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Color

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Up in the

erized damasks



Displays of

A corked bottle, containing a note, which was thrown into the sea near Starboard seventeen months ago, has been picked up at Nisoy, in Helgeland, Norway.

IMMIGRATION BILL DELAYED

Colonel Hughes Offers Amendment Favoring East Indian Soldiers

Views on Immigration

Directorship of Quebec Bridge Company Profitable Occupation

Ottawa, April 8.—A discussion of the Hindu immigration question was the feature of the sitting of the House of Commons today. The matter came up after the bill granting a subsidy to a direct steamship line between France and Canada had received its third reading, on Mr. Oliver's bill to amend the immigration act. The bill provides for the deportation of immigrants who do not come direct from the land of their birth or citizenship. It is levied at Japanese who come from Hawaii and Hindus from Hongkong.

Mr. Haggart said Hindus were British subjects, and asked if Canada could exclude them for any other reason than that of quarantine. Mr. Oliver thought so. Mr. Borden inquired why it was necessary to amend the act in the manner proposed, and to this Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that it would compel steamship companies to accept only passengers with through tickets from the land of their birth. Formerly, the Japanese and Hindu came from Hongkong he could not be deported, because the authorities at Hongkong would not receive him.

Mr. Macpherson "looked upon the amendment as another welcome law against the Asiatics. Mr. Borden thought the government would find that the law was a great deal further than they intended it should. Col. Hughes said he would rather have a Hindu who had served in the British army than half a dozen Yankees who came in and immediately began to upset existing conditions in Canada. He moved an amendment that the act should not apply to those who have served in the regular or militia forces of the Empire, upon the British flag.

Mr. Haggart declared again that he thought the old-fashioned, but he did not think Canada had the right to exclude a British subject. The premier said that Canada had the right to protect herself against undesirable immigrants. He admitted that the law was a drastic one.

A general discussion of the Japanese question followed, and Mr. Lemieux stated that the Japanese government was living up to its understanding. Col. being 5 o'clock, Sir Wilfrid said that he was anxious to pass the bill so that it could go before the senate before it adjourned tomorrow, but Mr. Hughes declined to withdraw his amendment, and Sir Wilfrid refused to accept it, so that all that could be done was to report progress. Hon. Mr. Fielding has presented to parliament a report of all correspondence bearing on the action taken by the Dominion government last fall to relieve the financial stringency in the Western provinces, and to provide money for the marketing of frozen wheat crop, which otherwise would have spoiled on farmers' hands. The Vancouver convention has decided to provide for this situation were explained in Mr. Fielding's budget speech.

The senate has given the third reading to the bills respecting the Northern Bank and Crown Bank of Canada, the subsidiary court of the Ancient Order of Foresters in Canada, and the North Empire Fire Insurance company. In the senate yesterday Senator Scott said the directors of the Quebec Bridge company had been paid in fees since the reconstruction of the company in 1897, \$449,517, of which Hon. S. N. Parent, president, received \$24,250, the secretary had received \$16,290 and \$448 for traveling expenses from 1897 to date, and the engineer \$45,150.

May be Another Session. Calgary, April 8.—Senator Loughead who returned from Ottawa, stated that it looked like an election this year until the report of the civil service commission as to how the ships were built, and it is regarded as probable that there will be another session. Theft From the Mails. Ottawa, April 8.—A package containing \$275 has been stolen from the Gracefield postoffice. This is the information which has been handed to the postoffice which has been handed to the postoffice. It seems that a package containing that amount was placed in the Gracefield postoffice a few days ago by a lumber agent named Lepage. The package was unregistered, it is understood, and was addressed to the Trades bank at Ottawa. As the sender had previously sent money in this fashion, he did not think that registration was necessary. The package was with the other mails, and it was some time before the postmistress missed the parcel.

Aerial Navies. In ten years the aerial navies of the great powers promise to be a considerable factor in any important war problem. The French war office has, says the Springfield Republican, asked an expert to design a new military airship capable of speeding 40 kilometers an hour, and the moment such a machine demonstrates its success, the other powers will order machines equally formidable. The aerial navies will be built up under competition, exactly as the marine navies have been.

A corked bottle, containing a note, which was thrown into the sea near Starboard seventeen months ago, has been picked up at Nisoy, in Helgeland, Norway.

ERIE ROAD'S NOTES

Holders Offered Cash or New Notes—Mr. Harriman's Offer of Accommodation Accepted

New York, April 8.—Following an offer of Edward H. Harriman to furnish the funds to meet the obligations of the Erie Railroad company by the purchase of a new large issue of notes, J. P. Morgan & Co. announced late today that holders of the Erie notes, amounting to \$5,500,000, which matured today would either be paid par in cash for their notes or be given the option of taking a new three-year 6 per cent note and 5 per cent of the new notes in cash.

The offer of Mr. Harriman was accepted by the board of directors of the railroad. The proceeds of the new issue will be paid in cash has not been made public. Mr. Harriman's proposition was set forth in a communication to the Erie directors, saying "For the purpose of enabling your company to pay its \$5,500,000 notes maturing this day, I offer to purchase \$5,500,000 of new 6 per cent collateral gold notes, payable, April 8, 1911, authorized by your board, at the price of 95 cents on the dollar. Such price to be paid by you when the same shall be required to be applied to the payment of such \$5,500,000 notes maturing today, and in consideration of receipt of the new 6 per cent collateral gold notes secured as heretofore proposed. The notes and indenture to be substantially as considered and approved by my counsel."

NAVAL PROGRAMME OF UNITED STATES

Bill Reported to House Provides for Expenditure of \$104,000,000

Washington, April 8.—The naval appropriation bill, providing for the construction of two instead of four battleships, and eight instead of four submarines, torpedo boats, and carry- ing a total appropriation of \$102,897,513 for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, was reported to the house today by Chairman Foss of the committee on naval affairs. Representative Hobson, of Alabama, submitted a minority report, recommending that provision be made in the bill for the first class battleships instead of two. The total appropriation recommended is \$22,514,811 less than the appropriation for the same purpose in the act of June 30, 1907.

The report shows that there are in course of building seven battleships, four armored cruisers, three scout cruisers, five torpedo boats, two colliers and two sea-going tugs. The amount necessary to be appropriated for the construction of these vessels and contracted for during the next fiscal year is \$17,338,962. Under the heading "Naval Programme," the committee recommends that the president be authorized to have constructed two first class battleships, to cost, exclusive of armor and guns, not exceeding \$6,000,000, ten torpedo boat destroyers, to have the highest practicable speed and to cost, exclusive of armor, not to exceed \$3,000,000 each; that the secretary of the navy be authorized to have constructed eight submarine torpedo boats, to cost in the aggregate \$1,000,000, of which \$250,000 is appropriated to one sub-surface torpedo boat at a cost not to exceed \$250,000, a total authorized of \$2,750,000, which will be increased \$7,000,000 by the cost of arming and equipping the two battleships.

The report shows that the naval construction programme of the several foreign powers contemplate the expenditure of the following amounts for the fiscal year: England—Three battleships of the Dreadnought type, one fast unarmored cruiser, five ocean-going torpedo boats, 12 submarines, \$28,412,840. France—Five destroyers, ten submarines, \$18,696,346. Germany—Two battleships, one armored cruiser, and several cruisers, twelve destroyers, two sub-surface torpedoes, \$30,576,800. Japan—\$17,965,793 for construction and repairs, including the restoration of Russian warships taken as prizes. Russia—\$15,000,000 for construction and repairs. Brazil—Three battleships, two armored cruisers, and eighteen torpedo boats and destroyers.

The relative positions of the several powers in naval strength is shown to be as follows: Great Britain, United States, France, Germany, Japan, Russia, Italy, Austria. Mr. Hobson, in his minority report, said that "our existing navy has been built primarily for the needs of one ocean, and we now find needs in two oceans." He added: "It may be remarked that at this critical juncture, when the world is drifting toward war, the failure on the part of America to build up the naval power adequate to keep peace in the Pacific ocean will be liable to entail not only a disadvantage in the contest with Japan, but ultimately between the white race and yellow race, and would prevent the carrying of the gospel of peace throughout Asia."

While Frying Doughnuts. Waterville, N. Y., April 6.—Mrs. John St. Dennis, aged 40, of Natural Bridge, was burned to death today while frying doughnuts. The fat ignited and the woman was enveloped in flames. Death soon followed.

Natural Gas for Edmonton. Edmonton, April 6.—By a good majority the bylaw granting a franchise to the Canadian-American Oil company for the use of natural gas in Edmonton, was passed today. The company will be commenced immediately, and at an early date the residents of Edmonton will be furnished with gas for heating and lighting purposes.

Alberte Industrial School. Edmonton, April 6.—The department of the Attorney General is now working out the details of the new Alberta industrial school to be established at short notice. The bill reported recommendations regarding the nature of the building and the method of conducting the school has been received from R. B. Chadwick, superintendent of the school. Action will probably be taken by the department immediately after the return of Hon. W. H. Cashman, Minister of Public Works, when a decision will be made regarding the site of the school.

GIVES FORECAST OF NEW CABINET

Daily Chronicle's Guess as to Mr. Asquith's Choice of Colleagues

SHIFTING OF PORTFOLIOS

Mr. Lloyd-George is Named As Chancellor of the Exchequer

London, April 8.—Herbert H. Asquith, who has gone to Biarritz to see King Edward with reference to the formation of a new cabinet, will not return to London until next Saturday. The Daily Chronicle, which may be regarded as a good authority, gives the following forecast of the probable changes in the cabinet: Mr. H. H. Asquith, prime minister and first lord of the treasury. David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer. Lord Tweedmouth, president of the council. Earl of Crews, secretary of state for the colonies. Mr. Balfour, secretary of state for the colonies. Reginald McKenna, first lord of the admiralty. Winston Spencer Churchill, president of the board of trade. Mr. Asquith. Walter Runciman, president of the board of education.

NORTHERN ACTIVITY

Queen Charlotte Claims Prospect for \$150,000—Saw Mill in Prospect For Prince Rupert

Vancouver, April 8.—Considerable activity is making itself felt in Queen Charlotte mining positions. Yesterday J. H. Adams, of Bellingham, bought from J. H. Gordon three copper claims at Collinson bay, Moresby island, near Jedway. The price paid was in the neighborhood of \$150,000, and Mr. Adams is going up on the claims on the Amur, which sails from here on April 16. He is taking a force of 42 men with him, and development work will be commenced at once. The promise of busy doings in the north is being made by a prospect for \$150,000 for Prince Rupert. Mr. Moore was the organizer of the large party who recently made a trip to the north in the specially chartered Princess Beatrice, and his idea is to erect a big mill at Prince Rupert to supply the wants of the Grand Trunk Pacific and cater generally to the northern trade. He also will sail on the Amur.

INCREASED OUTPUT AT GRANBY MINES

Record for Past Three Months Doubles Same Period in 1907

Phoenix, April 8.—Exactly 244,831 tons of ore, dry weight, were shipped from the Granby mines during the first three months of 1908, which is more than double the output for the corresponding quarter in 1907, when the figures were 130,433 tons. The March run at the smelter was also phenomenal, everything working to the best advantage, and the entire battery of eight blast furnaces were operated almost every hour in the twenty-four for every one of the thirty-one days in the month. The shipments for March totaled 110,223 tons, the smelter tonnage treated being slightly smaller, as a reserve of ore was accumulated at the smelter in case of emergencies. It is an unusual thing in smelter practice to be able to operate a battery of blast furnaces without some of the furnaces being under repair some part of the month. Of course, there is now plenty of power, including the restoration of Russian furnaces taken as prizes. Russia—\$15,000,000 for construction and repairs. Brazil—Three battleships, two armored cruisers, and eighteen torpedo boats and destroyers.

Paris Strikes Riot. Paris, April 6.—The first incipient rioting in connection with the lock-out which began on April 4 affecting a great number of masons, bricklayers and allied workers, occurred today in the place la Bastille. A crowd of workmen attempted to force an entrance into the building, and the intention of wrecking the working materials there, but were prevented by the arrival of police reserves, who dispersed the crowd after having made a few arrests and cracking a few heads. It is estimated that 50,000 workmen will join their comrades unless a speedy settlement of the affair is reached.

Resigns Pastorale. Vancouver, April 8.—Rev. Herbert W. Percy has resigned the pastorate of the Second Baptist Church, effective after an incumbency of two years and eight months, and his resignation will take effect on the last Sunday in the present month. Rev. Mr. Percy will leave about the end of the month for Ontario with his family to take up other work in that province.

Port Haney Advances. Vancouver, April 8.—The rapid advance in population and interests in the vicinity of Port Haney, recognized by the C. P. R. officials, and beginning with this morning, the regular passenger train will pass the depot instead of a mere flag station as its previous position. All trains will hereafter stop at this point and a regular passenger car will be in charge. O. Freer, formerly stationed at Spence's Bridge, has been installed as the first agent.

Natural Gas for Edmonton. Edmonton, April 6.—By a good majority the bylaw granting a franchise to the Canadian-American Oil company for the use of natural gas in Edmonton, was passed today. The company will be commenced immediately, and at an early date the residents of Edmonton will be furnished with gas for heating and lighting purposes brought from the company's property at Morinville.

A member of the Bristol Deaf and Dumb Football Club has been reported for using bad language on the field. John Knill Jope Hitchens, a former chairman of the London Stock Exchange committee, has just died at Ascot.

ALIEN LABOR ACT

Important Judgment Rendered in Quebec Court in Case of Joseph Disney

Montreal, April 8.—An important judgment has been rendered in the Court of King's Bench by Justice Croix, dismissing the charge to open in the case of Joseph Disney, who was acquitted by the Court of Sessions on a charge of infringing the Alien Labor Act. Disney was accused of securing the services of American workmen on behalf of the Dominion Car & Foundry Company. His Lordship disallowed the appeal, on the ground that though the act, generally speaking, forbade the importation of foreign labor, such importation was permissible in cases where a sufficient number of skilled workmen could not be found here to operate a new industry.

Logger's Leg Amputated. Vancouver, April 8.—Mr. Higgins, who was brought to the city last week suffering from a crushed leg as the result of a logging accident near Harrison Mills, yesterday had the limb amputated at the knee joint. The unfortunate man received treatment at the hands of his comrades immediately after the accident, but the waters are still raging. The whole shore line for a mile on both sides of the mouth of Mimico creek, west of the city has been ground to pieces and swallowed up for twenty feet back. The mouth of Mimico creek and Humber bay and all the flats are covered to a depth of several feet.

Electric poles along the lake shore between Windermere avenue and the Humber fell over this morning, entirely stopping the cars, and passengers had to walk between these points. The track is seriously threatened. Great damage has been done on the south shore of the island, and it is feared that if the storm continues much longer a channel will be worn straight through the island to the bay. Down at the beaches, Kew and Balmby the storm has never been equalled. The waves have forced their way 100 yards further inland than ever before, and families have had to be taken out of their cottages in boats.

Ottawa, April 8.—The springlike weather of the last few days has changed, and Ottawa is in the grip of a blizzard. Traffic is difficult, particularly on street cars, and the atmosphere is decidedly wintry. Montreal, April 8.—Montreal is in the grasp of a heavy snowstorm.

TO ENCOURAGE LACROSSE

Younger Members Under Fourteen Years of Age Will Be Admitted

New Westminster, April 8.—The New Westminster Lacrosse club at a special meeting last evening took an important step to encourage the younger players by admitting to the club all boys under the age of fourteen years who are interested in the game, when they decided to issue free season tickets to all schedule matches to every boy or girl of fourteen years of age and under. This step was taken on the suggestion of the president of the club, Rev. J. S. Henderson, who brought the matter up at the annual meeting several weeks ago. It was decided last night to have five hundred tickets printed at once. All any boy or girl will need to do to obtain one will be to apply to the secretary of the club, who will issue ready. The boys will be warned that the issuance of the tickets will be subject to good behavior, and any lad who misbehaves while at a match will have his ticket cancelled.

FAVOR SIR HIBBERT AS PARTY CANDIDATE

Section of Vancouver Conservatives Support Him in Meeting

Vancouver, April 8.—A large section of Vancouver Conservatives passed a resolution tonight favoring Sir Charles Hibbert as a candidate in the election in the next federal election, believing this was the desire of the majority of the electorate. The meeting did not claim to represent the whole local party, and did not wish to arouse disaffection in its ranks, so it added that should those favoring Sir Charles fail to secure his nomination at the regular convention he should join in supporting the convention's nominee. A requisition will be circulated for signatures of electors favoring the nomination of Sir Charles, and asking him to allow his name to go before the convention.

Cutting Out Romance. Dairymaids Will No Longer Be Allowed to Slip Cheese Bottles Into Cheese. Ottawa, April 8.—Hon. Mr. Fisher's bill to amend the inspection and sale act now before parliament declares it an offence to put any foreign substance whatever into cheese, or to incorporate any inferior cheese therein. The penalties are to apply against dairymaids who use such practices or do so in their inferior products. This bill puts a check to cheese box romances, which have attracted some attention in the old country. It has been found that glass bottles were occasionally slipped into the center of cheese by romantic Canadian dairymaids. This has caused complaints from purchasers in the Old Country.

Port Arthur Changes Time. Port Arthur, April 8.—The city council has decided to authorize the adoption of eastern time for regulation of the city business, thus adding one hour to evening daylight. The change will be made at midnight on May 2. It is expected that Fort William will follow suit.

Overcome by Gas. Winnipeg, April 8.—The names of the men who were found dead this morning in well No. 4 of the city water works were Alexander, John, married, and Thomas, Cleverly, single. They were overcome by gas. Johnson was an engineer in the water works department, and an old employee of the city.

STORM SWEEPS EASTERN CITIES

Havoc Wrought by Wind and Wave in Vicinity of Toronto

SHORE LINE CARRIED BACK

Ottawa and Montreal Report a Fierce Blizzard Raging

Toronto, April 8.—Never within the memory of living man have wind and waves created such dire havoc along the lake shore, west of Toronto, as occurred last night and this morning, and for that matter is occurring still, for the waters are still raging. The whole shore line for a mile on both sides of the mouth of Mimico creek, west of the city has been ground to pieces and swallowed up for twenty feet back. The mouth of Mimico creek and Humber bay and all the flats are covered to a depth of several feet.

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EMMA'S EXCLUSION

Noted Female Anarchist Kept Out of United States Only For Twenty-four Hours

Emerson, Mass., April 8.—Emma Goldman crossed the international border into the United States last night without interference from the American authorities. Mrs. Goldman walked from Emerson across the Noyes station on the Soo line, where she boarded the flyer for St. Paul. The American immigration officials did not interfere with her; in fact they appeared to be very solicitous for her comfort. It is said she was detained Monday night on instructions from Washington, and that the order was cancelled today and she was informed that she could proceed on her journey.

FOUND IN HIS CABIN

Death Overtakes Old Resident of Courtenay District—Leaves Grown-up Family

Nanaimo, April 8.—Matthew Little, of Courtenay, B. C., an old man of 83 years, was found dead in his cabin at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The old man had not been in good health for some time, and it is believed that he was the cause of death. An inquest will be held today. Deceased leaves a family of grown-up children living in British Columbia and Washington.

KOOTENAY CAPITAL MAKING HEADWAY

Increase of Population Shown—Silver King Mine to be Worked

Nelson, B. C., April 8.—Nelson's first city directory was published today. It is a list of the names of the residents in alphabetical order, and showing the population close to 8,000 persons. The publication marks a distinct forward step in the city's history. A full street directory is given, as well as the alphabetical list.

M. S. Davys, the well known mining man of this city, now in London, has cabled out the fact that his syndicate has obtained a lease of the Silver King mine, which adjoins the city. Work will be started at once. The deal does not include the Heil Mining and Smelting company's smelter, but it is expected that further arrangements will be made about the plant and smelter in the near future. The Silver King mine, which adjoins the city, has been owned by the Heil Mining and Smelting company since they were obliged to close down both mine and smelter a little while ago, and the resumption of work will be much more congenial to him than the board of trade.

WANTS FREAK WEDDING

American Resident of Alberta Thinks of Being Married in Airship at Calgary Fair

Calgary, April 8.—A few weeks ago Manager Richardson, of the Dominion Fair, booked an attraction for the fair of Stobel's airship to give flights daily. The Morning Albertan has a letter from an American resident of Vancouver, Alberta, a small town on the south line, stating that he was going to marry, and wished to have the ceremony performed in the airship during one of its flights at the fair. He plans to have the airship start from the grounds on regular schedule and to travel to a point in front of the grand stand, where the ceremony will be performed. It is thought that the management will accede to his request.

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Death of Mrs. Scriver

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Expected to Leave Biarritz Today and Reach London Tomorrow

KING TO LEAVE APRIL 15

Other Cabinet Arrangements Hinted at in Political Circles

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Costly Freight Wreck

Montreal, April 8.—A freight train was wrecked at Ste. Helene, twenty miles east of Montreal, last night. The damage will probably amount to \$100,000. The cause is supposed to have been a defective rail.

Ottawa Official Dead

Ottawa, April 8.—Henri Guillaume Lamothe, clerk of the crown in Chancery, died tonight of pneumonia. He was born 58 years ago in Florence, Italy, the son of Guillaume Lamothe, ex-postmaster of Montreal. A widow and two children survive.

Ruef's Application Denied

Los Angeles, April 8.—The application of Ruef for a writ of habeas corpus and prohibition to prevent his trial on the charge of bribery before Judge Dooling, on the ground of some alleged irregularity in the way the supreme court today here.

Geological Editor Dismissed

Ottawa, April 8.—Frank Nichols, editor of the Geological Survey publications, has been dismissed from government service on the alleged ground that he inspired the publication in the Mining and Scientific Press of San Francisco of a severe criticism of Dr. Spencer's work on the falls of Niagara. Mr. Nichols, of Montreal, has been appointed to the vacancy.

Killed His Mother

New York, April 8.—Because his mother, Susan Carlin, had sent him to various reformatory institutions, in which he had been a prisoner for many years, Bernard Carlin today shot and killed her at her home in Quincy St., Brooklyn. Young Carlin had just been released from a reformatory where he had been sentenced for stealing a horse and wagon.

Anti-Gambling Bills

Albany, N. Y., April 8.—The Senate late this afternoon by a two-thirds vote defeated the first of the Agnew-Hart bills designed to abolish gambling at race tracks. Senator Grady endeavored to give the bill a first death blow by moving to reconsider, so that the motion could be defeated and the bill irrevocably killed, but Senator Rainey moved on by a three-fourths vote on the table, and Lieut. Governor Chandler voted with him. The practical effect is that Senator Agnew can have another bill introduced on the same vote the second bill was defeated and left on the table pending reconsideration.

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TWO STEAMERS FOR THE NORTH
Camosun and Vadsø Carry-Full Complements of Passengers And Much Freight

DEVELOPMENT AT STEWART
First Freight Taken for Ports at Headwaters of Skeena River by Vadsø
(From Thursday's Daily)
Two steamers left for northern British Columbia ports yesterday.

NEW NATIONAL SONG IS ENDORSED BY CLUB
W. J. Dowler's Poem Sung by Gideon Hicks—British Uniforms Are Wanted
(From Thursday's Daily)
The Canadian club, at their business luncheon yesterday, endorsed a new national song, written by Wellington J. Dowler and recommended to the National Battlefields Commission.

SEIZURE OF SEALER
Uruguay Accepts Protest From Canada Regarding the Imprisonment of Local Sealers
Referring to the protests made on account of the seizure of the Victoria owned sealer Agnes G. Donahoe of the Halifax fleet and imprisonment of Capt. Matt Ryan of this city and the sealers who formed the crew of the vessel, including several local men, a despatch from Montevideo says: "Senor Bacchini, Minister of Foreign Affairs, declares that Great Britain has only protested against the accord of 1889 between Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Chile, Paraguay and Bolivia extending federal jurisdiction five miles from the shore."

GLANDERS AT SKAGWAY
Henriette Brought News of Outbreak Among Horses at Gateway of the Klondike
The steamer Henriette, which has arrived at Vancouver from the north, brings word of an outbreak of glanders at Skagway. Prompt measures have been taken and a number of horses have been shot. Everything possible has been done to stop any epidemic and it is hoped to stamp out the disease before it assumes serious proportions. The steamer was obliged to stop twice. Tomorrow night she sails for Prince Rupert and way points omitting the Skagway call.

COMES FROM CYPRUS TO THIS CITY
Rev. W. R. Livingstone, Former Chaplain of Bishop of Jerusalem in Victoria
Agricultural Lectures
Rev. Messrs. Taylor and Dunham, accompanied by Mr. Hamilton, of the agricultural department, are making a brief tour of the district for the purpose of giving lectures upon agricultural subjects, and magic lantern exhibits. The first of the series takes place this evening at Sidney Cedar Hill and Metochin will also be visited.

IMPROVEMENTS FOR PRINCESS VICTORIA
Awning Being Stretched on Promenade Deck—New Carpets

A number of improvements are being made to the fast G.P.R. ferry steamer Princess Victoria which is in the hands of a swarm of painters, decorators, furnishers and others being overhauled and renovated and made ready for the summer service in which she will be placed on the Victoria-Vancouver and Victoria-Seattle route on the same schedule as last summer. Early in the afternoon an awning is being placed on the promenade deck aft, the stanchions for which have just been fitted and the canvas will be stretched in a few days. The awning will cover the open space where many passengers found accommodation on top of the season skylight. The smoke from the funnels also causes some discomfort, and during the heat of the day the glare of the sun was found inconvenient. The awning will remedy these annoyances and the open deck will be in demand. Another change in contemplation, although no decision has yet been reached in this regard is the engagement of half a dozen stewardesses who will look after the staterooms instead of the men of the steward's department to whose lot the work has previously fallen.

WILL PLACE BEACONS IN SERVICE AGAIN
Tug William Jolliffe Goes to Re-illuminate Northern Lights—New Fog Alarms
The tug William Jolliffe of the B. C. Salvage company, under charter to the marine department, leaves this morning for Skidgate, Prince Rupert and other northern ports. The tug is going to the Queen Charlotte island port and to Prince Rupert to relight two of the acetylene gas beacons reported extinguished. A report has been received from Kyquoot on the west coast that the big beacon there is also extinguished and is out of position. On her way north the William Jolliffe will carry stores for northern lighthouses and a fog alarm has been placed in service on Bellenas islands, Strait of Georgia. The diaphone, which is operated by compressed air is now in service on the north point of the western Bellenas island, strait of Georgia. The diaphone in thick weather gives one blast of four seconds duration every minute.

PRISONER ESCAPED TO VISIT SICK CHILDREN
Indian Who Flew From Provincial Jail Gives Himself Up at Duncans
(Claiming that he escaped from the provincial jail here, he has desired to revisit his family, several members of which were sick and under the care of the hospital at Duncans yesterday morning. He was brought into the city and is now once more behind the bars.)
Etwald, who was sentenced to serve twelve months in the jail for assaulting a fellow Indian near Duncans, was sent to jail on March 23 last. He served until January 23, when he succeeded in eluding the guards and from that day until yesterday managed to keep out of the hands of the police who were hunting for him. When he gave himself up he merely stated that he had fled from the jail. He gave as a reason for his flight the fact that he had been informed that some of his children were very sick and he wished to see them. The fact that he had fled from the jail was not mentioned.

CREW IS PAID OFF FROM JAMES NESMITH
Ship Which Brought Coke to Crofton Will Ship New Crew Here—Glan Galbraith Leaves
The American ship James Nesmith, which brought a cargo of coke to Crofton for the smelter, has paid off her crew. When the tug moored the vessel at the smelter port, Captain Campbell came to Victoria, bringing with him almost the full crew of the vessel. The men, all of whom were paid off here before the United States consul. The seamen have various amounts from \$38 to \$110 paid to them, the balance of their wages for the voyage to the United States. The James Nesmith has been chartered to carry coal to Alaska by the Alaska Packers company, and will load the cargo in Victoria. A new crew here when her cargo is completed.

TELLS OF WEALTH OF QUEEN CHARLOTTE
Charles Harrison, Pioneer of Graham Island Revisits Winnipeg
(From Thursday's Daily)
Yesterday there arrived in the city an old-timer who is an old-timer in the region where the trail of civilization is being laid, yet began to be blazed, and whose name has attracted only a passing dimly notice. This man is the person of Charles Harrison, who for exactly a quarter of a century has spent his days on Graham Island, the largest of the Queen Charlotte group of the coast of British Columbia, who is the pioneer white settler among some thirty others on Masset inlet, in an almost unknown region. The richness of whose resources is now being claimed by the attention of the necessary agencies for development, says the Winnipeg Telegram.

IMPERIAL VETERANS ORGANIZE SOCIETY
Elect Officers and Arrange for Regular Monthly Meetings—Details Arranged

Friday, April 10, 1908.
A large and very representative meeting of men who are serving and who have been serving in the Imperial forces, was held for organization purposes in the city hall last evening.
The association was adopted, and the following officers were elected: Hon. president, Capt. Clive Phillips Wolley; vice-president, Lieut. A. J. Brace; secretary, Lieut. W. C. Winkler; executive committee, Sergt. Major Edwards of the Royal Marines; J. R. Conerton, S. A. Colonial corps; S. D. Thomson, Impetial Infantry; Stephen Court, Royal Canadian regiment; Robins, N. Z. regiment, and F. C. Hillson, A. Y. D.
The general objects of the organization includes the commemoration of the notable achievements of His Majesty's forces; the making of suitable arrangements from time to time for social reunions.

THE DAINTIEST HOSIERY
OUR 1908 SPRING AND SUMMER HOSIERY FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN is a Revelation in Smartness, Durability and moderate prices. Ladies who demand and appreciate color harmony in the tout ensemble of their dressing can easily match any costume shade amongst the wealth of daintily tinted hose displayed for their selection in our Hosiery Department.

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.
BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES
The Ladies' Store
Gov't St., Victoria
NEW NEMO CORSETS
The deceased every possible honor, while at least one officer, the district staff adjutant had been present at the ceremony. The officers and men had, moreover, done everything in their power to make the occasion generally known, and nothing save an unfortunate combination of circumstances had prevented many of the rank and file from being among the mourners.

TWO BROTHERS ENGAGE IN FORENSIC BATTLE
V. Harrison Defeats C. L. Harrison in a Real Estate Suit in the County Court
(From Thursday's Daily)
The unusual sight of two brothers engaged as counsel on opposite sides in the same lawsuit was witnessed in the County court yesterday when C. L. Harrison, of the firm of Barnard & Robertson appeared for the plaintiffs and V. Harrison, of H. D. Helmecken's office for the defendants in the case of Jones, Toller and Fletcher vs. John D. Burns, and as was proper, the elder brother won. It was a case in which the real estate firm was awarded \$85 commission on an abortive sale of 418 Luxton avenue.

HORSE THIEF RECAPTURED
Lethbridge, Alberta, April 8.—Sergt. Egan, of the Northwest Mounted Police, captured Fred Wheeler, a netted Oregon horse thief, at Conroy ranch near here. He escaped from custody last fall, while being taken to trial. He jumped from a car window, threw his horse, and ran. He has been on his trail for some time.
While the Belgian electric street lighting lines in Tien-Tai, China, are not as yet pay making, the Chinese are riding on the cars in ever increasing numbers and in a few years the company expects to make handsome profits.

EXQUISITE COSTUMES
CAMPBELLS' DAINY NECKWEAR
OUR SUPERB SHOWING of Easter finery is now complete and ready for your esteemed inspection. Amidst such a galaxy of new ideas it is difficult to give publicity to all, what we do not mention, rest assured you will find in our showrooms.

NECKWEAR
We are showing the new fashionable black chiffon and silk neck ruffs, with cape effect at \$5.75, \$6.75, \$7.50 and ... \$9.00
Also every description of dainty neckwear including the new Zodiac and smart society stocks at 25c, 35c and ... 50c

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The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six months .50 Three months .25

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has promised a measure of Civil Service reform. He said: "It is the intention of the government to deal as soon as possible with the various questions brought to the attention of the country in this report."

The question of Civil Service reform may therefore be taken to be fairly launched, but we must all remain in the dark for some time as to what will be proposed. This reform, it seems to us, is quite a subordinate matter at the present time. No administration could refuse some measure of reform after such a terrific indictment as the Commission has presented.

THE PROPOSED REVISION.

Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works in the Manitoba government, is at present at Ottawa, where he had gone for the purpose of protesting against the proposed amendment of the election law so as to provide for a revision of the lists by the Dominion government.

for that special purpose by his own appointment. And the astounding part of it is that he expects the people of Canada and of this province to believe that his appointee, named for the express purpose of preparing lists at an election, will be more honest in the performance of his duty than an official who for years has discharged the responsibilities of revising officer to the complete satisfaction of every one.

THE YOUNGER ELEMENT.

It is suggested that, with the advent of Mr. Asquith as premier, the younger element of the Liberal party will receive recognition. Mr. Lloyd-George, the premier, ever since his leader became incapacitated by illness, and things have not been going along as well as a party leader could wish.

It is not so much the age of the younger members of the Cabinet which is so full of promise, as the fact that these young men are representative of the new life of the nation. Great Britain has been changing very materially of recent years. The Gladstone tradition has about died out.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

The proposal to submit for the consideration of the Quebec Battlefields Commission a new song in the hope that it may be sung at the celebration and be accepted by the people of Canada is a laudable one, but it is always to be kept in mind that the song of a nation cannot be made to order.

But while we can see no reason for having a new Canadian national anthem, we see many reasons why we should have many Canadian songs. It is quite true that none of the group of Canadian songs is very popular, and for reasons that are inherent in the composition.

Henry's physical condition remains unchanged, and there is yet a prospect that he may recover his public life in an hour. He has been a member of the House of Commons for forty years, representing one constituency, Stirling, continuously. He has always been frankly a radical in his political views, by which we mean that he has aimed at getting at the very root of domestic questions and revolutionizing rather than reforming them.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EXTERIOR.

Mr. Joseph Pope, who has had a good deal to do with what may be called the diplomatic side of Canadian politics, has written a letter to the Civil Service Commission in which he commended that a department, or at least a subdivision of one of the executive departments, should be charged with the duty of looking after the external affairs of the Dominion.

YUKON GOLD.

The financial sensation of the day was the flotation of an enterprise which is being referred to as the "Yukon Gold." We have no comments one way or the other to make upon this enterprise. It may be a good thing for all we know, but the promoters know nothing whatever about it, and the remarks which follow must not be taken as even indirectly intimating that the stock is not valuable.

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LAUNDRY BLUING

Try it next Wash Day. If you desire your clothes to be of pearly whiteness with neither a streak nor spot of blue, use M.C. Laundry Bluening. Simpler, cleaner and infinitely better than the old way.

nothing which more forcibly reminds us of what Canada is to become than the directions and extent of her development since 1867.

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The Ottawa city council has decided that beginning next year, members of parliament and cabinet members resident in Ottawa will be assessed on the income derived from their public offices. They will probably consider themselves fortunate that it is not proposed to tax them on their total incomes from all sources.

There is a humorous side to everything. Fancy that man who held a squad of policemen at bay in Montreal the other day for five hours, consulting between shots, a digest of the British Criminal Law regarding the right to take a life in self-defense!

The "All-Red" Imperial fast mail steamship scheme seems to be getting its second wind. The Colonist is one of the few newspapers in Canada possibly it is demonstrable that it is the only one which took the project seriously from the very moment of its birth at the Colonial Conference at London.

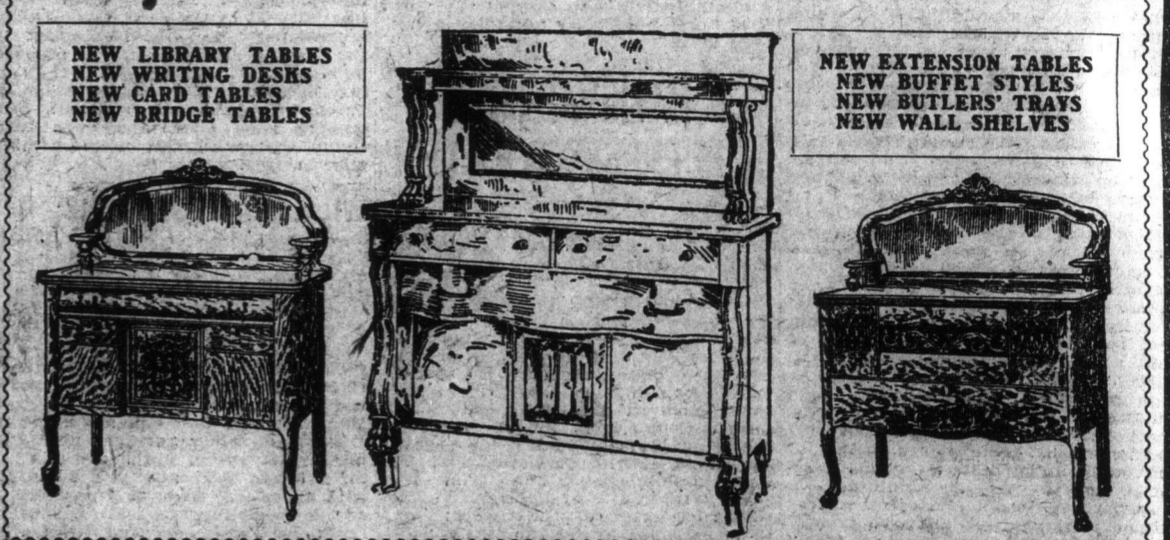
It is very gratifying to be informed that the sanitarium at Tranquille, created under the auspices of the ANZ-Tuberculosis Association, is working with conspicuous success, and that already a couple of patients have been discharged as cured.

Try it next Wash Day. If you desire your clothes to be of pearly whiteness with neither a streak nor spot of blue, use M.C. Laundry Bluening. Simpler, cleaner and infinitely better than the old way.

Weiler Bros. The Largest and Best in the Whole Wide West. Established 1862. COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHINGS. VICTORIA, B.C.

MORE NEW FURNITURE

OUR very latest offerings in the furniture way is a big shipment of Early English-finished Furniture Styles. A whole carload of this attractive furniture has just been unpacked and placed on show, and we are ready for you now with a range of new designs that are unusually attractive.



OFFERING FINE VALUES IN DINNERWARE NOW

Recent additions to the Dinnerware stock are worthy. We stock an unequalled assortment at present, and offer some of the best values ever offered in this city.

CHOOSE YOUR CURTAINS FROM THIS STOCK OF OURS

There is no other such choice offered you in dainty new curtains as this. We have always led in variety and choice of new designs and this season's offerings easily surpass any former attempts of ours.

SEE THIS ATTRACTIVELY-FINISHED BEDROOM

Do you want to see a quaint and novel Bedroom—a cosy, comfortable room furnished "different"? Just such a room may be seen in our Broughton street windows.

Why not try the Mail Order way of shopping here? We satisfactorily serve a goodly portion of British Columbians living outside this city through the medium of our satisfactory Mail Order Department.

Weiler Bros. THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST. GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

NOTE AN... The "Revue de... French immigration... The writer pol... official figures... years, and inclu... thousand Anglo... million, only fo... grants have co... Belgium, and h... dition that, i... rate, the Fre... heroically strugg... and a half, mu... under the pressu... of the Man... attention to the... ment of the Int... of immigration... ing from July... says that he... find there an... having a doub... and bring the... grants. The re... the French wr... Canadian gove... manifested its... in French-spea... invites his co... tend to leave... their eyes on... French count... of France itself... Time was, n... when it was... uncompliment... ditions in this... was the evil r... of British col... settled political... most gratifying... in this respect... the following ap... tended financ... the province as... get speech of... This being a... glance at the... of the British... interesting. Mr... Treasurer, anno... of the provin... by \$1,222,000... 39,581,585 The... \$4,338,632, more... were in 1902... 201,083. The w... provide for the... 555 for roads... addition of \$30... cation, and an... hospitals, char... tations. The r... year meats, bu... etables and egg... 845,082, which... that these agri... produce. The... Tadlow points... in British Col...stantial progress... year has been... a half million... been made in... 50,000 acres w... during the year... fruit growing... forward to the... lumber would b... chard the hard... ber out of the... \$12,690,000 and... valued at \$25,738... three-quarters... \$18,000,000... Acting in acc... ple that resp... desperate reme... New York are... task of suppl... element handi... sentimentalism... any honeyed ph... of the problem... press dispatch... New York, M... of Police Ed... in positive ter... move against a... the demonstrat... the explosion o... of Sheriff Sil... on Saturday, a... ering of the so... employed had... police. He sta... would not give... by "any half... added that i... Robert Hunter... of last Saturd... have been in... that the Polic... to do all in t... their activity... who might be... of a new set... or Socialists... It is so sel... demands Van... indulges in any... just, that it ca... of a surprise to... Whatever me... merits of the... posing the Uni... the Pacific—en... erable differenc... American expe... ability of these... naval architect... general agreem... abroad on one... a new pass... the cruise of... an entire coun... flout not to re... immaterial. Van... it and to lam... the land of t... expression to... on the part of... tainly the last... earth." Poor J... can at a few f... fleet, three tim... "armada" is "p... pherology. The... of the actuali... the command... White House... be found to be... in the world... Japan and Ge... portune to be... can eagle... The New E... steamer Manh... Tuesday n... of halibut, aft... days. During... fishing boats... rough weather... The Manhatta... the rule, and... days, while on... easter blew up... take the dorles... trawls out wh... picking them u...

NOTE AND COMMENT

The "Revue des Deux Mondes" publishes a very interesting article on the French immigration policy of the Canadian government...

FORTY YEARS AGO

The British Colonist, Thursday, April 9, 1868. The B. C. Colonist will henceforth be published at Yale.

The ship Nicolas Biddle, wrecked on Race Rocks five months ago, is now nearly ready for sea.

The exports of lumber from the Tootenok mills, since January 1st, exceeds seven million feet.

The military authorities wish to charter the steamer New World to remove the stores from the Doon and stores from Stellaocoom to Siska.

The Capital of British Columbia.—We learn by telegraph that Victoria has been selected as the future capital of British Columbia.

It is a pity to see several of the sidewalks lately renewed presenting a dilapidated appearance already, the result of wilful destruction on the part of the workmen.

Wedding Favors.—It is our pleasing duty to acknowledge the receipt of the customary favors from Mr. and Mrs. William Dalby, both of this city, who were joined in matrimony last evening at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Dalby.

Married.—In this city, April 8, by Rev. A. Browning, Mr. William Dalby to Miss Sarah Jane Robinson Moody, at the residence of the bride's father, Pandora street. No cards.

ABOUT PEOPLE

King Alfonso's perilous visit to Barcelona last week was rendered as secure as possible by the vigilance of one of England's greatest detectives, Chief Detective-Inspector Arrow, who was associated with Scotland Yard for over a quarter of a century.

There were men who, elected as Liberals, thought they were entitled to run with the pack and to hunt with the separatist hounds...

The Kaiser's Early Visit.—The story of the German Emperor's visit to Sir Frank Lascelles, the British ambassador at Berlin, before he was out of bed one morning has been told in different ways.

The Emperor had once before paid an early surprise visit (that time Sir Frank had been luckily apprized of the coming of the Emperor) to the British embassy servants that he knew his way up to the ambassador's bedroom.

The New England Fish company's steamer Manhattan reached Vancouver Tuesday night with a load of halibut, after being out fourteen days.

BRITISH OPINION

Belfast Whig.—For those who have eyes to see the debate on the "Right to Work" bill marks one of the great turning points in our political history.

There were men who, elected as Liberals, thought they were entitled to run with the pack and to hunt with the separatist hounds...

This is the very spirit of the warnings directed to Mr. Gladstone from so many quarters respecting the danger of smashing the old Liberal Party.

The development of the island and the better outlook in the boundary country and other sections of the province would indicate that from south to north there is a steady and unexampled activity.

Business is Better.—"Certainly our business is much better this year than last," said H. C. Wilson, of the firm of Wilson Bros., when asked yesterday what are the prospects for this year in a business way.

Capital Turned This Way.—Mr. Thomson pointed to the fact that owing to the banking crisis in the States a large amount of American capital will seek investment in the Dominion.

Five Masted Barkentine Owned Here is Reinsured at Fifteen Per Cent at Lloyd's.—A well-known Victoria vessel, the five-masted barkentine Everett G. Griggs, owned by Victorians and fitted with sound marine men, and registered at this port, has been placed on the over-due list for reinsurance on account of the long trip being made by the vessel between Antofagasta and Newcastle, N. S. W.



American Lady Corset, Model 470.

The most advanced style, new, snug hip and an extremely desirable model for medium and well developed figures; the hip is extended and holds the form well in place; material high grade quality white batiste, with strong hose supporters at front and side.

We Cordially Invite You to Inspect These and Other Matchless Models

Henry Young & Company

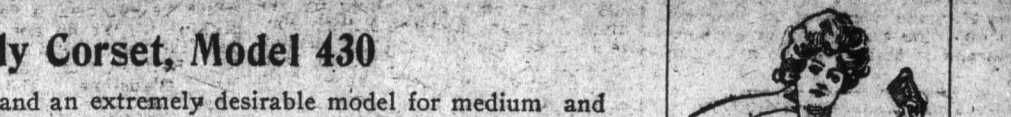
Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

The Corset Makes or Mars the Figure

The leading modistes of the world's greatest fashion centres are unanimous in declaring that the "American Lady" represents the best in corsetry.

American Lady Corset, Model 480

A most charming style for medium high and medium long figures; gives that much sought for "svete" appearance and that stylish long line of bust for which the beautiful Madame Calve was famous.



American Lady Corset, Model 430.

We Cordially Invite You to Inspect These and Other Matchless Models

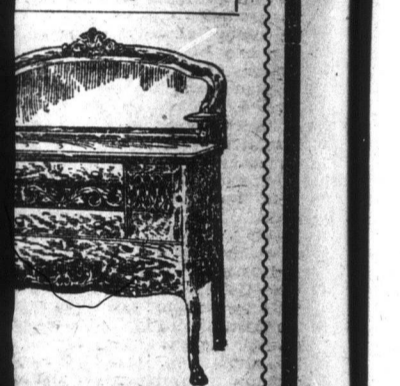
Henry Young & Company

Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

ler Bros. HOUSE FURNISHERS VICTORIA, B.C.

Early of this attractive and we are ready usually attractive. are just the very Dak. We'll have ise. We are also ing Desks, Card d Stands, Wall of Canada's fore- "English" finish and the popular you have never newest ideas in through at any e. It is the very

EXTENSION TABLES BUFFET STYLES BUTLERS TRAYS WALL SHELVES



Unparalleled assortment. Tremendous prices for us the concealed to have an tempting prices at an but come some

ARE NOW

Unparalleled assortment. Tremendous prices for us the concealed to have an tempting prices at an but come some

CK OF OURS

this. We have easily surpass any Visit the Second

EDROOM

room furnished ews. We have many have been style. The Dren- tiny little piece of a Bed. This is a pass along today

order Way

serve a goodly of our satisfactory until now it is one if you are in- ve you along this We guarantee you

Where Style and Value Meet.

ONE man said, "I buy Fit-Reform Suits because I can depend on them being in good style and holding their shape."

Whether YOU buy for looks or wear, you get both when you buy Fit-Reform garments. Let us show you the new styles in Suits at \$18, \$20 and \$22.

Fit Reform

1201 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

chants of Victoria themselves, whether or not they secure and maintain a commanding position in the world of trade.

Reinsurance on the American ship Lyle, bound from Newcastle to San Francisco, has been reduced to 15 per cent. The change was due to a report made at San Francisco yesterday by the master of the bark R. P. Ribbet, who stated that ten days ago he sighted an American ship at some distance which he took to be the Lucile.

EVERETT G. GRIGGS ON OVERDUE LIST

The ship Alexander Gibson, which left San Francisco on Friday last for Nanaimo broke her topsail yards when leaving the Golden Gate. The vessel continued on her voyage north with the Alexander Gibson was crippled as a result of the yards being caught as they were being raised and breaking when pressure was placed upon them to endeavor to force them clear of the obstruction.

AUSTRALIA ANXIOUS OVER NEWS FROM HERE

Application of British Columbia Decision re Natal Act to Local Law

Some anxiety was felt in Australia over the receipt of the news that the Supreme Court of British Columbia had disallowed the Natal Act...

It was decided by the Supreme Court of Canada recently that the Immigration Restriction Act passed by the legislature of British Columbia was unconstitutional...

The minister in reply said that while not admitting that the decision in the Canadian case was applicable to Australia...

Bank Clearings Total bank clearings for the week ended April 7, were \$1,064,564.

Will Erect Carriage Works A building permit for the new carriage works was issued yesterday afternoon...

The committee appointed at Saturday night's meeting to arrange matters pertaining to organization met at Mr. Rivercomb's office on Monday...

Removal of Poles New Westminster, April 7.—At last night's council meeting Ald. Gray reported that arrangements had been made for the removal of poles...

Former Sealer Made a Tugboat Capt. Berquist Putting Machinery in Hull of Schooner Beatrice

A former sealing schooner with a history is being converted into a steam tugboat by Capt. Berquist of Sidney...

Workers for the Quarries at Nootka Steamer Toss Carries Expert From Vermont and Party—Had a Fair Cargo

Carrying a fair complement of passengers, including a party of sixteen men being sent to Nootka for the Marble quarries being developed at that place...

Another Chinese Steamship Project Popular Subscriptions Made for Establishment of Line Between Hongkong and Bangkok

Following the arrangements for the formation of a national steamship company on the lines of the semi-national Japanese steamship lines...

Candidates for May Queen New Westminster, April 7.—The May Queen committee of the May Day celebration have selected Daisy Dawe...

Capt. Newcombe's Bereavement Vancouver, April 7.—The funeral of Cecil John Newcombe the son of Mr. Newcombe of the Dominion Fisheries cruiser Kestrel...

Proposed Arms Vancouver, April 7.—Attorney-General Bower wrote to the city council, asking it to make close search of private residences for the purpose of finding whether arms were concealed therein...

NEW FRUIT TREES OVER MILLION MARK

British Columbia's Progress Towards Being "Orchard of Empire"

Vancouver, April 7.—Fruit-growing in British Columbia is fast attaining proportions which promise soon to make a serious rival of the mining and fishing industries as a source of wealth...

All fruit trees imported into this province pass through the hands of Mr. Wilson, the chief inspector of agriculture...

It is safe to estimate that considerably over a million fruit trees will be planted in various sections of British Columbia this spring...

"During March, our busiest month, I inspected a total of over 600,000, and this month the figures will be even larger..."

Fruit-growers are also obliged to import strawberry and raspberry plants from the United States...

Start on Chilliwack Line. New Westminster, April 7.—Managing Director J. Buntzen of the British Columbia Electric Railway...

LABOR MEN ACTIVE Looking Forward to Record Meeting of Trades and Labor Congress This Year at Halifax

Vancouver, April 7.—If preparations and determinations go for anything the 1908 convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada...

Western interest in the congress has been considerably augmented by the affiliation of a body known as the People of the United Mineworkers of America...

NEW CITY'S FINANCES North Vancouver Aldermen Indignant Over Rumor Circulated As to Deficit

North Vancouver, April 7.—The subject of the city's finances came up at last night's meeting of the North Vancouver council...

During the past week a rumor has been circulated to the effect that the city was \$25,000 in deficit...

It would like to say that the council knows nothing of such a deficit, he declares...

MAN FIGHTS BEAR Giant Frenchman in Life and Death Struggle Overcome Immense Black Bear

Such a display of physical strength as was witnessed a couple of weeks ago at Toulon Mountain, near Orient, when one Louis Dubois...

Blown in front of a tramway car at Toulon, during a gale, Mabel Bush, aged 2 years, was instantly killed...

TO BUILD BRIDGE ACROSS THE NARROWS

Ambitious Scheme of Company Organized by Men of Vancouver

Vancouver, April 7.—Plans will be presented for consideration by a board of park commissioners tomorrow evening for a scenic bridge to be erected across the First Narrows...

The structural feature of the bridge is a tower 223 feet in height to be erected on the north side of the Narrows...

The tower on the north side is fifty feet in diameter at its base. A passenger elevator will be operated inside the tower...

St. Lawrence Open Brockville, Ont., April 6.—Navigation on the St. Lawrence river opened today, when the government tug Scout passed westward en route from Kingston...

PROPOSED TREATIES WITH UNITED STATES Deadlock Over Niagara Power Newfoundland Arrests Fishermen

Washington, April 6.—What is regarded as satisfactory progress is being made in the negotiations between United States Secretary of State Root and Ambassador Bryce...

For Tuberculous Patients New Westminster, April 6.—Plans are now in course of preparation for the purpose of treating consumptives in an advanced stage...

THIEF'S BOLD MOVE Takes Thousand Dollar Roll From the Pocket of Banker, But Fails to Make Escape

St. Louis, April 6.—While Michael Hogan was standing in the public banking room of the Mercantile Trust company today, Frank Selick...

Died in Fit Buchanan, Sask., April 6.—A farmer named Wm. Caffrey living near here was found dead in his stable today...

Little Boy Drowned Morrisburg, Ont., April 6.—The five-year-old son of Mr. Anderson was drowned in a home swimming pool...

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY A Bill Affecting Railway Companies Passed by Ontario House of Representatives

Washington, April 6.—With only one vote recorded against it, that of Mr. Littlefield of Maine, the House of Representatives today...

Ontario Bank Suits Toronto, April 7.—The committee appointed to advise whether the Ontario Bank actions for about \$2,000,000 against former directors should be continued...

British Cattle Embargo Ottawa, April 7.—Two sessions ago the Commons agricultural committee passed a resolution suggesting that the British should associate themselves with the general prohibition of agriculture...

PROTECTION WORKS ON FRASER RIVER

Dominion and Provincial Governments to Help Safeguard Dyked Lands

Good progress is being made with the piling and protection works which are under construction in order to arrest the cutting of the Fraser river into the bank near the Matsqui dyke pumping station...

High waters are always a very serious matter for those who live on the low lands, which lies ever and anon along the lower Fraser River...

The first very noticeable high water which, since white people began agricultural operations in anything like a serious fashion along the banks of the Fraser, occurred in 1876...

When those donated are put in place the edifice will have been completed

St. Andrew's Catholic cathedral is about completed, only the installation of stained windows remaining. A batch of twelve windows...

Clearing House Paper Association Publishes Figures Relating to the Issue of Certificates

New York, April 7.—The Clearing House association today received a detailed report of the operations of the loan commission during the financial panic of last year...

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BOYCOTTING JAPAN

Movement Spreading Rapidly in China—Many Women at Meeting in Canton

Canton, April 6.—The boycott against the Japanese arising out of the trouble between Japan and China is spreading rapidly...

Mass meetings have been held with a view to spreading the boycott of the Japanese goods...

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DE NEGRO

Famous French Passenger Ship

General de Negre distinguished seaman was a passenger on the Marama en route to Paris via the New York...

Although on the arrival of the Marama in Melbourne, the general was absent from the ship...

When seen in Melbourne, the general was accompanied by his wife and two children...

When those donated are put in place the edifice will have been completed

St. Andrew's Catholic cathedral is about completed, only the installation of stained windows remaining. A batch of twelve windows...

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Nothing Did Good

Until She Tried "Fruit-a-tives" Madame Rioux is the wife of M. Jos. Rioux, a wealthy manufacturer of lumber in St. Moise.



St. Moise, Quebec.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the marvelous good which I have received from the use of the famous tablets "Fruit-a-tives".

"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.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER OF THE Estate of Joseph Eva Phillips of the City of Victoria deceased.

BODWELL & LAWSON, 918 Government St., Victoria, B.C. Solicitors for the Executrix.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that one month from date I intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for an Hotel License.

PRE-EPTIONS

In Klitmaat Valley, on fruit and agricultural lands. Soil clay or sand loam. Practically level.

C. E. BURGESS, Copper River, Upper Skeena, B.C.



B. C. SADDLERY CO., 506 JAT'S STREET

of leather going into our harness is the best that money can buy.

NOW ON SALE

April Victor Records Fletcher Bros. 1231 Government Street.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Dial/Victoria Soap Powder

CIVIC ESTIMATES BEFORE COUNCIL

Long Delayed Document Considered at Last Night's Meeting

SOME ITEMS CRITICIZED

Over Six Hundred and Sixty Thousand Dollars for the Year's Expenditure

(From Tuesday's Daily)

At last the civic estimates were in an advanced enough shape to come before the city council at last night's meeting.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the consideration of the estimates was commenced the council only succeeded in considering a few of the details and the balance will come up at a later meeting.

The total amount which it is estimated the city will require this year is \$681,878.86.

Grant is Reduced.

In the more detailed statement which is given below it will be noted that the grant to the Torrist association has been cut down to \$4,000 compared with the \$7,500 given last year.

One of the first items to arouse discussion was that referring to the parks board.

Parks Board Criticized.

The items relating to the parks board occasioned some comment.

Council Has no Say.

It was pointed out by the mayor that the council could not say in what manner the money was to be spent.

Too Many Police

When the police item came to be considered Ald. Gleason figured out that the force is now thirty-four in number.

Will Erect Dwellings.

Building permits have been issued by the building inspector to H. Cooper on a lot on Pender street.

As the hour was late, further consideration of the various items of the estimates was delayed to a subsequent meeting.

Estimated Expenditure table with columns for item and amount. Total estimated expenditure \$681,878.86.

Speculation on Cabinet

Parliament Adjourned and Liberal Party to Hold a Meeting

London, April 9.—Herbert H. Asquith, the chancellor of the exchequer who has been summoned by King Edward to Biarritz.

In his letter of resignation to the King, Sir Henry advised His Majesty to summon Mr. Asquith.

The friends of Winston Spencer Churchill, who figures as a likely cabinet candidate, contend that he would be able to carry his way in Manchesters.

It is an open secret that the party expect the retirement of the Earl of Ripon, Lord Privy Seal.

Another development which is regarded as possible is that Mr. Asquith will make overtures to Lord Rosebery.

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KING SUMMONS

H. H. ASQUITH Called to Succeed Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as Premier

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BAD LEG CAUSED 9 YEARS TORTURE VARICOSE ULCER HEALED BY ZAM-BUK

Zam-Buk Cures. Free coupon and stamp for a sample box.

P. E. ISLAND PLANT

HEARD ONCE MORE

Takes a Day of Commons' Time—Questions re Civil Service Report

Ottawa, April 6.—The grievances of Prince Edward Island monopolized almost all of today's session of the House.

Mr. Foster began the day's business by asking how many copies of the civil service report would be printed.

Mr. Roche was told that the question of extending the boundaries of Manitoba was receiving consideration.

Mr. Macpherson's bill respecting the Pacific Coast Fire Insurance company was read a third time.

The discussion of Prince Edward Island affairs began before a very slim house.

Mr. Fielding announced that the house would be moved into supply to the government the year round.

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VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE Before Byning GROCERIES

COPAS & YOUNG VICTORIA, B.C. LAUNCH BUILDERS

BRASS PIPE AND FITTINGS The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.

D.F.J. Collis Browne's GUANO

Wholesale Agents, Lyman Bros. & Co. Ltd., Toronto.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

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Advertisement for a seed product.

Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, including 'SUBMITT...', 'New-Buildi...', '(From...', 'Dr. Fagan...', 'The design...', 'The entire...', 'The sanitari...', 'The basis of...', 'In the near...', 'Certain com...', 'Mr. McComb...', 'that he could...', 'and that he...', 'irritation to...', 'and the nurse...', 'with the dea...', 'move until s...', 'after death...', 'abusive to b...', 'ward to Mr.', 'was unanima...', 'all costs, or...', 'be preserved.', 'It was fur...', 'matter of s...', 'McComb has...', 'paying patie...', 'Ferry's Seed...', 'are the best...', 'The most reli...', 'Every package...', 'of a bona fide...', 'highest in the...', 'They're used...', 'and full', 'Fletcher Bros.', 'D. M. Perry



TURE ZAM-BUK

Nine years ago a running sore on it got worse and my eyes were ever seeing it healed, in this was very discouraging...

Free Box Send coupon and 1c stamp for a sample box. ZAM-BUK Co., Toronto.

TY STORE

RIES

ou money. Mail Or- tion.

OUNG

VICTORIA, B. C

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FITTINGS

are Co., Ltd.

544-546 Yates Street

me

ONLY GENUINE Remedy ever discovered. The only Palliative in RAGLIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE, each Bottle.

Ltd., Toronto.

ains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, containing 640 acres more or less.

JAMES ABBOTT, Vancouver, Agent, Vancouver, Agent, 1908.

is hereby given that 30 days intend to apply to the Hon. Commissioner of Lands and Mines for a license to prospect for petroleum under the foreshore lands covered by water on the foreshore of North Saanich, and described as follows:

at a post planted on the Saanich Peninsula, north of the line of the new 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, containing 640 acres more or less.

W. A. BISSETT, Vancouver, Agent, Vancouver, Agent, 1908.

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ARMAN G. STEWART, Vancouver, Agent, Vancouver, Agent, 1908.

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A. McIVROY, Vancouver, Agent, Vancouver, Agent, 1908.

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that John Edward Moody, B.C., occupation, gardener, apply for permission to purchase following described lands, at a post planted N.E. corner of Sec. 7, T.P. 8, R.V. 14, containing 100 acres, the survey of the line of the new 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, containing 640 acres more or less.

EDWARD MOODY, Fred. L. Stephenson, Agent, 29th, 1908.

is hereby given that 30 days intend to apply to the Hon. Commissioner of Lands and Mines for a license to prospect for petroleum under the foreshore lands covered by water on the foreshore of North Saanich, and described as follows:

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in THE COLONIST

SUBMITTED PLANS FOR SANITARIUM

New Building Will Be Erected at Tranquille When Funds Permit

(From Tuesday's Daily) Dr. Fagan, provincial medical health officer, returned yesterday from Tranquille. He stated that ex-Mayor Gordon, Kamloops; Dr. Stephen, Vancouver, and himself as members of the directorate, had met last week at the Tranquille sanitarium when the affairs generally of the institution were passed under the supervision of Mr. W. T. Dalton, of the firm of Dalton & Eveleigh architects, Vancouver...

The Design. The design, which in some minor particulars may be modified, contemplates a central structure in the rear of which will be placed the dining room, and two narrowish wings which will extend east and west at an angle of some sixty degrees. Two rooms will have on the south side a sufficiently spacious balcony, while the bathrooms, etc., will be located in the rear, with corresponding balconies and a corridor will run between and extend throughout each wing. The sanitarium will consist of two stories, and the administrative building will be placed contiguous to the east wing.

The entire cost of the structure will be at least \$75,000, and no pains will be spared to make it equal in every point of detail to the most cunningly devised of modern institutions for this purpose. The funds on hand now amount to something over \$32,000, and nothing will be done at present. The directors hope that gifts from sympathizers will enable them to take steps at an early day towards the erection of the new building, as the structure which at present is being utilized is not as well adapted for the objects in view as could easily be desired.

Nurses Quarters. An occasional nurse's room will be placed on the north side of each wing, but eventually the quarters for nurses' quarters will be placed outside of the main building. Each wing will be about 100 feet in length, and will be provided with a room for some 100 patients. Tennis grounds, suitable seats and other pleasant accessories will be provided to the greatest possible advantage.

The new sanitarium is at this very moment sorely needed, as pressure is being applied in all directions owing to the great number of patients who require the very treatment that it will best be calculated to afford. Twenty-four patients are now under the care of the superintendent, Dr. Irving, and of the nursing staff at Tranquille. Two were discharged, cured, towards the end of last week after the very short stay of three months.

In the near future the anti-tuberculosis society purpose providing a hospital for advanced and hopeless cases of consumption. The site has not as yet been chosen, but at the outset accommodation will be provided for about 25 persons. Such a place is at the present time badly required, as until the government determine upon compelling all provincial hospitals, which are in receipt of aid from the public funds, to set apart from one to three rooms for consumption, the necessities of the district for the alleviation of hopeless cases, the Vancouver hospital alone furnished such accommodation, having made provision for from 2 to 20 patients.

Dr. Fagan would be very much obliged if all who feel an interest in this work would forward either through himself or directly to the sanitarium, any spare magazines or reading matter of any description which they would donate, in order to assist in relieving the monotony inevitable upon convalescence in such circumstances; some of the patients not being allowed to do so much as walk. Certain complaints which were laid against the superintendent, Dr. Irving, by Wm. McCombe, who was expelled from the sanitarium for general unfitness and insubordination, received careful consideration, and the action of Dr. Young was in every particular approved. It was shown to the satisfaction of the directors that from the beginning Mr. McCombe had been irritable, that he could not be induced to conform to the rules and regulations, and that he was a constant source of irritation to both the superintendent and the nurses; while in connection with the death of a patient, whose body it was found impossible to remove until several hours had elapsed after death, he had become very abusive to both.

FREE D. M. FERRY & CO'S SEED. THE BEST KNOWN AND MOST RELIABLE SEED GROWERS. Every package has behind it the reputation and highest in the trade. D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

Black Watch

The big black plug.

OAK BAY COUNCIL IN SPECIAL SESSION

Report of Committees Adopted and Other Important Business Transacted

(From Tuesday's Daily) At a special meeting of the Oak Bay council held yesterday morning in the clerk's office, Langley street, all of the committees and the report of Councilor William Henderson, who is in the East, were present. The report of the roads, sewers and bridges committee was adopted without any amendments. Among the recommendations in the report that were important was the appointment of R. E. Steele as poundkeeper, constable and sanitary inspector. The council and the resignation of Engineer Devereaux.

The clerk's statement, showing the entire cost of the works contemplated under the heading of local improvements which had been petitioned for, estimated these to be in the vicinity of \$5,000. The report of the finance committee ordering paid some \$35 was adopted. This includes all of the accounts up to March 31.

An order was passed that the ditch on the Boyker road should be cleaned of brush and straightened at once. The clerk was instructed to call for tenders for all of the supplies required by the municipality.

A communication from the clerk of Saanich municipality stated that the new rock-crusher recently purchased by the municipality would be given its first trial Wednesday. He asked the council to inspect the operation of the machine.

I. Sinclair's letter urging the preservation and endorsing the beauty and utility of the Victoria arm was received. The clerk was instructed to notify the municipality's solicitor to draw up a by-law governing building and building permits, and also a local improvement by-law affecting the grading of Byron and Burns streets and Central avenue.

The Victoria Truck and Dray company, who had been engaged for hauling materials to works in the municipality. The clerk was instructed to call for tenders for all of the supplies required by the municipality.

The annual meeting of the American Bar Association, which is the national body, is always a notable gathering but this year it promised to be more interesting than usual, as it has been learned from Seattle that Lord Alverstone, the lord chief justice of England, and a number of other distinguished representatives of the British bench and bar will in all probability be among the guests. Seattle intends to make a special effort to make the meeting a notable one, and a feature of the occasion will probably be visits both to Victoria and Vancouver.

Manager Moody Ill. Vancouver, April 6.—J. D. Moody, manager of the Vancouver Lumber company is very seriously ill with paralysis.

Sentences for Theft. Vancouver, April 6.—Charles Matheson, a young drug clerk, was sentenced to three months in jail by Magistrate Williams today on two charges of theft. Matheson was formerly in Edmonton and Calgary, and the stealing occurred in the room of G. Gushenheimer and E. Richardson in the Douglas house. A gold watch and fob were taken from Gushenheimer and a gun and revolver from Richardson. The latter two articles were sold in a pawn shop. It is said that Matheson was in trouble in Seattle before coming here. A. Henderson was given 30 days in jail for stealing from a room in the New Fountain hotel.

TIDE TABLE. Victoria, B.C., April, 1908. Table with columns for Time H, Time H, Time H, Time H.

COUNCILLORS WAX WARM OVER SALARY QUESTION

Proposal to Increase Wages of South Saanich Official Occasions Argument

(From Tuesday's Daily) The proposition advanced at the regular fortnightly meeting of the South Saanich municipal council, to advance the present salary of Road Superintendent Plim \$10 a month, making it \$100 per month, raised quite a storm, and occasioned considerable heated argument before those councillors in favor of the increase won their point. The motion was carried by Councilor Pointer, Dunn and others supported the increase, claiming that Mr. Plim has always given satisfaction; and had proved himself a very efficient servant of the municipality. In several cases he had been put to extra expense in providing a horse and rig, which had saved the municipality some expense in the hauling of goods. Councilors Nicholson and Mannix protested strongly against the increase. They pointed out that while Mr. Plim was doubtless a faithful servant of the municipality he had, in reality, but about six months' work to do each year, having practically little to do during the winter months. Councilor Nicholson declared that the road superintendent's salary was a "snap," and he considered that \$90 a month was plenty. In fact there were plenty of competent men who could be obtained for less than that amount. Councilor Mannix declared that he was willing to see that every employee of the municipality was fairly treated and received what was fully his, he would certainly not vote for the increase. The municipality could not afford to spend more money on this position, and he felt that the ratepayers would strenuously object. After considerable argument the motion to increase the salary was passed.

Another matter which occasioned some argument, was that of the payment of time cheques before they have passed the finance committee. Councilor Nicholson, as chairman of this committee, declared that the practice hitherto followed must cease, and that the committee must first see and pass these cheques. He also requested the council to decide to continue the old order of things. It was finally decided to, in future, have all accounts and time cheques passed by the finance committee before payment. The request of thirty-seven property owners on the West Saanich road that certain repairs be made was laid over to be taken up when the estimates.

The request of D. Dunford and J. O. Dunford that Eldon street be cleared of scrub at a cost of \$40, was granted, and the work will be done. Tenders will be called for the construction of Applied to the provincial government which provided a competent overseer for the work.

Constable Russell reported that Mould & Johnson, of the Victoria Yards street had started the building of a slaughter house on lot 7, Lake Hill estate, despite the action of the council. He also reported that the contractor had started to erect the building. The matter will come up for consideration later.

The clerk was instructed to draw up an amendment to the by-law imposing a tax will be levied on all dogs within the limits of the municipality. The tax will likely be made \$1.

DEATH CAME SUDDENLY

Lady Resident of Cedar District Succumbs to Heart Failure While at Work

Nanaimo, April 6.—Mrs. Sims, a well-known resident of this city and lady resident of the Cedar district, was found lying dead across the threshold of her dwelling, on Saturday afternoon. She was 55 years of age, and had lived with her brothers, Charles, David and John Bonoolie, in Cedar district, was preparing luncheon when she is supposed to have dropped dead from her feet. She had been feeling unwell for some time, and was very much exhausted. She was a native of Scotland.

LOOKING FOR MEN TO WORK IN YUKON

Skilled Hands Wanted for Pipe Laying—Busy Season is Expected. Vancouver, April 6.—The Guggenheims are not going to run any chances of getting out of the Allen harbor and his operations in the Klondike, and C. E. Smith in Vancouver for the purpose of hiring a crew of skilled men to work in the assembling of the big pipe line system which the Klondike Consolidated company is installing on the Klondike river, the Little Twelve Mile and Lepine creek. He will take up twenty-five men, leaving here on Thursday, Mr. Smith, who is well known in the Kootenai country in connection with the installation of hydraulic plants, is making his headquarters at the White Pass & Yukon offices in Vancouver.

"I am in Vancouver to hire men for the Yukon work," said Mr. Smith today. "I have already secured five and shall need twenty more. I want six caulkers, six riveters, six heaters and two machinists, and must have them by Thursday. We are making an exceptionally good offer for men as we want skilled help on a six months' contract, guaranteeing 200 dollars per ten hours per month, or pay at the rate in any event. We are paying \$4 for caulkers and riveters and \$5.50 for heaters, and board and lodging is included. In addition we furnish transportation both going and returning, with half pay from the time of hiring here. If work is started and men remaining throughout the season we will give a bonus of five per cent on their total wages."

The company intends to rush work in the north this season. Much of the large four foot pipe which will be placed this summer is already on the ground, having been teamed in from Dawson over the ice last winter. More of the pipe will be shipped during the present season and I anticipate a very busy summer.

STEELE, BRIGGS' SEEDS THE BEST THAT GROW

When Harvest Time Comes, you will realize the difference between seeds that are full first class and those that are put up merely to sell. You run a decided risk in planting seeds haphazard, without regard to reputation or quality. The saving of a few cents now may cost you as many dollars when you figure up your crop. Men of large experience will tell you that. STEELE, BRIGGS' SEEDS are pure and sure to grow. No disappointment with them. Your money's worth every time, full sized packages at popular prices, seeds that are tested and tried. Insist on having STEELE, BRIGGS' SEEDS and avoid disappointment.

They are sold by leading Merchants everywhere; if you can't get what you want from your local dealer send us direct. The STEELE, BRIGGS' SEED CO., Limited TORONTO, ONT., HAMILTON, ONT., and WINNIPEG, MAN.

EXAMINATION RESULTS ARE NOW MADE PUBLIC

Successful Candidates Presented to the Court Yesterday. (From Tuesday's Daily) The results of the law examinations recently held were announced yesterday, and four of the successful candidates for call or admission were presented to the court by H. D. Helms, K. C., and took their professional oaths. The names of the successful candidates for the different examinations are given in the balance of the year open. And when the province undertook to extend this to March 25 they exceeded their jurisdiction."

The constitutional point was raised in an appeal from a police court conviction. Vancouver, April 6.—According to the view expressed by Chief Justice Hunter the afternoon when the province cannot pass regulations fixing a close season, at least in fisheries. This power is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Dominion. The chief justice in effect said "When they said you shall not catch, kill, or take or have in possession certain fish between October 1 and January 1, they exceeded their jurisdiction."

WAR ON GAMBLERS. Vancouver Police Gather in Another Squad of Onlookers From a Chinese Joint. Vancouver, April 6.—The authorities want to stop this gambling, but they can never do it as long as you men go there. If we can keep you people out the occupation of the Chinese will be gone, and that is something. That was the charge delivered by Magistrate Williams in police court today to eight men charged with being onlookers of a gambling game at 421 Columbia avenue. They pleaded guilty and a fine of \$25 and costs was imposed in each case.

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JURISDICTION DISPUTE. Dominion and Provincial Governments to Look Horns Over Control of Lillooet River. Vancouver, April 6.—The great legal battle over the rights of the Dominion and the province to the control of streams within the Dominion railway belt in British Columbia is still on. The salmon catching companies now seem to have joined forces with the Dominion government in asserting their right to the control of the water of the Lillooet river, in so far as they testify or if a dam were built as proposed by the Burrard Power company, on whose side the province is fighting, it would injure the spawning beds of the Fraser river.

Discovery May Mean New Lease of Life for Famous Mine in East Kootenay. Cranbrook, April 6.—The famous old North Star mine, on the hill opposite the Sullivan group, appears to have taken on a renewed lease of life and prosperity. Some fifteen years ago the ore from the mine ran to such extraordinary values that it paid big dividends after being hauled by wagon for over twenty miles to the North Star landing on the Kootenai river, above Fort Steele, and thence shipped by steamer to Jennings, Montana, for sale to the smelter. The North Star mine, however, is now in the district, deserves the credit of being the first property to attract the attention of the public to East Kootenay, and an exceptionally rich in all kinds of minerals.

FISHERMEN DISCOURAGED. Lent Fails to Bring Usual Demand for Produce of Sea—Observance Apparently Slack. Vancouver, April 6.—It is the firm opinion of fishermen along Vancouver's waterfront that people here are not observing Lenten practices. During Lent the men who make their living by supplying Vancouver tables with fish always look for a large increase in their trade, for at this time those who believe in the observance of Lent usually consume a much larger quantity of fish than at other times of the year.

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ASIAN EXCLUSION MEETING. Vancouver, April 6.—The Asiatic Exclusion League will on Tuesday evening hold a mass meeting in the city hall to discuss the present unsatisfactory condition of federal legislation on the Oriental question.

DOMINION CONTROLS FISHERIES SEASONS

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STEELE, BRIGGS' SEEDS. THE BEST THAT GROW. STEELE, BRIGGS' SEEDS. Garden Seeds. LOOK FOR THIS BOX WHEN YOU GO TO BUY SEEDS.

All Epicures Favor Olives. Everybody should eat them because of their wholesomeness; they are acknowledged to be a fine spring food and essential to health. These are noted for their richness and excellence of flavor.

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NORTHERN INTERIOR OF B.C. Miners and prospectors going into Telkwa, Omicra or Ingauna Camps will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeena River and headquarters for outfitting for above points.

The Warm Weather Is Now Approaching; You Will Need to Prepare for the Summer Season. De Laval Cream Separators and Refrigerators.

De Laval Cream Separators and Refrigerators. are Now Seasonable. We Have Them on Exhibition.

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A New Series of Maps in Color, based upon the latest official surveys, and accompanied by a Descriptive Gazetteer of Provinces, States, Countries and Physical Features of the Globe.

PRICE \$1.00

# Victoria City and the Island of Vancouver

## Just Forty Years Ago Momentous Question of Choosing Seat of Government for Province of B.C. Was Decided—Official Record of the Legislation

**J**UST forty years ago the question of the location of the seat of government in the province of British Columbia was settled for all time by the choice of Victoria. To commemorate, in a fashion, the anniversary, the *Colonist* this morning reproduces from the columns of its files the announcement of the momentous tidings as they were conveyed to the people of this city on the morning of April 3, 1868. Under the caption "Last Night's Despatches" the following appears, large black type being used for the headlines:

### THE CAPITAL QUESTION DECIDED.

Victoria Chosen By the Council!

A Majority of Nine Votes in Her Favor.

The following report came to hand last evening from New Westminster. The Council, it will be seen, decided in favor of Victoria as the Capital by a majority of 9 votes, out of 19 members present. The debate was moderate. The Governor, supported by a majority so large, will have no difficulty at arriving at decision in the matter.

New Westminster, Thursday, April 2.—Council met at 11 a.m. Minutes of previous meeting read and confirmed. Members present, nineteen.

Hon. Spaulding took the oath. Order of the day—Consideration of His Excellency's Message on the Seat of Government.

The following resolution was moved by Hon. Walkem, seconded by Hon. Stamp:

"The Council, having been requested by His Excellency the Governor to assist him with their advice, in coming to a decision as to the selection of a Seat of Government for the Colony of British Columbia, is of opinion, after careful consideration of His Excellency's Message and Enclosures on the subject, that Victoria is the place most suitable for the Seat of Government for the United Colony."

Hon. Robson moved an amendment, seconded by Hon. Barnard. (The amendment is so long that we can only give the last clause by telegraph): "Be it therefore resolved, That this Council is of the opinion that it would be inexpedient to remove the Seat of Government, at least until the Colony shall possess such full powers of self-government as will render its legislature competent to deal with the question and such fixity of population and permanent interests as may indicate with some degree of clearness, a site which would prove to be permanently suitable."

After a long speech from the hon. mover, the amendment was lost by 14 to 5. For the amendment—Crease, Hamley, Barnard, Robson and Ball. For original resolution—Trutch, O'Reilly, Cox, Pemberton, DeCosmos, Helmcken, McDonald, Stamp, Walker, Wood, Ker, Elwyn, Spaulding and Smith.

Both votes the same; on which Victoria became the Capital by a majority of 9.

On the following day this item appeared in the news columns: "No public demonstration was made over the announcement that Victoria had been selected as the Capital by the Legislative Council. A few flags were flung to the breeze, but beyond that nothing worthy of note took place. The feeling of satisfaction on all sides, however, is very great, and the congratulations, though quiet, were none the less hearty and sincere."

Editorially, the *British Colonist* said: "We cannot see that as citizens of Victoria we are called upon to be excessively jubilant over the location of the Seat of Government at this place. The movement was one in which the whole country possessed a direct interest, and the whole country has equal cause to rejoice at its success. Local conditions never weighed a feather with us—never influenced our policy in the least. The question was one of simple expediency and economy. Common sense brought all to protest against a waste of public money by the continuance of the office at New Westminster. It was not the selfish feeling engendered by a prospective rise in real estate, or a desire to profit by the yearly expenditure in our midst of a few thousands of dollars by the officials, that caused Victoria to take so decided a stand in this respect. Victoria's opposition sprang entirely from the desire to have the government efficiently and economically administered by the location of its seat at a point that could be easily reached at all seasons and at all times—where it could claim and receive at a moment's warning; the support of Her Majesty's naval forces, and where it could have easy communication with all parts of the world. Such are the motives which actuated Victoria in urging its claims upon the country, which claims are enhanced by her possession of the buildings necessary to the proper transaction of the public business. The same feelings actuated the hundreds in the Upper Country who signed the

memorials praying for the location of the Capital at Victoria. It is a mistake to suppose the petitioners could have been actuated by any feeling of hostility to New Westminster; and it is an equally fallacious idea that Victoria wished to sacrifice the country to secure her own prosperity. The movement from first to last was a patriotic one. The entire country is deeply interested in having its Government administered in the most economical manner consistent with efficiency. As proof of the correctness of this we have only to point to the vote taken upon the resolution on Thursday. Both mover and seconder are popular members representing interior constituencies; only two popular members voted for the retention of the Seat of Government at New Westminster; and the member for Big Bend, who supported New Westminster's claims last session, declared in favor of Victoria on Thursday. The result proves that the agitation was not local and that it was not instituted for local aggrandizement or preferment. The interests of the Upper Country were as much in-

cluded as those of the Lower. I knew the depths of the driver's mind! In him you can get your "History of the Day."

As "H.M. mails," we had the "right of way" from Alberni to Nanaimo, the entire sixty-two miles of "tote-road" belonging to us; and we took every advantage of this distinction. We also took up sundry parcels, passengers, mail and verbal orders; being halloo-ed to—whistled at—whooped for, and bodily waylaid; one man wanted a "bag of onions" brought down next day; another contributed a smudgy letter "to be mailed sure"; yet another wanted to know "the time," several wayfarers sitting on their baggage by the roadside, being taken up. (Heaven knows how they hung on!). My mind was greatly disturbed discovering how "eleven in four" would go? Eleven passengers into four seats DID go, and only our Jehu could work out the problem; he did and none were "left over!"

From Alberni to Nanaimo, the transition from Eden to Hades is made. The cradle of the world is rocking on Vancouver Island!

boasts! If you doubt this, come to Vancouver Island by way of the Canadian Rockies; make the coach road trip inland to pretty Alberni, and you'll find duplicated and outdone, the old world tourist points so dwelt upon and so poetized. There is nothing in Italy, Switzerland or Ireland to surpass what we have at home. Oh, you Canadian people who go abroad "to see"; did you but know it there lies at your very door, Mediterranean, Rhines, Killarney lakes; and the Isle of Wight gives to the thousands who pour over its famous "coaching lanes," nothing to compare with what I found yesterday in British Columbia.

Having arrived at the Summit, the horses rested, passengers "played out" (and puffing from the two mile walk) everybody aboard, off we went down grade, this time. I can imagine nothing more lovely than that scamper down hill, through hemlocks, bullpine, fir, spruce and the graceful alder bush. Over small bridges, arching fine trout streams, clear as crystal; the dash along lower levels, in amongst the railway camps; dropping mail

reached Nanaimo at 7 p.m.; the tall funnels of the coke and coal furnaces; the yellow glare from fires, and the powder works chimneys puffing soot, with the blaze of hundreds of "clearing" fires, giving one the impression of having reached Hades. Despite the dark and coal-grimed buildings of Nanaimo I found very comfortable hotel accommodation.

The rail run from Nanaimo to Victoria is of four hours' duration. A pleasant parlor car with observation windows shows the traveler a diversified scene. Duncans, a pleasure resort, appeared a very cooing little centre; here the shades of forest green excel anything I ever beheld. Nanoose Bay, Ladysmith, Chemainus (a great lumbering centre), Courchane edges the railway line and is an attractive tourist place. Here all kinds of fruit flourish; peaches and grapes growing to perfection. At Shawnigan lake a fine tourist hotel stands, and grand fishing and bathing is found. Summer suburban daily trains carry hundreds away from town. On both Shawnigan and Chemainus lakes large steamers ply, both being within easy reach of Victoria, Vancouver and other towns.

### COMOX FARMING

The Comox valley, roughly, seven miles long by three broad, is generally conceded to be the best agricultural district on the Island. A great part of it was naturally open and covered with a dense growth of fern, and all of this was occupied by settlers more than forty years ago. Later arrivals have either bought out the pioneers, or else located in the woods around, where there was a good deal of easily cleared alder or swamp land. There is not much of this left now, and I believe the C. P. R. Co., to whom it belongs, has withdrawn it from the market for the present. There is little land changing hands in the district just now, as the owners are inclined to ask steep prices; but then the crop-yields beat every district in the province, except, possibly, Chilliwack, and there is a ready cash market for almost everything that is raised—in the coal mining town of Cumberland, seven miles off by good wagon road.

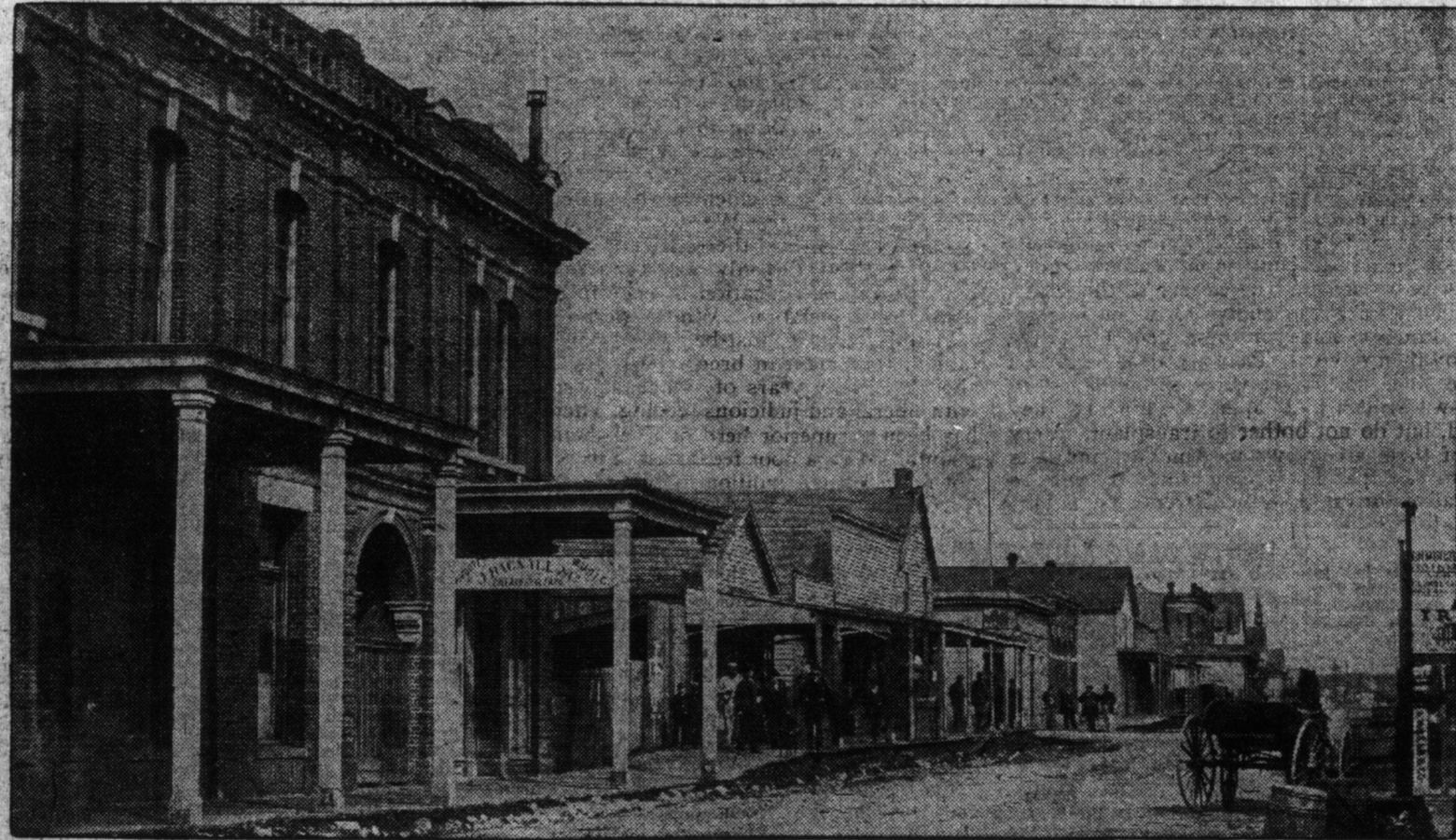
Dairying is the principal industry, and I understand the local creamery expects to pay its patrons 30 cents clear per lb. for their butter all this year. Best dairy butter, superior to creamery, is now (August) 35 cents. Eggs range from 20 to 50 cents, according to the season; beef, from 7 to 9 cents, and pigs on foot, the same price. Grain yields well, but is only raised to bring in the land again for hay, of which clover is now the staple, giving 5 tons to the acre.

Roots of all kinds are in their element here. Potatoes, of most excellent quality, can be made to average 8 tons to the acre, at \$20.00 per ton, and the writer has repeatedly raised a ton of onions on a patch 40 by 70 feet. Of course this implies careful cultivation, but the soil and weather conditions are here; all that is wanted is work, and no man with the will and ability for work ever regretted coming to Comox. White shirts, however, are useless, unless combined with independent means, in which case the district supplies good hunting and fishing.

The chief drawback to farming here is the want of reliable help at reasonable rates. A steady farm hand, especially if he is a good milker, can command \$35.00 a month with board and lodging all the year round, and farm hours have been much shortened of late. But the district logging camps at present run the farmer out in the matter of wages. The weeds of civilization, such as the thistle and dandelion, have also struck the valley, and, like every other crop, they thrive amazingly. They must be fought with cultivation and clover, and this necessitates more help—which has simply got to come—either from the east or west.—Eric Duncan.

### FACTS ABOUT COMOX DISTRICT

- It has a live agricultural society.
- It has a mild and healthy climate.
- It has first-class schools and churches.
- It has great timber and mineral resources.
- All branches of farming are carried on successfully.
- A successful fall fair is held annually at Courtenay.
- It has the finest farming land on Vancouver Island.
- Dairying is one of the district's profitable industries.
- Surveys are now being made for a railway through the district.
- Game is plentiful, from the festive grouse to the monarch elk.
- The roads of the district cannot be surpassed in British Columbia.
- All grains and fruit grown in the temperate zone can be grown successfully.
- It has made more financially independent men than any other section of the Island.
- Its residents are among the most hospitable, honest and thrifty to be found anywhere.
- There are a number of sawmills in the district, where lumber for building purposes can be procured at market prices.
- The scenery is grand and the variety unlimited, from the peaceful farming valleys to the snow-capped mountains.
- The traveller will find good hotel accommodation at all points, and well-stocked stores are located at all principal places.
- Its farms vary in size from 75 to 400 acres. Portions of many of the larger ones are for sale to desirable citizens at reasonable prices.



Fort Street as it Appeared Forty Years Ago

Courtesy of Miss Emily Woods.

involved by the question at issue as those of the lower, and such being the case we cannot understand that Victoria alone is called on to go into hysterics of delight over the attainment of the long-sought for object.

### STAGE RIDE TO ALBERNI.

Writing in the *Manitoba Free Press*, "Mary Markwell" says:

They tell me that twentieth century force called the "C.P.R." is breaking ground on beautiful Vancouver Island. That the iron hoof is already heard in a beating tattoo where the old "tote-road" led. That the slumberous silence of the grand old hills will soon be broken by the shriek of the whistle and the deep cry of "all aboard," and that those green aisles leading to green arbors, all curtained by the mountain mists will soon be thrown into a commingled confusion of sound because the world outside demands admittance at the gates of Eldorado! Well, so be it. But I shall always be glad of a day spent—an interlude of peace—in the quiet of the wood. Shall always be glad of an afternoon with nature, when neither time nor toil counted for aught—and the all-sufficient Present was as a Mid-Summer Day's Dream. I shall never know such an idle hour again, for they tell me the Twentieth Century Force, the C.P.R., is coming. You can hear the forests, the timbers, the mountains torrents and rivers shriek their dismay! O, land of story, of legion and of song draw close about your laurel wreathed brow the draperies of your Past! Upon the threshold of the Present there stands a Shape; and all the moanings of your Hills, the weeping of your valleys and the protest of your pines is vain, vain, vain! The Twentieth Century Force, is upon you, and the very sap of your strength will glut the belly of that Shape—for "Trade," the juggernaut is upon you!

When the old-fashioned, high-canopied stage lumbered up to the door, baggage piled above, baggage stowed below, and baggage wedged between with seven passengers already seated, I wondered where in the world I was to be put? But gallantry lives in the wilds, and when I appeared on the scene, seven seats were at my disposal! I selected the one

here and there in tree branch post offices, (curious old crows in charge) and snatching from other pine-branch "posts" mail bags left dangling. The baggage rolling off; the passengers hanging on; the "G'lang" of the driver—the rattle of the wheels—the straining of the horses—the crack of the long, postilion whip! Such a riotous run for two and twenty miles, and, with a great swerve of coach, tremendous barking of dogs, and general scampering of horses' heels, we swept up to the door of the Road House at Parksville.

Have you ever been in a road house? No. The road house came to British Columbia in the early '50's. It filled the place of "home" to the wayfarer; and its need, up to the present, has been very great. You receive bed and board at the road house; you are accepted at face value there, and you may be the greatest outlaw in existence, but you'll receive the same attention, as a lord bishop, providing you pay the coin. The road house is the great leveller of humanity; it takes the kinks out of everybody, and it is the only known anti-dote to the "Remittance Man."

We fetched our own soup from the kitchen stove, and "snatched" butter as it went careering "down the middle and up the sides" of the voracious table. We partook of fish and meat at the same time and off the same plate; and "pu'd'n r' poi?" we had, but got no choice in the order. There was but half-an-hour (this to change horses) and, with a crack of whip, we were off again, waving good-byes to the crowd at the door, for the whole house came out to see us off, shouting "S'long, Sam!"

The run thence to Nanaimo was less idyllic, but more modern. We passed the "right of way," carved through the grand old forests on either side; we met hundreds of loaded wagons; supplies going to the dozens of camps; and we met scores of husky young fellows, pack on shoulder, striking out for the railway. Up to a certain limit the Chinese and Japs were in great numbers clearing out the forests. Great bonfires blazed everywhere, and the waste timber being destroyed must be worth millions. Magnificent trees of magnificent proportions being ruthlessly cut down, and already the "dump" building; the men, busy as ants, and the hum of industry everywhere. We

At one point in the winding road we came to Cameron lake, a picturesque body of water almost five miles in length. The coach road ran alongside for this distance, and unfolded to the sight such beauties in water shadows, in pebbly beaches, in swirling turns of tide and willow-shaded nooks with open spaces suited to bathing, that insensibly I found myself once more standing by the far-famed Lugano, in the old world asking myself, "Can there be anything more fair?"

No one considers and few understand that here in Canada in the wild haunts of our forests, we have all that Switzerland and Italy



## AROUND THE FARM

### THE BEST SALAD PLANTS.



**SALAD** plants, as I shall use the term, are plants which are grown solely or chiefly for use as salads. Their products are served on the table raw and dressed—to be distinguished from plant products (such as celery and radish) which are usually eaten but not dressed, or from others (such as asparagus) which are sometimes eaten dressed and cold, but not raw. As a consequence, true salad plants are leaf-plants, the list comprising lettuce, endive, corn salad and the cresses, with mustard, chicory, and various less known plants. Further, it may be said that most salad plants are seldom used alone in salads; being too insipid, or too pungent, or too strong in taste, for use by themselves. Thus nasturtium, burnet, chervil and the cresses, scurvy grass, borage, mustard and even corn salad, are, for one reason or another, used chiefly to flavor salads, of which, almost always, lettuce or endive forms the basis.

Lettuce is the most important salad plant. Its 107 officially determined varieties (as distinguished from the more than 400 trade names) give to the grower a wide variation in season, leaf texture, crispness and even taste. But whether young or mature, whether cut-leaved, close-heading, or upright, its culture is much the same. Generally speaking, it is hardy to frost and (except in a few varieties) fairly tender to heat; it should be rapidly and continuously grown, and picked as late as possible before its use.

All salad plants should, like lettuce, be rapidly grown, without setback. Any lack of moisture, any poverty of soil, or any serious check in growth, will show its effect upon the product. For crispness, all salad plants should be picked within a half hour of serving. The interval should be given to washing and chilling by means of ice. The sole exception should be on a hot summer's day, when the plants may with advantage be picked in the early morning and kept on ice.

Lettuce, being hardy, may be sown in spring "as soon as the ground is fit"—sooner, in fact, if one has a cold-frame. I have a frame made to fit an old sash. In this frame I have started all my early lettuce, maturing some of the plants in the frame, and setting others out to come on more slowly in the open ground. Culture in the frame is very simple. Sow at a depth of a quarter inch, thin out the plants when the fourth leaf has developed, and again whenever they crowd, gradually thinning until they are a foot apart each way. The pulled plants may be set again elsewhere; or they may be eaten, if large enough.

In the open ground, the seed may be sown a little deeper. For transplanting, sow in drills six inches apart; otherwise the rows should be a foot apart. Exactly as in the cold-frame, thin the plants as they crowd, until they are a foot apart.

The soil for all salad plants should vary slightly with the season, from sandy soil in spring, when there is plenty of rain, to a moister, heavier soil in summer, if there is a choice in the garden; but, in any case, the soil should be well tilled and rich. Well-rotted manure should be worked into the ground; or, if there is none to be used, nitrate of soda should be given in small doses once a week. Cultivate well, and keep both soil and fertilizer on the heat of the plant.

Endive is the salad plant of next importance to lettuce. It is a plant somewhat similar to the fringed lettuce, having cut leaves, often narrow, which grow into a thick bunchy head. The peculiarity of endive is that its slightly bitter taste greatly increases toward maturity. Many use it, therefore, when still young. Or, the plants, when full-sized, may be closely tied, or covered by pots, boxes or boards, to blanch the leaves and decrease the bitter taste. They should be used as soon as blanched, or they will rot.

Endive and lettuce together may be used throughout the season, to give a perfect succession. Lettuce matures first, endive more slowly. In the fall they are both very hardy, and, if a cold-frame is used to prolong the season, they may be grown until hard-freezing weather. Further, green endive plants, lifted with as much earth as possible and set in a cool, dark cellar, will slowly blanch in storage, and will be very welcome in the winter.

There remains, however, the other leading salad plants which help to prolong the season and to increase the variety of salads. These are chiefly corn salad, mustard and the cresses, and chicory. The growing of the various products of chicory is an art by itself, and is not all carried on in the garden; therefore I do not include it here. The other plants can be grown with little trouble. With the exception of Italian corn salads, they are harder than lettuce or endive, and lengthen the season.

Corn salad will live through a northern winter with slight protection. In a climate

similar to that of England, it will yield throughout the winter. It is a small plant, and is best sown in drills nine inches apart and of slight depth, and is seldom transplanted. It grows to about half the size of lettuce, but is of less flavor. Two cuttings may be had from each plant. It may be grown in cold-frames, or its seed, sown in the late fall, will live all winter in the ground; but the plant summers badly. To make a good salad, it needs with it a few leaves of stronger flavor.

Common cress, with its peppery taste (whence its name peppergrass), fills this lack admirably. It is one of the quickest-growing of all salad plants, germinating soon, and coming to maturity in three or four weeks. Sow in shallow drills about six inches apart; or, preferably, sow broadcast, raking the seed into the ground. It is seldom worth while to thin or transplant cress, but it is better to sow frequently, taking two crops from each sowing by cutting down the plants at three to four inches for a second growth. When mature, or as soon as heat comes, cress goes quickly to seed, and it is therefore grown only in fall and spring.

Upland cress is much less known, and with reason, for, though hardier, it is of slower maturity than common cress; further, its leaves lie on the ground, and become badly soiled and beaten by rains. It is best sown in shallow drills a foot apart, once in spring and again in late summer; thin to four or six inches apart. Or sow in late fall for an early spring start. Water cress is not properly a garden plant.

White mustard, which with common cress forms the famous combination of mustard and cress, is to be treated in every way like common cress. Its name indicates its taste. White mustard must not be confused with the larger varieties, grown for "greens."

After all these, there are the lesser salad-plants (scurvy grass and nasturtium, buck's horn plantain, burnet, borage, salad chervil, rocket, samphire, rape and valerian), all of which are small leaf plants of varying flavors, some of them hardy and some of them tender, but all best used to give variety to the salads of which lettuce and endive form the foundation, although some of these plants may be used by themselves. They are all to be grown in the same sort of earth as suits lettuce, in shallow drills a foot apart. Thin as they crowd, but do not bother to transplant. Very few of them are grown in America, and it is safe to say that for a long time few will be generally cultivated.—Allen French in *Suburban Life*.

### CARE OF HARNESS AND SADDLERY

The care of harness and saddlery must be based on methods for the preservation of the leather of which they are made. Exposure to extremes of temperature, moisture and dryness are to be avoided; regular use is the best preservative, and special measures must be taken when this is not feasible. For the sake of the metal fittings, it is desirable that harness should be kept in a place apart from the stable, but the temperature of the stable is right for the leather. An unheated shed or barn is impossible, as in winter, at least, and wet harness must be dried by artificial heat, it is cumbersome stuff to bring indoors. An underground cellar containing the heater for the house might be made to serve at a pinch, but the dust would be bad for the harness. Rather than to try any of these makeshifts, it is better and cheaper to fit up a little harness room, conveniently near the stable.

Iron pegs and nails are not suitable for hanging harness on; they shorten the life of the leather by bending it at too sharp an angle, besides discoloring it. Round, wooden pegs, not less than an inch-and-a-half in diameter, do well. A dozen of these, three inches long and six inches apart, are easily secured to a strip of board by screws driven through it into them. The board may then be nailed up in any desired position, and will serve for hanging bridles, reins, straps and leather odds and ends of all sorts.

The driving-pad may be suspended by the croup on one of the pegs described above, the peg holding the loop through which the horse's tail ordinarily passes, but a detached pad or a riding-saddle must have a special bracket. This should be made A-shaped, broad enough to give adequate support, and having the sides at such an angle as to give four or five inches of contact with the under-sides of the saddle. The collar and bridle will be all right on the short pegs, but the latter will retain its shape better if hung on a half-round piece of two-inch wood, of a diameter about equal to the width of the horse's head across the ears.

A stout rail should be fixed at a convenient height along one side of the harness-room, over which may be hung blankets, rugs, loin-cloths and the like, which are liable to be damp and therefore must not be folded up until dry.

From the ceiling should be hung, in the most convenient place for light, a large iron hook, either enameled or covered with rubber tubing; it should be about six feet from the ground, and is for holding harness while it is being cleaned. Cleaning is easy though uninteresting work; the mud should be removed with a soapy sponge then, after drying, the leather should be rubbed with one of the many harness oils, pastes, or blackings, according to whether it is of black or tan-colored leather, and polished with a soft brush.

The ends must be regularly pulled out of the billets, or the leather underneath will per-

ish for lack of oil. Wet harness must be dried (in the sun if possible) before being treated with polish, or the glossy appearance desired will not be attained by any persistence with the polishing-brush.

Girths and pad-cloths which become sweaty should be dried, and then cleaned with a stiff brush. To preserve harness that is not going to be used for some time, take it to pieces, clean and dry it thoroughly, then rub as much vaseline into it as possible, working it in with the hands. Hang the leather in a warm place all night and apply more vaseline the next morning, leaving a good coat of it smeared all over the surface; the leather will then retain its pliability for an indefinite period and be proof against dryness or damp.

Special care must be taken that the surface of the collar or breast-band which lies on the horse's skin is kept thoroughly clean, otherwise sore shoulders will ensue and give no end of trouble.

### THE DAIRY CALF.



WHEN we take into consideration that it takes just as much time to milk and care for a poor cow as a good one, and nearly as much feed, therefore costing much more to produce milk by using poor cows, we see what an enormous waste of

labor and profit is going on. Whilst horsemen are exercised by the poor sires being used, and would have laws to license only such as find favor in the eyes of inspectors there could be as much or more said in favor of eradicating the scrub bull. One of the reasons why there are so many poor milk cows is that there are so many scrub bulls; and it takes just as much to raise a scrub cow as an improved one. We say the scrub bull is one of the reasons there are so many poor cows. It is not the only reason; there are several. Therefore, education is more to be relied upon than legislation. Whilst the breeding is very important, it must be always remembered that improvement in breeds has been brought about by many years of culling and selection, with liberal and judicious feeding. There never has been a superior herd or flock built up or maintained by a poor feeder. An animal that is not in vigorous condition is low in vital force. Vigor, thriftiness, good constitution, ability to assimilate food and give large returns for it, are some of the points we must aim for. Therefore, in breeding for the dairy, it is necessary to use a sire whose ancestors have been noted for large production. His immediate female ancestors, dam, and sire's dam, are the most important, but the further back, the better. And if some of the sires in the pedigree have proven their worth by begetting daughters that had proven large producers, it shows well for those blood lines. With the system of Advanced Registry now in vogue by the Holstein breeders, we shall soon have many certified records that we can rely upon, not only for the dams, but also be able to know what the sires have done in the way of producing good daughters.

Whilst it is not likely we shall ever be able to conduct breeding operations without some proving failures, yet, as the years go by, and pedigrees are made stronger and longer, failures will be less frequent. One reason for this will be that there has been continuous good care and feeding to produce these good records.

Observation and experience has shown that the condition in which cows are kept is, perhaps, the most essential feature in breeding up a dairy herd. Heifers from dams that have been in good condition before calving are invariably the best. The greatest drawback to progress in dairying is that so many people keep their cows so poorly. Not only are they in no shape to stand the drain of milk-giving; but a poor cow does not give as vigorous a calf, and is not likely to inherit the large producing propensity when the dam has not been kept in good vigor.

To illustrate this: Some years ago we had a cow which had three daughters from different sires; all of them were good. She had milk fever after this and nearly died; she was never as vigorous afterwards, and her daughters after that were not nearly so good. But, taking a wider view, and showing the general effect of feeding dams well, in order that their daughters may be as good or better, I will mention something I have had under my observation. At a certain public institution a large number of cows were kept to supply milk. On first visiting this herd, a large number of grades were on hand, and I never saw a better lot. A number of pure bred were added, which, by the way, impressed me as being nothing extra. They were well fed, and their daughters added to the herd, as the milk was needed for the inmates of the institution. The calves were only fed a limited quantity of milk, which had to be supplemented by other feed, and the calves were kept growing. In a few years this herd has come from obscurity to one of the best. The daughters of the first and second generation have been decidedly larger producers than their dams. The sire used on the herd received credit for the improvement, but I consider the way the cows were fed had a great influence upon their daughters also.

Another instance is the case in a locality where a very large number of cows were kept to supply milk to a condensary. As good prices were paid for the milk, everybody that had any sense wanted to get all they could from their cows, and fed well. Cows were in good condition before calving; milk was so high in price that not very much was fed to calves, but those from pure bred dams were raised on a small quantity of whole milk mixed with water, to make just enough drink for the calf to assimilate other feeds. Nearly every man had a different way of feeding his calves. And, after all, the system of feeding is of less importance than that the calves are fed enough of something to keep them growing. I never was in a neighborhood where the general average of the milk cows was so good; and the young things continued to be good, many of which have, when given a chance, made large records. The cow Boutsje, at the O.A.C. (20,778 pounds milk in one year), is from a herd in that locality. Many others I could mention.

It was not the feeding of the calves that gave such very satisfactory results; in fact, the results would have been better still, in many cases, if the calves had been fed a little more, as several were rather undersized and not so well developed, being, as a rule, bred to have their first calf at two years old. Under this rather scant feeding, it would be better to have them calve at 28 or 30 months old.

One of the most important points in breeding up a dairy herd is to have both the sire and dam in a good, vigorous condition. The condition of the sire at mating has, no doubt, considerable influence upon his progeny, and the condition of the cow when carrying the calf has also an influence. The qualities are no doubt, largely latent in the calf when born; being born with lots of vigor and constitution is the essential thing. And such a calf is easy to raise. It is possible to spoil such a calf by feeding too well, and giving it a propensity to turn its feed into fat. But a great many more are spoiled by underfeeding, which stunts the growth, and does not develop the digestive organs. As a rule, young calves are fed too much milk for the first month or two and not enough later. When whole milk has to be fed, 8 to 10 pounds a day is quite sufficient for the first three weeks, then add a little water as the calf gets older, and teach it early to nibble at hay, bran or silage. It will take only a handful of bran at the start, say from three to four weeks old, but will soon learn to eat more. Then give it a pinch of oil cake (ground), either with the bran or put in the feed pail, as soon as the calf has about taken all the milk out that will keep it sucking at the bottom of the pail, which makes saliva, which aids digestion.

When a calf is four or five weeks old, add a little hot water to the milk, only a cupful at first, and gradually increase the water. A calf needs a certain quantity of drink; the state of the excrements will show how much. If dry and hard, more drink should be given; if too loose, less drink. If the calf is doing well at three or four months, and is thrifty, a little less milk can be given, if it is valuable, as the calf should be eating considerable by that time, and, when eating bran, oat chop and oil cake, with some silage, as well as hay, it does not take much milk to keep it going. At four months old, one-third milk and two-thirds water does very well—enough of this to keep the bowels in a right state, as shown by the excrements. When skim milk is available, that is best after one month old, and raising calves is an easy matter; but just as good results can be obtained by giving whole milk, adding water as the calf gets older, and teaching it to take other feed. Too often, a calf, after five or six months old, has to hustle for itself, and, if it has had proper care so far, is allowed to go back. This should not be, as the young things should be kept growing steadily. I find nothing so good for young cattle and calves, after six months old, as rape. It is a fine thing to have some rape to turn them on in August, September and October, when other pasture is poor. Calves should not be turned on it under six months old, but, when born early in the year, say in February, they can be fed on rape pasture, which makes very cheap feed and saves labor of attending to the calves. And they are more healthy outside than in the barn, where, perhaps, they are shut in some dark pen, away from flies, but also away from good air and sunshine. Flies do not hurt the young things, outside if they have plenty of feed, and there is nothing as good as rape to make young cattle grow. But milk cows should never be fed on it, as it spoils the flavor of the milk.—Geo. Rice, in *Farmer's Advocate*.

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## WITH THE POULTRYMAN

### THE LIGHT BRAHMA.



AFTER sixty years in America, more than fifty of which I have been breeding this variety, I feel like saying a few words as to where it stands in comparison with other varieties. The Light Brahma has gone through the onslaughts of all the booms of other breeds and has been improved in spite of the tampering of the standard makers, steadily holding their own while never having had a boom of their own. They have been the breed to which those

who once bred them, but have been led away from their first love by the booms of other breeds, have gone back, after becoming dissatisfied with all others.

And why should they not? A Light Brahma pullet holds the record of 313 eggs in 333 days and for a year. This breed has demonstrated that it will grow a greater number of pounds of poultry for the feed consumed than any other. It will give four pounds to the pair of broilers at sixty days. Twenty-two Light Brahma chicks hold the record of 53 pounds 10 ounces at sixty-one days and of 107 pounds at 100 days of age.

Flocks have produced from 161 to 192 eggs in a year, a flock of pullets having made a record of the last number, raising sixty-four chicks, the flock consisting of eight birds. The best exhibition record made by a Light Brahma was 97 points at a show held at Rutland, Vermont, with Bacon as judge.

Have I said enough concerning merit? When the males are kept in celibacy they are soft roasters to the age of eleven months. As long as a bird grows so long will it roast tender. Do you wonder that of late the practical poultrymen are taking them up for the capon trade? This trade is growing wonderfully as the country grows in wealth. Their eggs are in the greatest demand from those who desire the best there is in the market.

The claim that it costs more to feed the Light Brahma than it does other breeds is a delusion, for all poultry costs about the same per pound to produce whether it be a 5½-pound Wyandotte at seven months or an 8-pound Light Brahma at nine months. The Wyandotte cockerel has practically gone by as a roaster at seven months, while the Light Brahma cockerel remains a soft roaster for three months longer.

With this breed we cannot forget the practical as well as the exhibition excellence; nor can we forget the shape from which we get the best practical results.

A true Brahma is an oblong bird, full in front to balance the posterior development, so that, as they strut in our yards, they show an equal weight in front and back. Hens with wide shell bones and broad, open fluff are the ones which make egg records. The broad, overhanging skull, well developed earlobes, pendent wattles, broad face and deep red eyes, stamps it as a strong, vigorous bird and in the male shows its great prepotency.

When clothed in its plumage of pure white and black, as described in the Standard, no handsomer bird exists today and no breed will lay a greater number of dollars' worth of eggs in twelve months, if they are given due credit for hatching and raising a brood of chicks each year.

The males which may be killed at eight months will bring enough money to pay for bringing the whole flock up and carrying the pullets on to laying age, leaving the pullets as net profit, giving the poultryman a chance to commence the year with a clean balance sheet. If cost is confined to the food supply the profit of a year for each female will amount to \$2, and these birds are often sold at from \$5 to \$15 each.

For several years the demand for Light Brahmas has been rather small, but during the last two years the demand has begun to come back to them and it is safe to predict that for the next five years there will be a generous call for them.

In these days when the disastrous effect of black head has almost ruined the turkey industry in the East the large Light Brahma roaster is filling the gap at 28 to 35 cents a pound. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good."

Each breed of poultry has its place, but few fills more places than does the old reliable Light Brahma. It has been with us for sixty years, and sixty years hence it will grace the poultry yards of America.—I. K. Felch.

### POULTRY POINTERS

A laying hen should have her food and drink at regular intervals.

Be sure to supply your fowls with plenty of good, clean, fresh water 365 days of every year. It seems a little hard to be obliged to chase lice and mites winter as well as summer, but eternal vigilance is the price of success, and if your hen-houses are warm enough so the fowls are comfortable, unless kept clean these pests will surely be with you.

Neglect, improper feeding and filth are disease breeders, and unless one or more of these causes are present you will have but little trouble with sick fowls.

Introduce new blood into your flocks once a year, but do not change the breed by cross-breeding. If you are dissatisfied with the breed you have now do not try to cross it out (the process is too slow), but sell it out, and buy some thoroughbreds that suit your fancy. The most satisfactory ones, generally speaking, are the good-sized fair-laying breeds, for eventually the best of fowls come to the market, and after a hen has served her time as a layer her avoirdupois counts.





# Sealing in the North Pacific Ocean

The House of Commons on Thursday, February 27th, Mr. Wm. Sloan, M.P., delivered a very interesting speech on the subject of the Canadian Pelagic Sealing Operations in the North Pacific Ocean.

This question is one which has long been a matter of contention and interest between the United States and Canada; the United States for years endeavoring to control and assert jurisdiction over the high seas in the interests of a seal monopoly on the Pribiloff Islands; Canada, on the other hand, following what she claimed for her citizens to be a legitimate and honorable calling in the pursuit of the fur seal.

The Canadian sealers, known as the Canadian pelagic sealers, have followed with varying success their hazardous occupation, severely handicapped by the persistent and hostile interference of the United States. They have been interfered with and molested from the very commencement of their enterprise. Seizures, arrests, imprisonment, confiscation and high-handed acts were of common occurrence on the part of the United States, assisted by Russia.

Great Britain strongly protested against the treatment of her Canadian subjects, claiming for pelagic sealing that it was "the legitimate development of the original method of taking seals practised by the Indians on the coast of America." Great Britain further claimed for her subjects "the right to come and go upon the high seas without let or hindrance, and take therefrom at will and pleasure the produce of the sea." Russia and the United States paid substantial sums to Great Britain for assuming to treat sealing in the open sea as "piracy."

Restrictive regulations have also been imposed upon our sealers, but without having the effect desired. Recently, however, Japan, not being subject to any such restrictions, has engaged in pelagic sealing. This condition is one which I propose to discuss later in my remarks, but before doing so I desire to give a brief review of the main incidents connected with this industry in which we are so directly interested.

The historical features in connection with this question date from the exploration and discoveries of Behring, who was dispatched by Russia in the year 1725 on a voyage of discovery in the North Pacific Ocean. It was not until 1756, however, that the important discovery at the Pribiloff Islands was made by Russia. From that time on and up to the date of the purchase of Alaska by the United States, Russia enjoyed a practical monopoly of the fur seal in the North Pacific.

Following the acquisition of Alaska by the United States in 1867, legislation was adopted on the 1st of July, 1870, under which the Alaska Commerce and Fisheries Act gave for a term of twenty years from the 1st day of May, 1870, for the exclusive right to take seals on the Pribiloff Islands. Prior to the transfer of this territory from Russia to the United States, it had been practically confined to the West Coast Indians, but about that time, and for some years after, the business began to attract attention and some attention was made to hunt seals by the method now known as pelagic sealing.

About the years 1873 and 1874 several vessels were engaged therein; the number was gradually increased although the operations were confined to the North Pacific ocean, outside of Behring sea. It was not until about the year 1885 that anything like a concerted movement to Behring sea commenced, although in previous years some vessels had entered these waters with interference occurring to two or three United States vessels, which approached close to the islands. The attention of the lessees of the Pribiloff Islands was attracted to this menace of their hitherto practical monopoly of the sealing business in this locality, and strenuous efforts were made by them to discourage and prevent the growing industry of pelagic sealing.

In 1887 between the United States and Russia, and that the United States should, on the other hand, prohibit seal killing for the same period, in the same part of Behring sea and on the shores and islands thereof, in excess of a stipulated number—7,500—for food for the natives.

This prohibition was strongly protested against, and the claims were filed, which resulted in the payment by Her Majesty's government of compensation to the sealers for loss that season through insufficient notice, to the amount of \$100,334.

On the 29th of February, 1892, a treaty between Great Britain and the United States providing for arbitration respecting the seal fisheries in the Behring sea, was signed, and it was deemed expedient that a similar arrangement to the *modus vivendi* of 1891 should obtain during the period necessary to secure the award of the International Tribunal of Arbitration. A convention was concluded on the 18th April, 1892, which effected such a purpose, and under which the sealers were excluded from entering Behring sea during the sealing season of 1892 and 1893.

Thus forced from the eastern half of Behring sea in 1892, the sealers, instead of returning to Victoria, from the Aleutian passes and sending their voyagers to the Asiatic waters, and six were seized and four were interfered with by the Russian authorities.

During 1892 the steamer "Coquitla" was chartered by sealers to convey their coast catch home and to supply them for a continuance of their voyage in Asiatic waters. Before she had fulfilled her mission and after she had made several voyages, provisions and collected about 6,000 skins all of which took place outside the territorial limit in the North Pacific ocean, she was seized by the United States authorities, and taken within four leagues of the coast. This case was defended in the United States courts, until finally a decision was given adverse to the United States.

In 1893, growing out of the Russian seizures of the year previous, Great Britain entered into an agreement with the Russian government, providing protective zones of 30 miles around the Russian seal islands and ten miles along the Russian coast, from which limits the Canadian sealers were excluded. A proposal was made by the British government, the object of which was to reach in the first five questions of right which had been raised, the claim to any extra territorial jurisdiction in the Behring sea by the United States, and the second branch of the award provided concurrent regulations for the protection of the seal fishery.

The operations of the pelagic sealers during the sealing season of 1893 were under new conditions imposed by the United States and legislation of the respective governments for its application to the seal fisheries. The opinion in Canada, especially among the sealers themselves, was that the restrictions were severe and the legislation unnecessarily penal. These views were corroborated by the United States authorities connected with the commission, who were of the opinion that pelagic sealing could no longer proceed with profit under the new conditions.

The supplementary argument for the sealing up of implements during the close season was also supported by notes between Her Majesty's government and that of the United States, and was put in force, but instead of protecting the sealers from unnecessary interference, the same was made another excuse for seizure, and two vessels, the "Wanderer" and the "Favorite," were seized for the possession of each of one unsealed gun on board.

The United States proposed that the government of Great Britain and the United States agree on a *modus vivendi* providing for the complete suspension of the killing of seals in all the waters of the Pacific ocean and Behring sea for one year from the 31st December, 1897, and for suspension of all killing of seals on the Pribiloff islands for the same period.

By the terms of the Paris award, the regulations for the government of the seal fishery were to be subjected to a new examination every five years, so as to enable both interested governments to consider whether, in the light of past experience there was occasion for any modification thereof.

The year 1898 concluded the first five-year term of the regulation; the time, therefore, had arrived for any revision that might be considered necessary. The representations made to the government of Great Britain in regard to the sealing industry in British Columbia were to the effect that no modifications of these regulations should be agreed to in the nature of a *modus vivendi* unless the successful prosecution of the industry demanded that the existing restrictions should be curtailed alike as to the close season and as to the zone of the sea.

Summarized, these restrictions are: Under the regulations provided by arbitration and the arrangement entered into with Russia, as well as under admiralty, articles of international law, the sealers are today operating under the following prohibitions: 1. They are excluded at all times from the three-mile limit along the coast of the United States in the north Pacific ocean;

2. They may not at any time approach the Pribiloff Islands within a zone of 10 miles; 3. They may not at any time use firearms in the Behring sea; 4. They may not use rifles, but are confined to the use of shotguns, and are prohibited from using shotguns in all that water north of the 58th degree of north latitude, and eastward to the 180th degree of longitude from Greenwich till it reaches the 180th meridian; 5. They may not take seals within a zone of 30 miles around the Kommandorski Islands and Copper Islands;

6. They are prohibited from using nets or explosives in the above areas; 7. Within the above area they can not take seals in any manner whatever between 1st day of May and the 31st day of July; 8. They may not take seals within a zone of 30 miles along any of the North Pacific coast, and these restrictions have been extended by legislation to give them effect and application to the seal fisheries.

The Behring sea question was also one of those that received the consideration of the Joint High Commission, which formally opened at Quebec, August 23, 1894. A proposal was submitted, in effect that pelagic sealing should be prohibited in North Pacific ocean, and that the government of the United States pay to Great Britain a certain sum by way of compensation for the relinquishment of the rights of her subjects to engage in sealing in that ocean. This proposal was not favored by Canada, as it was felt that our people should not be further relinquished.

Up to the year 1903, pelagic sealing had been recognized mainly as a Canadian industry, but during this year, as a result of a bounty of \$10 per ton given by the Japanese government to encourage the development of the fur seal trade, including pelagic sealing, there were nineteen vessels flying the Japanese flag sealing off the Japanese coast. Since that time the Japanese operations have extended over the North Pacific ocean, without regard to the regulations imposed upon Canadian subjects, with the result that their untrammelled operations are proving dangerous to Canadian interests.

This point was emphasized and brought very forcibly to the attention of the people of Canada by the seizure of the Canadian schooner "Carlotta G. Cox" by the United States revenue cutter "Rust" on May 19, 1907, while in north latitude 59 degrees 10 minutes and west longitude 141 degrees 19 minutes. This locality is known as the Pribiloff Grounds, and the point of seizure was made for an alleged violation of the regulations of the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration, the offence claimed being sealing in the closed season.

The humiliating feature of this may be more fully understood when I state that there were in that immediate vicinity when the seizure was made, no more than five Japanese sealers, and the schooner carrying them, calling unsealed. The only schooner seized was the one flying the British flag. Further comment upon this incident would appear unnecessary.

Such is the history of pelagic sealing up to the present time. I have referred briefly to the treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the arbitration of the seal fisheries in the Behring sea, signed at Paris on the 29th of February, 1892, and I wish to consider the last paragraph of Article VII of this treaty, reading as follows: "The high contracting parties further agree to cooperate in securing the restoration of the other powers to such regulations."

Great Britain in the outline of argument presented to the Tribunal of Arbitration was also emphatic on this point at this time, as on page 9, British case, I find the following: "Great Britain has throughout been favorably disposed to the adoption of general measures of control of the fur seal fishery, should these be found necessary or desirable with a view to the protection of the fur seals, provided that such measures be equitable and formed on just grounds of compensation."

"So long as the claims of the United States to impose regulations on pelagic sealing is based on the assertions of a legal right, the claim is genuine, and the right is strenuously denied." "But when the question is put on the lower and practical plane of common usage, and the friendly interest in Canada, but by exacting from Canada a strict adherence to the regulations for the protection of the fur seal, in view of the inability of the United States to give effect to such measures as may be found necessary for the preservation of the fur seals."

"Should any regulations be the outcome of this arbitration it is confidently expected that the claim is genuine, and that they will be such as not to protect only the United States in the manner in which their present contention urges, but to protect an industry in which consumption will be as rare in Ontario as is leprosy, it is fitting that we should offer a national salute to the great German who more than any other man has made the study of leprosy his life's work."

In 1882 that Dr. Robert Koch announced to the world his cardinal discovery that tuberculosis is due to a bacillus, the tubercle bacillus. Before this principle was accepted physicians had been groping in the dark, and the proportion of cures to deaths was small. It was not until Koch induced the profession to accept his conclusions without a long, fierce battle, in fact, the hopelessness of modern medicine was at an end, and the hope of the hopelessness of the lay; but gradually Koch forced hope and cheer into them, and now it is unlikely that any capable medical man could not unreservedly accept Koch's prime discovery.

The discovery of the cause by no means ended Koch's interest in tuberculosis, for he spent many years in experimenting for a cure. From the beginning he worked upon the belief that some product of the bacillus would be found to constitute a specific for the disease itself. Finally he was able to announce the discovery of tuberculin. It was supposed that injections of this preparation would check the disease. By the time Koch discovered tuberculin he was generally recognized as the greatest medical authority of his time. Therefore nearly everybody unhesitatingly accepted tuberculin. It was hastily prescribed in thousands of cases, and it was not long before the medical men who were swept along by enthusiasm, here and there it succeeded, but in so many cases it failed that there came a great reaction against it.

The pendulum swung back from truth as far as enthusiasm had carried it forward; and for years no one prescribed tuberculin. Nevertheless, in the opinion of many experts, tuberculosis remains today a living force.

It is not the specific that was at first hoped, nor is it the delusion that later it was called. Some medical men have cautiously used it for fifteen years, and with the most satisfactory results. Beraneck and Von Behring have improved it; and the latter will render one immune from tuberculosis. It is probable that this announcement was prematurely made; but the weight of evidence goes to show that Von Behring no more than Koch is deserving of the general condemnation that the apparent failure of his remedy drew upon him.

What we commonly call medicines are considered of little use as weapons against tuberculosis. Sunlight and fresh air remain the most powerful curative agencies, as they are also the surest preventives. Strengthening food, warm clothing, plenty of fresh air, and no over-exertion—these should be the watchwords in the war upon the White Plague. Not in a single instance has the enemy vanquished, but in a long fought war, in which the struggle goes on night and day. Statistics prove that in Canada, Great Britain and the United States the mortality from tuberculosis is being steadily reduced. A great forward movement will stamp it out, and another generation may know it not."

The Hon. E. J. Root, the present secretary of state, has stated on many occasions his friendly interest in Canada, but by exacting from Canada a strict adherence to the regulations for the protection of the fur seal, in view of the inability of the United States to give effect to such measures as may be found necessary for the preservation of the fur seals."

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The United States is inconsistent in its seal.

It is doubtful, at this time, if the people of the United States would be prepared to consent to a policy which discriminated against the Canadian sealers and in favor of the Japanese sealers.

Japan being an ally of Great Britain, it might even be reasonable to suppose that she would respect the regulations entered into and which were binding on the subjects of Great Britain. But Japan, on the contrary, is ignoring these regulations entirely, while British subjects are laboring under the disabilities imposed upon them by the regulations which I have previously summarized.

When the attention of Japan was called to the report that efforts would be made by the Canadian Pelagic Sealers to evade the regulations by the use of the Japanese flag, prompt measures were taken to prevent this, and it was characterized as "dishonorable business" and "deserving of the severest reprobation."

I do not know if the report was well founded or otherwise. It is now immaterial. But the attitude of Japan was and is that it was dishonorable for the Japanese flag to ignore the regulations. It was dishonorable for Canadian sealers to evade the regulations; but it was not dishonorable for the Japanese sealers to ignore the regulations. It was dishonorable for a subject to evade the disabilities imposed upon him by the regulations, but it was not dishonorable for the subject of another nation to take advantage of these disabilities. It is, however, apparently perfectly legitimate for the subjects of Japan to open an angle, aside the regulations but to even invade also the territory and territorial waters of the United States in their pursuit of the fur seal, as I have just pointed out.

The advent of the Japanese sealers operating without restriction has materially decreased the catches of our sealers as the following figures would indicate:

1905 Average skins per vessel... 725  
1906 Average skins per vessel... 598  
1907 Average skins per vessel... 358

For instance, this is a reminder that there is a 50-mile zone around Pribiloff Islands which Canadian sealers may not enter, and outside of this zone they are not allowed to operate. And although these sealers operate within the zone area and using fire-arms make the seal more wary and impossible to approach within speaking distance, it is not difficult to foresee, that this government is in no wise responsible for the bringing into existence of these discriminating restrictions, but I trust, Mr. Speaker, that the open and candid means possible to preserve the industry to the benefit, not only of Canada, but of the United States.

couped for the amounts expended on compensation. The other maritime Powers, in the meantime, agreeing to the above proposal. Afterwards, if desirous of sharing in the industry, they could not be denied.

The proposal will preserve to Canada equal rights to the seas with the other nations of the world, and relief of our present disabilities. Unless commercial and monetary considerations are eliminated, and some such arrangement entered into, there will be a few years before we are left for such to negotiate, it is fruitless to rely upon concurrent regulations as between individual nations, or even groups of nations, for a permanent solution, in my judgment, is the adoption of a universal law of nations and the Hague conference is the tribunal to give it a definite expression.

With further reference to this, Mr. Whitlaw Reid, United States ambassador to Great Britain, on the eve of his departure from London, in public speaking on matters of interest to the two countries is reported to have said: "We have a little list of other matters unadjusted between our two countries, but the most important one is the dispute between our two countries, along three thousand miles of frontier, as well as around the globe, must constantly have outstanding questions of our Canadian friends, headed by the accomplished statesman, whose services they enjoy as premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to get most of them equitably adjusted. It is not, however, and what we cannot settle the Hague conference surely can."

Because, Mr. Speaker, we refuse to recognize the property rights to the fur seal in the open sea, which is claimed by the United States, our attitude has been referred to by them as "unhappily, in that it is destroying the valuable industry of our government."

We have in Canada a parallel case in the important salmon fisheries of the Fraser river, which have been for years recognized as a Canadian industry. Yearly we have the runs of salmon coming in from the ocean through the Straits of Fuca and ascending the Fraser to the spawning grounds. During recent years the United States fishermen, have in their territorial waters, trapped these salmon in extravagant quantities with the result that it has become an almost impossible task to secure a sufficient stock. And although these salmon spawn in Canadian territory and are returning to Canadian rivers when caught, we do not characterize the action of the Americans as illegal, but on the contrary we are adopting more stringent regulations upon our fishermen. We are yearly spending increasingly large sums even in the form of bounty, for the purpose of means possible to preserve the industry to the benefit, not only of Canada, but of the United States.

Before resuming my seat, I shall give a brief account showing the commercial importance of the fur seal industry under discussion. The figures submitted are also taken from the report on the Alaskan fur-seal fishery, made by Augustus A. Soper, Edwin W. Sims, from the most authentic data obtainable. The total number killed on the Pribiloff Islands from the years 1888 to 1896, inclusive, was 2,648,196. The revenue paid to the government of the United States by lessees was \$3,311,054.77.

Price obtained for raw skins (London sales) was \$16,937,359. The figures relating to pelagic sealing for the same years and from the same source are as follows: Total pelagic catch in the North Pacific was 1,500,000. Total price obtained for the raw skins (London sales) was \$10,307,359. These figures do not include furs and seals killed by Russian sealers on the Kurile Islands, and Robben reef, or by Japan on the Kurile Islands.

Having referred to the depleted condition of the seal herd, and the fact that while the breeding season, a few further remarks might also be of interest. When the United States took possession of these islands in 1868, the herd was estimated to have been 2,000,000. It will be seen from these figures that she had not been depleted by Russia; Russia's average killing for the period was 100,000 of the United States' possession, no less than 242,000 seals were killed. The exclusive lease given to the Alaska Commercial Company, for the period 1898 to 1903, was for the right to kill 100,000 seals per annum. On the expiration of their lease in 1903 it was estimated that the herd had decreased to 800,000. An exclusive lease was given to the North American Commercial Company, with restrictive regulations—as to the number of seals to be killed. This lease expired in 1907, and was made in 1906 and it is given as under 300,000. At the present rate of decrease the herd will be practically extinct in five years. The Canadian pelagic sealers are victims of discrimination, fatal to their industry. I have shown the value to the world of the fur-seal fisheries of the North Pacific. I have pointed out the urgency of action being taken to save this valuable animal from total extinction. I have suggested the Hague Tribunal as the only tribunal authorized to deal with this question. In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, the destruction of the fur-seal species would be an unnatural, immoral and unpatriotic policy. The protection and conservation of the fur-seals is an obligation resting upon the nations of today who are directly responsible and directly interested. This question is not one that can be decided on lines of selfish consideration. It can only be settled by patriotic compromise and generous broad patriotic statesmanship. Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to follow my hon. friend's reference to the treaty of 1818. Mr. Sloan: In reply to the right hon. gentleman, I stated that as the treaty of 1818 applies also to the Pacific ocean, I claim that any abridgment of that treaty would affect equally the Atlantic and Pacific fisheries.

# The Great White Plague

At least the public seems to be thoroughly aroused not only to the danger of tuberculosis, but to the fact that this danger may be avoided, says the Toronto Mail and Empire. Until a few years ago, the man upon whom consumption had laid its icy grip was held to be beyond human power. He was doomed. He met the disease, "going down," so to speak, and made little or no mental resistance to its ravages. We may thank God that consumption is no longer a terror, and that every victim not actually in extremis has a good fighting chance for his life.

The discovery of the cause by no means ended Koch's interest in tuberculosis, for he spent many years in experimenting for a cure. From the beginning he worked upon the belief that some product of the bacillus would be found to constitute a specific for the disease itself. Finally he was able to announce the discovery of tuberculin. It was supposed that injections of this preparation would check the disease. By the time Koch discovered tuberculin he was generally recognized as the greatest medical authority of his time. Therefore nearly everybody unhesitatingly accepted tuberculin. It was hastily prescribed in thousands of cases, and it was not long before the medical men who were swept along by enthusiasm, here and there it succeeded, but in so many cases it failed that there came a great reaction against it.

The pendulum swung back from truth as far as enthusiasm had carried it forward; and for years no one prescribed tuberculin. Nevertheless, in the opinion of many experts, tuberculosis remains today a living force.

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# The Search for the Fraser by Sea and Land

By C. E. Howay

JUDGE Howay, of New Westminster, delivered a lecture before the Art and Historical Association on "The Attempts to Find the Fraser by Water and Land." The Judge traced in a most interesting manner the voyage which earlier explorers made on this coast without finding the mouth of the Fraser, and continuing, said:

Two great desires compelled the explorers of northern America during the 17th and 18th centuries—to discover the Northwest Passage, and the Great River of the West. The search for these weaves itself into the history of British Columbia; indeed that search is for many years its history.

From the earliest times, vague rumors of the existence of a great river rising in the east, and vanishing into the sunset are recorded by successive explorers. In 1673, when Pere Marquette and Sieur Joliet, first of Europeans, floated down the Mississippi, they were assured by the natives that beyond the sources of the Riviere des Missouris, there existed a large river which flowed into the Western Sea. This is the first reference to the River of the West. Although that river proved to be the Columbia, the search for it is interesting, as in groping for it the Fraser was discovered.

As this search progresses, we find truth and fiction skillfully combined, gross exaggeration, and pure romance. For example, La Fontaine tells us that in traveling up the "Long River" (which no one has since seen) he met four Indians, who told him of the River of the West. He states that, "All they could say was that the great river of that nation runs along westward, and that the salt lake into which it flows is three hundred leagues in circumference, and thirty in breadth, its mouth stretching a great way southward." This is manifestly fiction, pure and simple.

In 1742, Pierre Gauthier de Varennes, Sieur de la Varenndrye, the most energetic of the French explorers, heard of this river from the natives he met near the Shining Mountains. From their reports he believed that the sea was visible from the mountains' summits, and that the course of the Great River must therefore be quite short. We are prone to forget that while the Hudson's Bay company clung to shores of their inland sea, this great Frenchman carried the name, and the flag of France even to the base of the Rocky Mountains.

For almost a hundred years the river so anxiously sought was known simply as the Great River of the West, but in 1766 Capt. Jonathan Carver, of Connecticut, spent some months in the neighborhood of what is now St. Paul, among the Dacotah Indians, by him called the Naudowessie. From them, "together with my own observations," he says, "I have learned that the four most capital rivers on the continent of North America, viz., the St. Lawrence, the Mississippi, the river Bourbon and the Oregon or River of the West, have their sources in the same neighborhood." Hence forward the river is called the Oregon.

I pause to remark that not only the brave captain's information, but his observation also, was much at fault.

The spirit of trade rivalry between the Hudson's Bay company and the North-West company of Montreal caused the latter to seek new territory, to whose exclusive trade its opponents could not by any possible construction of its elastic but much-attacked charter, lay claim. The story of the Oregon was known to the Nor' Westers, who saw in it a possibility of avoiding the thousands of miles of inland travel which so increased both the cost and the danger of transport.

After Alexander Mackenzie, one of their bourgeois, had made his celebrated voyage to the Arctic ocean, and opened up trade possibilities in that direction, it was agreed at the annual meeting of the company at Fort William that he should be sent westward to explore the country and report on the opportunities for traffic with the natives. Early in May, 1793, Mackenzie started from Fort Fork, on Peace river, where he had spent the winter.

We pursued his journey up the Peace to its source, crossed over a divide 817 paces in length, and found himself on a small stream flowing westward. Following this, Bad river as he named it, he on the 17th of June, 1793, saw the river we now call Fraser. He says: "At length we enjoyed after all our toil and anxiety the inexpressible satisfaction of finding ourselves on the bank of a navigable river on the west side of the first great range of mountains."

In his narrative Mackenzie at first simply calls this river the Great river; later on he speaks of it as the Tacoutche Tesse, which the Rev. Father Morice suggests is his reproduction of the Carrier word Lthta-khoh; at other times he calls it the Columbia. In his journal it is shown as the Columbia. In his journal he says: "The more I heard of the river the more I was convinced that it could not empty into the ocean north of what is called the River of the West, so that with its windings the distance must be very great."

It nevertheless did flow into the ocean two hundred miles north of the Columbia or River of the West.

From the 17th to the 23rd of June, 1793, he continued to descend the river, and had reached a point near Alexandria when, owing to the distance to the sea by following the river, the dangers and difficulties of navigation as described by the natives, and the scarcity of provisions, he concluded to retrace his course to the Blackwater, or Westward river,

as he called it, and proceed up that river to the ocean. Pursuing this plan, Mackenzie on 22nd July, 1793, reached the Pacific at Bentinck Arm, just about a month after Vancouver and Broffington in the Discovery and the Chatham had been exploring that very locality.

In 1804, Thomas Jefferson, then president of the United States, at the urgent solicitation of John Ledyard, who had been with Capt. Cook at Nootka, in 1778, formed and sent forth as a government undertaking an exploring party under the command of Captains Lewis and Clark. It is not intended to deal with their work, as it was confined so far as the Northwest coast was concerned, to an examination of the Columbia and its immediate vicinity. In their travels they saw and noted a large river flowing into the Columbia from the northwest. This we now know as the main body of the Columbia; but when the expedition returned in 1806, without having traced this to its source, many regarded it as the same river that Mackenzie had discovered in 1793. It remained for Simon Fraser to follow to its mouth the Great river of Mackenzie and show to the world that it formed no part of the Columbia.

Simon Fraser, like Mackenzie and Thompson, and all other co-temporaries whose names are prominent as explorers in this province, was in the employ of the North-West company. He it was who proceeded to take possession of the territory west of the Rockies, hence forward to be known among the fur traders as New Caledonia. Late in 1805 he built Fort Macleod, on Macleod lake, the first permanent trading post in British Columbia, or New Caledonia, as it was then called. The next spring he followed Mackenzie's route up the Parsnip, across the same carrying place and down the Bad river to the "Great River" of Mackenzie. On the 10th of July, 1808, Simon Fraser first saw the mighty river that now bears his name. It is fitting that his remarks on that occasion should be transcribed here.

In his first journal, he says: "At 10 a.m. we arrived at the large river opposite an island, without encountering any other difficulty than cutting several trees that laid across the channel, and we were most happy at having exempted the long and bad carrying place, and seeing ourselves once more on the banks of a fine and navigable river." In July, 1806, Fraser founded Fort St. James, on Stuart lake; later in the same year he built Fort Fraser on Fraser lake; and in the fall of 1807 he established Fort George at the confluence of the Nechaco and the "Great River."

By the "Brigade" from Fort Chipewyan arriving in the fall of 1807, Fraser received instructions from the North-West company, to explore to its mouth the "Great River," supposed by everyone, himself included, to be the Columbia. Accordingly, in the following spring preparations were made for the thorough examination of this mysterious river, which had hitherto baffled all attempts by land and sea to discover its secret. The expedition consisted of four canoes manned by twenty-one men, Fraser was in supreme command, with Quesselle and Stuart as lieutenants.

On the 22nd May, 1808, the explorer started on what Dr. Bryce very truly calls his "terrific voyage." The "round, unvarnished tale" of that awful trip as told from day to day in his journal, is to be found in Masson's *Les Bourgeois du Nord-Ouest*. Some doubt exists as to whether the expedition started from the newly founded Fort George or from Fort St. James. Rev. Father Morice inclines to the opinion that the latter was the starting point; according to him, Fraser left Fort St. James on the 22nd of May, and arriving at Fort George, did not commence the descent of the Fraser itself until the 28th May. The journal is silent on the point, but the internal evidence afforded by the dates and positions seem to support Rev. Father Morice's view.

At the outset, one of his canoes was almost wrecked in the Fort George canyon, being driven "against a precipice which forms the right bank of the river." On Sunday, the 29th May, having lightened the canoes, he ran them down the Cottonwood river canyon. That night he camped at the mouth of the Quesselle river, where now stands the town of Quesselle.

The next day he had reached a point near Soda creek, when the apparent hostility of the natives and their sending couriers to their neighbors for reinforcements, caused him to delay his journey and spend some time in explaining his purpose and in conciliating them. Finally a good understanding was reached, and they then endeavored to dissuade him from journeying down the river. They informed him quite truly, that "the river below was but a succession of falls and cascades, which we would find impossible to pass, not only on account of the difficulties of the channel, but from the extreme ruggedness and the mountainous character of the surrounding country." Seeing he was determined to proceed, they told him of a slave at the next camp, who, having been to the sea, might possibly be obtained as a guide.

Starting early on the morning of May 31, Fraser soon arrived at the camp to which he had been referred. After some difficulty he found the slave, but soon discovered that his stock of knowledge was very slender indeed; yet the explorer could readily see even from his meagre details that the dangers of the way had not been exaggerated. "This tribe," he says, "is extremely fond of smoking, and were very troublesome, always plaguing us for our pipes. They make use in lieu of tobacco, of a kind of weed mixed with fat."

Pursuing his journey he arrived on June 1, at a rapid two miles long, with high steep

banks which in some places contracted the channel to forty or fifty yards. The water rushing through this canyon "in a turbulent manner, forming numerous gulfs and cascades, and making a tremendous noise had an awful and forbidding appearance." However, passage by land appearing even worse, the explorer resolved to venture down this dangerous pass. One canoe with five of the best men was ordered to run it, but becoming unmanageable in the awful whirl of waters, was driven against a rock, upon which the occupants hastily embarked. To rescue them from this perilous situation, a descent of the precipitous bank of the canyon was, with difficulty, made. This was so steep that Fraser tells us: "We had to plunge our daggers into the ground to check our speed, as otherwise we were exposed to slide into the river." Cutting steps in the declivity, they with much toil, succeeded in getting men and canoe to the top. No means was now left of going forward except carrying over "the immense high hills." The goods and three of the canoes were accordingly transported, but the labor was so great that the remaining canoe was abandoned at this spot. Incidentally we are informed that "the river and risen eight feet within these twenty-four hours."

The expedition was delayed here two days, which gives some idea of the difficulty of carrying over this spot. From these Indians he learned that "white men had lately passed down the first large river to the left; these we took to be some of our friends from the Fort des Prairies." As a matter of fact they referred to Thompson's journey in 1806, down a part of the stream which now bears his name.

Hence forward the record of each day is almost a repetition of the earlier ones. Canyons, rapids, cascades, follow each other in quick succession. Constantly the choice is before him of journeying by well-nigh impassable land or even more dangerous water. The Indian continually advised him to leave the river and journey to the eastward where beyond the mountains that line the gorge in which the river flows, they assure him he will find pleasant traveling. But his answer is always the same. As he records it: "Going to the sea by a direct way was not the object of the undertaking; I therefore would not deviate and continued our route according to my original intention." Persisting in this course in spite of difficulties which became truly awful the farther he proceeds, running canyons never before or since attempted so far as any record shows, carrying canoes and cargoes up high hills and down dangerous descents, Fraser makes his way slowly towards the ocean.

Even at the risk of being tiresome, I cannot refrain from quoting the explorer's simple yet vivid description of a canyon near Kelly creek which he ran on June 9: "Here the channel," he says, "contracts to about forty yards, and is enclosed by two precipices of immense height, which, bending toward each other, make it narrower above than below. The water which rolls down this extraordinary passage in tumultuous waves and great velocity had a frightful appearance. However, it being absolutely impossible to carry the canoes by land, all hands without hesitation embarked as it were a corps perdu upon the mercy of this awful tide. Once engaged the die was cast, our great difficulty consisted in keeping the canoes within the medium or fil d'eau, that is clear of the precipice on one side and from the gulfs formed by the waves on the other. Thus skimming along as fast as lightning, the crews, cool and determined, followed each other in awful silence, and when we arrived at the end, we stood gazing at each other in silent congratulation at our narrow-escape from total destruction." This rapid was run in the morning, and in the afternoon the navigation, if it might be so called, became worse. The journal states: "This afternoon the rapids were very bad, two in particular were worse, if possible, than any we had hitherto met with, being a continual series of cascades intercepted with rocks and bounded by precipices and mountains that seemed at times to have no end. I scarcely ever saw anything so dreary and dangerous in any country and at present while writing this whatever way I turn my eyes mountains upon mountains whose summits are crowned with eternal snow close the gloomy scene."

The party had now reached a point a short distance above Pavilion Creek; the natives here represented the remainder of the river as a "dreadful chain of insurmountable difficulties." A careful examination of the next few miles satisfied both Fraser and his lieutenants that the statements of the Indians were correct and that they had now reached a portion of the stream which was actually impassable. Here the canoes were left and such provisions cached as they did not require on the downward trip; and the party commenced to travel by Indian paths along the sides of the impending mountains. This traveling, though toilsome and fatiguing, was not so dangerous as had been expected.

On June 12, while camped a few miles above Bridge river, Fraser met an old Indian who had traveled and seen the sea and the "great canoes" of the white men. "This garulous old fellow thought," says Fraser, that the white men were "very proud, for continued he, getting up and clapping his two hands upon his hips then striding about the place with an air of importance, 'this is the way they go.'"

On June 14, Fraser came into the territory of a tribe who wore "coats of mail," whom he calls Askettiths, apparently the Lillooet Indians; and on the next day he reached their chief village near Lillooet, which he describes

as "a fortification 100 feet by 24 surrounded by a palisade eighteen feet high, slanting inward and lined with a shorter row which supports a shade, covered with bark, constituting their dwellings." He noticed amongst them a copper tea kettle and a large gun, seemingly of Russian manufacture.

Continuing his journey, mostly by land, but where possible by water, in canoes hired from the Indians, and feasting occasionally with their chiefs on salmon and roots, while his voyageurs revelled in dog meat, always a favorite dish among them, he, on June 20, reached Lytton called by the Indians Camchin. Here he obtained canoes and the whole party trusted themselves to the unknown and turbulent waters once more. At Cisco rapids, near the present cantilever bridge on the C.P.R., he was forced to leave the water and make a portage over what he calls "a very steep hill"; it was so steep indeed that one of his men dropping a kettle it bounded into the river and was lost.

Some of his voyageurs finding the portage too long and the canoes too heavy (for they were wooden, of course, while those they had been accustomed to were bark) essayed the canyon. Once launched on that raging current these practiced men were helpless; the canoes, whirled and tossed by the angry waters, were unmanageable as corks; one of them filled and overturned—its occupants only escaping death by a miracle. After this experience, all preferred the rough land travel to the more exciting but infinitely more dangerous water journey through the canyon. It must not be forgotten that this occurred during freshet time; this canyon has often been run since at a low stage of the water in the fall; but I am not aware of its ever having been successfully run when at its mid-June height.

At Boston Bar, the Indians who had accompanied the expedition from Lytton, left it and as a token of his appreciation of their services, Fraser presented to their chief a large silver brooch. The happy recipient did not know just where he should attach it to his person, so the Journal tells us he fixed it on his head and seemed exceedingly well pleased with the arrangement.

Leaving Boston Bar, Fraser soon reached that frightful portion of the river known as the Big Canyon, or the Black Canyon of the Fraser. Of course he was now traveling by land, and certainly that was bad enough. At one point, "where the ascent was perfectly perpendicular," he tells us, "one of the Indians climbed to the summit and by means of a long pole drew us up, one after another. This work took three hours, then we continued our course," says the Journal, "up and down hills and along the steep declivities of mountains where hanging rocks and projecting cliffs, at the edge of the bank of the river, made the passage so small as to render it at times difficult even for one person to pass sideways."

Alternately journeying by land and water Fraser, on June 26, reached Hell Gate, in the Big Canyon, about twenty miles above Yale. Mr. Stuart examined it, and "reported that the navigation was absolutely impracticable." No way of advance remained but by land, and that was so difficult that it was well-nigh impossible. But let the explorer himself speak: "We could scarcely make our way even with only our guns," he says, "I have been for a long period among the Rocky Mountains, but have never seen anything like this country. It is so wild that I cannot find words to describe our situation at times. We had to pass where no human being should venture; yet in these places there is a regular footpath impressed or rather indented upon the very rocks by frequent traveling. Besides this, steps which are formed like a ladder or the shrouds of a ship, by poles hanging to one another and crossed at certain distances with twigs, the whole suspended from the top to the foot of immense precipices and fastened at both extremities to stones and trees, furnish a safe and convenient passage to the natives; but we, who had not had the advantage of their education and experience were often in imminent danger when obliged to follow their example."

The next day Fraser reached Spuzzum, even then known by that name. Here he visited a burying place of the Salish race. The tombs, he says, were superior to anything of the kind he had ever seen among savages. Their mortuary columns attracted his attention. "Upon the boards and posts are beasts and birds carved in a curious but rude manner, yet pretty well proportioned." Eight miles more of water travel brought the adventurer to the Little Canyon, where he again left his canoes, and journeying overland reached a point near Yale late in the afternoon of June 30. From the natives, he learned that the river was navigable for the remainder of the journey to the sea.

Obtaining canoes here, Fraser re-embarked on June 29, and that night camped near a large village which was situated at what we now call Ruby creek. Amongst these people he tells us that he found "a large copper kettle shaped like a jar, and a large English hatchet, stamped 'Sargate' with the figure of a crown." The river at this point, he says, is more than two miles broad, and is interspersed with islands. Starting early the following day, he met an Indian who told him he might be able to see the salt water the next day. That afternoon he passed Chilliwack. "Here," he informs us, "we saw seals and a large river coming in from the left, and a round mountain ahead which the Indians called 'Stremotch.' This mountain, it is manifest, is Sumas. The chief here made him a present of 'a coat of mail to make

shoes" (moccasins); this is one of the few well authenticated cases of beating swords into pruning hooks.

He had now reached tidal water, for he tells us that on July 1, 1808, the tide rose two and a half feet."

On Sunday, July 2, his difficulties with the Indians commenced. They stole a smoking bag; and refused to let him have a canoe which they had promised. However, by a show of force, he got it and proceeded on his way. This must have occurred at the mouth of the Coquitlam river, a short distance above the city of New Westminster, for his journal states that from this place "proceeding on for two miles, we arrived at a place where the river divides into several channels." No other spot in the vicinity answers this description. Here he was pursued by the Indians in canoes and "armed with bows and arrows, spears and clubs, singing war songs, beating time with their paddles on the sides of the canoes and making signs and gestures highly mimical."

It has been stated by many, including the historian, Hubert Howe Bancroft, that Fraser did not reach the mouth of the river, but turned back at a point near New Westminster. Indeed, Malcolm McLeod, the editor of a brochure: "Peace River; a Canoe Voyage from Hudson's Bay to the Pacific by the late Sir George Simpson, in 1828," claims that Fraser did not "navigate it" within over 250 miles of its mouth. But such ideas are erroneous, and likely arise from the fact that the complete journal of Fraser's trip down the river in 1808, was supposed to be lost, and was not given to the world until Senator Masson reproduced it in 1889.

Under the date, July 2, 1808, this entry appears in the journal: "We continued and at last we came in sight of a gulf or bay of the sea; this the Indians call 'Pas-hil-roe. It runs in a southwest and northeast direction. In this bay are several high and rocky islands, whose summits were covered with snow." This in itself proves conclusively that he had reached the mouth of the river. But the journal also shows more than this; not only did he reach the mouth of the river, but he reached it by the North Arm. For we find it stated that

"on the right shore we noticed a village called by the Indians 'Misquamie'; we directed our course towards it." Surely this is the place we now know as the Musqueam Indian reserve, at the entrance to the North Arm of the Fraser river. If any doubt remain it is dissipated by the further statement that through the village called Misquamie, Fraser found a stream of water running. That stream runs through the village of Musqueam today just as it did on that July morning when the first white man saw it. Here he found what he calls a fort, which was 1,500 feet in length and 90 feet in breadth. After examining it he attempted to re-embark, but was astonished to see his canoes left high and dry by the receding tide. "The Indians seeing his position became quite warlike. In the language of the journal: "They began to make their appearance from every direction, dressed in their coats of mail, and howling like so many wolves and brandishing their war clubs." The Musqueams were evidently living up to their reputation; Fraser had been warned repeatedly of their savage dispositions.

Re-embarking he still proceeded, desiring, as he says, to reach the main ocean, but being short of provisions and the natives (that is, the Musqueams) pursuing the party manifesting further hostilities and adopting threatening attitudes in an endeavor to prevent his further progress he was reluctantly compelled to abandon his desire to reach the Pacific. In his journal under date of July 3, he writes: "Here I must again acknowledge my great disappointment in not seeing the main ocean, having gone so near it as to be almost within view; besides, we wished very much to settle the situation by an observation for the longitude. The latitude is 49 degrees, nearly, while that of the entrance of the Columbia is 46 degrees 20 minutes. The river is therefore not the Columbia; if I had been convinced of this when I left my canoes I would certainly have returned."

The return journey was begun that day; but it is not intended to trace in detail its difficulties and dangers. In addition to the perilous navigation, and the hostility of some of the native tribes, Fraser had to contend with the threatened desertion of a number of his voyageurs. (All these troubles, actual and threatened, he overcame with the skill of a born leader of men). On July 8 he had arrived at Yale; on the 14th he passed Lytton; on the 20th he reached the spot near Pavilion creek where he had left his canoes and cached his provisions on the downward way; the Chilcooten river was reached on the 25th, and on August 6 he was again at Fort George. It appears, therefore, that the descent of the river occupied 35 days and the ascent 34 days.

To those who have seen the Fraser at mid-freshet leaping and boiling through the canyons above Yale; who have seen its angry water whirling and swirling around China Bluff; who, looking through Hell's Gate have watched those tawny waters lash themselves into a white foam at the impediment it makes; who climbing Jackass mountain have gazed from its heights upon the mere ribbon of seething waters below; to these some idea of the labors and difficulties of the journey may be present. To them the simple unassuming narrative of the fur trader will appeal as the story of a man injured to dangers, who recounts the incidents of his travel in the plainest and most uncolored manner apparently quite oblivious of the fact that he has done anything unusual or extraordinary.

# WHEN CARIBOO WAS IN FLOWER

A Brief Narrative of Events in 1861 and 1862—By D. W. Higgins



THE fall of 1861 and the spring and summer of 1862 were periods of wild excitement in British Columbia, California, Canada and, I may add, on the Pacific Coast generally. Gold had been discovered in far distant Cariboo in 1861 by a band of resolute prospectors who, disappointed by the failure of the mines on the lower Fraser river bars, had pressed valiantly on toward the headwaters of that stream. The country that is now bisected by roads and trails at that time was traversed only by a few narrow Indian paths and the brigade mule trail (as it was called) of the Hudsons Bay Co., which led only to their posts in the interior. In the absence of roads the prospector was seriously hampered. He was forced to travel on foot and carry on his back his blankets, prospecting tools and food. When he turned aside from the primitive trails he plunged into a pathless forest, and the chance that he would find his way out again was often remote. The country was a solemn wilderness. The waving of the tall trees in the wind, the occasional growl of a wild animal, the snarl of the timber wolf, the call of the chipmunk, the song of the wild birds, and the cracking of branches beneath the feet of a lordly cariboo, were the only sounds that broke the awful stillness and relieved the solitude. The underwood, the dense forests and the steep hills presented obstacles that would have terrified the hearts of men less accustomed to hardships than the determined miners who expended time and energy and often lost their lives in opening up the treasures of the new fields that were destined to play an important part in the settlement of the country.

It was in the fall of 1860 that the first news of the Cariboo gold discoveries reached the coast, and nearly all the loose men who then hung about Victoria and the mining camps were attracted to the spot. Antler creek was the first locality that showed signs of richness, some big nuggets being found on its banks. It was called Antler by the miners because they found a pair of cast-off cariboo horns on its banks. The whole district was named Cariboo, because of large bands of that species of elk which the prospectors saw there. The diggings on Antler, though rich, were shallow, and as it turned out, were only the stepping stones, so to speak, that led to other and richer deposits further afield.

Early in the summer of 1861 there strayed into the Antler creek camp a hungry and tattered German sailor named William Dietz. He was a short, stocky man, of retiring manners; but he was full of the kind of grit that builds up a country and contributes to the wealth of nations. Dietz reported that he had found a creek a few miles distant across the divide that prospectors largely. In support of his story he showed a number of good-sized nuggets which, he declared, he had picked up on the surface. He said that he had named the creek William and that he had staked a claim for himself and another for a friend, and had come in for food. The excitement in the Antler camp was great, and the miners went over to the new creek en masse. The first men in found nothing, and after changing the name from William to Humbug, returned to Antler creek, threatening to hang Dietz up for the crows to peck at for having misled them with his lies. But a few men who remained on the new creek were rewarded for their faith, and in a day or two they had found many handsome nuggets and secured claims. Other miners rushed in and soon the creek was staked from source to mouth, and primitive rockers were worked on the bars with flattering results.

The season's work in 1861 proved inspiring. The ground on William creek was shown to be heavily impregnated with coarse gold almost from end to end and from top to bed-rock. In the fall of the year men who had gone into the diggings impoverished began to dribble out to the coast with heavy swags of the precious stuff and gold dust became plentiful in every channel of trade as the only medium of exchange and barter.

William creek, and its golden sands, were on everybody's tongue. The truth was good enough; but the stories grew in wealth as they were repeated. In the spring of 1861, a man named Abbott, a poor fisherman who worked at Frasermouth for a fishing company, had left his employment and with scarcely sufficient money to carry him to Cariboo, proceeded to the new goldfields. He and his companions walked every foot of the way from Yale to William creek, packing food, blankets and tools on their backs. The trip consumed five weeks, and when they reached the creek they were sick and sore and hungry and depressed in spirits. "Part of the way," said Abbott, "we walked without shoes, suffering much until our feet became hardened. Our boots were worn out and we had no means with which to get others. Indeed, there were no boots to be had if we had offered \$100 for a pair, and our bloody footprints were left behind us as we hobbled on."

The Abbott company staked claims and when they lifted the first pan of earth and washed it, the result startled them. Abbott rushed up to a rude hut of boughs a company had hastily constructed and excitedly exclaimed:

"Boys, see here! See what I've got! There's twenty dollars here if there's a cent!" The boys crowded around the excited man.

The bottom of the pan showed several nuggets of goodly size and they opened wide their eyes when scales were brought and the prospect weighed \$23.75.

Twenty-three dollars and seventy-five cents to a single pan of earth! If so grand a result could be obtained from a pan of dirt what might not be got from a yard? The men first on the ground had not been idle. Rich deposits had been opened and were being worked with rude appliances. The yield was heavy. The Diller Co., of three men, took out \$500 a day to the hand for many days. On some days the yield was as high as \$5,000 to the hand. From behind a boulder, which had been smoothed by glacial action, they took \$6,500 in a few minutes. The nuggets had been deposited by the swift currents and had reposed there through all the centuries undisturbed.

The Never Sweat Co. divided \$40,000 each for the first season's work. This was the claim into which George Hunter Cary, the gifted first attorney-general of the colony, afterward invested his own and his friends' money on the strength of a large prospect which had been purposely fixed to attract him. Cary Castle was built with money borrowed on the faith that Mr. Cary reposed in the Never Sweat prospect, and he retired to England to die of disappointment.

The news continued to spread. From the coast it reached Canada and the Eastern States. It crossed the ocean to the United Kingdom and the reports from the gold fields grew in size and value, as the intelligence was passed from mouth to mouth.

Soon hundreds of people began to arrive from every quarter of the globe. The Canadian, Australian, American and English immigration was enormous. The steamers that plied between San Francisco and Esquimalt could not accommodate the passengers that offered and Victoria grew rapidly in wealth, population and importance. Those who could not find houses here pitched tents or built huts of boughs and branches on convenient lots.

The winter of 1861 and 1862 was a season of unexampled severity. There had been nothing like it in the recollection of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s officials, and since 1862 there have been no winters as severe. The only way by which the diggings could be reached was by trail from Yale, and these were blocked with snow for many weeks. No wheels of any kind could pass over the trails. A few pack trains carrying food and other necessities traversed the trail to the mines. Nearly all

the miners walked. Many women and a few children managed to struggle into Barkerville, a town that sprang up on William creek, and not a few were laid away on the journey or at the termination of the trip.

At the mines all was bustle and excitement; goods rose to fabulous rates. Food was scarce and many miners unable to pay one dollar a pound for flour and beans and \$2 a pound for bacon, and \$2.50 for fresh meat, often tightened their body belts and went to sleep to forget their hunger. For a pair of stout boots \$50 was paid, and blankets and clothing were not to be had at any price. The daily wage of a miner was \$16, but said one of the workers naively, "It cost us nearly all that to live, for drinks were a dollar a go."

In the midst of the excitement capitalists from California came into the camp. John Kurtz and his company bought into the Point claim and realized a handsome fortune in one season. Steele and Cunningham, who were among the earliest successful prospectors; Hard Curry and Jim Loring made rapid fortunes and lost them as rapidly. Abbott bet as high as \$5,000 on the turn of a single card and lost it without a whimper. I might mention hundreds of other instances, but these will suffice as specimens of all. Diller saved his money, took it to Pennsylvania and died a millionaire. John A. Cameron made \$375,000 in a single season in his claim on William creek and lost it all in bad investments at the east. He returned to Barkerville twenty-five years later and died heart-broken while trying to retrieve his fortune. Hundreds of similar cases might be mentioned.

In the month of October, 1861, Abbott and his partners reached Victoria. The party had hired an armed guard to escort them to the coast. They deposited nearly \$200,000 in dust with Wells-Fargo's agent, whose office was on Yates street, where Mr. Pearson's stove store now stands. Their arrival with palpable evidences of success served to increase the excitement that already prevailed and the intelligence was flashed to all parts of the world.

But with all its wealth the camp was filled with needy men. Some were able-bodied and willing to work, but could find none. Others were delicate and their appearance showed that they were in a state of keen distress, and still others had come to plunder and not to work. The truth gradually forced itself upon the minds of those who had rushed pell mell to the diggings that the mines were rich, so far as they went, but they did not go far

enough to satisfy the needs of a large population. Before the season was over there was as great a rush from Cariboo as there had been to it. The roads were lined with returning miners, mostly stone-broke and starving. The scenes witnessed on the wagon road, which by this time was completed, were melancholy in the extreme. As the struggling, starving, ragged crowds passed along the road, seaward bound, holdups, robberies and even murders were resorted to to fill the pockets and stomachs of some of the unlucky ones. The perpetrators were seldom apprehended and if caught escaped punishment because of the lack of evidence.

In the fall of 1862, an awful tragedy was enacted in the very heart of Cariboo. A French-Canadian packer named Rousseau had disposed of his train of animals at a good figure and had been paid about eight thousand dollars in gold dust. He joined a party of twelve others, all of whom carried more or less gold in their blankets, and as all were well armed they agreed to keep together for mutual safety. They left Barkerville early one morning in the month of September for Victoria. Now it happened that there are an upper and a lower trail, both leading to the same point. The upper trail, which was the shortest, wound over a mountain. The lower trail was longer and somewhat boggy. When the party reached the place where the two trails met, Rousseau, a young German named Lewin, who was a partner in the cigar business of the late Isidor Braverman, and an elderly German, named Wagner, left the others and decided to take the mountain trail, and meet again at a wayside house on the other side of the mountain. The three men were believed to have in their possession about \$15,000 in gold. Not a thought of danger crossed the minds of any of the party. At the place where they stopped for lunch they pledged each other's health, and when they shouldered their packs to continue the journey everything betokened a pleasant and prosperous trip. The weather was lovely. Not a cloud sailed across the bright blue sky and no suspicion of disaster lurked in the minds of any of that gay party. What was there to be feared? All had revolvers; some carried shotguns; others had both. It would be a bold band that should attempt to rob this combination of resolute men, who were prepared to die, if necessary, in defence of their treasure.

As the three men who had chosen the upper trail passed from the view of their companions, Lewin waved his hat and shouted,

## The Riches of Omineca District

In a recent issue of the British Columbia Review, F. W. Vallan contributes the following:

In writing an article descriptive of the Omineca district I cannot begin in a better way than by defining its boundaries. It comprises such portions of the drainage area of the Peace river and its many tributaries as lie within this province, the drainage area of the Stuart river above its junction with the Nechaco river, and the drainage area of the Salmon above its junction with the Fraser. Within these boundaries are thousands of miles of undeveloped and little known country, watered by majestic rivers, dotted with beautiful lakes, broad, fertile valleys and mighty mountains waiting until such time as trail, wagon road or railway shall push its way through and throw open this vast region to the prospector, miner, lumber man and settler.

The history of the Omineca district dates back to about the spring of 1870, when a large number of miners went north from the Cariboo and eastward from the coast by the Skeena river and discovered Vital creek, a tributary of the Silver creek. Here for some years rich diggings were worked. So little prospecting was carried on at this time that it was eight years after the discovery of Vital creek that Tom creek was found to be rich in gold and it was left to a Hazelton Siwash named Tom Alexis to make the discovery and tell the white men about it. Although the discoverer he was denied the right of staking the discovery claim and instead was taken farther up the creek and told he might stake there, which he did, and as luck would have it the claim given him turned out to be the best one on the creek, and is still being worked today.

During the next few years after the discovery of Tom creek, Germansen, Manson, Slate, Lost creeks were found and became the scenes of busy mining camps. Some very rich claims were struck. Holloway's Bar on Germansen, the Golden Hill and many others are pointed out today as having yielded large sums in dust. On Manson, Discovery bar, Mosquito bar, Geo. Kenny's claim, and the Brown Co.'s claim were among those that paid big dividends. Lost creek and Slate creek each had their rich claims and there were over two thousand miners scattered about the different creeks. Even in those early days and isolated as they were from the rest of the world, Germansen and Manson had all the adjuncts that have always been considered necessary to a mining camp from California to the Yukon—barrooms, gambling saloons, dance houses, all were there and Manson even boasted of a theatrical troupe one winter. At that time a large number of men wintered at the mines, some busy drifting, others getting out timbers, some trapping and

many preferring to submit to the long winter's confinement rather than face the many weary miles of hard travel to the coast in the fall and back again in the spring. Pack trains arrived in the fall loaded with all sorts of provisions for the camp, took back the mail and orders for the spring, when they would follow up the feed and generally arrive at Manson about the middle of June. The first pack train in was always loaded with a goodly supply of "spiritual comforts." Flour, bacon and tea came on the later ones.

In the spring of 1873 or '74, in the beginning of March, there suddenly appeared at the door of one of the saloons, about 9:30 one evening, an Indian with a letter for one of the miners from a friend, saying that fabulously rich diggings had been struck in Cassiar and telling him to leave immediately and come out to the coast with the bearer. The news spread like wild fire, word was sent to the different creeks, and within the next 24 hours the Omineca was virtually a deserted camp, for over 1500 men had abandoned claims, outfits, cabins and everything, had rolled their blankets, taken what grub they could carry, and were on a mad rush to the coast, following this will-o'-the-wisp, which beckoned them on to the new diggings farther afield. Some of them did very well, others regretted ever after having left their claims in the Omineca. For years after the district saw very few men. Vital creek was deserted and given over to Chinamen, where successive companies worked the creek and made what to them were fortunes, sold out and went home to China.

A few of the old timers, however, remained, among whom were Jim May, on Tom creek; William Kentyon, on Germansen; Charlie McKinnon, on Slate; George Kenny and Ezra Evans, on Manson, until in 1895, they were practically the only white men left in the district.

Three or four prospecting parties, myself among the number, some Indians either hunting or employed by the miners and about 20 Chinamen, comprised the population of the mines, where a few years before there were thousands.

In the early days travelling was much easier, as the country was then green, the timber being mostly jack pine and spruce. There was very little underbrush and pack horses could be taken anywhere. But since then the country has been swept by fire, the trees are mostly down, lying six and eight deep, and the only way to get through the country is by cutting one's way through everything that is too high to jump a pack horse over or that will not allow him to go under.

Outside the creek already named there has been very little prospecting done in the dis-

trict, principally on account of the great difficulty and expense of getting through the country. The Omineca, Findlay and Peace rivers have been followed and their banks and bars mined in different years. As early as '67 Ezra Evans and Peace River Jack mined the bars of the Peace and Parsnip. Pete Toy, about the same time, worked a bar on the Findlay river, which is yet known as "Toy's Bar," and Jim May, universally known as one of the finest types of the old-time miner, discovered May creek on the Osilina.

The Omineca district, covering the large territory it does, displays a great diversity in its physical geography. Although it must rightly be classed as mountainous, there are along its many rivers beautiful valleys opening out in places to thousands of acres of the richest ground, heavily timbered in parts, and again patches of open prairie are found giving the appearance of a beautiful park-like country. These are more especially seen along the Peace and Parsnip rivers and between Fort McLeod and Stuart lake. Wild grasses, such as red top, pea vine and vetches grow luxuriantly. Wild flowers are seen everywhere and wild fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries are plentiful on all the open spaces. Large deposits of a very fine quality of bituminous coal have been found both on the Parsnip river and on the Peace. Coal has also been found near the Omineca river. Along the valleys of the different rivers in the district are hundreds of miles of the finest quality of spruce and cottonwood of a large size, which are only awaiting the advent of the railway to add to the wealth of the province, by being converted into lumber and pulp. Water power to turn the machinery is to be found everywhere and the rapids and falls of the Omineca district are among the most beautiful in Canada, which is saying a great deal. The climate of the district is healthy and enjoyable; the summers are a succession of warm sunny days with cool nights and just sufficient rainfall for vegetation. The winters, although cold and calm, are much less severe than they are in Alberta or Saskatchewan; the snow fall is moderate and horses winter out and come through in the spring in good condition. Garden vegetables and grains are grown to perfection. At Fort St. James, Stuart lake, and at Fort St. John, on the Peace river, I saw vegetables and grain grown that would compare very favorably with any seen on the market in Vancouver. The miners at Manson, Germansen and Tom creeks all have their little patches of garden, where they grow cabbage, turnips, lettuce, onions, etc., which proves that when population does go in, the district, which is now a wilderness, can be transformed into a farming and ranching community.

"We'll have supper waiting for you when you reach the Forks."

The men who had selected the lower trail pressed on and just before dusk reached the trying place. Their first inquiry was for the Rousseau party. They were told that they had not arrived.

"That's strange," they reasoned, "They should have been here two hours ago."

The night closed down and the men had not put in an appearance. Interest increased to anxiety. Something had happened surely, for the men were not equipped for a night in the bush. Several men, believed to be miners, came down by the mountain trail after dark, and reported that they had seen nothing of the missing trio.

One of these presumed miners was an American named Boone Helm. He had worked as a carpenter on the creek and elsewhere, and was a wild, dissolute man, with an evil record from his own country. He was accompanied by two friends. This party ate supper at the inn and laid down on their blankets. In the early morn they had breakfast and resumed their journey. They apparently had little or no money and experienced difficulty in paying for their meals.

With the first streak of dawn fifty men turned out to scour the mountain trail for the missing men. The day was a glorious one. Again the sky was cloudless, and the warm rays of the rising sun lighted the path of the searchers and led them silently up the mountain steep. The birds carolled their sweet notes amid the sylvan groves and the graceful little spotted chipmunk darted like a ray of light from branch to branch and with its weird squeak seemed to want to tell the searchers if it but could of a ghastly tragedy that had been enacted the day before in the deep recesses of the lonely trail. When half way up the mountain at a sharp turn in the trail the searchers came to a place where the underbrush was trodden down and there were the marks of many feet. A little further on a hat—Rousseau's hat—was picked up, and next a piece of cloth torn from some garment was seen lying in a pool of blood. There was blood sprinkled everywhere on the trail, on the leaves, on the trunks of trees. Next there was a sign of a heavy body having been dragged along the ground. Following that sign the searchers found two dead bodies lying, one on top of the other, in the underbrush at the side of the trail, with wide-staring eyes fixed in expressions of fright and horror. One hundred yards further on the body of Lewin was seen. He had been shot through the head while fleeing from the murderers. The three packs of blankets were next found. They had been rifled of the gold, not a sign of which was found, but a place was discovered where the robbers had apparently lain in wait for their victims and fired the first volley from ambush.

The bodies were taken to the Forks of Quesnel, where an inquest was held. Several persons who had passed over the mountain trail shortly after the discovery of the bodies were apprehended and their packs examined; but nothing was found of an incriminating nature. Among the suspected persons was Boone Helm. He was known to have already done a murder in California, and he was believed to live by robbery. Helm was followed to Victoria and taken into custody at the instance of men who were anxious to earn a large reward that had been offered. When his pack was searched nothing was found therein. Magistrate Pemberton's courtroom on Bastion street was densely crowded one morning when Helm was placed in the dock. He was a well-proportioned muscular man of about forty, with deep-set eyes. He had a soft and gentle voice, and as he had just left a barber's hands that morning he was quite presentable, although his clothes were shabby.

Confronted with the charge Helm denied it. He had passed the spot when the bodies were found an hour after the tragedy, but he knew nothing of it until the following day. If he had done the murder would not his pack reveal the presence of gold? What had the police found in the pack? Nothing, not even a pistol. He was an honest man who worked hard for his living, and he was now hungry and poor.

The chief of police here interposed with the remark: "If you work for a living why are your hands as soft as a woman's?"

"There's different kinds of work, chief," he replied. "Some work with their hands, others with their heads. I belong to the class who use their brains and don't have to work with my hands."

"What is your avocation—what do you do?" persisted the chief.

"Well, I spend one-half my time in figuring how I'm to get into debt, and the other half in figuring how I'm to get out of debt," Helm replied with an impudent leer.

A titter ran through the courtroom at this witty reply. And as, after a rigid inquiry, nothing could be found to connect him with the horrid crime he was discharged with an admonition "to leave the country at once and never return. The murderers were not caught, nor was the gold ever recovered. There are many who to this day believe that Helm was one of the culprits and that the gold was hidden near the ghastly scene, and is there still.

The subsequent career of Boone Helm in Montana and Idaho indicates that he was one of the worst of the many desperadoes who at that time infested the Pacific coast. He will appear again in these chronicles.

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# Many Specials Much Underpriced for Friday

Friday's List of Bargains is large and useful—giving timely opportunities to buy at big underpricings. We offer several new "special purchase" lots that are bargains in reality as well as in name. Rarely have our buyers been so successful as this season in picking up good merchandise at special prices, and of course the state of the money market has a lot to do with their being able to do so. However, it's an ill wind, that blows nobody good, so you are able to make a substantial saving on every dollar's worth of goods you get from us now.

**12½c White Handkerchiefs 5c**  
50 dozen all white hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Regular value 12 1-2c. Friday, each... **5c**

## Special Sale of Ribbons and Laces on Friday

For Friday we offer a big lot of Plain and Fancy Ribbons in all colors and widths, at less than half price. Also a Manufacturer's Stock of good quality Laces and Insertions, all widths and different shades. This offers a fine chance to buy trimming for the Easter suit at a great saving of money. You will find that these items are well worth looking into. All the specials mentioned for Friday are exceptionally good.

**Child's Handkerchief Special**  
COLORED BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS for children. Per dozen... **25c**  
Larger sized ones at, per doz... **40c**

**85c to \$1.25 Laces and Insertions, 25c**  
1360 yards of Lace and Insertion in different shades, widths up to twelve inches. Some very handsome patterns in the assortment. Regular 85c to \$1.25 values. Friday... **25c**

**50c and 60c Ribbon for 25c per yard**  
500 yards of Ribbon, all the new shades in plain colors and some very pretty patterns in fancy stripes, etc., in wide widths. Regular prices 50c and 65c. Friday... **25c**

**25c to 50c Laces and Insertions, 10c**  
1650 yards of Cream and Ecru Laces and Insertions in Oriental and heavy makes, different widths and a fine range of patterns. Regular 25c to 50c. Friday... **10c**

**\$2.50 to \$3.50 Linen Runners \$1.00**  
LINEN RUNNERS, hemstitched and handsomely embroidered and finished with drawn work. Sizes 18 x 45, 18 x 54, 18 x 72. Regular prices, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Friday... **\$1.00**

**\$3.50 to \$4.50 White Undershirts, \$2.50**  
Good quality Cambric Undershirts, trimmed with good laces and embroideries, very full skirt and well made, some slightly soiled. Regular values \$3.50 to \$4.50. Friday... **\$2.50**

## Some Dress Goods Bargains for Friday

All Much Under Price—Some Half-Price

Here's a special Dress Goods offering just in good time to be made up for Easter. These are new, seasonable goods at prices that speak for themselves. As the quantities are not large an early inspection would be advisable.

**FLANNEL SUITINGS**, 12 pieces the lot, cream fawn, pink and grey grounds, with small checks and stripes. Absolutely correct for spring costumes, fast washing colors. Regular \$1.00. Friday... **50c**

**FRENCH BROADCLOTH**, special purchase lot in three shades of navy, has bright chiffon finish. Just the thing for a tailor-made suit. Regular \$3.00 quality. Friday... **\$2.00**

**STRIPED AND BROKEN CHECKED SUITINGS**, in the new Copenhagen, royal, fawn, light green, light mid and dark grey grounds. Regular \$1.75. Friday... **\$1.00**

**LIGHT TWEED SUITINGS**, 6 pieces, mostly cream grounds with grey, fawn, blue and black stripes, 44 inches wide. Friday's price... **75c**

**CHECKED SUITINGS**, 3 pieces only, grey with brown and grey with blue overchecks, 48 inches wide. Friday's price... **75c**

## Men's Underwear, Clearing Oddments

75c Qualities on Friday 50c

A cleaning up of odd lines and sizes of Men's Underwear at substantial price concessions.

**MEN'S BALBRIGGAN DRAWERS** only, in blue, pink and white, sizes 36, 38 and 40. Regular 75c. Friday... **50c**

**MEN'S HEAVY RIBBED COTTON UNDERSHIRTS**, sizes 36 and 38 only. Regular 75c. Friday... **50c**

**MEN'S NATURAL MERINO SUMMER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS**, sizes 38, 40, 42 and 44. Friday's price... **50c**

**MEN'S FANCY STRIPED BALBRIGGAN DRAWERS**, sizes 38 only. Regular 75c. Friday... **50c**

## Wallpapers in New and Artistic Designs

Our showing of new Wallpaper for Spring is a source of great pleasure to us. In this department's new and commodious quarters on the third floor, we are able to show to advantage the magnificent range of really artistic and novel Wallpapers that we have in stock. No matter what part of the house you want paper for we have something that will appeal to you. For any room you are seeking to improve we can help you. For assortment there is no store on the coast can show you as large a stock, and for beauty and genuine merit our range cannot be approached, prices are exceedingly moderate for qualities. Come in and look them over. You will find they are even better than we claim them to be. Take elevator to the third floor.

## Dents' Gloves for Men

A fine assortment of Men's Gloves for Easter. All the best shades are to be found in our range. As a leader, our West End brand is exceptionally good value, comes in mid brown and dark red shades and sells at, per pair... **\$1.50**

Other qualities in Dent's Gloves ranging in price from \$1.00 to... **\$2.50**

**HAT BANDS**, the very latest novelty. They come in pretty combination colorings, made of silk, elastic and ribbon, and are very stylish and original. They are priced at 65c and... **35c**

## Men's New Suits

Just opened, some very natty Suits for men, a particularly nice range of the popular brown effects. We will explain more about these tomorrow. Also a new lot of two-piece flannel and homespun Outing Suits for men and a nice range of Norfolk and Buster Suits for boys have just arrived. All of these will receive most attention tomorrow.

## Correct and Attractive Footwear

In the items here mentioned will be found new and absolutely correct Footwear for all occasions. There is nothing more attractive to all than natty footwear, and it is a wise person that gives a good amount of attention to the proper clothing of the feet. We claim to have, and do have some of the best makes of shoes, both for men and women, that are procurable, and if we don't sell you your shoes now we want to, because we know that we can please you in style and satisfy you in quality.



**WOMEN'S PATENT COLT. TURN SOLE, OXFORD, Louis XV. heel, fancy fawn leather top, opera toe. Per pair... \$5.50**

**WOMEN'S WHITE CALF BLUE OXFORD, two eyelet, silk ribbon tie, welted, sole leather heel. Per pair... \$6.00**

**WOMEN'S CHAMPAGNE SUEDE OXFORD, turn sole, Louis XV. heel. Per pair... \$6.00**

**WOMEN'S PATENT COLT. BUTTON BOOTS, white calf tops, welt sole, Spanish heel. Per pair... \$7.50**

**WOMEN'S PATENT COLT. TURN SOLE PUMPS, Cuban heel. Per pair... \$5.50**

**WOMEN'S FANCY RUSSIA CALF PUMPS, large buckle and bow, welt sole, Cuban heel. Per pair... \$6.00**

**WOMEN'S BROWN SUEDE, 2-BUCKLE SANDAL, welt sole, Spanish heel. Per pair... \$5.50**

**MEN'S PATENT COLT. BLUE OXFORD, welt sole. Per pair... \$4.00**

**MEN'S RUSSIA CALF, BLUE OXFORD LACE BOOT, welt sole. Per pair... \$5.50**

**MEN'S CALF, BUTTON OXFORDS, hand-made, welt sole. Per pair... \$5.00**

**MEN'S CHOCOLATE, VICI KID, BLUE OXFORD, welt sole. Per pair... \$3.75**

**MEN'S GUN METAL CALF OXFORD, welt sole. Per pair... \$4.50**

**MEN'S PATENT COLT. BLUE OXFORD, elk last, welt sole. Per pair... \$6.00**

## 50 Ladies' Cloth Skirts on Sale Friday

\$8.75 and \$10.00 Qualities for \$5.90

Another special purchase money-saver. There is fifty skirts in the lot. We bought them at a great price concession. They are all new styles made up in new cloths comprising fine French Panamas and Venetians, brown, navy and black. Also some neat and natty patterns in tweed. The styles used in making are varied, some having inturped pleats in clusters at front, side and back, finished with bias folds between the clusters, others are made with double panels and clusters of deep pleats and trimmed with several rows of taffeta silk between clusters. In addition to these we have many other very attractive styles that ought to move quickly on Friday. Regular \$10.00 and \$8.75 skirts. Friday... **\$5.90**

## Special Offerings from the Crockery Department

Some Oddments and Remnants Marked Very Low

**INDIVIDUAL BUTTER PADS**, green border decoration. Regular per doz. \$1.00. Friday, each... **5c**

**ENGLISH EARTHEN TEAPOTS**, plain black, assorted sizes, 40c, 20c, 25c, 20c... **15c**

**INDIVIDUAL BERRY DISHES**, assorted decorations. Regular per doz. \$1.25. Friday, each... **5c**

**FANCY ENGLISH EARTHEN TEAPOTS**, assorted sizes, \$1.00, 75c, 65c, 50c, 40c... **35c**

**BREAD AND BUTTER PLATES**, assorted patterns. Regular per doz. \$1.25. Friday, each... **5c**

**HOT WATER JUGS**, with covers, decorated in various colors, three sizes, \$1.00, 75c... **50c**

**CHINA TEA PLATES**, pink and blue borders. Regular per doz. \$2.00. Friday, each... **5c**

**PRINTED MILK JUGS**, 1 pint size. Regular 25c. Friday... **15c**

**CHINA TEA PLATES**, pink and blue borders. Regular per doz. \$2.00. Friday, each... **5c**

**PRINTED MILK JUGS**, 2 pint size. Regular 40c. Friday... **25c**

**TEA PLATES**, blue Japanese decoration. Regular per doz. \$2.40. Friday, each... **10c**

**PLAIN WHITE EARTHEN CUPS AND SAUCERS**, medium size. Regular per doz. \$1.25. Friday, per doz... **75c**

**BREAD AND BUTTER PLATES**, delicate pink decoration, scalloped edge. Regular per doz. \$3.00. Friday, each... **10c**

**PLAIN WHITE EARTHEN CUPS AND SAUCERS**, large size. Regular per doz. \$1.50. Friday, per doz... **\$1.00**

**FLAT PICKLE DISHES**, traced with gold. Regular each 35c. Friday, each... **10c**

**FANCY AFTERNOON TEAS AND SAUCERS**, low Eton shape, decorated with green, blue and pink. Worth per doz. \$3.00. Friday, per doz... **\$2.40**

**CHINA BISCUIT JARS**, dainty rose pattern, traced with gold. Regular \$1.50. Friday... **50c**

**FANCY AFTERNOON TEAS AND SAUCERS**, Princess shape, decorated with pale green and chocolate. Worth per doz. \$4.00. Friday, per doz... **\$3.00**

**CHINA TEAPOTS**, assorted decorations. Regular 75c and \$1.00. Friday... **50c**

**WHITE AND GOLD TEAS AND SAUCERS**, sprig pattern. Worth per doz. \$2.00. Friday, per doz... **\$1.50**

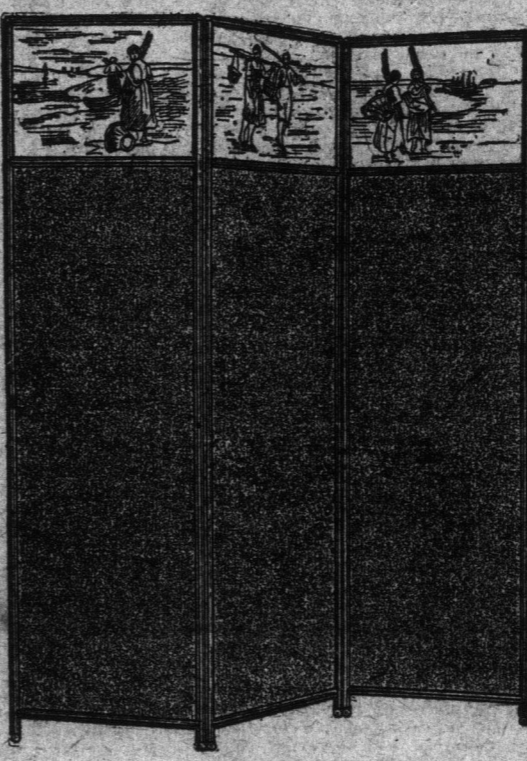
**LARGE CHINA VASES**, suitable for dried flowers or bulrushes. Regular 75c, \$1.00, and \$1.25. Friday... **50c**

**PLAIN MIXING BOWLS**, with rim, sizes from 5 inch to 11 inches. Special Friday, 25c-30c, 15c, 10c... **5c**

## Some Handsome Arts and Crafts Mission Novelties

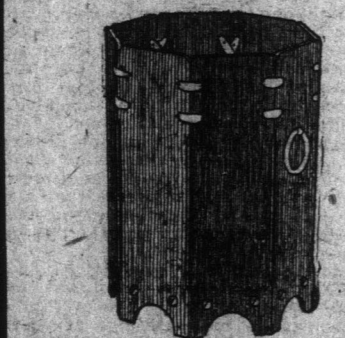
We illustrate a few new arrivals in Mission Furniture. This style of furniture is growing in popularity all the time and now numbers among its admirers nearly everybody. Its beauty is in its simplicity and some strikingly original ideas have been brought forward since the introduction of this style. Many of the pieces mentioned here would add greatly to the appearance of your library or den at very small expense.

- WASTE PAPER BASKET. Price... **\$5.00**
- CELLARETTE. Price... **\$22.50**
- UMBRELLA STAND. Price... **\$3.50**
- MISSION CLOCK. Price... **\$10.00**
- PIPE RACK. Price... **\$2.50**
- CELLARETTE. Price... **\$18.75**
- TABORETTE. Price... **\$3.75**
- MISSION SCREENS, 3 and 4-fold, height 5 feet 6 and 6 feet. A fine variety to select from. Prices ranging upwards from **\$10.75, \$12.50** and... **\$15.00**



Mission Screen.

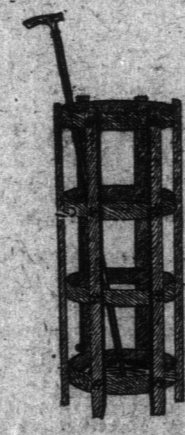
Taborette, \$3.75.



Waste Paper Baskets, \$5.00.



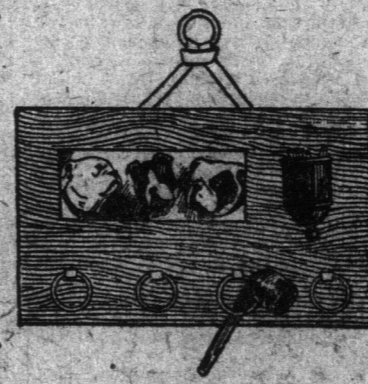
Cellarette, \$22.50.



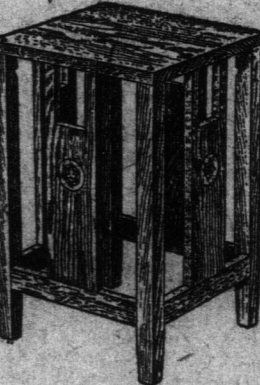
Umbrella Stand, \$3.50



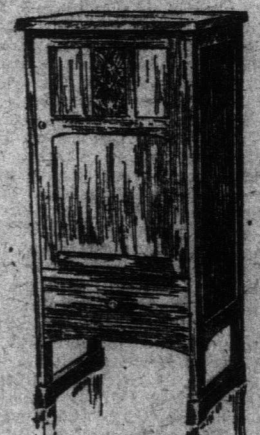
Clock, \$10.00.



Pipe Rack, \$2.50



Taborette, \$3.75.



Cellarette, \$18.75.

## Infants' Wool Underwear

Many people have been waiting for these to arrive. To them we announce that we have received a full range of Bands, Rubens and Vests.

- INFANTS' WOOL BANDS, priced at... **35c**
- INFANTS' WOOL RUBENS, ranging from 75c to... **\$1.40**
- INFANTS' WOOL UNDERVESTS, ranging from 65c to... **50c**

## Men's Hats for Easter

We have a fine assortment of new Spring Styles of Hats made by the following makers: Henry Heath, Stetson, Pelham and Borsaline. These are without doubt the best hatmakers in the world. We can show you the newest models of these makers in both soft and stiff styles, in all the latest colorings. Drop in and have a look at them.

Try the Vacuum Cleaner

# DAVID SPENCER, LTD

Albion Stoves and Ranges

VOL. L., NO.

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FINANCES

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