

TOMORROW

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Double pleat at each... \$3.75

SATEEN WRAP... \$2.50

PER, in good quality... \$5.50

TOMORROW

drawers, Nainsook... \$2.50

shades, navy blue... \$2.50

from \$1.50... \$25c

NS, each... \$25c

RONS, each... \$75c

IONS... \$1.25

es... \$1.50

ok Skirts... \$1.00

SKIRTS, with and... \$1.00

S, skirt finished round... \$2.75

Fancy Suits... \$1.25

ark blue stripes... \$1.25

y Only... \$9.75

ary causes of these... \$9.75

s and Napkins... \$1.00

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ne finish, per yard... \$1.00

quality, per yard... \$1.00

TABLE CLOTHS, best... \$3.50

z, \$5.00 and... \$3.50

PHAMS in stripes, solid... \$2.25

INS, hemmed ready for... \$2.25

ed in fancy patterns... \$2.25

imited... \$2.25

Telephone to New Westminster

FINANCES OF BRITAIN

Chancellor of Exchequer Able to Show Substantial Surpluses

REDUCTION OF NATIONAL DEBT

Few Changes in Taxation—Government Intends to Start Fund For Old Age Pensions

London, April 18.—No budget statement of recent years has excited so much interest as that of Chancellor of the Exchequer Asquith today. Although it was his second day, that of last year really was a legacy left from the previous administration, so his proposals today constituted the first real Liberal budget in twelve years.

The financial statement issued by the treasury in advance of the chancellor's speech informed the house that the exact realized surplus for 1906-07 was \$2,355,000, which, in accordance with the law, would be devoted to the reduction of the public debt.

Mr. Asquith estimated that the revenue for 1906-07 was \$2,355,000, and that the expenditure for 1906-07 was \$2,355,000, leaving a surplus of \$2,355,000.

A satisfactory year. Mr. Asquith opened his speech with a brief review of the past year, pointing out that with the exception of the money stringency, which had been the cause of the depression, the year had been a satisfactory one.

The latter remark reminded the house of the numerous petitions and resolutions on account of alleged bribery, and called for laughter.

As to the revenue, the chancellor added, had not shown great elasticity, and in view of the undisturbed progress of the year, the reduction in the tea duty in the last budget had been a mistake.

The revenue from tobacco had not realized his expectations, and there had been a progressive decline in the revenue since 1899, until last year. As chancellor of the Exchequer Asquith was glad to say, the present year had furnished an increase of \$2,470,000 on these receipts.

Continuing the financial year of 1907-08, the chancellor estimated the expenditure at \$2,355,000, compared with 1906-07. He hoped the reduction would be continuous and progressive.

On this existing budget, the revenue for the forthcoming year was estimated at \$2,355,000, showing an estimated surplus of \$2,355,000.

The Government's Policy. Discussing the liabilities of the state, the chancellor announced amidst cheers that the permanent reduction of the national debt in the course of 1907-08 amounted to \$88,750,000.

Referring to the proposals with the Liberal administration proposed to direct the finances of the country during the next few years, the chancellor said: "We are under the immediate obligation of reinstating and improving the national credit."

Referring to the recent fall in stock prices, the chancellor said that consols were still the premier security. The existing conditions were largely the result of unliquidated commitments, and constituted a serious embarrassment, not only to the government, but to the community at large.

The further reduction of the national debt was the paramount duty of the government, but behind all that was the unacquired territory of social reform. "I am not a Socialist," the chancellor remarked, "but there is nothing which appeals to me so loudly and so patriotically as the possibilities of social reform."

Regarding old age pensions the chancellor said he would not commit himself to any scheme for the purpose of relieving the aged, but by steps, but in behalf of the aged he declared that in the sphere of finance, the most serious and most urgent of all the demands for social reform, it was his hope and intention before the close of the next session of parliament to lay a firm foundation for this reform.

Changes in Taxation. Continuing the chancellor said that if those objects of the government, namely, the strengthening of the national credit, the relief of the aged, and social reform, were to be carried out, he could not do anything involving permanent taxation, but that he would receive the attention of the board of trade and the tourist association.

Were British Columbia on sale in the Old Country as it ought to be, it would constitute a great advantage for the province.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE IS NEW TITLE ADOPTED

Gatherings of Colonial Premiers to Be Held Every Four Years

NEW COLONIAL DEPARTMENT

Arrangements Are Also Proposed for a General Imperial Defence Organization

London, April 18.—According to the brief official announcement, the Colonial Conference today discussed questions concerning its constitution, and considered the draft of a resolution drawn up by the Earl of Elgin, the colonial secretary on the subject, which was accepted in principle, though the settlement of the precise terms was held over until April 20.

The conference also considered two resolutions from the Commonwealth of Australia, the first inviting the colonial secretary to frame a scheme under which the staff of the colonial secretary would be enabled to acquire more intimate knowledge of the conditions of the colonies being represented, and the second urging the desirability of the colonies being represented on the imperial council.

Old Age Pension Fund. In conclusion the chancellor, after making all deductions, said he had a disposable surplus of \$9,155,000, and he proposed to keep \$1,835,000 for emergency. The remaining \$7,320,000 would be invested in the sinking fund, and set aside for old age pensions, etc.

THAW'S CONDITION. His Counsel Says the Prisoner is in Best of Health. New York, April 18.—Dr. Smith Hill, one of the alienists who testified for the defense in the trial of the prisoner, called on the jury to say that the prisoner was in the best of health, and that he had no intention of committing suicide.

Oil Company's Trouble. Kansas City, Mo., April 18.—An executive board of three members is today taking charge of the property of the Uncle Sam Oil company, and will assume its entire management pending the solution of the difficulties in which the concern is involved.

Yukon Elections. Dawson, April 18.—According to the returns of the elections for the Yukon territory, the following are the successful candidates: South Dawson district, John Grant (Liberal); North Dawson district, John Grant (Liberal); Klondike district, George Black (Conservative); Bonanza, Thomas Kearney (Liberal); White Horse district, Lowe (Liberal) acclamation.

CAN'T FIND B.C. SALMON IN THE OLD COUNTRY. Victorian Returns From a Trip and Reports a Remarkable Experience. Irving A. Lamm, of Victoria, who has recently returned from a trip to the Old Country, called at the Colonist office yesterday, and made a most remarkable statement—that during a seven months' sojourn there, in spite of persistent enquiries, he failed to find a single can of British Columbia salmon.

"When in Glasgow," said Mr. Lamm, "I called at no less than 27 shops and in each one I could not find a single can of Alaskan, Oregon, and California brands. In the majority of instances the dealers knew nothing of British Columbia apparently—not even its whereabouts, incredible as this may seem."

"I was handed a tin of salmon from Columbia river, and had a hearty meal on it. I was told that this was from British Columbia. When I told him I was from British Columbia, he said: 'I did not visit so many places in London, but my experience there was that I could not obtain a single can of British Columbia salmon. I cannot account for this state of affairs, but I think it is a matter that should receive the attention of the board of trade and the tourist association.'"

Imperial Conference. The conference today discussed questions concerning its constitution, and considered the draft of a resolution drawn up by the Earl of Elgin, the colonial secretary on the subject, which was accepted in principle, though the settlement of the precise terms was held over until April 20.

Spanish Turbulence. Election of Deputies Likely to Be Attended by Fierce Fighting. Madrid, April 18.—The elections for members of the chamber of deputies, which commences tomorrow, promise to be prolific in disorder, particularly at Barcelona and in the four Catalan provinces, owing to violent dissensions in the Republican party.

Coal Mine Strike Discussed at Ottawa. Minister of Labor Speaks of Investigation Board—Situation in Coal Fields. Ottawa, April 18.—In the house today Mr. Foster drew the attention of Hon. Mr. Lemaux to a telegram received from Baltimore stating that the miners of Alberta had all gone on strike. Mr. Lemaux said the news in the papers was somewhat exaggerated. No strike had been declared, but the fact remained that a large number of men had ceased to work. They had not gone on strike, Mr. Lemaux declared, but the railway was not affected. The time for appointing the third member of the investigation board by the representatives of the miners and operators expired on Monday. If no agreement is reached by then the government will step in and appoint the third member.

Ontario's Timber. Toronto, April 18.—Five thousand dollars is to be provided by the government in obtaining a careful and thorough estimate of the pine timber in the Niagara district. The idea is that general knowledge on this subject should be supplemented by details exact as possible, so that there will be no danger of allowing mining development to proceed where quantities of good pine timber are standing.

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Significance Found in Kings' Meetings. British People Expect Agreement with Spain and Italy to Result. London, April 20.—While the officials here minimize the importance of the meeting of the kings of Spain and Italy, the press here is full of reports that the visit to the king of Spain by King Edward is a Latin union, supported by Great Britain, for the maintenance of the status quo in the great inland sea.

Demographic Platform Receiving Attention. Mr. Bryan's Views Expounded by Member of National Committee. Chicago, April 20.—A despatch from Omaha says the Democratic national platform committee will not demand absolute government control of the railroads. This was authoritatively announced yesterday by James C. Dahman, national committee member from Nebraska.

Both Killed. Owensboro, Ky., April 20.—William Gooch and Harry Springer, union engaged in a pistol duel in Sturgis, near here, last night, and both were shot to death.

Marines Will Strike. New York, April 20.—Unless a 10 per cent increase in pay for first, second and third officers in coastwise steamers running out of New York is granted by May 1 there will be a strike. This was the ultimatum sent tonight to the representatives of the coastwise steamship lines by Luther B. Dow, general manager of United Harbor No. 1, and another officer of the same line. Mr. Dow said tonight that the men are thoroughly organized, and that if the increase is granted they will surely strike.

AMALGAMATED'S DIVIDEND

New York, April 18.—The directors of the Amalgamated Copper company today declared a quarterly dividend of 11 1/2 per cent, and an extra dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. The directors of the Boston Consolidated Copper & Silver Mining company declared a quarterly dividend of \$2 per share and an extra dividend of \$1 per share.

KILLED IN SAWMILL

Nelson, April 20.—George Mitchell, a young Englishman of 22, was killed here this morning in the Yale-Columbia sawmill by falling off a saw carriage.

THE PRAIRIE CROP

Winnipeg, April 20.—The total receipts of last year's crop at western Canada's railway points to Friday were 53,758,000 bushels, compared with 64,914,003 at this date last year.

RED RIVER OPENS

Winnipeg, April 20.—The ice broke up in the Red river today, and is floating on an iron or two of guard pier at the bridge, but no damage was done there since last year when the break-up came.

AUSTRALIAN CLERGY

Winnipeg, April 20.—Rev. Mr. Cameron, director of missions in the Presbyterian church of Victoria, is in town together with Mrs. Cameron and some friends, passed through the city on their way to Great Britain.

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MR. BRYAN'S VIEWS EXPUNDED BY MEMBER OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE

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FOUNDER OF W. C. T. U.

Dunkirk, N. Y., April 20.—Mrs. Esther McNeill, the founder of the W. C. T. U., and first president of the union, died at her home in Fredonia today. She was born at Carlisle, N. Y., 44 years ago, and was widely known throughout the United States as a temperance worker.

MARINES WILL STRIKE

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six months .75 Three months .50 Sent postpaid to Canada United Kingdom and United States.

A TRANSPORTATION POLICY

The Mail and Empire heads an editorial: "Wanted—A Transportation policy." and it commends Mr. Monk's inquiry as to when the government proposed to declare its intention as to the recommendations contained in the report of the Royal Commission on Transportation.

SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES

We made a very brief reference a day or two ago to the suggestion that a Boy's Department ought to be added to the Victoria Public Library. This is not a new subject, although it has not heretofore received much attention at the hands of the public.

AN EXAMPLE

The Colonist has been asked what it expects the representatives of Vancouver Island in the Dominion party to do in respect to rail connection with the Mainland. We hardly feel that it is our duty to take any position in respect to this subject.

Disinfect Everywhere and Know It.

"HYDRORESOL" is not an odorless disinfectant. It imparts a pleasant odor to the atmosphere. It is used for the kennels, chicken-houses, backyards, sinks, and also try a little in your bath; a few drops in your toothwash, or use it, in the proportions stated on the label, for bathing cuts.

THE COAL SITUATION

Very prompt and stringent steps will have to be taken to end the distressing situation at the coal mines. The despatch taken to Mr. Lemieux, who is Minister of Labor, was disposed of in a very hasty manner.

CRITICISM AND APATHY

We do not believe that there is another city in Canada where as little interest is shown for the development of its commercial importance as is in evidence in Victoria. If there were any one who kept track of things will see that the representatives of these Eastern provinces are not greatly troubled when they enter their embarrassing respective governments.

EARL GREY'S SPEECH

Every Canadian must have read with great pleasure the telegraphic summary of Earl Grey's speech at the Peace Congress now in session in New York, which was published last issue. The spirit in which our honored Governor-General approached the subject is admirable, and nothing could be happier than his reference to our country.

THE LONDON CHRONICLE

The London Chronicle comments the Canadian news of a line of railway in which, on the occasion of Mr. Bryce's visit to Ottawa, they put his diplomatic qualities to the test.

ATTENTION!

Attention is also called to the very fine line of other Office Furnishings, such as Desks, Chairs, Cabinets, Floor and Wall Coverings, etc., etc.

We can also make you anything in the line of Office Fittings from your own ideas, Counters, Store Fronts, etc., etc.

ATTENTION, WAREHOUSEMEN AND OTHERS!

We have imported a virulent disease-producing virus for the destruction of rats and mice, which can be used without danger to other animals.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, 98 Government St. VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Office Desks

Here Now

A whole carload, too. This we are sure, will be welcome news to many business men. Ordinarily these would have been here long since, but transportation trouble has inconvenienced many business men wanting desks.

These are now displayed on fourth floor and a creditable showing they make. The best desk-maker in Canada has contributed some of his choicest creations. There is a varied assortment of styles and prices. In some of the choicest designs we have but one of a pattern so we would suggest an early visit to this showing.

First impressions are the most lasting—a point to bear in mind when furnishing your offices. It's the office furnishings that a prospective customer first notices. If they are in good taste he is favorably impressed, a point gained for you.

Come, and see what we mean by good taste in Office Furniture.

Some Lines and Prices

- Roller Curtain Desk High roll, 42 in. long, 30 in. deep, 50 in. high; oak golden finish. Price \$28.00
Roller Curtain Desk High roll, 48 in. long, 30 in. deep, 50 in. high; Oak, golden finish. Price \$35.00
Roller Curtain Desk Low roll, 54 in. long, 30 in. deep. Oak, golden finish. Price \$40.00
Flat Top Desk Quartered oak, 60 in. long, 34 in. wide. Top veneered with figured Hungarian ash, rotary cases. Polish finish. Price \$80.00
Roller Curtain Desk High roll, 60 in. long, 34 in. deep, 50 in. high. Rotary case contains 4 index letter files. Oak golden finish. Price \$50.00
Roller Curtain Desk High roll, 60 in. wide, 34 in. deep. Oak, golden finish. Price \$50.00
Roller Curtain Desk Low roll, 56 in. wide, 32 in. deep. Quartered oak front, top veneered with select quartered oak and polished. Beautiful golden finish. Price \$55.00
Flat Top Desk 60 in. x 36 in. quartered oak. Rotary case contains six index letter files. Beautiful polish finish. Price \$60.00
Roller Curtain Desk High roll, 60 in. wide, 34 in. deep. Select quartered oak, top veneered with fine figured stock. Double drawer in right arranged for books. Pigeonhole case fitted with letter file. Card index drawer and private compartment with flat-keyed lock etc. Beautiful polish finish. Price \$75.00
Desk and Book Case Desk and bookcase combined, 36 in. wide, 26 in. deep. Oak, golden finish. Price \$35.00

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Complete Home, Hotel and Club Furnishers. Victoria, B. C.



THE FOURTH COMMANDMENT

A Colonist reader asks for on the Fourth Commandment. He wishes especially to know why it is that the Commandments is varied. He has set us a task, and in the which follow we only hope to touch the fringe of a very large subject.

The first matter to be accounted is the nature of the Commandments. What are they? They are not the first promulgated for the government of the men in their relations to God. They are just as good as any other.

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# AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR.

## THE FOURTH COMMANDMENT

A Colonist reader asks for an article on the Fourth Commandment, and he wishes especially to have some suggestions why it is that this alone of the Commandments is varied by legislation. It has not yet been a task of some difficulty, and in the observations which follow we only hope to be able to touch the fringe of a very interesting subject. Yet perhaps it may be possible to say something that will stimulate investigation by some, who read this and its after all, what is principally aimed at in this and similar articles. The Fourth Commandment, we may premise, is that which enjoins observance of the Sabbath.

The first matter to be taken into account is the nature of the Ten Commandments. What are they? They are the first promulgation of law by the government of the conduct of men in their relations to God and each other. It was just as wrong to steal and commit murder before the Ten Commandments were given to the Israelites as it was afterwards. Neither do they contain all the law requisite for the ordering of men's lives or the protection of society. Moses amplified the Decalogue in very many ways, and at all times and in all places, and towards the establishment of civilized communities, new laws have been promulgated. The Ten Commandments appear to be the fundamental rules for the Israelites, and there is nothing new in any one of them. The command to worship only God only comes to the priests of Egypt. The command against taking the name of God in vain was also in consonance with the Egyptian cult of monotheism, which forbade the mention of the name of any other deity. The command of Egypt had not reached the monotheistic conception. The command of obedience to parents was in keeping with the teachings of great leaders of thought everywhere. The commandment relating to personal sins are as ancient as the race itself, apparently. The Fourth Commandment begins with the word "Remember," and this is not merely the use of a future tense of a word applied principally to past events, but in its origin, it is an established institution. The words "Remember the Sabbath day," do not create a Sabbath; they refer to something already in existence. It would be easy to cite a great deal of proof upon this point.

It is not necessary to inquire whether or not the Sabbath was in existence prior to the time when the Israelites were given the Ten Commandments, but among the inscriptions found in the ruins of Babylon is one relating to the observance of Shabbatum, which were days when precautions were to be taken to avoid the wrath of the gods. There were such days in the 7th, 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st, and 23rd, and these could not by any possibility all fall upon the seventh day of the week; yet the observance of these days and the similarity of the name Shabbatum to Sabbath is very suggestive, and indicates either that the Israelites and the Babylonians, or that the custom in both countries had a common origin. Uncertainty as to dates prevents any satisfactory conclusion being reached upon this point. According to the usually received chronology the Ten Commandments were given 1491 years before Christ. Babylonian history goes back at least 2500 years before Christ, or before the date usually accepted as that of the birth of Abraham. It will be seen, therefore, that there is reason to suppose that the Hebrew Sabbath was the recognition of a custom which had been observed in the country where Abraham lived in the days before "the call."

The reason for the observance of the Sabbath by the Israelites given in the Commandment is that on that day the Creator rested from His labors, but in other places in the Scriptures it is stated that they were to keep the day in commemoration of the fact that they had been led out of Egypt. It is not very clear how the Commandment was understood in the days before the explicit language used, it is certain that prior to the Babylonian captivity there was not anything like an entire cessation from labor on that day. This seems to support the view that Babylonian influence was felt, not only in the customs of the people, but also in the version of the law as promulgated by Ezra after the captivity. At different times in the history of the Hebrew people very divergent views have been held as to the degree to

which men ought on the Sabbath to abstain from work. At one time the rule was pushed to such an extreme that it was deemed unlawful to resist an enemy attacking a city, and it was only after severe losses had been sustained by reason of this, that it was decreed lawful to resist an open attack; but even then the people were forbidden to interfere with siege operations conducted by the enemy. At times it was ordained that the Sabbath should be devoted to religious exercises; at others the people were commanded to observe it as a day of joy. Thus when Ezra called the people together to expound the law, after he had read it he dismissed them, saying: "Go your way, eat the fat and drink the sweet, and send portions unto them for whom nothing is prepared, for this day is holy unto the Lord, neither be ye sorry, for the Lord is not here to punish you, for he will be merciful and gracious, and will not blot out your sin." After this the reading continued from day to day, until all the law had been read. Afterwards, when greater formality was introduced into the Jewish religion, Sabbath observance became exceedingly strict, until the correct observance of the day became almost a religion by itself, and was exalted to such importance, that Jesus felt compelled on more than one occasion to demonstrate that the Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath. Having in an article on the Lord's Day shown how the article is written, we may point out that all legislation that has been enacted in Christendom in reference to the Sabbath referred to in the Ten Commandments.

In the present article reference will be made to the great hinterland of Brazil and the adjoining parts of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia. The expression "unknown" hardly fits this great region, and perhaps is not exactly applicable to any of the lands described in this series. "Little known" would be a better definition. Brazil is one of the largest nations in the world, its area being 2,218,193 square miles; that is, it is somewhat smaller than Canada and somewhat larger than the United States exclusive of Alaska. The states which bound it on the west are all of considerable dimensions. In a general way, South America may be said to consist of the Andean range of mountains, a more scattered and less lofty mountain group adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean, and a great plain lying between them. Encircling Argentina and Chile, the settled portion of the Continent consists of a ring varying with in the centre of which is the Amazon basin and the eastern slopes of the Andes, comprising in the whole an area of approximately 2,000,000 square miles, of which 1,250,000 square miles are included in Brazil. This immense region is very sparsely settled, containing less than half a million people, of whom the greater number are Indians, very many of whom are "wild," not simply in the sense that they are not civilized, but because they do not recognize any other government than their own tribal organization. The Orinoco drains the northern part of this area, its head waters arise in the mountains, that hidden away in the "hinterlands" are the remnants of the prehistoric people who were driven out of Peru by Pizarro and other conquerors, and even of more ancient tribes, who are alleged to be descendants of the races, who peopled Peru before the days of the Incas. Of course all such tales must be taken with great allowance, and are in many cases pure fiction, and in others simply exaggerations of true accounts of people, who have had little or no intercourse with Europeans. But be this as it may, a very great interest attaches to the unexplored regions lying along the head waters of the Amazon, and consisting for the most part of valleys, some of them very extensive, hemmed in on the west by the unscalable heights of the Andes and on their other sides by the widespread arms of the foothills of the mighty range.

It has been suggested to the Colonist that we should ask our lady readers to join in a symposium for the discussion of the subject of the domestic help. But we wish it to be understood what we mean. Lady correspondents are asked to communicate with us upon the subject named, but not for the purpose of suggesting from what source help is to be obtained. We do not want any one to talk, but to give the advantages of Chinese cooks or Japanese boys, or the superiority of Scandinavians over Scotch or Irish girls for domestic service. What we want to know is what our lady readers think of domestic service as a part of social economy. It is a fact that girls will work in a store at more fatiguing labor and for smaller wages rather than go out to domestic service. But it is a fact that what we eat and

drink, and the comfort of our homes, are the principal things of a material nature with which we are concerned, and it is also true that as a rule such work is usually assigned to people, who are fit for nothing else, that, unless our own workbooks do the work, as very many of them do. In almost every department of human activity there has been great progress, except in that which pertains to the kitchen and the care of the household. In this respect, it is doubtful if with our increased wealth, we have not retrograded. But whether we have or not, the fact remains that home life is being seriously threatened by what is sometimes flippantly called "the servant girl problem." The means is worthy of a better name: for it really embraces the whole domestic problem. Is there any reason why the work of preparing a breakfast, luncheon or dinner should be considered degrading to the person who does it? We are all so much interested in our breakfasts, luncheons and dinners, that we all like to know if it must be maintained as a fact in social economy that the kitchen maid is on a lower level than the shop girl? It is, of course, a very big question as to why they should be so widely distinguished between girls who earn their own living and those "who toil not, neither do they spin," and either by reason of the wealth of their parents, or because the latter are indolent, or for some other cause, manage to go through life in a state of more or less elegant leisure. But this is a broad subject, and we do not ask for any expressions of opinion on that point. Just tell us, ladies, if you can suggest anything towards the solution of what every one concedes is one of the most troublesome of the questions of the day, and which may be briefly stated thus: How shall domestic service be put upon a more satisfactory basis? Do not make your letters too long.

After they emerge from the Andean Range, the Amazon and all its tributaries flow through a remarkably level country, the elevation in no place exceeding 1,000 feet, as far as is known, and on the great tributaries, the water flows with rapidity. Hence this river system affords the most wonderful natural means of inland communication in the world. It is, of course, unknown, and not only is the Amazon connected on the north with the Orinoco, but on the south it is separated by only a short distance from the Plata river, and connection could readily be made between them. Hence when the country with its immense potentialities comes to be fully utilized, the transportation problem will be very simple. It is estimated that of the vast system within Brazil, at least 100,000 miles are navigable. Although the Amazon basin lies wholly within the tropics, the heat is not very great. The thermometer rarely registers higher than 95 Fahr., and the range during the year is not more than 15 degrees. The climate is exceedingly prolific, but there are great areas that are unfruitful, and others where irrigation is necessary, if agriculture is to be prosecuted successfully. The mineral wealth of the region is incalculable. It contains a more scattered and less lofty mountain group adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean, and a great plain lying between them. Encircling Argentina and Chile, the settled portion of the Continent consists of a ring varying with in the centre of which is the Amazon basin and the eastern slopes of the Andes, comprising in the whole an area of approximately 2,000,000 square miles, of which 1,250,000 square miles are included in Brazil. This immense region is very sparsely settled, containing less than half a million people, of whom the greater number are Indians, very many of whom are "wild," not simply in the sense that they are not civilized, but because they do not recognize any other government than their own tribal organization. The Orinoco drains the northern part of this area, its head waters arise in the mountains, that hidden away in the "hinterlands" are the remnants of the prehistoric people who were driven out of Peru by Pizarro and other conquerors, and even of more ancient tribes, who are alleged to be descendants of the races, who peopled Peru before the days of the Incas. Of course all such tales must be taken with great allowance, and are in many cases pure fiction, and in others simply exaggerations of true accounts of people, who have had little or no intercourse with Europeans. But be this as it may, a very great interest attaches to the unexplored regions lying along the head waters of the Amazon, and consisting for the most part of valleys, some of them very extensive, hemmed in on the west by the unscalable heights of the Andes and on their other sides by the widespread arms of the foothills of the mighty range.

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# BULLWEIGHT

EACH PACKET OF

Contains, inside the lead, exactly the QUANTITY OF TEA specified on the label.

AT ALL GROCERS.

HIGHEST AWARD ST. LOUIS, 1904

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GAME WARDEN

Deals Interestingly With Conditions Prevailing in Every Portion of Province

Attorney-General Fulton has handed down the second annual report of Game Warden Williams. This deals interestingly with the conditions prevailing throughout the province in relation to game protection. It follows, in part:

### Sportsmen Increasing

The enormous increase in the number of sportsmen from the towns, particularly that of the coast, makes it imperative that the birds receive greater attention. The increase in game, and probably so in Victoria, must be close on to 25 per cent over last year, and while, in measure, the general prosperity of the country is responsible for a portion of it, still, as the population will undoubtedly continue to grow at a rapid rate, a greater number of sportsmen will have to be reckoned with each year.

Under these conditions, more assistance must be given, or it is out of the question to expect that the same results will be obtained at all in the proximity of the towns in the near future, and a great number of men will be required to see that the game is protected to them the greatest pleasure in life; if, however, our small game is taken care of as it should be, there is no reason why there should not be sport for everybody for years to come, and not only that, but more than that, the present time. If it is not taken care of, then there is every probability that we will be brought to the same state as in Europe, where practically the only men who can get any sport are those in the mountains and the shooting for themselves.

While the small game is the most important of the coast, the big game naturally holds first place among the residents of the interior, and for the same reason receives greater attention. The main reason is because a direct revenue is obtained from the big game, and the sums of money into the country, whereas the amount of revenue from the small game is not so great, and though it cannot be denied that it puts an enormous amount of money in circulation, the actual amount of money it brings in is very small. Also a much greater degree of protection can be afforded the big game with a limited number of men compared with the small game on the coast. This reason has shown what two or three men can do in the interior, whereas to have attained the same results with the birds over a similar area on the coast, it would require the men would have been required.

With regard to the big game in the interior, the past season has amply demonstrated that game can be protected, and probably more, with a smaller force of men, and that it is simply a question of funds being found for the purpose of carrying out the necessary work on patrol. This is imperative; deputy game wardens under salary, and which they have in concern—some of them have, it is true, shown themselves keen and energetic—at the same time, it is out of the question to expect them to give up their time and neglect their own occupations when it is possible for them to obtain any convictions, and even if they do, whether the half-fine sentences imposed on them are sufficient to compensate them for their time thus lost.

In the report some complaints were made of the magistrates imposing too light penalties. This has not been the case in many cases, and in fact, two exceptions, sufficiently heavy fines have been imposed on offenders, and, for the first time in the history of the country, all sentences have been inflicted for the more serious offences.

## IMPOSSIBLE TO STOOP OR BEND SEVERAL DOCTORS COULD DO NO GOOD. PAIN IN BACK AND KIDNEYS.

People often say, "How are you, when the kidneys are out of order?"

The location of the kidneys, close as it is to the small of the back, which is not afforded materially by other organs, renders the detection of kidney trouble a simple matter.

The note of warning comes from the back. Each time the signal goes out by the kidneys the minute they become overtaxed. Those who would heed the warning when it first comes, usually have but little trouble. The danger lies in delay, a few doses of

**Doan's Kidney Pills** taken in time, often saves years of suffering, and in many cases, saves life itself. They stimulate the action of the kidneys, enabling them to perform their duty perfectly.

Wm. C. Pre. Remon Secm. N.S. writes: "For the past three years I have been troubled with a very bad pain in my back, and could not get any relief until I took one of your Egyptian Drain Books, and found out about my kidneys. I have since taken several boxes of your Doan's Kidney Pills, and my back is now as good as new. I can now do my work as usual, and I feel that I have an equal for any kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or a dozen for \$5.00. Sold by all druggists. Doan's Kidney Pills are the Doan Kidney Pills Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

be well worth even a \$100 license. This has been done by the game warden this season by the 21 people who hunted in that district, and their guides, "totally" included 17,000 ducks, 10 sheep, 20 caribou 17 goats, 6 grizzly bear, 11 black bear, 1 black fox, 1 cross fox and a number of other fowls. The whole of this bag was obtained in a few weeks' hunting, and could probably have been doubled if the tourists had all had previous experience in hunting, and been desirous of making a slaughter. Surely such a result is worth more than the present license.

A non-resident license for fishing would have been the means of bringing in quite a sum of money this season. There were quite a number of tourists fishing for salmon at Campbell river, and also a good many trout fishing in different parts of the province. Returns up to date show that 110 game licenses have been issued, including 89 big game and 41 limited licenses, making a total amount of \$2,720 for 1905, and \$1,700 for 1904.

**Game Reserves**  
The formation of game reserves has been one of the chief features of the year, and has lately attracted more attention than ever. It is felt that unless tracks and other lands are set aside for the purpose of the finding of suitable spots will be extremely difficult. At the present time there are in the province several reserves in almost every district which are unoccupied, and there is nothing to hinder their thorough utilization. This is not the case in every case for many years, and the necessity of creating these reserves, while it can be done, cannot be too strongly urged.

Not only have our own people taken an interest in this matter, but many sportsmen from Great Britain and the United States, and other countries—men who have travelled all over the world—have been attracted to the coast, and have been of great value in pointing out the benefits accruing from such sanctuaries for game would include some of our most valuable species from destruction and also assist in keeping the surrounding country well stocked, is the only benefit derived.

The game in any well protected reserve, and even a small game reserve, offers an opportunity of seeing and watching the various birds and mammals, and either are unable or have not the means to take a costly hunting trip, and even a small game reserve, where they could have a certain sheep, or even deer or goats. It would also prove an attraction for all classes of tourists.

**The Question of Funds**  
So far the essence of what this report has endeavored to show is that our game is to be properly protected, all pests that prey upon game depend upon the game laws, and a sufficient staff of salaried men employed to enforce them, for all of these things are to be provided. Now, the question of where we are to obtain these funds must be considered, and it is to be noted that the game laws, but it is to be regretted that there are no funds available, especially so at the coast, where the topography of the country makes convictions for game law infringement tend to make infringements more plentiful.

During the past season complaints have come in and have had to be neglected owing to more important cases being pending. It is to be noted that the game laws that are in force on the coast has been broken, and unless a number of men are employed under salary, who are to patrol this territory, matters cannot be remedied to a great extent. The provincial police force is not a very reliable force, and assistance, whenever opportunity occurs, and they have succeeded in obtaining convictions, the time they can give to such work must be limited.

**Convictions**  
During the past season the number of convictions under the game laws was 10, and the amount of money obtained, but as far as can be learned, ten convictions would about cover the cost of the game laws, and the remainder would not exceed \$100 at the outside.

In the year 1905, the appointment of a provincial game warden took place, and from that time until Jan. 1, 1906, the game laws were enforced, and the majority of cases were merely nominal. The total amount of money obtained, five or six each, brought the total up to \$880, in addition to costs.

Returns of convictions for the present year are incomplete, but as far as can be reported, of which the following is a list:

- 1, killing cow waptit in possession; 1, killing waptit out of season; 1, killing cow moose; 1, killing calf moose; 1, killing deer out of season; 3, killing hares out of season; 4, killing ducks during prohibited hours; 1, killing deer during prohibited hours; 2, killing prohibited hunting without a license; 1, killing pheasant out of season; 1, having pheasant in possession, illegally trapping beaver; 3, trespass in pursuit of game; 4, killing martlet out of season.

A few of these were only test cases with merely nominal fines or none at all imposed, but in the majority the punishment was more severe. Fines totalling \$881 were inflicted, and in a few cases jail sentences were imposed.

The question of raising the present big game license of \$50 should be given consideration in the near future. Some of the tourists who hunt, and favor to Dr. Shoop and his Restorative, with out that original and highly principled, best selling and most reliable Restorative—Tables or Liquid—and so forth, that it will do. We sell and cheerfully recommend.

**Dr. Shoop's Restorative**  
Cyrus H. Bowes.

to a true sportsman the imposition of a small license will not be grudged. The idea of prohibition is a senseless one, as sportsmen will certainly not be deterred by a small license, and why should not this apply to one of the greatest of all sports, hunting? It is not the intention of this report to say what shall or shall not be done, but to state what is necessary to be done in this regard, but simply to point out what is necessary to be done and a means to accomplish that end. Public opinion must, of course, render a verdict.

**Black Game and Capercailzie**  
Mr. Williams concludes with a reference to the condition of each of the many different varieties of big black game with which British Columbia abounds. In regard to black game he says:

The only contemplated introduction of black game and capercailzie has at last materialized, and it can be reported that a number of both species of these birds have been turned down in the province. The experiment will prove a success or failure, but there is every reason to believe that it will.

Whether it does or does not should not, however, detract from the credit due to the game warden, and the only residents of this country, but also of Great Britain and the United States, who have been of great value in pointing out the benefits accruing from such sanctuaries for game would include some of our most valuable species from destruction and also assist in keeping the surrounding country well stocked, is the only benefit derived.

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## MEMBERS DISCUSS MR. BOWSER'S BILL

Debate in House on Act to Restrict Immigration From the Far East

The debate on the second reading of the bill entitled "An Act to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia" was held on Thursday afternoon's sitting of the provincial legislature. Mr. Bowser, the author of the measure, started the discussion with a rousing address. In this he produced evidence to show that there was no ground for the rumour that provincial legislation along the lines of the Natal Act should not be enacted. The speaker stated that the leader of the opposition replied, devaluing the Dominion government against the inputs to various persons being sent against it. The member for Nanaimo, the Socialist leader, also spoke, stating the measure election clap-trap, the bill passed second reading.

**Speaker's Decision**  
Speaker Bowers rendered his decision on the point of order brought up by Stuart Henderson on the bill granting a title to British Columbia university by means of a reservation of lands.

The bill was originally introduced by message, proposed an authorization to the lieutenant-governor in aid of higher education in the province. As introduced, the bill proposed that the University of British Columbia, subject to certain trusts therein contained.

The bill as amended, and now before the house on report alters the object of the bill, and provides that instead of the grant being made direct to the university it may be made to a trust, the trustees of which are to be named in the bill, and applying therefor under the provisions of the Land Act.

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system of a fortnightly payment of salaries would injure many industries and would not benefit the workmen. He proposed standing by the attitude he had assumed. He had not taken such action as a minister's notice should have thought over the situation and given it every consideration.

Mr. Jardine thought the bill was a worthy one, that it would help the laboring class. He proposed supporting the measure, and he expressed the hope that supporters of the government would do the same.

Mr. McInnis also spoke in favor of the bill. He said that it had been endorsed by labor organizations, which was an evidence that it was wanted by the workmen of British Columbia.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite spoke energetically in support of the measure. He said that the bill was a simple and a fair proposal. It was impossible to obtain justice in the regular way then other means would have to be adopted in the United States was being organized by the workers of the world. It was becoming influential and had been endorsed by labor organizations, which was an evidence that it was wanted by the workmen of British Columbia.

Mr. Macdonald said that Mr. Hawthorthwaite had become a "constitutional Socialist," rather than a "revolutionary Socialist."

Mr. McInnis interrupted asking the difference between the two. He would expect the honorable member who was a Socialist to answer that question.

Addressing himself to the question before the committee, Mr. Macdonald said that the passing of the measure, as it stood, would mean the reversion to conditions which prevailed years ago, when a man was imprisoned for debt. There were occasions when the employer, as a result of misfortune, was unable to pay the wages of his men immediately they became due. The laboring men had the right to stop work whenever they pleased, and to demand their wages. Under the circumstances he advised that the bill should be amended, allowing the introduction of as many reasonable amendments as might be deemed imperative. He did not agree with the proposal of the member for Okanagan because it appeared that its purpose was to "strangle" the measure in committee, so that no record would be possible.

Mr. Williams again spoke, saying that although it was possible that there were large numbers of employees who paid up the wages of the employees, there were those who did not do so. Many took advantage of the workingman's law, and it was not measurable by the incidence of particular or individual ownership of the land.

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accepted in toto by that astute politician, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. While this was the case unfortunately the Liberal party had not followed the policy of protecting the laborer, particularly in the case of British Columbia. This was evident from the continued disallowance of the measure again for the purpose of demonstrating that the province was in earnest that the ignorant hordes of the east should be shut out. He referred to the construction work on the Grand Trunk railway from the Pacific coast. He pointed out that it had been promised that this would have been completed three years ago, but nothing had yet been done. In the legislation passed by the Dominion government there was no provision for setting the class of labor to be employed on that work. He, however, intended that even at the present time something should be done to prevent the obtaining of large numbers of eastern, unskilled employment on that line of railway.

He said that just before the provincial election a Japanese laborer had visited Japan for the purpose, it was stated, of making arrangements for the employment of Japanese Orientals to the country for arrangement on the railway. He drew attention to the fact that the Japanese had been undertaken in anticipation of an influx of immigration from the east.

He then went into the history of the immigration of Japanese into the province. It had first been passed in 1900 and which had been repeatedly disallowed. He stated that the measure had been enforced it would have been for the benefit of the country at large, and that the government had taken evidence on the question of immigration, and that the government had been recommending just such a measure as had been submitted to the house. But, devaluing the measure, it had been taken by the Dominion legislature.

The bill which had been laid before the house provided that those coming into the country would undergo a test in English before being permitted to enter. This was going just a little further than the measure which he deemed it necessary.

He claimed that British Columbia had the constitutional right to pass the bill, that it was well within the jurisdiction of the province. He thought that the Dominion government should hesitate before exercising the power to disallow laws which had been enacted by the provincial legislature.

While the Chinese were dealt with by the \$500 tax, which was imposed upon them, the Japanese were not. He stated that the Japanese and other Oriental classes should be prevented from coming into the province. He thought that the Dominion government should hesitate before exercising the power to disallow laws which had been enacted by the provincial legislature.

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**Socialist Leader**  
Mr. Hawthorthwaite said that the party never heard such a thing as the bill that the previous session attempted to cause a fact. It was well known that a bill of this kind would be brought in, and he had had early date, and he had had a great deal had been said, and he had been asked why they were not doing anything to prevent it. He had been asked why they were not doing anything to prevent it. He had been asked why they were not doing anything to prevent it.

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to by that astute politician, unfortunately, the Liberal government had not followed out the policy of the British Columbia government. This was evidenced by the fact that the measure, which was now being introduced, was not a measure for the purpose of helping the laboring man, but a measure for the purpose of helping the laboring man. He pointed out that the measure was not a measure for the purpose of helping the laboring man, but a measure for the purpose of helping the laboring man. He pointed out that the measure was not a measure for the purpose of helping the laboring man, but a measure for the purpose of helping the laboring man.

**Socialist Leader**  
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an evidence of the stand of the respective parties. Taking up the Hindu question Mr. Macdonald contended that they had not been accorded decent Christian treatment on their arrival in British Columbia. When their condition here became known the Dominion government had made representations which resulted in stopping the flood of immigration. It had been stated that an immigration shed was being built for the accommodation of an expected influx. He wished to state that this building was for the purpose of giving the Hindu shelter before they were deported.

He averred that the measure was a conservative and a measure of the country which had made most progress were those in which the shortest hours prevailed. Factories with this system in force were better able to compete with other industries. This was evidenced in Victoria in the case of the Turner-Becton company, in which establishment the eight hour day had been adopted. It would be argued that such a measure would disturb industrial conditions. He did not think such a statement would be substantiated if the history of the eight hour movement in Australia was followed, and he also contended that under such conditions the workingman improved morally, physically and mentally. He claimed that an eight hour day improved the men in every way, which in itself was a fact which should ensure the passage of the measure. He said that many of the men who were in the industry were being sent to the workhouse through the lack of labor. With the conditions which would be brought about by the bill before the house there would be no lack of labor. He did not think that the industry would be disturbed. He contended that the bill had been introduced for the purpose of curtailing disallowance. What he wanted was to do with the bill, and he contended that it came within the veto powers of the Dominion government. There were some sections, however, which should be adopted. For that reason he was prepared to vote for its second reading on a vote of eight hours, and finally they would not want to work at all, he remarked. He contended that their best interests were those who employed them and knew what they could do. He moved that the bill be carried on this day six months.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite stated that he had no objection to the bill, but he would not support it. He contended that the bill was not a measure for the purpose of helping the laboring man, but a measure for the purpose of helping the laboring man. He pointed out that the measure was not a measure for the purpose of helping the laboring man, but a measure for the purpose of helping the laboring man.

**Only Agriculturalists**  
Mr. Hawthornthwaite wanted to know whether the acting premier had the temerity to suggest that the negotiations now in progress with the Dominion government were for the benefit of agricultural laborers. He contended that the acting premier was not a farmer, and he did not know what he was talking about. He pointed out that the measure was not a measure for the purpose of helping the laboring man, but a measure for the purpose of helping the laboring man.

**The Land Act**  
The adjourned debate on "An Act to Amend the Land Act" was next taken up. Mr. Mackay said that he agreed with the Land Act, in the main, but he had some amendments which he proposed to bring forward. He pointed out that the measure was not a measure for the purpose of helping the laboring man, but a measure for the purpose of helping the laboring man.

**Amend Companies Act**  
"An Act to Amend the Companies Act 1900" was introduced for its second reading by Mr. Ross. He stated that there was a fight between two railway companies, namely the Grand Trunk Pacific and the C. P. R. On a vote the second reading carried. It was carried on this day six months.

meantime I have to request that you press upon your restrictive legislation less than the legislation in question to be, is extremely repugnant to the sentiments of the people. I have to request that you press upon your restrictive legislation less than the legislation in question to be, is extremely repugnant to the sentiments of the people.

**IN THE SPRINGTIME OF LIFE**  
There comes that critical period when restorative assistance is of incalculable value to the human system. "Oh, to be free from school life and school worries during the sunny spring days," is the wish of thousands of schoolgirls to whom nothing could be of more benefit than outdoor exercise and an opportunity to drink in the fresh air and sunshine.

Just at the springtime, when the human system is sure to be more or less debilitated, and often at the most critical time in a girl's life, there comes also the anxiety, eye-strain and mental over-exertion consequent on the approach of examinations. To many this extra demand on the system proves the last straw, and the results are made known by headaches, sleeplessness, irritability, loss of appetite, tired, worn-out feelings and inability to concentrate the mind on the work at hand, whether it be mental or physical.

To some there will come St. Vitus' dance, nervous prostration, or some derangement of the vital organs, which may linger to make a life of suffering and unhappiness. The only means of averting trouble is by the use of external assistance in order to increase the supply of pure, rich blood, and for this purpose there is no treatment comparable to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Because of its mild and gentle action and powerful restorative influences in building up the system, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is particularly suited as a treatment for girls and women. Especially during the critical periods of woman's life, such as between the ages of twelve and sixteen, this great food cure, by supplying an abundance of rich, red blood, keeps up health and strength and fills the body with vigor and vitality.

**Dr. Chase's Nerve Food**  
The greatest of blood builders and spring restoratives, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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As a means of beautifying the skin and curing pimples, blackheads and all kinds of skin irritations and eruptions, Dr. Chase's Ointment has proven its right to a place in every home. 60 cents a box, at all dealers.

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**NOTICE**  
**RAYMOND & SONS**  
7 PANDORA STREET  
Wish to inform their numerous patrons that they have in stock a full line of  
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Copied from designs that were in use during the 17th century.  
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U.S. Cream Separator is biggest money maker—gets more Cream than any other. Holds WORLD'S RECORD for clean skimming. Cream represents cash—you waste cream every day if you are not using a U.S. Cream Separator  
Has only parts (made) easily and quickly washed. Low supply tank—easy to pour milk into—see picture. All working parts enclosed, keeping out dirt and protecting the operator. Many other customer advantages. Call and see a U.S.

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Prospectors and intending settlers can be fully equipped at R. S. Sargent's General Store at Hazelton. All prospectors' groceries—packed in cotton sacks. Small pack train in connection with business.  
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**R. S. Sargent, Hazelton, B. C.**  
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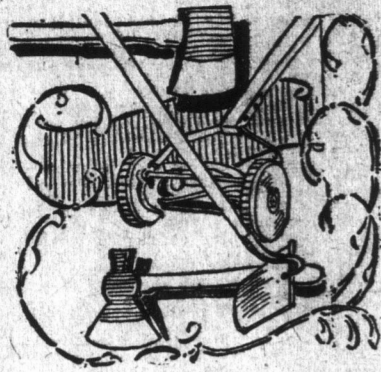
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CORNED BEEF, per lb. 10c
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MACARONI AND CHEESE, per pan 10c
CHEESE STRAWS, per lb. 20c
LIVER SAUSAGES, per lb. 40c
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BRIGADIER SMEETON DENIES THE CHARGE

Salvation Army's Reply to Socialist Leader's Accusations in the House

THEY DID NOT BRING MEN HERE

Letter Came to Victoria Under Altogether Different Aspects—Government Not Responsible

"A gross misrepresentation of the facts," is the term applied by Brigadier Smeeton of Vancouver provincial officer of the Salvation Army, to the charges made by J. H. Hawthornthwaite, Socialist leader, during the sitting of the legislature on Friday against the army in connection with the coming to Victoria of some ten Old Country ship builders, whom it was charged had been deceived in regard to the conditions here and whom, it was further stated, were without any means of livelihood. The brigadier says most emphatically that these men were not brought to Victoria by the Salvation Army, and points out that if they had been they would have reported to the army here immediately on their arrival in this

city, in which case they would have been provided for and there would have been no occasion for the destitution that it is charged is being experienced. Further than this he made clear that the government cannot in any way be held responsible for any trouble that has arisen in connection with the matter.

Brigadier Smeeton, accompanied by Adjutant Bloss, also of Vancouver, came over from that city on Saturday evening for the purpose of conducting the services in the local barracks on Saturday and Sunday, and the first he learned of the Hawthornthwaite charges was what he saw in the papers on his arrival in Victoria.

When seen by a reporter for the Colonist the brigadier said that he had been very much surprised to read what Mr. Hawthornthwaite had said in the house and also the statement signed by the ten men over whose coming to this city all the trouble has arisen. The facts as set forth in that statement were not in accord with the truth and on these Mr. Hawthornthwaite had based an attack, the opportunity for which he had apparently been eagerly looking for.

The real facts in regard to the coming of these men were that the Army had departed from its regular custom of bringing in from the Old Country only farm help and domestic laborers and had taken to supply a number of men accustomed to shipbuilding work. Later it was discovered that there was trouble at the works of the Esquimalt Marine Railway company, controlled by the Messrs. Bullen, and the Army officials, careful not to mix in any labor trouble or any dispute of any kind, at once wired to Halifax to stop the men from coming to Victoria. Accordingly all were sent to Toronto, where work was secured for them. Some of them, however, were not getting very good wages and were more or less pinched and the Army came to their assistance with money, and in every way tried to do its duty by them.

Recently some of the men were approached by another organization, with which the army is in no way, shape or form connected, with a proposition to come to Victoria to work at Bullen's and the ten men who arrived here Thursday and whom Mr. Hawthornthwaite says are in a state of destitution, accepted the offer made them. The Army had absolutely nothing to do with their coming to Victoria. The officers in Vancouver were not advised of their leaving Toronto, as is done in the case of all immigrants sent out under Salvation auspices and neither was the local officers notified. Further than this the men in question did not report to the Army headquarters, neither in Vancouver nor in Victoria. Had they reported to him in Vancouver he could and would have secured them work there, although they had not come west under Army auspices, and if they had reported here they would also have been looked after. Instead of doing either of these things they came right through Vancouver and on their arrival in Victoria, at once allied themselves with Mr. Hawthornthwaite. Why they should have done so he could not understand. If they had thought the Army owed them anything it was their duty to have come to the Army on their arrival here, and have given the officer in charge an opportunity to fulfill any promises that they might claim had been made to them by the Army before leaving the east. If they had wanted to act the many part they would have done so. Instead, they placed their case in the hands of Mr. Hawthornthwaite and would not even talk the matter over with him. Capt. Travis, the local officer, had during the afternoon hunted for these men

and had located two of them, whom he had asked to come up to the local headquarters of the Army to talk the whole matter over. Their reply had been that they "might" come if a meeting which they were going to attend got through in time.

He regretted exceedingly the attempt that had been made by Mr. Hawthornthwaite to injure the Army in its work by means of the absolutely incorrect statement made by these men and he was sorry to see the men lending themselves to any such attempt. The statement was a gross lie, and the charges which Mr. Hawthornthwaite based on it were a gross misrepresentation of the facts. In connection with Mr. Hawthornthwaite's attempt to saddle the government with the responsibility for the army's alleged wrongdoings, he would like to say, in conclusion, that the government could in no way be held culpable even if the Army had not acted correctly in the matter. The bringing out of these shipbuilders was not part of any arrangement between the government and the army.

Brigadier Smeeton and Adjutant Bloss return to their homes in Vancouver this evening. The matters discussed by Capt. Travis, head of the local branch of the Salvation Army, and Brigadier Smeeton, of Vancouver, were some repairs to the barracks here rendered necessary by the tearing down of the old Metropolitan Methodist Church. It is likely that one wall of the barracks will have to be rebuilt.

Rheumatic sufferers can have a free sample of Dr. Snoop's Rheumatic Remedy with Rheumatism by returning a stamped Dr. Snoop, Racine, Wis. This book will explain how Dr. Snoop's Rheumatic Remedy successfully drives Rheumatism out of the blood. This remedy is not a relief, it aims to clear the blood of the taint of Rheumatic poisons, and then Rheumatism must go as a natural death. Sold by Cyrus M. Dean.

DENIES STATEMENTS IN VANCOUVER PAPER

Hon. H. E. Young Gives Cause for Postponement of Timber Royalty Increase

Hon. H. E. Young, provincial secretary, on being interviewed concerning the question of privilege raised by him in the house on Friday and Saturday of order by the Speaker, in which he gave a distinct denial to certain statements attributed to Charles Lindmark by the Province of Vancouver, stated, regarding the article published in the Province of the 18th inst., under the heading, "Lindmark Creates Scene at Cabinet," that the said article appeared in such a form as to convey an entirely misleading impression.

While strong representations were made by those appearing on behalf of the lumbermen, the executive, in withdrawing the section of the proposed amendment to the Land Act, which would have increased the royalty on lumber twenty-five cents per thousand feet, was guided by several considerations, not the least of which was the very full and complete representation of the conditions involved which was made by supporters of the government from constituencies where lumbering is carried on upon a large scale, particularly by Thomas Taylor, the member for Revelstoke.

The statement made by the Hon. R. C. Tallow at the close of Wednesday's session, with respect to the proposed increase in timber royalties, was of the highest importance, and had met with universal public approval. While it had been the intention of the government to have the new royalty come into force on January 1, 1908, several circumstances, unforeseen at the time of the framing of the measure, combined in such a way as to make it abundantly certain that the increase in the royalties on timber at so early a date as next January would work a most serious and untoward hardship upon a very important industry. Chief among these circumstances was the fact, plainly set forth in an explanatory communication from Mr. Marpole, the minister, that the unprecedented congestion of traffic caused by the abnormally severe winter which is only now just beginning in the Canadian Pacific railway, possibly handle more than a bare fifty per cent of the orders to be filled by the lumbermen. Those in the know say that Mr. Marpole is over-optimistic even in these low figures and that forty per cent is more likely to be the extreme limit of the railroad's capacity.

The situation and its inevitable consequences were clearly laid before the government by Mr. Thomas Taylor, member for Revelstoke, and by others, with the result that the Hon. Mr. Tallow and his colleagues recognized the argument contained in the unusual condition of transportation facilities brought about through natural agencies, decided to postpone the increase of the timber royalties for the year later. The proposal to increase would, however, be brought before the house next session, and would probably go into effect early in 1908; and the acting premier, in giving notice of the government's determination on Wednesday, publicly warned all concerned in making their future arrangements to take the proposed increase into account.

ANOTHER MONTREAL FIRE

Montreal, April 20.—Fire badly gutted the wholesale liquor and grocery house of M. Quintal and F. J. St. Paul street today. The stock is valued at \$100,000 and is fully covered by insurance. The damage done will be a good deal under that figure. The fire is believed to have originated from the furnace at the rear of the store. The flames were in full control.

NOVA SCOTIA CENTENARIAN

Halifax, April 18.—Mrs. Hannah Armsworthy, aged 109 years, is described as the oldest person in Nova Scotia.

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Slightly Damaged Feather Pillows At Half Price

The covers of these pillows have been slightly torn, and rather than renew the ticking ourselves we have decided to clear the whole lot at half price. FEATHER PILLOWS, regular value per pair \$3.50; Special Sale price per pair \$1.75. FEATHER PILLOWS, regular value per pair \$2.50; Special Sale price per pair \$1.25. FEATHER PILLOWS, regular value per pair \$1.50; Special Sale price per pair 75c. FEATHER PILLOWS, regular value per pair \$1.25; Special Sale price per pair 65c.

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VOL. XLVIII NO 138.

SETTLEMENT PRO IS NOW GROW BRIGHTER

Conference at Fernie to Result in An Agreement

NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE

Deputy Minister King and Agent Lewis Hopeful of Being Restored

Fernie, April 23.—The convention of miners and operators held in Miners' hall today. All the operators and all members of district 18, U. M. W., also present. At the outset President Smeeton, brought up the question of opening the convention public, and personally was in this. In a rather sharp reply Lindsey said the operators ent as guests of the miners. Lewis spoke in the opinion of the public, and a motion was made to call all operators before the district board. The room was then closed. Press was also excluded. In the morning a telegram to the minister claiming that when the mine ed peace and are therefore responsible situation. Mackenzie King arrived cial tonight, with E. J. B. and E. R. Jamieson, vice of the western division of R. Both these officials west again tonight. Mackenzie King stated William Mulock has been the third member of the enquiry by the government he left Toronto today or here. Mackenzie King vice-president Miners' union, was chairman of the operators' visit. Mackenzie King's visit, looked upon with much either side. Sir William will be chairman of the investigation.

Reply from Minister

The following reply has been received by the coal enquiry to the telegram from them to the minister: "The following is a reply to acknowledge your April 22 referring to statements in the house concerning the coal situation, and to state that my reports have appeared in newspapers, both as to the vicinity of the mines and as to the operators' visit. I am in possession of the reports of his speech and a better chairmanship. He is unable to state why they are accurate. The statement is in your telegram, and is that the operators have agreed to a better chairmanship. I will welcome and facilitate any possible the procedure of conciliation at the time." (Signed) F. A. A. tary department of labor

The Conference

The statement so far reference is concerned with the appointment of Sir William Mulock as chairman of the enquiry by the government. Both sides are nothing definite has yet been said. The operators when a statement said they further to communicate with the operators. The indications were that it return to work in the meantime the conciliation board. J. L. Parker, the operator, stated that the Mackenzie King he saw man and Lewis and the call a meeting of the morning back at the old until after the board siters' arbitrator. Mr. Ed viewed tonight, admitted Mackenzie King himself the minister was who had a right to act intervention.

Mr. King's Visit

Interviewed by the press Mackenzie King said that he has learned since his appointment of Sir William Mulock would be satisfied parties, and he thought the miners are in operation already talked with Me and Lewis, miners' officers, and also with Cushing, and said that stay until the matter was way or another. He would everything through a like way. Asked if he enforced the law, he said actually in operation. It has been since it was passed. It was pointed out to the miners said that away the only weapon away this right, but the right to strike. "There is an impression minds of some," he said, "the law compels the pa the findings of the conciliation and that miners' strike. The law does away this right, but striking there must be tion. After the report miners are in operation strike. I should say right to strike was to would certainly deprive individual liberty. Being