual way, or being deprived of tobacco and spices. They are seldom happier than when they can sit for hours doing nothing. Strangest of all, they do not use violence, as a rule. A number of them may be famishing, with plenty of food lying exposed before them; yet one native peon suffices to keep the crowd off. In accordance with this indifference to life, they will leave the camp and wander away, seemingly out of mere restlessness, and turn up at another camp with a lying story, or come back to the camp they have left in such a state of emaciation that their death within a few days is certain. Energetic efforts were made in the Madras famine to detain the paupers by force, but in the last two famines only persuasion and threats were resorted to. However, people can laugh at threats who prefer death to restraint and starvation to inconvenience.

"The brutality of the perishing people is equal to their perversity. They do not know the feeling of gratitude, although they are profuse in expressions of it when they desire to allay suspicion. They practice deceit with amazing cunning and audacity. They are un-

affected by the sight of the highest gentlemen in the land wearing out their lives to save them, or by the sight of lakhs of rupees being lavished for their benefit, or by the sight of dozens of their own countrymen struggling with the impossible task of feeding them. They will not do a hand's turn to relieve these, or to help the hundreds who are famishing and sinking and dying around them. On the contrary, they do everything they can to promote the suffering of the sufferers and increase the cares of those who are helping them. They break or lose the dishes in which they get their food after every meal. They pollute the precious water supply. They tear down their sheds and use the materials for fuel. They insolently disobey the simplest sanitary rules with a flagrancy which cannot be described. If blankets or clothes be given to them, as is sometimes done by the thousand, they go off with them and sell , them, live on the money for a day or two, starve for a day or two more, and then come back to the camp in a dying state. More than once-possibly more than a hundred times—a systematic trade in blankets has been found to be going on between the paupers and a dealer in the bazaar, who paid a trifle for the blankets as often as they were brought to him, and then sold them again at full price to the camp authorities. The camp servants connive at this trade, and sometimes one of them is himself the

"All this is not the worst that the paupers They rob the dying of food and blankets; they throw away food given to them if they see something better given to the sick. Mothers snatch away milk which is being given to their infants, or they take away all their children and give them to the jackals unless they are allowed to eat with them and share their

Other instances of this callousness are recited by Mr. Aitken. On one occasion he was visiting a certain camp. "The mortality of adults at that camp," he writes, "was from thirty to forty daily, and I saw nineteen bodies burned on one pyre. We went into the hospital shed, where some two hundred men and women were living, nearly all of whom were to die within seven days. Swarms of flies were crawling over their faces. Some of the poor sufferers raised a hand now and then to drive off the flies, others could only move their heads uneasily, others again, with fixed eyes and open mouths, could do nothing; they were nearly dead. Two men whose duty was to attend on the sick were absent. There were several servants idling about, but it would not have been etiquette to ask them to do other men's work. As for any of them, or any of the hundreds of idle paupers, volunteering to keep the flies from tormenting the patients, on their death beds, only a simpleton would imagine such a thing."

DIETING AND ELECTRICITY

N the current issue of the Medical Times Dr. Samuel G. Tracy describes a method by which, he says, old age can be retarded. He uses electric currents to lessen blood pressure, thus modifying the results of arteriosclerosis, or hardening of the arteries, which is characteristic of advancing age.

Dr. Tracy says in part: "A celebrated French clinician claims that a man is as old as his arteries. In other words, beginning arteriosclerosis is the starting point of senescence irrespective of the number of years the patient may have lived. A man or woman may be young in years, but old in his or her arteries, hence the importance of avoiding conditions and habits of life which are likely to produce a high blood pressure with hardening of the arteries.

Senility is a natural process, and it should come on gradually and painlessly; however, owing to inheritance or predisposition, as well as the strenuous life we live in our struggle for existence, senescence creeps on us before we are aware of it. This is the time for the physician to exercise his functions and protect is patient before he is actually senile.

When a man begins to get old much can be accomplished by proper medical advice and treatment to retard the symptoms which are an accompaniment of the inevitable decline in

"It is admitted by many of our profession that arteriosclerosis (with loss of elasticity in the walls of the arteries) is really the beginning of old age. The changes in the wall of the blood vessel are said to be due to hypertention and to vitiated blood. The condition of the blood is due to auto-infection, and the floating in the blood stream of waste materials.

Danger in Over-Eating

"The waste material found in the blood is, due to over-eating, excessive drinking of alcohol, and auto-intoxication. In the latter case the chemistry of the 'system is unbalanced, there is faulty metabolism, and waste and repair do not take place equally. There is more waste than repair, and the organs which preside over elimination of waste material being overtaxed, are unable to efficiently take care of the excess, and consequently some waste material floats in the blood stream, acting as a poisonous substance, vitiating the "rivers of life," and degenerating the "river beds."

"Degeneration in old age takes place by two methods, fatty degeneration and calcare-cus degeneration. Fatty degeneration is the increased production of unhealthy fat, due to defective nutrition, and when the fatty degeneration affects the liver, kidneys or heart we

have serious pathological conditions.

"Calcareous degeneration is an unnatural increase of lime deposit in the tissues. These products are often found as true incrustations. When calcareous degeneration takes place, in the walls of an artery the vessel becomes hard-ened, loses its elasticity, and its calibre be-comes smaller. At this time the resting powers of the system are lessened and a long train of symptoms, particularly those pertaining to the circulatory system, are in evidence, and fatal results from apoplexy, heart or kidney diseases are likely to follow

When arterio-sclerosis has manifested itself by hypertention in the blood vessels, strong emotions, excessive mental excitement or physical strain is likely to endanger life by a sudden rupture of a small vessel in the brain.

"An artery of the body can be compared with a flexible rubber tube used for a drop light, and filled with illuminating gas. - Continual over-pressure of gas within the tube will affect the walls of the tube and diminish its elasticity. If the tube is slightly damaged or obstructed, increased pressure of gas may cause a fissure in the inner wall of the tube. To make the tube to do good practical work it is absolutely necessary to moderate the pressure of the gas. So it is with our arteries. When arteriosclerosis first makes its appearance we must reduce the pressure in the blood vessel.

"While old age cannot be prevented, we have agencies at our disposal which will materially assist in retarding it, and in making its symptoms more comfortable. These agencies re high frequency electric currents, diet and hygiene. The physiological effects of a high frequency current are due to the spark or condenser effect which produces mechanical effect on the tissue, an increased heat in the body, and the formation of ozone and ultra violet light. The local action is accomplished by a general reaction, the blood pressure is lowered, and combustion through the lungs is increased. The eliminative processes are generally stimu-

Treatment by Electricity

"Formerly I obtained high frequency currents by the use of a transformer attached to a static machine, but recently I have been using the Hyfrex coil.

Treatment by the Hyfrex coil: A senescent patient with arteriosclerosis may be placed in a solenoid and connected with the high frequency apparatus, or he may be placed on a condenser couch or chair. In the latter case he may lie or sit without removing his clothing, and be subjected to a bombardment of millions of oscillations per second. In from twenty to thirty minutes his blood pressure will be reduced from ten to fifteen millimeters, and his temperature raised one to one and one-third degrees. This seance may be repeated three or four times a week. While subjected to the electric action, the system is energized, the circulation of the blood equalized, the blood pressure is reduced, the general nutrition is improved, functional activity stimulated, the proper relationship between waste and repair is better sustained, and at the same time the elimination of poisonous products takes place more rapidly. After repeated applications nature assumes her normal functions, or as near normal as the case will permit, and performs

her own work without the electrical stimulus. "At this point I wish to say that I do not depend entirely upon high frequency currents in the treatment of arteriosclerosis or senility, for diet and hygiene play an important part. As one grows older he requires less food. An old man requires one-fifth less than an adult. In a general way most people eat too much, especially in our large cities, and they take too lit-

As one writer on this subject has well said, there are few of us who are muscularly and cerebrally well balanced. We live too much in the brain and too little in the body.

"The old man or woman should eat little at time, often as necessary, and chew much. A large rich meal should never be taken, particularly in the evening, because under the in-fluence of the digestion the circulation of the blood becomes more active and the blood pressure increases. Tea, coffee, and alcoholic verages should not as a rule be taken: however, habit has much to do with this. My advice on the subject, generally speaking, where arteriosclerosis exists in the aged with the ac-companying full pulse, distilled and fermented drinks should be given up entirely. However, in the old man of the opposite type, who has a weak pulse and is easily exhausted, wine and even whiskey or brandy may be taken in small doses, preferably at meal time. I have no doubt in many cases of the aged with hardened arteries, that alcoholic beverages are responsible for attacks of apoplexy, angina pectoris, and acute bladder and kidney diseases.

"The old man with cold skin should have plenty of fresh air, but the surface of his body should be well protected with suitable clothing. He should wear light but warm clothing. with frequent massage of the body. For those who are approaching old age, or are actually senile, moderate but not violent exercise is very important."

The unusual event of a mayor marrying during his year of office occurred at Berwickon-Tweed. The mayoress was the mayor's housekeeper, and the sister of his wife, who died several years ago, leaving young children to be cared for. Councillor Edminson is the first English mayor to take advantage of the Deceased Wife's Sister Act, and the first mayor of Berwick, during the seven centuries of the mayorality's existence, to marry during his term of office.

The Grimsby Wellow Waits, who have this season earned 230 pounds sterling for the local hospital by carol singing, have since their formation twenty years ago handed 2,000 pounds sterling to the treasurer of that institution.

An Ocean Voyage

HE breeze caught the wail of the Dutch national anthem; two spruce officers, unconcernedly watching the agonized adieux of two women, tapped their feet to the rhythm of the anthem .

> 'Wie Neerlands Bloed, Deor de aderen vloeid.'

There was sorrow as well as excitement when the bugler blew the departure call; tears and the kisses that cling, sobs and intertwined fingers; then the wrench, the cries of farewell, the churn of the water. Majestically the Potsdam glided from Rotterdam on her ten days' pound to New York.

The fluttering handkerchiefs grew dimmer, were lost to sight. I forget Rotterdam, forget the huddled faces of the five hundred steerage passengers penned like animals behind their barrier, forget everything in the sensation of moving down the mighty Maas River. From the steps leading to the captain's bridge I peered at the minute but tempestuous life of the waterway-the darting tugs, the tacking luggers, the cargo boats, the strings of barges, all the varied Lilliputian panorama. The shores receded; we gazed lingeringly on green fields and tall trees; then the great river opened, the low-lying Hook of Holland, curving out like a beak against the sky, drew near, and in the fairway was a wreck, her poor masts starting up from the waves. Two hours had passed we faced the open sea; another hour and we were out of sight of land, but yonder beyond the haze was England.

I went below; there was a scratching pen at every desk in the writing-room, for about midnight we should anchor outside Boulogne to embark more passengers. I was glad that we were drawing nearer to Boulogne, for already that eerie feeling of confinement, of the prisonhouse, of the impossibility of escape that, in a week's time, was to become at times almost unbearable, was beginning to trouble me. I envied the white birds that followed in the

ship's wake, flying here, flying there—free.
We watched the sun, to which we steered, slipping down in a blaze of gold. One adventurous fishing smack we passed and just before nightfall a line of wild duck swept in a straight path across the sky, winging their way by unfathomable instinct to warmth. Then darkness, and all around in the unseen was the moan of the waves. Yet there was life out here in the void—triangular lights of a passing vessel dipping and falling like balls of fire tossed up by the waves, and the giant revolving light on Cape Grisnez, sweeping round the darkness-regular, inevitable, cold as space. I went forward, heard the ship's bell strike the hour, and the voice of the sailor, cramped in the crow's-nest, high aloft, cry out, "Alles wel." Suddenly three of the crew rushed past me and stopped. A whistle blew; each man put a light to the Bengal candle he held, two white and one green, and for a minute the ship was ablaze with pantomime fire; then the whistle sounded again, the lights were dropped into the sea, and far away landward we saw the answering signal.

On we steamed through the blackness, and all I know of the mariner's compass and the stars could not persuade me that this moving mass, with its population of a thousand souls, its baths, its pianos, and its barber's shop, could find her way through the night to anchorage off Boulogne. Perhaps she could not have done so unaided. I do not know. At any rate, two hours before midnight I saw a lantern swinging from the level of the water a quarter of a mile ahead; we slowed down; a rowboat nosed into sight; then a rope was thrown, and a bluff man clambered up the ship's side by a swinging rope ladder—the pi-lot. He walked silently and quickly aloft to the Captain's bridge. Then silence-I dozed, to be awakened at II o'clock by the stopping of the engines. We waited, watching the lights of a steamer rolling out from Boulogne. We saw the faces of our friends. They came aboard, cold and uncomfortable-they and their innumerable baggage. Just before midnight the "Potsdam" began to vibrate again, and the waves to lash out as her prowecut the water. She settled to her work, gained speed, not to stop until nine days hence we steamed into New York Bay.

At I a.m. I went forward (my bunk did not invite me). Two bells sounded, and from above came those reassuring words, "Alles

We are six days out. For ninety-six hours (it seems a month) we have had' no sight of human things save the white birds following in our wake. The sun splashes the ocean with ever-shifting light; we follow the orb; it dips, then there is nothing but the menace of the night and the angry swirl of the waves illum-ined by spots of phosphorescence. Oh, the tedious, bewildering nights! The most welcome sound is the bugle calling in the day; the most ominous is the recurring blast of the siren proclaiming that we are wrapped in fog and moving slowly through the danger.

The noises of the travail of the ship never ceases, they change only; and sometimes the groaning and the muttering is so clamorous hat one wonders how she can bear the intolerable strain. We eat, dance, play, try to read and sleep, pursue our foolish avocations incessantly, and all the while through shine and fog and tempest, the vessel ploughs forward with one idea only—to reach her journey's end. High above, out of sight, are the officers on watch, ever peering, ever alert; deep below. somewhere in the fever heat of the vast engine room, is the chief engineer. Our safety depends upon their skill and vigilance, but we have no fears. Trust has become a habit Sometimes I ascend to the upper deck and peer down into the engine room. I cannot look long on account of the blasts of hot air that ascend but long enough to shudder at the sight of that clean, orderly, polished, and vibrating heli. But the wonder of these days of the week

that have no name are the parallel wire stretched from mast to mast, with two slack wires dangling from them and piercing the roof of a cubby-house, rising like a white wart from the upper deck. There lives that magician-the Marconi operator. He fixes two drums to his ears and talks with unseen vessels. We awake in the morning to learn that we may converse with the steamship Minnehaha, steaming homeward, far below the horizon; we ascend from dinner to be told that communication is "now established" with Cape Race, 250 miles away; we stand above a sea that is peaceful as a pond, gazing out westward upon the sun, a luminous fire gem, sinkng into a setting of violet haze, and are told that a companion vessel has just emerged from a hurricane with the loss of two boats.

At midnight, when eight bells has struck and the "Alles well" of the watching sailor has followed the clang of the last note, I stumble along the upper deck to the circle of light gleaming from the Marconi cubby-house. look within at the magician bidding the ether serve his will. The drums are upon his ears. an electric spark, two inches long, blazes and cracks before his eyes he is talking with somebody, somewhere, out of sight, out of

I wonder what those eyes of heaven, the stars, in their eternal composure, think of man's latest victory!

Will land never come in sight? Upon the map it seems close, but the longing eyes meet only the waves. I go below, tired of the wind and the waste. Sudden shouts call me to the deck, and I see, not a hundred yards away, the Nantucket Lightship, warning seaway travel-ers of a deadly shoal. We wave to the exiles and they wave back. I watch the forlorn spot of life disappear, and once more the sun goes down upon a world of water.

That night I slept—or, rather, I awoke with the feeling that for the first time in ten days I had been really sleeping. There was no move-ment; the ship was still, and through the port-hole I saw the glimmer of shore lights. We had passed Sandy Hook in the night and were

anchored in the inner bay. All that followed is a blur of movement, spaces, skyscrapers, hoots and squeals of towering, top-heavy ferryboats and the great Hud-son River washing the packed shores of Man-hattan Island, upon which New York hustles skyward, tormenting the clear air by ceaseless jets of eddying steam. Trinity Church, that was once a landmark, is now dwarfed to insig-

Came the moment when I stepped ashore, startled to be reminded that the speech of this bewildering but familiar New World was my own, and yet not quite my own.-C. Lewis Hind, in the London Chronicle.

IMPROVEMENTS IN RAILWAY CARS

Engineering illustrates the great improvements in railway cars, taking India as an example, which is specially interesting because of the difficult conditions prevailing. Coaching-traffic receipts on the broad and narrowguage railways of India and Burma at present approximate £ 10,000,000 per annum, of which 74 per cent is contributed by the third-class passenger, the average third-class fare per unit-mile being 0.186d. Journeys, continues Engineering, vary from 1 to 1,500 miles, and through carriages frequently run 200,000 miles between periods of annual shop repairs. Temperatures range from 180 deg. Fahr. under the summer sun to 3 deg. of frest through winter snow. Humidity varies from 5 per cent in the Punjaub to 92 per cent in Bengal. Sandstorms and torrential rains may be encountered on a single run. From 1854 until about 1900 fourwheeled vehicles were, except on frontier lines, the standard. From 1900 onwards increasing weight and speeds of trains necessitated the introduction of bogie stock now becoming general. Speaking broadly, adds Engineering, the dead-load hauled per seat has in sixty years increased from 0.18 to 0.247 ton, or 37 per cent, for four-wheeled, and to 0.31, or 72 per cent, for bogie vehicles, to which increase vaccum brakes, oil, gas and lavatory fittings, etc., have contributed approximately 12 per cent. The passenger-carrying capacity per foot length of train has, notwithstanding the floor area absorbed by lavatories, remained practically constant at 1.63; the gross load carried per axle has more than doubled. The area of the body cross-section has increased by 36 per cent, and the cubic feet of space per passenger by 62 per cent.

A pig, gaily bedecked with ribbons, formed the chief attraction at a wedding at Waltonon-Trent, where the local postmistress and saddler were married after thirty years' court-ship. While on the way to the church the animal, which was a present, escaped among the wedding guests and was cheered through the streets by an excited crowd.



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AILWAY CARS the great improveig India as an exnteresting because revailing. Coachroad and narrow-Burma at present annum, of which by the third-class rd-class fare per urneys, continues o 1,500 miles, and run 200,000 miles hop repairs. Temg. Fahr. under the st through winter n 5 per cent in the ngal. Sandstorms encountered on a about 1900 fourt on frontier lines, nwards increasing necessitated the k now becoming adds Engineering. seat has in sixty 0.247 ton, or 37 and to 0.31, or 72 to which increase lavatory fittings, oximately 12 per ing capacity po twithstanding the atories, remained the gross load an doubled. The

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Tuesday, February 25, 1908

WITH THE POULTRYMAN

Fowls.

course is promptly followed with the first case

hat appears in a poultry-breeder's yard, an

epidemic will probably be prevented, and the

great danger of breeding diseased offspring

will be thus averted. With a sick mongrel it

is quite likely that prompt execution may be

practised without much hesitation; but what

happens in the case of the highly-bred exhibi-

tion or pure bred specimen, or in the case of

the pedigree layer with a champion trap-nest

record, plus possibly a prominent position in

one of the laying competitions? Such a bird

is in its owner's opinion far too valuable to be

thus peremptorily disposed of just because it

happens to have contracted roup or developed

symptoms of liver disease or tuberculosis, or

any of the many other hereditary diseases to

which poultry flesh is heir. So he coddles it

up, doctors it with various nostrums, some-

times suitable, oftentimes quite the reverse,

until in the end, after a vast amount of trouble,

he is perhaps successful in so far patching up

the patient that the outward and visible signs

of the inward disease are dispelled and the

bird once again presents the appearance of a

healthy specimen, but such appearances are in the majority of cases delusive. A fowl that

has once been seriously affected is rarely, if

ever, thoroughly and safely cured, and at any

time it is liable under encouraging conditions

such as unfavorable weather, to break down again. But all this is not considered; the pa-

tient is "cured" (?), and if an exhibition speci-

men it is again allowed to follow its show

career, which further strains and weakens its

already delicate constitution, and finally, whe-

ther a show bird or a utility laying sprinter, it

goes into the breeding pen, where it will pos-

contaminate the rest of the inmates, and al-

most certainly reproduce in its offspring the

same undesirable troubles from which it has

itself been a sufferer. To the thus doctoring

up of a show specimen, there is not much to be

said. The trouble may be worth the results

to the owner, but under no circumstances

should such a bird be bred from. The disease

s not only liable to again crop up at all times

and seasons when least expected, and thus up-

et breeding arrangements, but will also most

are sold from such specimens, they may prove

country. Ask a farmer if he would knowingly

breed from a glandered horse or a tuberculous

cow, and yet such a breeding would only be on

a par with breeding from a fowl of either sex

that has been affected with any of the nu-

merous contagious and hereditary diseases to

which poultry are liable, and, possibly more

than any other animals, inclined to transmit

to their young, and which, when they do not

appear in the next, frequently crop out in

succeeding generations years afterwards.

Cures like that above referred to are usually

superficial; the taint of the disease in the ma-

jority of cases remains in the blood-lurking

within ready to break out again on slight

provocation, or to be transmitted to the off-

spring. The breeder of fowls who desires to

roduce strong. healthy, vigorous stock should

xercise the greatest possible care in excluding

from his breeding pen every animal that has

at any time shown the slightest sign of disease.

It may seem hard at the time to kill or ostra-

cise otherwise valuable specimens, but it will

pay many times over in the end, and if greater

care in this respect were generally practised,

we should hear much less of poultry epidemics

and failures in poultry-keeping, the length of the post-mortem columns of the various poul-

ry organs would be considerably reduced, and

nore remunerative. It is the delicate, un-

lealthy specimen that causes so much care

Insect Pests and Diseases.

In a series of health hints to the poultry-

Chicken mites are the most common pests

nests and houses. Cleanliness is the best

leans of preventing their multiplication.

They develop best in filthy nests and in cracks

nd under boards in chicken houses. Clean

he house (move it if portable) and then spray

he house with kerosene oil emulsion. If possible apply tar in cracks and under roosting

keeper Dr. Cary of the Albama college station

of its breeder.—Midlander.

oultry-keeping of all phases would be much

the means of spreading the disease all over the

ibly more or less, according to the disease,

The Dangers of

Breeding From Diseased

HE best thing that can possibly

happen to a really seiously

diseased fowl is a prompt extension of the neck. It may

require a little courage at the

moment, but in the end it will

save much trouble and worry,

and prove a decidedly remuner-

ative proceeding; and if this

boards and this will catch many which escape the spray. Clean and spray the infested house and coops once per week and dip the infested chicken in weak kerosene solution. Never dip chickens in a poorly mixed kerosene solution. It will blister the skin if the kerosene is not thoroughly emulsified. Copper sulphate solution, if applied hot (to roosts, walls, etc.), will kill mites. It should not be applied on the chickens.

The following directions are given for the preparation of the kerosene emulsion and copper sulphate solution needed for the treatment

Kerosene emulsion. - Dissolve one-half pound of hard soap in one gallon of hot water, add two gallons of kerosene and stir or churn until a milky mixture (or emulsion) is formed, now add eight to ten gallons of water, stir or mix with a spray pump, or keep the first emulsion of soap, water and kerosene and use as much of it as you desire after diluting with eight to ten parts of water.

Copper sulphate solution.—Dissolve four to six pounds of copper sulphate (bluestone) in twenty to fifty gallons of water. Spray this over dusted or cleaned floors, walls, nests, or other places. When dry or the next day, whitewash with spray or brush. If applied hot this copper sulphate solution will kill mites.

Whitewash is used to a large extent in connection with poultry houses, and is an efficient means of filling small cracks and making smooth surfaces which can not harbor vermin. An excellent wash for this purpose is the socalled government whitewash, which is pre-

pared as follows: Half a bushel of unslacked lime, slacked with warm water. Cover it during the process to keep the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer. Add a peck of salt previously well dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste, and stir in boiling hot a half pound of powdered Spanish whitening (plaster of Paris) and a pound of glue which has been previously dissolved over a slow fire, and add five gallons of hot water to the mixture. Stir well and let stand for a few days. Cover up from dirt. It should be put on hot. One pint of the mixture will cover a square yard if properly applied. Small brushes are best. There is nothing that compares with it for outside or inside work, and it retains its brilliancy for many years. Coloring may be put into it and made of any shade. Spanish brown, yellow or common clay. To it may be added two pints of carbolic acid, which will make it a disinfectant.

How to Succeed With the Incubator

The supreme advantage of an incubator is that it is ready for use at any time. Properly handled, it will hatch as strong and vigorous chicks as will the hen, and they can be hatched much cheaper, too. An incubator that will hold as many eggs as can be covered by ten to thirty hens, can be given all the necessary attention in from ten to fifteen minutes a day, and a hatch may be run off with approximately five gallons of oil. That number of hens surely bring trouble a hundredfold in the suc- would require several times as much care and ceeding generations, whilst if eggs for hatching attention, and their feed would cost much more than the oil.

February is not too early to start a hatch of the larger breeds, and April or May will do very well for the Leghorns and similar breeds. Broilers will be high-priced when these earlyhatched chicks are the proper size, and fresh eggs will also be high in price and in great demand when the pullets, if properly fed and handled, are ready to lay. Do not wait until the chicks begin to hatch before looking for a brooder, but get your brooder ready at the

There are both "hot air" and "hot water" machines, and excellent results have been seeured from both, but personally I prefer the hot air machine because it has seemed to be more easily handled. The hot water machines will hold the heat longer, however, if the source of heat dies out.

The best place to operate is in an incubator cellar, which, if properly constructed, is partially underground, with non-conducting walls, an air space between roof and ceiling, darkened windows and a ventilating system for keeping the air pure. This, however, is usually beyond the means of the man with one or two incubators, whose nearest approach to this is an airy house cellar. The air must be pure to secure results, and the temperature kept as even as possible. To say that an incubator is a dangerous thing to have around is an untruth-there is really no more danger from a properly operated incubator than there is from an ordinary kerosene lamp, and not half so and trouble, and in the end picks the pocket much as from some oil stoves.

As no two machines are exactly alike, it would be folly to endeavor to give explicit directions which would answer the purpose for one and all. Each manufacturer knows just now his machine is to be operated and furnishes the necessary instructions. One person only should have the entire care of the incubator, and the manufacturer's directions ought to be closely followed.

Above all things, don't "fuss" with your machine. After setting it up and making sure that it stands perfectly level, light the lamp, and without any eggs, ascertain positively that it is working properly. Use the best oil obtainable; gas, if it is available, will save much

are many incubator catalogues which are full after the first of this month, except a few inof information about hatching and raising chickens, which may be had upon request.

If the temperature drops many degrees when you put in a lot of fresh eggs, don't change the regulator, as it will become normal in a few hours. After a couple of days, turn the eggs twice daily, cooling them for a few-minutes during the latter part of the hatch. If ght shelled, test the eggs for fertility after five days in the machine; if dark shelled, after eight days. This must be done when they are turned and aired. Infertile eggs (which are to be removed) are perfectly clear, but in the others the chicks can be seen developing. Egg testers are furnished with some machines, but a small one suitable for all purposes may be purchased for twenty-five cents. If you do not have this, a newspaper may be rolled into a tube, and with the egg at one end held toward a lamp, the testing may be done in a dark room. I have also tested many eggs with such a tube by looking through them toward the

Fresh laid eggs, of course, are the best for hatching, but if it is necessary to keep them any length of time, they should be stored in a cool place and turned frequently. In no case should duck and hen eggs be placed together, better results being usually obtained by placing in the incubator eggs of only one breed. At the end of the nineteenth day, turn the eggs for the last time and close the machine until the hatch is completed. If the proper temperature has been maintained, the eggs will begin to pipp at the end of the twentieth day and the chicks should all be out within twenty-four hours. Ducks will be a little slower in coming out on account of the toughness of the shell.

I have said nothing about the proper temperature, because so much depends upon the position of the thermometer. About 103 degrees Fahrenheit is usually right, and although some machines require the use of moisture during the hatch, directions to this effect will accompany the incubator. The tray with the shells and unhatched eggs is removed as soon as the hatch is completed, but the chicks may remain a day longer. They will require no feeding for twenty-four or thirty-six hours af-

How to Make Hens Lay

It is a mistaken idea? to expect eggs if proper care is not given the hens. Any person thinking he will get eggs in winter by giving a couple of corn feedings a day will be very much disappointed. Feed only the best materials, avoid tainted meat and sloppy food, and always give plenty of grit, charcoal and oyster shells for the hens to pick at.

Last spring, I hatched out fifty-three chicks, all pure bred. They were Single Comb White Orpingtons, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Buff Cochins. My pet choice was the Orpingtons, so I disposed of the other breeds. These Orpingtons were hatched the 23rd day of April, 1906, and the first one commenced to lay the first week in October. I sold all but eleven pullets, three cockerels, and one cock. I only let one cockerel or the cock run with them at once, keeping the others penned up. I only commenced to keep a record since January 1st, 1907, but they averaged about the same during the previous month. During January, from the 1st to 31st, these pullets laid fourteen and one-half dozen' eggs, which I think is very

I feed a hot mash in the morning consisting of one-third bran, two-thirds crushed corn and crushed oats. To this is added one-sixth part of clover. These ingredients are mixed thoroughly together in a dry state, afterwards adding boiling water so as to make a ball, still keeping the food in a dry state so that when squeezed in the hand, it is not sticky but readily crumbles when dropped on the ground in

Their midday meal consists of an even mixture of wheat, buckwheat, oats, sunflower seeds, barley, and Kaffir corn. This is thrown amongst short litter sweepings from the hay loft, and at night, before going to roost, they are fed all the whole corn they care to eat. also feed them fresh meat scraps, ground through the mincer, every other day, at the same time grinding some stale bread crusts. After mincing a few handfuls of bran, using bran in proportion to meat, I find the bran acts as a separator for the meat and after thoroughly mixing the meat will resemble pills about as large as a string bean. I also suspend two cabbage heads every week for them to peck at. During very severe weather the drinking water is warmed. It is surprising how much water they will drink when the chill is taken off.

The house is open to all weathers and over the door, which faces southeast, are two holes about six inches square for ventilation. These are never covered up even when the temperature is below zero. The house is 8 x 8 ft. and nine feet high in the front and seven in the back. The hens have a large open shed facing southeast, in which to exercise, and in fair weather they have free range.—Chas. H. Rice.

Late-hatched Chicks

I am not a very strong believer in the pro-fitableness of late-hatched chicks. My experience has been that, unless the season has been unusually late there is little profit in chicks that are hatched out after the middle of June. labor in filling and caring for the lamps. There I make it an invariable rule not to set any eggs

tended to furnish late fries for home use.

From now on, until after the completion of the molt the old breeding birds will all be in a more or less debilitated, run-down condition, as a natural consequence, summer eggs seldom hatch well, nor are the chicks strong and vigorous that do happen to hatch. Lice are most troublesome at this time of year, and they, together with the excessively hot weather, make life anything but pleasant and easy for the lit-tle fellows. Those chicks that are so fortunate as to escape being stufted by these two causes, have not a sufficient length of time in which to mature before the arrival of winter, and when cold weather sets in, an end is put to their development and they never become anything more than runts.

When I first started with standard-bred poultry I was of course, desirous of making the start as cheaply as possible, and so the offers of the various fanciers to furnish eggs from their best matings at half price after July 1st, were very attractive to me. I tried to get a good start with a fancy stock in this way, for two seasons, but finally had to give it up as being beyond my powers. While I could nearly always succeed in raising a few chicks, cold weather always set in before they were anywhere near matured, and put an end to their growth. However, just because they had blood" behind them, I was so foolish as to carry over during the winter for two successive years, a greater or less number of badly undersized pullets, using them in my breeding pens. This soon began to have a disastrous effect upon the size and stamina of the entire flock.

In conclusion, no matter from what viewpoint one looks at the matter, late-hatched chicks are a losing proposition, unless one hatches out only just enough to supply his own family table during the fall and early winter with young fried chicken, and for this purpose a brood or two are very desirable. As a matter of fact, I make it a point to have a few nice fries on hand at all times of the year.

AROUND THE FARM

HIS subject is one about which a

Feeding the Cow

great deal has been written, yet there is much that is unsaid, as there is something being learned every day about the feeding of farm animals. Theories of a decade ago have been shattered and new ones built up from the fragments. A theory, to be of any value, must be built up on facts. It must work out in practice. That is where many a theory has met its doom. The latest scientific work of men who make a specialty of feeding have been the combination of science and practice. The result of such work has great value. The experiments of Prof. Haecker are of value because they are carried on with a combination of scientific theory and practical work. However, I think that the problem is far from being solved. The future holds for us the untangling of many mysteries which puzzle us now.

here is one thing that we all should do That is to theorize a little ourselves. We should never feed a cow without having some idea as to what will become of the feed; if its quality and quantity are such that the best results as to economy and yield are obtained.

It has been demonstrated by years of experience that a cow will use only a certain mount of feed for milk production.

After you have given a cow enough food to maintain her body and manufacture her products, the surplus is used to produce fat or is thrown off. Yet we see a farmer fill his cow's mangers full to overflowing with roughage, satisfied in himself that "the more feed, the more milk." This is a great mistake. Again we see a man give a cow, that does not yield much milk, more feed than the rest, "to get her up in milk," he says. It is a good thing, a fine thing to feed our cows plenty. Too many are underfed. But I honestly think a man does not underfeed his cows through ignorance. It is through lack of feed.

But many a man wastes tons of feed each year through ignorance of the laws of feeding. The first thing is to learn your herd. Know which cow eats lots of hay and which eats less. Thus grain may be saved. Feed your cows about one pound to two, three or four pounds of milk, yielded according to the richness of milk and condition of cow. Never feed whole grain to a cow. Much is wasted and it is cheaper to grind feed by steam than by cow force. Always feed in a perfectly clean, sweet manger, which should be shallow and easily swept. If a cow refuses her feed, remove it right away. Her roughage should be fed in a clean manger and no more than the cow will eat up clean, from two to six pounds per feed.

I will say again: Study your cows. They will teach you more than lots of books. Read dairy and stock papers and books. Talk to scientific men and your mind will broaden. You will find new interest in your cow. As a parting shot I will say, give her salt, warm water and kind words; feed her well and she will love you and be your best friend, showing it by substantial returns in the milk pail,-Ex-

It pays to make cows comfortable at all

The Care of Puppies.

Perhaps there is nothing that appeals so generally to all mankind, young or old, as a nappy, healthy little pup. Have you ever seen one go unnoticed on the street? Everyone from the child who is half afraid, to the old lady who is trying to keep the puppy's muddy feet off her gown-everyone gives him an indulgent smile and sometimes a pat or two. There is nothing more trustful, more "happygo-lucky," than a normal pup, but there is nothing so pathetic as a sick one.

There are a great many different ways of bringing up a pup. Necessarily, a prospective show dog could not be let loose to roam the streets, neither should any puppy unless his home is on a comparatively quiet thoroughfare. Certain toy breeds, such as the blackand-tan, are too delicate to be kept outdoors except in the warmest weather. The following suggestions, however, apply to the average canine-the terriers, fox, bull, Boston, Irish, Airedale; and other dogs like the St. Bernard, setter and cocker spaniel.

The three things most essential to a pup's welfare are exercise, fresh drinking water and the right sort of food. By exercise I do not mean that a young dog should be taken on long walks, for he naturally exercises himself to a great extent. But he should be kept on the go, if strong, straight legs are desired, not to mention the importance that air and sunlight have on the health. Give him an outdoor kennel-a box boarded on all sides-and when the little fellow has played till he is tired, he will seek this shelter. The box should be placed on a slightly elevated platform and should face the south. It should have an opening a few inches from the floor, and a generous bedding of straw, or pine shavings, if the fleas become troublesome. When the pup is large, care must be taken that his kennel is not too small. If this is the case he will get into the habit of crouching, which will give him a pecular deformed look. If he be given a half hour's walk every day this is quite enough for regular exercise, and on the hot summer days it is well to take him out very early, or after sundown. Of course, in the extremely cold weather, when the pup seems more inclined to cuddle in his box than play, it would be wise to take him out for a scamper as often as possible, and if he still seems to feel the cold he had better be removed to his night quarters. When driving or motoring he should wear a sweater.

Do not forget that a dog needs fresh water and plenty of it. Water is one of nature's medicines and is absolutely necessary to a dog, Keep a clean basin filled with it so that at all times the puppy can drink as much as he likes.

Concerning the right kind of food for a young dog, there is a great divergence of opinion. Some advocate quite a bit of meat, others none at all. The happy medium is a very safe course to pursue. Take a puppy when he is, say, two months old. He will need four meals a day. One should be given the first thing in the morning, the next at noon, one during the afternoon, and the last late in the evening. The last meal is the most important, as it is necessary for a puppy to have a full stomach so that he will not become chilled through the night. This meal should also be the heartiest and consist of meat, stale bread, vegetables, and enough soup to moisten it, but not to make it too mushy. If he appears bloated after eating, he has either had too much, or he is infested with worms and is in need of a vermifuge.

For the first meal in the morning, a little cereal, such as oatmeal, shredded wheat or rice, with some boiled milk, may be given. The noon fare may consist of dry dog biscuit, and the afternoon meal may be made of broth thickened with rice, cornbread, or any scraps. Avoid all sweets, starchy foods usually, and never give a puppy hot, greasy, rich, or highly seasoned food.

If he seems deficient in bone, put an even teaspoonful of precipitated phosphate of lime in the food three times a day.

When you go out in a storm, unless you intend to be gone a long time, do not hesitate to take the pup with you. On returning, how-ever, he should be thoroughly dried and given something a little warm to drink.

Young dogs are very liable to fits from worms, over-feeding and various other causes. Do not let a puppy in a fit run around; they cannot see where they are going, and often bump into things, sustaining serious injuries.

Perhaps distemper is the most dreaded disease that may attack a dog. It usually is ushered in by all the symptoms of a head cold and requires intelligent and unremitting care. Even when it is apparently all over, the dog is sometimes taken with some incurable disease such as St. Vitus's dance (called chorea), blindness, or paralysis.

Although in many cases the same medicines are good for man and beast, this is not always a safe rule to follow. Some drugs which are quite harmless to people are deadly to dogs while laudanum, for instance, so poisonous to man, may be given in large quantities to a very young puppy.

LICENCE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCI-AL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."

Canada,
Province of British Columbia,
No. 335.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The Conton Insurance Office, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.
The head office of the Company is situate in Victoria, Hongkong.
The amount of the capital of the Company is two million five hundred thousand solares of two hundred and fifty dollars each.
The head office of the company in this Province is situate at Victoria, and William Monteith, insurance agent, whose address is Victoria, is the attorney for the Company.
Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 22rd day of February, one thousand nine hundred and six.
[ILS.]
S.Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
The objects for which the Company has been established and licensed are:
To continue under the provisions of "The Companies Ordinance, 1865," the insurance business heretofore carried on by the Canton Insurance Office, and for that purpose to carry on in the Colony of Hongkong and elsewhere, under the management and agency of the partnership of merchants now carrying on business at the City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and elsewhere, the business now carried on at Hongkong under the firm or style of Jardine. Matheson & Co., or of the person or persons who for the time being shall carry on or continue in Hongkong or in any other port or place in China or Japan, or elsewhere, the business now carried on at Hongkong under the said firm, whether being the present members of that firm or being any person or persons or some of such persons jointly or severally or one of them shall hold two or more shares in the capital of the Company and shall be willing to act in manner aforesaid, then and agency as the Company and shall be willing to act in manner aforesaid, then and agency of the company is a nor respondent

LAND ACT

Victoria District, District of Metchosin

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

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

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

RUPERT LAND DISTRICT

District of Victoria Take notice that Thomas J. Marks, of Seattle, timber estimator, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described land:—

(a.) Commencing at a post planted about 65 chains north of the outlet of Loon Lake, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement

Staked 23rd December, 1907.
(b.) Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains east of the outlet of Loon Lake, about 20 chains north of Loon River, thence east 30 chains, thence south 30 chains, thence west 86 chains, thence north 30 chains to point of commencement.

north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

(d.) Commencing at a post planted on the south bank of the main fork of Loon River, and about 80 chains in a southeasterly direction from the foot of Loon Lake, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

(e.) Commencing at a post planted about 160 chains in a southeasterly direction from the outlet of Loon Lake, and about three miles in a southwesterly direction from the Kla-anch River, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

(f.) Commencing at a post planted chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

south 40 chains to point of commencement.

(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 30 chains, thence west 30 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

(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 30 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

(h.) Commencing at a post planted on the north bank of Crescent Lake about 25 chains from its head, thence 160 chains east, thence 40 chains, north, thence 160 chains west, thence 40 chains south to place of commencement.

Staked Dec. 23, 1907.

THOMAS J. MARKS.

THOMAS J. MARKS.



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Madame Rioux is the wife of M. Jos. Rioux, a wealthy manufacturer of lumber in St. Moise, Madame Rioux is greatly esteemed in her home town and her testimonial in favor of "Fruita-tives" carries conviction with it, as it is entirely unsolicited.



I have much pleasure in testifying to the marvelous good which I have received from the use of the famous tablets "Fruit-a-tives". I was a great sufferer for many years with serious liver constant pain in the right side and in the back and these pains were severe and distressing. My digestion was very bad, with frequent headaches, and I became greatly run down in health. I took many kinds of liver pills and liver medicine without any benefit, and I was treated by several doctors but nothing did me any good, bloating continued. As soon as I began to take "Fruit-a-tives" I began to feel better, the dreadful pains in the right side and back were easier and when I had taken three boxes I was practically well.

(Sgd) MADAME JOSEPH RIOUX. "Fruit-a-tives"— or "Fruit Liver Tablets" are sold by dealers at 50c a box —6 for \$2.50—or will be sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

LAND REGISTRY ACT

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

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a duplicate certificate of Indefeasible Title to above land issued to Clinton A. Harrison on the 29th day of June 1906 and numbered 183.

S. Y. WOOTTON S. Y. WOOTTON

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

"LAND REGISTRY ACT"

the Legal Representatives of Northing Pinkney Snowden, deceased, registered owner of Section 20, Renfrew District.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AUTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application has been made to register The Cowichan Lumber Co., Limited, as the owner in fee simple of the above mentioned land under a Tax Sale Deed from the Assessor of the District of Cowichan, dated the 11th day of January, 1905, and you are required to contest the claim of the tax purchaser within thirty days from the first publication hereof. within thirty days
lication hereof.
Dated at Land Registry Office, Victoria, Province of British Columbia
this 18th day of February, 1908.
S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar General.

Notice to Farmers

On or about the first of March, 1908
the Victoria Creamery Association
will be in their new premises on John
provincial police amounts to \$58,500 or an increase per year over that
formerly paid of \$8,000.

For education the estimated expenchains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

(c.) Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Lease No. 23, Kla-anch River, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

(c.) For education the estimated expenditure for the nine months is \$382,—and will be in a position to handle more cream than formerly. If you have cream to sell come in and have a talk with our mannorth 80 chains, thence east 80 chains thence west 80 chains thence east 80 chains the all information.

Victoria Creamery Assn.



HAMMOND VICTORIA, B. C.

Phone 1369

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BEFORE THE HOUSE

BEFORE THE HOUSE

Summary of Figures Brought
Down by Finance Minister
in the Legislature

Traffic tolls. New Westminster bridge
Reimbursements for keep of prisoners.
Int. on investment of Sinking funds
Int. miscellaneous
I

(From Friday's Daily) The revenue of the province for the nine months ending March 31, 1909, is estimated by the finance minister in is statement brought down yesterday

each ensuing year.
For civil government, salaries, etc., \$249,960 is estimated to be required.
The total amount for a year on this basis would be \$333,280, as compared with \$294,420. with \$294,420 for the previous fiscal A number of additional clerks have

been appointed in the various land registry offices and elsewhere. Some increases in salaries are also provid-The increase of \$400 a year in the members' sessional amounts in all to \$16,800. indemnities

An increase of \$1,000 is provided for in the premier's annual allowance, while the salaries of ministers are in-The separation of the lands and works department entails the salary of

of the total, \$1,255,960, to be voted for expenditure upon public works, \$778,585 is to be expended upon roads, treets, bridges and wharve

For the Vancouver island trunk road \$20,000 is voted towards the construction of the section between Goldstream and Mill bay on Saanich inlet. In other portions of the island considerable creams.

buildings, the chief items are those providing for the continuance of conproviding for the continuance of con-struction on the courthouse at Van-couver and Kamloops. One hundred thousand dollars is voted to the for-mer and \$47,000 to the latter. For the mer and \$47,000 to the latter. For the new insane asylum at New Westminster, which is projected, \$60,000 is set aside. Repairs to the capitol buildings to the extent of \$2,000, and to Government house to the extent of \$4,500, and \$4,000 for the government grounds, are

throughout the province is to be voted, similar to the amount provided last

Under the heading votes to hospitals and charities the Royal Jubilee hospital of this city obtains \$15,000. In all \$153,925 is set aside for this purpose, an increase of \$33,025 over the total amount granted last year.

Under the heading administration of justice \$104,552 is the estimated expenditure for the nine months. For the same period the salaries of the provincial police amounts and the salaries of the provincial police.

estimated at \$354,945, which for twelve months would be \$473,260 as compared with the \$437,475 of last year. An instructor in nature study in the provincial normal school is one of the ad-

ditional items dealt with.

In the details under miscellaneous there appears \$10,000 in aid of the new building of the B. C. Agricultural association of this city in addition to the annual grant of \$3,000 to the exhibition

For the destruction of wolves, panthers and coyotes, \$9,000 is set aside, an increase of \$2,000 over the vote of

Survey fees
Rents (exclusive of land)
Timber leases
Timber leases
Timber leases
Timber royalties
Free miners' certificates
Mining receipts, general
Licenses, trade and liquor
Licenses, game
Commercial travellers' Licenses act, 1907
Fines and fees of court
Probate fees
Succession Duty
Law stamps
Sale of govt. property
Registry fees
Marriage licenses
Revenue tax
Real property tax
Personal property tax
Land taxes—wild land, coal
and timber lands
Income tax
Dyking Assessment act,
1905 (int on fixed capital)
Mineral tax
Tax on unworked crowngranted mineral claims
registered taxes (all denominations)
Tax sale deeds

Total\$3,143,276.66
Estimated Expenditures. Vancouver, Feb. 20.—The British Columbia Development company of Victoria, which was referred to so fre-

23,000.00

The financial minister's summary the expenditure is as follows:
Public debt 282,509 his statement brought down yesterday in the legislature, at \$3,143,276.66. The estimated expenditure for the Same period is \$3,002,311.56. This takes no account of the sum which probably will be set aside for the superannuation fund under the new Civil Service act—\$200,000.

The statement brought down is only for nine months, owing to the change which has been made in the fiscal year. After the present fiscal year, which ends June 30, 1908, the fiscal year will be the same as that of the Dominion. It will end March 31 of each ensuing year.

For civil government, salaries, etc., \$249,960 is estimated to be required.

bridges 13,275 Surveys 50,000 Contingencies . . . 30,000

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous Expenditures. The following is the detailed state-ment of the amount appearing in the summary under the head "miscella-

Advertising Stationery Postage and expressage Telegrams Telephone service
Fuel and light
Library—legislative
Library, departmental
Library, traveling
Refunds
Frenti and Mill bay on Saanten injet. In other portions of the island considerable sums are also to be expended. In Alberni district \$10,450 is voted, while in Comox \$17,000 is set aside. Cowichan receives \$9,000 and Esquimalt \$11,000. In Newcastle district \$7,000 is grain in aid of organization of provincial fruit exchange. Grant in aid of organization of provincial fruit exchange. In all, \$86,380 is to be voted for roads, streets, bridges and wharves on Vancouver island.

The largest single item is \$50,000 in aid of the road in South Vancouver, including Point Grey. Okanagan receives a vote of \$33,000.

In Skeena district \$23,000 is voted, while in Similkameen \$26,000 is to be spent. Yale will benefit to the extent of \$34,730.

Under the caption of works and buildings, the chief items are those buildings, the chief items are those

Board of norticulture—traveiing expinses, etc.
Lithographing maps
Provincial board of health, including salaries
Grant to Canadian Forestry as.
Grant to city of Rossland
Grant to city of Phoenix
Coal miners' examinations (allowance to examiners and secretaries)

lowance to examiners and secretaries). The secretaries of the secretar

Superannuation. S. Cowan ... 9 mo. at \$20—\$180 C.H. F. Blake 9 me, at \$25—225 H. O. Wellburn 9 mo. at \$25—225 C. O'Connor ... 9 mo. at \$25—225 Sage ... 9 mo. at \$25—225 C. B. Green ... 9 mo. at \$30—270 C. J. Parsons 9 mo. at \$40—360 C. Holmes ... 9 mo. at \$65—585 C. E. Holt ... 9 mo. at \$65—585 V. S. Gore ... 9 mo. at \$100—900

Agent-General's Office.
Salary of agent-general, including clerical assistance and rent of office, 9 mos., to Mar. 7.500 Immigration.

Miscellaneous requirements ..

Ask for Amherst solid leather foot-

PIONEER PASSES AWAY

Peter Stevens, Resident of Victoria Fifty Years Ago, is Dead (From Friday's Daily)

ociock from the uncertaking country of W. B. Smith, Yates street. Perv. A. E. Roberts will conduct the services.

NOT RESIGNING

NOT RESIGNIN

CLEARING OF LAND ON RAILWAY GRANT

Mr. Marpole States Position of Company in Regard to Project

quently in print in 1906 as having then arranged a contract with the E. & N. Railway land grant department for Railway land grant department for clearing and rendering fit for settlement an immense area of Vancouver fisland agricultural lands, has at last decided not to take it up for some reason so far unexplained by either of the parties concerned in the agreement.

The E. & N. Railway company has, therefore, decided to prosecute this therefore, decided to prosecute this work and to commence with are advertising for tenders for the work of clearing about 150 acres of lands suitable for fruit orchards adjacent to the town of Ladysmith, and about 1,200 acres in the district of Nanoose, between French creek and Little Qualicum river, all of which land it is understood was selected under the super-vision of R. M. Palmer of the provin-cial government department of agri-culture as well adapted for mixed farming and fruit-growing

culture as well adapted for mixed farming and fruit-growing.

In putting into effect the work the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway company, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, is carrying out the promise and announcement he made to the people of Varnauvar island some two years ago. Vancouver island some two years ago, that his company will carry out the scheme previously outlined of opening up as much of the land on Vancouver island, controlled by the E. & N. railway as is fit for settlement, and this promise was supplemented by Mr. Whyte, second vice-president. The information now given by Mr. Marpole, vice-president of the E. & N. railway. s the result, and it will be a sou of satisfaction to the inhabitants of the island to hear it.

of satisfaction to the inhabitants of the island to hear it.

Mr. Marpole is quite frank in the statement that the present undertaking is to be considered as experimental both as regards the cost of the clearing and rendering the land fit for settlement, as well as getting on the locations selected and when prepared for the purpose intended, the right class of settlers, who can make an undoubted success of operating such farms.

"Now, the situation is plain," said Mr. Marpole. "We find ourselves confronted with the primal features of this business in getting the work of preparing the land fit for occupancy and settlement at as low a cost as possible. If the cost of this work is high and prohibitive in the sense that the settler cannot possibly make it pay, then the natural and inevitable result is the abandonment of the whole scheme—as we are not desirous of being considered philanthropists. I repeat that the cost of performing the work is bound to affect the question of the purchase of the land; our company is willing, indeed anxious to sell the land as nature has left it, and let the intending settler do the rest. If the cost of labor and supplies is excessive he cannot for obvious reasons stand it, and the project falls of consummation, and we will necessarily have to wait until things change either summation, and we will necessarily have to walt until things change either have to walt until things change either as to the cost of preparing the land or the remuneration of the settler.

"The crux of the whole scheme is as 1 have perhaps ineffectively tried to put it: First, the price of the cleared land to the purchaser and then the quality of it and its accessibility to markets."

NEW SAWMILLS

Concerns Planning to Build at Bon Accord, on the Fraser River

New Westminster, Feb. 20.—Representatives of ohe of the most prominent lumber and swamill concerns of Anacortes have for the past few days been in the city negotiating, with a view to purchasing a site for the erection of a mill on the south side of the Fraser river, near Bon Accord. Deep water anchorage is available at the site under consideration while and site under consideration, while rail-way facilities are also within easy distance. The deal will be closed towards the end of this week, all arrangements made so far being satis-

wars the find of this week, all arrangements made so far being satisfactory to both parties.

The Anacortes people will not have a monopoly of the mill business at Bon Accord, however, as W. P. Fowle, late manager of the Fraser River saw-mills, in partnership with R. E. Nevins, until lately master mechanic at the same place, will commence building a large sawmill almost directly opposite the Fraser River mills, within the next four weeks, they having secured possession of some twenty acres of land with spendid water frontage and railway facilities, the G. N. R. tracks running close to the property in question.

Hazelton and Bulkley Valley

Prospectors and Intending settlers can be fully equipped at R. S. Sargent's General Store at Hazelton. All prospectors' groceries packed in cotton eacks. Small pack train in connection with business.

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him, and upon the sighting of the smoke of passenger steamers passing rall by the use of lines, and the work several miles away he could not be brought back to moderation. The end twenty hours before a refuge was reached, and as the disappearing lamps of a passing steamer disclosed that hope of aid from that direction was gone.

TIDE TABLE. Victoria, B. C., February, 1908.

Date |Time Ht|Time Ht|Time Ht

MET Mrs. is a tall, a of great ve Mrs. Por best of terr Avril. Per ored Avril

the world; but I be her as a particularly woman, because sl that of old Lord Gri is really on the sun rich, and the uglie again a purely pers To return to Bo Porter's eye in passi my surprise, she sto "How do you You look pale!" wa I apologised for

implied that it was and made the nece Major Porter, but "My husband is d Mrs. Porter. I always liked th vith him as a fellow "Is-is Miss Ma

"Mr. Ainsworth rerely She had forbidde apologised again, ar "Perhaps you are you?" said the lady. It was hardly would," I began. 'No, considering

gard to my niece," "My presumption it?" I ventured to a "But most ridicu bowed. "The fact is, Mr. ourchase an automol connected with ad of your advice.' "I am distantly r ner of Ainsworth & (

tively employed at the Aere," I replied. **
"So I understand. mmend an Ainswo "Naturally." 'Ah! I am sure So Mrs. Porter as treet together—if on

! discussing her pr What about a I vith high tension M "Dear?" she aske About £800," I 'That would be a think of buying t wedding present."

tedes, or an electrome "I shall want it to or," said my comp I gave a little st neard Avril declare her favorite colors! The lining is a d

do you say to a Talbo dainty little cars-or

Why not have

"But which do yo 'Honestly-an Air Mrs. Porter could pent the whole morn ng in a four-wheeler and she discussed tyres, examined accur on oils and lamps till nothing of the fact th at length, the differe cylinders and radiator lirst time, the meaning

plaint-"Dear Aunt Ch After lunch-I was ind made to represent cussion on women's he corner of Tilney yes for a glimpse of N n the vain hope of see linally decided that I worth car at the end o Porter for a trial trip. "Half-past ten to

said, as we shook han She had evidently my unworthy feet wer ment of Tilney street outer darkness of Parl I agreed submissiv "Harry!" exclaime It was a long time

my first name, not dared to propose to A. "Perhaps it would I truth," she said. "The resent for my niece I flatter myself I to vas relieved-but lool

"You can hardly car, or be happy in s cumstances?" I observ 'A promise is a pr It was very true.



February 25, 1908

y Valley be fully at Hazelcotton

ton, B. C.

GOOD

SAUSAGE

· · · · · · · 18c 20c zen - 35c

HERE

kage .. 5c and 10c

CO. jor Porter, but I did not dare to mention My husband is also looking pale," answer-

ed Mrs. Porter. I always liked the Major, and sympathised

ith him as a fellow-culprit. "Is-is Miss March looking pale?" I fal-

MET Mrs. Porter in Bond Street. She

is a tall, aggressively energetic lady,

best of terms, on account of her niece,

Avril. Personally, I had long consid-

ered Avril the most adorable girl in

the world; but I believe Mrs. Porter regarded

her as a particularly foolish, sentimental young

woman, because she preferred my society to

that of old Lord Grimm. I call him old, but he

is really on the sunny side of fifty, enormously

rich, and the ugliest man in London-this

Porter's eye in passing, and bowed meekly. To

by surprise, she stopped. We shook hands.

To return to Bond street. I caught Mrs.

How do you you do, Mr. Ainsworth?

apologised for looking pale—her tone had

plied that it was a sign of deterioration—

and made the necessary inquiries concerning

Mrs. Porter and I were not on the

of great volubility.

again a purely personal opinion.

on look pale!" was her greeting.

'Mr. Ainsworth! said Mrs. Porter, se-She had forbidden me to speak of Avril. apologised again, and there was an awkward

Perhaps you are wondering why I stopped you?" said the lady.

It was hardly to be expected that you would," I began.

"No, considering your presumption in regard to my niece," she interrupted. "My presumption was not surprising, was I ventured to ask."

But most ridiculous!" she answered.

purchase an automobile, and as I believe you connected with the business, I shall be glad of your advice."

"I am distantly related to the senior partner of Ainsworth & Co., as you know, and acively employed at the firm's premises in Long "So I understand, Of course, you will re- Avril.

mmend an Ainsworth car?" 'Naturally."

Ah! I am sure I shall prefer some other So Mrs. Porter and I walked down Bond

treet together-if only Avril could have seen discussing her probable choice. What about a Deasy landaulette, fitted

with high tension Magneto ignition?" said I. 'Dear?" she asked.

About £800," I replied, carelessly.
"That would be all right. The Major and hink of buying the car as a very special

edding present. "Why not have a gearless electric Mer-les, or an electromobile, or a Daracq, at four five hundred?"

I shall want it to be lined in blue or dove said my companion.

gave a little start. How often have I leard Avril declare that blue and dove are

her favorite colors! "The lining is a detail," I observed. "What o you say to a Talbot or a Crossley—awfully lainty little cars—or a Vauxhall or a Napier?" But which do you honestly recommend?" "Honestly-an Ainsworth."

Mrs. Porter could not resist a smile. We spent the whole morning looking at cars, drivng in a four-wheeler from garage to garage, and she discussed the virtues of non-skid yres, examined accumulators, and discoursed on oils and lamps till my head ached, to say nothing of the fact that she made me explain, at length, the differences in tanks, bonnets, lers and radiators. I understood, for the lirst time, the meaning of Avril's gentle com-plaint—"Dear Aunt Charlotte is so thorough."

After lunch—I was taken to a ladies' club nd made to represent the opposition in a disission on women's suffrage—we parted at e corner of Tilney street. I strained my es for a glimpse of No. 9, at the opposite end, the vain hope of seeing Avril. It had been nally decided that I should borrow an Ainsorth car at the end of the week, to take Mrs.

orter for a trial trip. 'Half-past ten to the minute-here!" she id, as we shook hands.

She had evidently made up her mind that unworthy feet were not to touch the paveent of Tilney street I was to wait in the ter darkness of Park lane.

agreed submissively, and turned away. Harry!" exclaimed Mrs. Porter.

It was a long time since she had called me my first name, not having done so since I ed to propose to Avril.

"Perhaps it would be kinder to tell you the

she said. "The car is to be a wedding sent for my niece and Lord Grimm." flatter myself I took it well. She said she relieved-but looked disappointed.

You can hardly expect me to bring the or be happy in selling it, under the cirances?" I observed.

promise is a promise, Mr. Ainsworth!" was very true. I repeated the words to

myself as I walked away, for had not Avril already promised to marry me?

Choice of a Car

A special license is like matrimony itselfan expensive luxury. I should never have in dulged in it, the license I mean, if I had not known the determination of Mrs. Porter's character, and the obstinacy of Lord Grimm's. If he had made up his mind to marry Avril, and her aunt had once persuaded her to consent, I knew that my poor little girl would be helpless between them. She was only eighteen, and wholly dependent on the Porters' charity.

I wrote to Avril on the day following my ovial morning with her aunt, and sent my letter by a safe, secret channel, but she did not answer. For a couple of days I lived a wretch-

On the morning when it was arranged that Mrs. Porter would meet me at the corner of Tilney street, at half-past ten to the minute, I arrived in the Ainsworth car at exactly fen o'clock.

It was slightly foggy. A taxi-cab happened to be standing at the edge of the road, the chauffeur having just deposited his fare at one of the houses. He was standing, on the pavement, lighting a cigarette, and his little red flag was raised—"For Hire."

Suddenly the door of No. 9 was opened, and a girl came out. I recognized her at once with a thrill of excitement. It was Avril. She gave one hurried glance over her shoulder, and then ran towards me, like a frightened bird, skimming over the ground from the doors of

I jumped out of the car to receive her. Our "Oh, Harry!" she gasped. "My aunt is

I turned my eyes to No. 9, and there-astounded, flurried, angrily beckoning to some-

body in the house-stood Mrs. Porter. There was not a second to be lost. Avril's hand was still in mine.'

"Now or never!" I exclaimed. She stepped into the car, and I leapt in af-"The fact is, Mr. Ainsworth, I am going to ter her. We saw Major Porter rush out of the house and wildly signal to the taxi-cab on the other side of the road. The chauffeur was as prompt as myself, but we were both obliged to turn carefully, as the road was greasy with mud, and as my car made the curve into Park Lane I heard the taxi-cab close behind me. Oh, Harry! They're after us!" cried

'Let 'em come!" I answered. "Where are we going?" she asked. "To Eden!" said I.

Avril looked over her shoulder. "I can see Uncle Charles hanging out of the

window, shouting to the driver. Quick, Harry, I shaved between a hansom and the kerb,

and made no answer. My eyes were fixed on the vital point in the distance—where Park Lane swept into Piccadilly. There were a couple of other motors, a horse 'bus, and a huge van in front of me. I was obliged to slow down, but just after we crept into the main road the policeman held up his hand, and Avril burst out laughing.

"He's stopped the traffic, Harry! I can see Aunt Charlotte's head at one of the windows and Uncle Charles's at the other!"

We swung into the line of vehicles moving westward. The excitement of the chase swept over me. Everything I valued in the world was at stake, and my car was in perfect condi-

"Have they lost us, darling?" I asked, after a few minutes of tense silence, as we threaded our way through Knightsbridge.

"No, Harry! They're in hot pursuit!" I put on a little more speed as we left Sloane street and the Barracks behind. The road was in a better state, and I felt my Ainsworth quivering under my hand, like a living thing, as we skimmed down the middle of the road towards Kensington.

The taxi-cab followed my lead: Avril reported that they also were making speed. For-tunately, it was early morning. The traffic hardly interfered with our spirited run.

Hyde Park dropped behind. We flashed by the Albert Memorial. We manoeuvred through Kensington High street. They nearly lost us in a block of 'buses and carts near Olympia, but picked us up again at Hammersmith Broadway.

We took a daring short cut towards Hammersmith Bridge-crossed the river with our pursuers far in the distance—exceeded the speed limit through Castelnau, and found ourselves on Barnes Common. A gleam of wintry sunshine broke through the grey clouds, and a fresh, nipping wind swept through the bare branches of the trees.

"Where are we going now?" said Avril. I turned my head to look at her for the first time. Her cheeks were glowing, and her leyes. were bright with happiness. I had never seen her look so bewitching.

"Into Surrey-wired last night to a man I know who has gone into the Church-curate at little place near Sutton," I answered in broken sentences as we tore along. "Got a special license-get married at once-darling-

"Oh, Harry! I can't! I've promised Lord Grimm—I'm afraid!" she cried. "Avril! Do you want to marry Lord

"Do you love me?" "I must go back-I don't know what to 'Look at me, Avril! You know how I love

I slackened speed, and laid one hand over hers. We were all alone on the windy com-mon. Her frightened, blue eyes and beautiful lips were very near my own-'There's the taxi-cab!" she cried.

Yes! I could see it myself on the edge of the ommon and away we swept once more. It was when we were passing through Kingston that I told Avril of Mrs. Porter's in-

tention to give her a car as a wedding present. "Do you think we shall get it?" said I. 'Of course, we shall-some day!" said Av-

"In her heart of hearts Aunt Charlotte is very fond of you, Harry, but she couldn't resist Lord Grimm's money."
"Perhaps you're right," said I; "but, still, I-

don't think we'll go any slower."

Avril laughed, and strained over the back of

"Outstripped at last!" she said. "We have won the race. "Of course!" I replied, "for we have the god in the car'!"

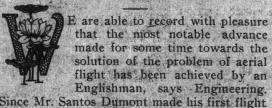
She repeated my words, and laughed again. "The god of Love," I explained. "I understand," said Avril.

After we were married, by special license, in Surrey, Avril and I drove calmly back to town. Perhaps I had better draw a veil over the scene which took place on our arrival at No. 9 Tilney street.

I really thought Mrs. Porter would never forgive us-the Major is always, more amenable to reason—but my wife received a letter from her aunt last week, offering to accept our apologies and affection. She said she was sending us a wedding present—a present which dear Harry would greatly appreciate. I was rejoiced to hear it. I have always longed to possess my own car.

The present has just arrived. It is a particularly small two-wheeled cart, with a particularly slow, dear little pony.-Peggy Webling, in M. A. P.

FLIGHT BY AEROPLANE



of 200 yards at Bagatelle in November, 1906 (but for some reason has failed to make further progress), several experimenters have been busy with various forms of machines, in the hope of being able to win the Deutsch-Archdeacon prize of \$2,000 offered for a flight of I kilometre. The flight was to be over an out-and-home course rounding a mark 500 metres distant from the starting line, and starting from, and returning to, this line between two flag-posts. Not long after Mr. Santos Dumont's success, it became known that Mr. H. Farman had also achieved a fairamount of success with his machine, and by dint of practice, and of the perfecting of his engine, his flights were gradually increased in length. In the month of November, 1907, Mr. Santos Dumont's and Mr. Farman's efforts alternately claimed the attention of the officials of the Aero Club de France, but while Mr. Dumont's attempts resulted in flights months before, Mr. Farman travelled with little better than he had achieved twelve apparent certainty distances ranging from 350 metres to 600 metres, the latter figure being reported on both November 18 and 20. These vays on the straight, and for some time, on every attempt to turn, the machine touched the ground. On December 31, it is reported, a flight of about I kilometre was made over the official course on the military drill-ground at Issy-le-Moulineaux at a height of from 4 to 6 metres above the ground, the kilometre being covered in 1 minute 28 seconds, or at a speed of 40 kilometres 909 metres per hour. Mr. Henry Farman has thus won the Deutch-Archdeacon prize, and has succeeded in traveling in the air, by means of an aeroplane, a distance further than has been recorded for any other such machine, with the exception of the invisible Wright aeroplane. In addition to the prize of £2,000, Mr. Farman is awarded a gold medal by the Aero club de France; while silver-gilt medals will also be given to the firms of Voisin Freres and of Antoinette, the former being the builders of the aeroplane, and the latter the builders of the Antoinette motor. The latter firm also wins the gold medal offered by Mr. A. Triaca to the builders of the motor of the machine which should win the Grand Prix d'Aviation. The Farman machine consists of two sets of superposed planes. The Wright machine, so far as can be ascertained from details available, and the gliders used by Chanute and others, consist of two superposed planes provided with horizontal guide planes. Mr. Farman's main planes are, according to the Scientific American, 33.45 ft. long and 6.56 ft. wide, and are placed one above the other, 4.92 ft. apart. Fifteen feet behind these is a second pair, 19.68 ft. long and 6.56 ft. wide. These latter planes are not parallel, the distance be-tween them being 5 ft. at the front and 4 ft. at the back. It need scarcely be said that the planes are arranged with their "length" at right angles to the direction of flight. Between the back planes are three vertical planes, of which the outer project for about 2 ft, beyond the back edge of the horizontal

planes, while the central vertical plane does

not extend fully across the horizontal pair. In

front of the whole machine is a pair of small

horizontal superposed planes, used together as

a rudder. The aggregate area of the support

ing planes is, according to the figures given above, 697.5 square feet.—Engineering.

"It is of some importance that we should make wheat to grow. The thing which is of more importance is that we should have a right season for undertaking that labor, and a right spirit in the doing of it. The man who makes two blades of wheat to grow where only one grew before, for the mere purpose of providing unnecessary food, is working with the spirit and motive of a servant or a slave, even. The slave works because he is compelled to; the artist because he loves to; the fool does unnecessary work because he is a fool. Each one of us is part slave, part artist, and part fool. The wise man is he who strives to be all three in due proportion, and succeeds in not being too much of any one. But the tragedy of our life lies in this; that the man who was designed for an artist is by compulsion so often a slave. is merely pathetic to see the fool engaged in his useless task, and comic to see a millionaire continuing to work at his queer trade.

Work, then, in itself, is neither good nor bad. A man who works to keep himself out of mischief is only a little less vicious than the idler. This 'work for work's sake' is entirely modern; and our present civilization is the only one which has ever been established upon that principle. To the Greek mind it was incredible that a free man should labor, even for his own oport. That was the business of the slave. The citizen had other occupation in considering how he could make the best of his life. His business was to think how he could govern himself, how he might attain to a fullness of

"It is not the modern view that a man should occupy himself with his life. With all our talk about freedom we have only succeeded in enslaving ourselves. We have created for ourselves a huge treadmill; and, if we do not eep pace, we shall fall beneath its wheels. Our nventions have only added to the perplexities of life. We have created artificial necessities and consume our lives in ministering to them.

"We in Canada have now attained to that condition against which woe is proclaimed. Woe unto you when all men shall speak well of you,' contains a penetrating truth. The vastness of our country and the resources is our song in a chorus of wonder. Yet we might well remember that the bulk of Asia was not proof against the spirit of Greece. There are things which we must do for the care of our soul; there are things we must not do, if we would save our soul alive, if we are to have any meaning in history.

Here we are outstretched three thousand miles between two oceans, squeezed in between the frozen North and a nation from which we must differentiate ourselves, unless we are content merely to cast our lives into that welter of humanity. We are an aggregation of elements sufficiently diverse, separated from each other by mountains and wilderness, by language and theological dogma. But the difficulties are not insurmountable if we address ourselves to them with honesty and -if we measure-time by the life of man-to compose our differences, and grow together; a short time if we measure time by the life of a

"There is much evidence that the process of organization will not be so slow in Canada as it was in England. The gulf between the rich and the poor is not impossible. To us birth is not a warrant entitling to position, nor is it that sense of traditional wrong which various sections of older communities have inherited. We have no political grievances. Our public life is simple, and it is automatically purifying itself. Our newspapers are not entirely consciencless. There are many influences making for organic unity. Distance is losing its repelling force. We see more of each other. meet together in the universities. Education is becoming organized. Even our school books are beginning to be written, from a Canadian, instead of from a narrow, provmcial or sediious standpoint. Except in the province of Quebec, our schools are free from the taint of ectarianism, either Catholic or Protestant. Theological dogmas are freeing themselves from the spirit of hatred, and the churches are learning that religion is peace—peace within

"The true principle of governing is to overn according to the genius of the race. ven is we in Canada would, we cannot depart from that principle. We can do no otherwise ment. These works are furthan as we are doing. The genius of the race illustrated in Engineering.

the soul, peace and goodwill to all men.

to which we belong is to do nothing in advance of necessity. The people of the United States adopted a different principle. They imposed upon themselves a set of doctrines from which they have been striving ever since to free themselves. For good or bad the British Empire exists because it has been established day by day upon the experience of uncounted yesterdays; and so has been created a Constitution

Speech on Canada

ET us begin with the sufficiently

general statement that we live in

Canada, some of us since yester-

day, some of us for six genera-

tions. To say that we are Cana-

dians might involve us in contro-

versy; and one would be simple-

minded, indeed, who should attempt to set

forth within the compass of a small paper what

which was prevalent up to a few years ago at

least, that a Canadian is a kind of Yankee, or

an Indian, or even, necessarily, a person living in America who speaks French. There is

nothing very profound in this observation, but

it is as well that the fact should be established."

minion and the Spirit" before the May Court

Club; Ottawa, recently, as the opening one of a series of lectures by different persons upon

The lecturer, among other things, said:

Canada and its affairs.

With this definition Dr. Andrew Macphail,

Montreal, opened his lecture on "The Do-

Yet it is worth correcting the impression

the term Canada does exactly signify.

not on paper but sacrosanct in our hearts. "It is fixed in the English mind that any given community has a natural right to govern itself as it sees fit; that no community of white men can long be governed by any other, that self-government is best. That is why Canada has been handed over to the Canadians, Australia to the Australians, South Africa to the South Africans. That has been the principle which has always guided England in her relations with her offspring, not to interfere in the internal affairs of another community, and Lord Salisbury was the greatest exponent of his principle.

'If we in Canada are to become afflicted with a madness, and take it into our heads to establish an anarchy or other outland form of government, I do not think that England would do anything more than recall to our minds the fable of the silly beasts who would have a log or a stork for king; or that other, of the frog who would be an ox.

"We are governed in our conduct by conventions. There is a convention of the home, of the club, of the dinner, of the church. These conventions are based upon "the laws of kindness," as the Proverbialist defines it, upon affection. They make for good manners and amenity of life. There should also be a convention of kindness in our larger relations, under which we would refrain from irritating each other. Under the influence of this spirit of kindness we will abstain from giving offence to Catholic or Protestant, to English or French to rich or to poor.

"Canada is the elder brother of all who have emerged from the loins of England. Too long we have been indifferent to the welfare of each other. We have allowed our hearts to be hardened, and that is the worst evil which can

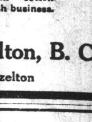
fall upon a man or a nation.
"We can tell them much from our experience, and we can learn of them. Especially should we be solicitous for South Africa, the youngest born, and even for those alien breeds whom we have incorporated into the family. For the enrichment of our own spirit we should go occasionally to our old homes, wherever they may be, and also for the comfort of those of the family who yet inhabit them. The gain will be more to us by the visitation of our friends; for we in America are living in the eighteenth century, an anachronism in the civilized world, in so far as ideas are concerned.

The development of this family affection is, I venture to think, the true solution of the many problems which face the Empire. This tie will bind us forever: 'for many waters' the waters of the Seven Seas 'cannot quench love; neither can the floods drown it.' So shall we hand down to our children, not impaired but enriched this heritage which has been entrusted to us; and so shall we fulfill our duty to ourselves and to our posterity."-Montreal Star.

GREATEST COAL-CARRYING STREAM

The commercial and navigation interests of

the United States have but recently awakened to the importance of the improvement of the various inland waterways, and Engineering says a society or congress has just been formed for the purpose of moulding and guiding public opinion on the subject, with a view to securing an annual appropriation of 50,000,000 dols, to be expended upon definite projects of general, rather than local, utility. Among these projects, probably the most important will be that for the Ohio river, which is formed by the uniting of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers at Pittsburg, in the State of Pensylvania, and runs somewhat southwesterly for 966 miles to Cairo, Illinois, where it empties sweetness of temper. It will take a long time finto the Mississippi. It is, continues Engineering, the greatest coal-carrying stream in the world, immense fleets of coal barges leaving Pittsburg on every substantial freshet for the markets at Cincinnati, Ohio, Louisville, Kentucky, New Orleans, Louisiana, and other important commercial centres. As these rises are generally confined to the winter and spring months, it is necessary to load the barges, and otherwise store the coal, during the dry season, and then have a sufficient number of tow boats at hand to rush everything to market. and get back into port with empty barges, to await another rise. This ties up much capital in floating craft, a character of plant which deterioriates rapidly; and in order to do away with this expense and waste, a system of locks and dams has been started, and is well under way, whereby there may be navigable water in summer as well as in winter. The tows are so large that in order to pass through the locks it is necessary to break up at each one, although the locks are 600 ft. long and 110 ft. wide. In order to avoid this delay in times of freshet, the dams are of the movable type, and are lowered on to the bed of the river, leaving it in its original condition, so that the boats may pass over uninjured. Not only is the main river to be slack-watered, but, adds Engineering, many of the tributaries have been improved, or are under course of improve-ment. These works are fully described and



pure. Per lb.. 20c

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TABLE. February, 1908. Ht|Time Ht|Time Ht

9 4 18 02 1 9 9 4 18 51 1 6 8 0 11 20 9 4 19 36 1 4 Pacific Standard for west. It is counted s, from midnight to ares for height serve gh Water from Low

Splendid Opportunities Await Monday Shoppers in the Carpet and Curtain Dept.

For Monday we have selected some very tempting bargains from the Curtain and Carpet Department. All those desiring to brighten up the home at their Spring cleaning should not hesitate in taking advantage of the splendid savings which are to be made on the under-mentioned articles. Promptness is necessary if you wish to share in these splendid Monday offerings.

Special Values in Brussels Squares for Monday

After taking stock we find that we have too many Brussels Squares in size 9 ft. x 9 ft., and have decided to move them out quickly on Monday and offen all squares of that size in stock at the following price reductions: See Broad Street window display. Regular price \$15.00. Special Monday

at	\$12.00
Regular price \$17.00.	Special Monday at
Regular price \$18,50.	Special Monday at \$14.75

New Sweaters Just In

Ingrain Wool Squares Priced Low

Splendid values are to be had in the Carpet Department Monday in fine quality Wool Squares, which will no doubt be snapped up quickly at the following prices:

her ab deterth at rife tottoming birdes:
Wool Squares, 9 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in. Regular price \$9.50 and \$15.00. Monday \$7.60 and\$12.00
Wool Squares, 9 ft. x 9 ft. Regular price \$11,25 and \$18.90. Special Monday at \$9.00 and \$14.40
Wool Squares, 9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in. Regular price \$12.90 and \$21.00. Special Monday \$10.30 and
Wool Squares, 9 ft. x 12 ft. Regular price \$15.00 and \$24.00. Special Monday \$12.00 \$19.20
Wool Squares, size 10 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft. Regular price \$22.40. Special Monday
Wool Squares, size 10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in. Regular price \$27.50. Special Monday\$22,00

Arch Grilles at Moderate Prices

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

Bargains in Nottingham Lace Curtains Reg. Price \$3.50, Monday—\$1.90

Lovely New Foulard Radiums at 35c Per Yard

Try the Vacuum House Cleaning System

It is the most satisfactory way of cleaning your carpets. No dust or dirt flying about the house when using this method. Every particle is drawn by suction through tubes from your carpets. No furniture moving, in fact all heavy, distasteful work accompanying spring housecleaning is done away with when using

The Vacuum House Cleaner The Up-to-date System

When thinking of doing your housecleaning phone up carpet department 1685 for full particulars and rates, but we suggest you getting your order in as early as possible owing to the season advancing.

Special in Plain White Earthenware For Monday

That Monday will be a busy day in the Houseware section goes without saying, as we have selected a few articles which are of every day use and marked them at special prices. Some of these, as you will note, is limited, only one being sold to a customer, which gives everybody an opportunity to participate in these excellent values.

6-Piece Toilet Sets Special at \$1.50

10-Piece Toilet Sets Special at \$2.50

Slop Jars Specially Priced at \$1.25

SLOP JARS, in plain white earthenware, has bent in corner and wicker handle, is especially good bargain. Regular value was \$1.75, but on Monday we are only going to sell one to a customer, at the special price of \$1.25

Plain White Earthen Mixing Bowls 5 1-2 in. size. Regular 10c. Monday special ... 5¢ 6 in. size. Regular 10c. Monday special ... 5¢ 7 to 8 in. size. Regular 15c. to 25c. Monday special ... 10¢ 9 in. size. Regular 30c. Special Monday ... 10¢ 10 in. size. Regular 35c. Special Monday ... 25¢ 11 in. size. Regular 40c. Monday special ... 25¢

How About a Good Range

This is the now important question with all Housewives. Every woman's desire is to have a good Range, a Range that will not only be an ornament, but a good baker. Even a man realizes the importance of this fact.

Our Stock of Albion Stoves and Ranges

is complete in every way. Not only will they meet all requirements to the Housewife, but that are made of the best materials obtainable, while the workmanship in them is unexcelled, and we suggest that when down town to come in and inspect our large and varied stock which are always on display in the Stove Department (annex).

First Showing of Our Beautiful New Spring Dress Goods

Novelty Dress Patterns

In Fancy Satin Stripe Eolienne, in exquisite effects, in colors of browns, navys, light grey, sky, helio, reseda, and old rose \$25.00

VENETIANS—In light and dark cardinal, medium and dark brown, light and dark navys, myrtles and fawns, 46 in. wide, per yard. \$1,00

New Stripe Suitings

Tweed Stripe Suitings

A Splendid Line of Trunks Valises, Etc.

Now that the travelling season is just about to commence, a good trunk, valise or travelling bag is one of the most important items to be considered, and we wish to specially emphasize the completeness of our stock. During the past few weeks we have received many new additions from the plain, ordinary travelling trunk to the most elaborate and high-class suit cases and travelling bags, and intending travellers will find it greatly to their advantage when contemplating purchasing any one of these articles to favor us with a call. You will find prices the lowest consistent with good quality, ranging in price from \$4.00 up.

Furniture Dept Bargains

The furniture department is a most interesting place for home furnishers these days. Our February sale, which is progressing, offers many excellent bargains in which those intending buying furniture will do well to take advantage of. Especially is this true in regard to fine dining room furniture, which are to be had at surprisingly low prices. Then, too, there are many novelty pieces in Mission furniture, besides a goodly sprinkling of high-class upholstered furniture which is of special interest. A visit to the furniture department, third floor, will readily convince you of the genuineness of these offerings.

New Importation of Japanese Wash Silks

Plain White Earthen Oval Bakers

Beautiful New Spring Organdy Muslins

The freshness, brightness of Spring is correctly reflected in our showing of beautiful, new Spring Organdy Muslins. Any lady with an eye to what is beautiful in this class of goods will instantly realize how they have gained such popular favor during the last few days. Exquisite is the only word which you can apply to such beautiful goods as these. They are in fancy stripe, checks and floral designs, in all shades, at, per yard 25¢

Beautiful New Spring Millinery Shown in Pleasing Array in Gov't. St. Window

Our representative display of lovely creations in exclusive Spring Millinery, which we are showing in our Government Street windows, are of that pronounced individuality and exclusive refinement that characterizes the choosing of our Millinery Management. Leading lights of the world of Millinery fashion would freely acknowledge these lovely hats as children of their genius, and well they might. Such bewitching conceptions would bear comparison with any which would come from the hands of the foremost ateliers. But these are only foreshadowings of what is coming, for never were flowers and leaves combined in more graceful styles than what is shown in these new Outing Hats. Shapes to suit all faces, and fancies, while prices are so as to fit all purses. Although we acknowledge the season not far advanced we have had frequent calls for new hats. The beautiful weather, no doubt, being responsible for this, and we cordially invite your inspection of these lovely creations at the earliest possible moment.

Try Our Fine Mail Order Service

Out of town residents will be surprised at the satisfactory results attained by this way of shopping. Our system makes it so that you can obtain the same results as if you were attending the store personally, and if you are not already on our mailing list why not send us your name and address. We will gladly mail on receipt of same our new spring and summer catalogue, which will give you some idea of what lines we carry, and will also be found a wonderful help as a ready reference. Remember, when any of our mail order staff is attending your needs they use the same preciseness in selecting the materials as if it were for themselves.

Men's Fashionable Spring Head Dress

See Government Street Window Display of Nottingham Lace Curtains

DAVID SPENCER, LTD

See the Broad Street Window Display of Carpets and Rugs INTERESTS (MUNICI

Annual Conventio
- Union Now in at Nanai

MUCH BUSINESS

unicipal Question by President in nual Rep

Nanaimo, Feb. 26.—
nual meeting of the B
Union of Municipalitie
morning, with Mayor
Westminster, in the ch
cil chamber had been i
for the occasion.

The honorary secr
Reeve Bose, of Surrey
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have held several m
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retary has on hand, it
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of the business by Frid
The officers of the un
dent, W. H. Keary, m
Westminster; vice-pres
mayor of Enderbyis ho
tary-treasurer, Mr. B
Surrey; executive com
Planta, mayor of Nanai
lett, ex-mayor of Nelso
son, mayor of Kamloop
Burnaby.

After President Keary

lett, ex-mayor of Nelso; son, mayor of Kamloop Burnaby.

After President Keary meeting to order, the dential committee was a Calland, Vancouver; I Nanaimo; Mayor Bell, report, of the committee The minutes of the last were adopted.

Mayor Planta, on be city, extended a cordial city, saying that the cit clated the compliment the convention being he mayor Kealy, of Nor replied to the address a very pleasant manner clal mention of the natural the city. Touching on the thing of the city of

Gentlemen: As pre union I beg to submit port since organization, great pleasure in the again meet in conven representatives of the municipalities in the p cerely trust our delibe characterized by harm feeling. Mayor Planta chosen words welcome has for almost half a known as the "Coal Columbia. On behalf beg to include in this reful apprectation of and mayor's kindly words our last convention the the union received aut the date of our next me scutive, after careful owing to the fact that successful in obtaining ment's sanction to the the Municipal Clauses' score of expense, decid meeting while the hous session, in the event of deciding to ask legislatterment of our different before parliament adjouthis end in view I wire attorney-general as f Westminster, Feb. 11, W. J. Bowser: Have by executive of Union ties to respectfully ask pone legislation as to the Municipal Clauses' 28th. Convention of u Nanaimo the 26th of which 37 municipalities sented. (Signed) W. H. dent of the union; H. Be "The minutes of the reconstitute held since our

"The minutes of the nexecutive held since oution should be read, an what has been done tow out the instructions give meeting held in Kamlo suit of the work of the following amendments to Clauses act embodied 1993 are now being Attorney-General Bowse in section 2 of chapter tutes is amended by lands so that improvem only 320 acres adjoining ments, instead of 640 ac making the age at whi liable for road tax or s to 60 years, instead of In district municipalitie ferred upon the assesso be exercised by the c the assessor of a municresolution to that effe passed by the council pality. Section 166 is striking out all the wor tion after the word in fourth line thereof. Lie tricking out all the wor tion after the word in fourth line thereof. Lie tricking out all the wor tion after the word in fourth line thereof. Lie tricking out all the wor tion after the word in fourth line thereof. Lie tricking out all the wor tion after the word in fourth line thereof. Lie tricking out all the wor tion after the word in fourth the onstant of minor chanduced as well as consopal elections act. The pointed to draft a bill of the Ontario Ditche courses act performed "I submit for your coadvisability of the fed provincial union with the Union of Canadian "In pursuance of no municipalities west of the course o