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LITTLE CHILDREN DIE IN FLAMES

Fire in School of Cleveland Suburb Claims 170 Pupils' Lives

CROWDED AGAINST DOORS Many Needlessly Sacrificed Through Faulty Arrangements

Cleveland, O., March 4.—Pinned in narrow hallways, jammed up against doors that only opened inward, between 160 and 200 school children in the suburb of North Collingwood today were killed by fire and smoke or panic-stricken playmates. The awful tragedy occurred this morning in the public school of North Collingwood, five miles east of this city. At 10 o'clock tonight one hundred and sixty-five corpses were in the morgue at Collingwood, six children were still unaccounted for, and all the hospitals in the suburb were crowded with the bodies of children, many of whom had died of their wounds.

A Death Trap

The schoolhouse was of brick, two stories and an attic in height. The number of pupils was more than normally large, and the smaller children had been placed in the vestibule part of the building. There was but one fire escape, and that was at the rear of the building. There were two stairways, one leading to a door in front and the other to a door in the rear. Both of these doors opened inward, and it is alleged that the rear door was locked.

When the flames were discovered, the teachers, who throughout seemed to have acted with courage and self-possession, and to have sacrificed heroically for the safety of the pupils, marshaled the little ones to the fire drills, which they had often practiced. Unfortunately the line of march was so narrow that the children had not been trained to seek any other exit. The fire today came from a furnace situated directly under this part of the building. When the children reached the foot of the stairs they found the flames close up to them, and so swift a rush was made for the door that the school was tightly packed mass was piled up. From that second none of those who were upon any of the first flights of stairs had any chance of escape, while those who came down shovelled mercifully back into the flames.

In an instant there was a frightful panic, with two thirds of the pupils fighting for their lives. Most of those who were killed died here. The greater part of those who escaped managed to get back safety reached the fire escape and the windows in the rear.

What happened at the foot of that first flight of stairs will never be known, for all those who were caught in the full fury of the panic were killed. After the flames had died away, a huge heap of little bodies burned and charred, and trampled into shapeless masses told the tale as well as anybody need know it.

Various and unconfirmed statements are made as to the cause of the fire. It is also stated that only one door was unfastened. The janitor, Fritz Herter, himself bereaved of three children, says the doors were closed according to custom. At any rate, the congestion of being children in the hallway below effectively barred the way, and the little ones tried to their death totally unable to evade the flames.

Within three hours after the start of the fire it had burned itself out, and the work of recovering the bodies proceeded. The village fire department had only two engines, and neither, upon arrival, after the alarm was given, was at all effective in stemming the flames.

Killed in Crush

Nearly all the children were killed in the mass at the front door, which finally was opened by men from the Lake Shore railway shops, who hurried to the scene. A wall of flames had formed across it, however, and most of the children already were dead by the time the doors swung.

Janitor Herter could remember little of what happened after the fire started. "I was sweeping in the basement," he said, "when I looked up and saw a mass of smoke curling out from beneath the front doorway. I ran to the fire alarm and pulled the gong that sounded through the building. Then I ran first to the front and then to the rear doors. I cannot remember what happened next, except that I saw the flames shooting all about the little children, who were running down through them. Some fell at the rear entrance and others tumbled over them. I saw my little Helen among them. I tried to pull her out, but the flames drove me back. I had to leave my little child to the flames."

Herter was badly burned about the head. Miss Catherine Weller, one of the nine teachers in the school, lost her pupils in a vain effort to marshal the children. She died in the crush at the rear door. Her room was on the second floor, and when the fire alarm sounded she marched her pupils out into the hall, thinking it was only a drill. There the truth dawned upon her. She saw the flames, and the control was lost. The children in their frenzy plunged into the struggling mass ahead of them. Miss Weller tried to

SHINANO MARRIED IN QUARANTINE

Japanese Liner Arrives With Case of Smallpox on Board LANDS THOSE BOUND HERE

Are Debarked at William Head and Steamer Went to Sound For Fumigation

(From Thursday's Daily.)
The Japanese steamer Shinano maru of the Nippon Yusen kaisha line, which reached William Head yesterday afternoon from Yokohama, was found on inspection by quarantine officer, Dr. A. T. Watt, to have a case of smallpox on board, and was consequently ordered to quarantine, but it was afterwards decided to permit the vessel to proceed to Diamond Head quarantine station, near Port Townsend, after landing 60 steerage passengers, booked for Victoria.

Last night she proceeded to the sound, where she will be fumigated. Instead of being handled by the local quarantine staff, as has been done in the case of vessels arriving previously from the Orient, with smallpox on board, the steamer passenger alighted with the disease was one of those booked to Seattle, and consequently, was not landed at William Head.

The hospital accommodation at the local quarantine station is well-filled, over 800 steerage passengers and about 200 steerage passengers. The steamer crew from the steamer Monticello being left there, in consequence of a smallpox patient being found on that vessel, which was fumigated and released after being held for two days. The buildings would have been overcrowded if the Shinano had added her several hundred Asiatics to the large number already detained, and it was considered desirable to allow the steamer to proceed to Diamond Head for fumigation and disinfection.

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BRITT AND NELSON DRAW

Fight Did Not Show Class on Part of Either Fighter and Audience Howled

Los Angeles, Cal., March 4.—Jimmy Britt, of San Francisco, and Battling Nelson, of Chicago, fought ten rounds here last night. The fight was a close one, with Britt landing a slight victory in point of blows landed and Nelson somewhat the stronger at the close, but unable to overcome the cleverness of his opponent. The fight was by no means a savage affair, and at times the audience howled at the men to fight. Time after time they escaped the leads of the always overconfident Nelson. In all, Nelson did not land over a dozen effective blows, while Britt, always giving ground, stepped out and raised his hands, and frequently straightened Nelson up with the left. In conformity with the law, no decision was rendered.

Want Olympic Grant

Toronto, Mar. 4.—A deputation representing the Canadian Olympic games committee asked Provincial Treasurer Matheson this morning for a grant of \$50,000 toward expenses of the Canadian team to London. Matheson appeared favorably impressed.

SLASHED WITH RAZOR

Vancouver Boy Badly Wounded by Murderous Assailant—Death May Result

Vancouver, March 4.—As the result of a stabbing affray at the foot of Cambie street early last night an 18-year-old boy, Don Broussese, is in the General hospital in a critical condition. Phillip Baker, the man who did the stabbing, is in jail, and upon the fate of the boy depends the seriousness of the charge upon which he will be committed.

Broussese almost bled to death after being brought into the police station last night. After the doctors had put fifteen stitches in the wound he bled so profusely that three heavy towels were necessary to staunch the flow of blood. He was slashed from behind the left ear through the lower lobe of the ear and his cheek laid open right to the corner of the mouth. The wound with which the slashing was done was broken in several places, and it is feared that pieces have been left in the boy's face. Baker pleaded guilty to the stabbing before Magistrate Williams today, but an adjournment was taken in order to await the outcome of the case at the hospital.

Baker attempted to steal some trunks from Broussese, who lives in a side-tracked car near the foot of Cambie street. He was captured by a number of men, and the bread recovered. When Broussese came back to his home he was met by Baker and without the least warning the latter drew the razor from his pocket and slashed him.

Undesirable Immigrants

Ottawa, March 4.—The department of the interior issued a report today made by Bruce Walker, which sweepingly condemned the methods of some of the charitable societies promoting emigration. It is pointed out that a greater portion of the assisted immigrants were not of the agricultural class, and were liable to prove undesirable citizens, said the report.

ASIATIC IMMIGRATION

Deputy Minister King to Urge Upon Imperial Authorities Restriction of Immigration

Ottawa, March 4.—Deputy Minister of Labor King leaves tomorrow for London to urge upon the Imperial, Indian and Colonial authorities the advisability of restricting the immigration to Canada of Asiatics from British possessions.

Took Carbolic Acid

London, Ont., March 4.—Thos. Rawlings, 65 years old, committed suicide yesterday by taking carbolic acid.

Railway Laborer Killed

Lindsay, Ont., March 4.—Fred Stubbing, 35 years old, a snow shoveller, was killed on the G. T. R. yesterday morning. He leaves a widow and three children.

Good Business Outlook

Montreal, March 4.—K. W. Blackwell, president of the Montreal steel works, in addressing the annual meeting of the shareholders today, expressed his satisfaction with the business outlook in the Dominion.

Ontario Bank Directors

Toronto, March 4.—At a largely attended meeting of shareholders of the Ontario Bank today it was decided to take action against the former directors of the bank for the purpose of recovering the double liability, amounting to \$4,702,888.

Under Minister's Displeasure

Ottawa, March 4.—Chief Accountant A. W. Owen, of the marine department, has been suspended by Minister King, pending an investigation respecting certain statements which he is alleged to have made which are construed as reflecting on the minister.

"Fortune Telling" Fraud

Hamilton, Ont., March 4.—Apathy on the part of the police is given by William Huckle, chief of the International Detective Bureau, as his reason for making public some facts in regard to fortune tellers, palmists and others of that class, who, it is said, have been reaping a golden harvest here. Sixty-eight homes have been wrecked in Hamilton, according to Huckle, through fortune telling, and he further claims that the grossest sort of frauds are being committed under the guise of psychic mediums and such things.

Vermonts Vote on Liquor

Montpelier, Vt., March 4.—In the city of Montpelier, Vermont, today a state special election was held to vote "no license" vote. The "no license" party may be said to have secured a victory in the city, for while one city, Burlington, swung from no license to license, two others, Barre and St. Albans, changed from "wet" to "dry." Rutland sustained her license position, while Vergennes and Montpelier continue "no license" towns.

CONSERVATIVES' BIG MAJORITY

New Brunswick House Likely to Divide Thirty-four and Twelve

LIST OF THOSE ELECTED Successful Party Backed By a Very Large Majority of Electorate

St. John, N. B., March 4.—The following is the personnel of the new house in New Brunswick. The election results give the Conservatives 31 seats, the defeated Liberal government 12 and the Independents 3. The three Independents who were elected in Gloucester on Monday will undoubtedly support the new Conservative government, bringing its present majority of 19 up to 22.

Conservatives

St. John City—Hathaway, Maxwell, Wilson, McHenry—majority about 600.
Kent—Three Conservatives: elected by 500 majority.
Carleton—Smith, Fleming, Munro—300.
Chicoutimi—Clarke, Taylor, Grimmer, Hart—300.
Albert—Dickson, Prescott, 200.
Kings—Murray—300.
Sunbury—Jones, Sproule, Hazen, Glasser.

Liberals

Victoria—Tweeddale, Burgess—250.
Madawaska—Cye, Baker—500.
Restigouche—Labbillois, Currie—300.
St. John County—McKeown, Lowell—400.
Westmoreland—Robinson, Sweeney, Copp, Leget—300.
Gloucester—Three Independent Liberals.

OAK BAY BOAT CLUB HOLD SPECIAL MEETING

Committee Appointed and Important Business Transacted at Meeting at Oak Bay Hotel

(From Thursday's Daily.)
The special meeting of the newly formed Oak Bay Boat club was held last night at the Oak Bay hotel and was largely attended. S. R. Newton was appointed chairman and H. B. Johnston secretary, and a committee of management, consisting of S. R. Newton, H. B. Johnston, C. S. Baxter, G. L. Wood, C. D. Mason, H. F. Lott, G. McInosh, S. McLaughlin and H. G. Mason, was also appointed. Other committees appointed were building, finance and organization to prepare by-laws and regulations.

TO EXTEND TERMS OF SETTLERS' RIGHTS ACT

J. H. Hawthornthwaite Introduces Measure of Radical Nature

(From Thursday's Daily.)
A bill to satisfy the demands of the settlers in British Columbia to have the provisions of the Vancouver and the local Settlers' Rights act extended to them, was introduced at yesterday's sitting of the legislature by J. H. Hawthornthwaite.

The bill provides that the lands conveyed to the E. & N. railway by the act relating to the Island railway, gravating dock and railway lands, shall be open to settlement for four years from the passing of the bill at the rate of \$1 an acre to the extent of \$160 acres to each actual settler. All grants to settlers shall be by the government of British Columbia and shall be crown grants in fee simple. The government is to collect the money and to hand it over to the railway company when the railway is completed.

Engine Driver Acquitted

Whitby, Ont., March 4.—Hugh Kyle, the engine driver of the C. P. R. freight which collided with an east-bound freight two miles from Myrtle in March of last year, was found not guilty on a charge of criminal negligence.

Canadian Mining Institute

Ottawa, March 4.—The tenth annual meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute opened here this morning with representatives in attendance from all parts of the Dominion. Frederick Koffler, of Greenwood, B. C., presided as president. Hon. Wm. Templeman, Minister of Inland Revenue, welcomed the delegates, and assured the institute of the support of his department. The meeting then heard a number of papers read. The session continues till Friday evening.

Increased Railway Earnings

Montreal, March 4.—The railways are recovering from the severe storms of the early part of last month, as is shown in the earnings of the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk for the period ending February 28. The former's earnings totalled \$1,220,000, an increase of \$13,000 over the same period a year ago, while the latter shows an increase of \$75,285, the total being \$75,489, compared with \$75,928 a year ago.

Henrietta Crossman, the actress, has fallen heir to \$100,000 left in a trust by her grandfather who died many years ago in Ohio.

CLOSED SEALING SEASON FOR NEXT TEN YEARS

Mr. Bosowitz, Now at Ottawa, Wants Hunting and Killing of Land Stopped for Period

The representatives of the Canadian sealing industry, which has been broken to the point of abandonment by reason of the operation of Paris award 1893 are making a last appeal to the Imperial government to do something to stop the sealing in Washington to take some action which shall prevent the complete destruction of the seals in Behring sea, says the Ottawa Free Press.

It may be remembered that when the United States in the early eighties, seized Canadian sealers engaged in the capture of seals in Behring sea, the contention was raised on its behalf that that sea was a closed one, that it formerly belonged to Russia, and that by the purchase of Russia's rights in Alaska, the United States became the owner of her rights in the Behring sea fisheries. The dispute was taken to the arbitration of the British and American conference awarded damages to the owners of the vessels which had been seized by the United States, it at the same time granted a set of rules which had for their object the protection and the preservation of the seal fisheries. These rules included a prohibition against Canadian and American sealers shooting or catching seals before the first of August in any year; that they should not catch any seals at all within the three mile limit of the Fribourg islands; and that the use of firearms in the seal fisheries should be absolutely prohibited.

That award and that code of rules were not drawn up in a vacuum, but with the representatives of Great Britain, the United States and Russia. But unfortunately they recoiled with the terms of the Paris award, and free to do as they please and with the characteristic enterprise of that people they have been taking seals wherever and whenever they can find them, using firearms and practically following a course, which unless soon terminated, must inevitably result in the extermination of the seal.

The effect of this course of action by Japan has been most disastrous upon the Canadian sealers. Not only are they prohibited from using firearms, arms, and confined to spears as a means of taking seals, but they are also prohibited from "catching any seal" in any circumstances, and before August 1, while the Japanese go in in May, the best time of the year, and with the freedom which is allowed them by the terms of the Paris award, from either Russia or the United States. One consequence of this policy has been that instead of having fifty ships engaged in the seal fisheries, Canada has now only five.

Despairing of any international action, being reached which will restore to these their former freedom of action, the Canadian sealers have now adopted another tack. They are petitioning the governments of Great Britain and the United States to approach Russia and Japan with a request that a close season for seals to extend over a period of ten years at least shall be established, during which the herds shall be given an opportunity to recuperate. Whether Japan will agree to such a proposition is a matter for the future, but if it is rejected, it will not be for want of earnest endeavor on behalf of the Canadian sealers.

The representative, Mr. Joseph Bosowitz, of Victoria, B. C., to whom there is no man on the Pacific coast better qualified to speak, has been in Ottawa for some days past and has had several long interviews with the secretary of the Fisheries Department, Sir John G. Simonds, as the result of a collision at St. Martin's Junction, on the ground that the charge was ill-founded.

Returned No Bill

Montreal, March 4.—The grand jury has returned no bill against William Foster Bottomly, the Grand Trunk conductor charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of Fireman Simonds, as the result of a collision at St. Martin's Junction, on the ground that the charge was ill-founded.

King Visits Premier

London, March 4.—King Edward, who will leave London tomorrow for a month's holiday on the continent, said a long visit this afternoon to Premier Campbell-Bannerman, who has been suffering from influenza for several weeks. The premier is making slow progress towards recovery.

Judge of Exchequer Court

Ottawa, March 4.—Walter Cassels, K. C., of Toronto, has been appointed judge of the Exchequer court in the place of the late Justice Burdige.

Incensed Railway Earnings

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His Neck Broken

Port Arthur, Ont., March 4.—Joe Thompson, a contractor, handling coal for the United Coal company, fell off a load of coal today, breaking his neck and causing instant death. He was 25 years of age and unmarried.

PRINCE OF WALES TO VISIT CANADA

Announced That He Will Attend Quebec's Grand Celebration

DOMINION'S GRANT VOTED French Treaty Adopted in the Commons by a Large Majority

Ottawa, March 3.—The French treaty and the vote of the Quebec tercentenary celebration were the topics which occupied the attention of the House of Commons today. In connection with the latter, Sir Wilfrid Laurier made the interesting announcement that he had received notification from the governor-general that the Prince of Wales would attend the celebration, providing that the date could be made from 22nd to 29th of July, which would be unable to visit any of the other cities of Canada.

On the French treaty being taken up, Mr. Monk complained that the Quebec tercentenary celebration was the topic which occupied the attention of the House of Commons today. In connection with the latter, Sir Wilfrid Laurier made the interesting announcement that he had received notification from the governor-general that the Prince of Wales would attend the celebration, providing that the date could be made from 22nd to 29th of July, which would be unable to visit any of the other cities of Canada.

Mr. Zimmermann stated that a large United States manufacturer of agricultural implements was going to open a factory in Hamilton in order to enjoy the benefit of the French treaty. Mr. Brodeur followed in defence of the treaty.

Mr. Beaman then spoke shortly, and the treaty was adopted on a vote of 103 to 5. The Conservatives voting against the treaty being Messrs. Lang, Cameron, (Edmonton), MacNeil, Jackson (Edmonton) and Owsen. The balance of the opposition voted with the government.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved the second reading of the bill providing \$200,000 in aid of the Quebec celebration. The money is to be spent by a commission of five appointed by the government—Mayor Gauthier, of Quebec, Sir George A. Drummond, Montreal, Coli Denison and Byron E. Walker, Toronto, and Hon. Abner Turgeon, Quebec. Quebec province was going to give \$100,000 and the city of Quebec would also give a large sum. Every province giving \$100,000 would be entitled to appoint a commissioner.

In answer to Mr. Foster, Sir Wilfrid said the greater part would be spent on the celebration and but little on the building of a monument. He said that the monument was a separate thing and would not be later on with a grant. The house went into committee on the bill, which was adjourned until Thursday, tomorrow being Ash Wednesday.

Ash Wednesday at Capital

Ottawa, March 4.—Today being Ash Wednesday, there is nothing doing in government or commercial circles.

Lament Liberated

Calgary, March 4.—Duncan G. Lamont, arrested on a charge of embezzling funds of the North American Life Assurance company, was liberated this morning. The company's solicitor announced that the case was one for civil, not criminal, action.

Exodus to the West

Toronto, March 4.—About 300 people left for Western Canada yesterday by the first settlers' excursion of the year. The crowd was much smaller than anticipated, on account of the poor condition of the railways, but the average will probably be fully made up in later excursions.

Burned by Hot Slag

Hamilton, March 4.—Zingero Pritschke, employed in the smelting works, was badly burned by the molten slag last night, and will probably lose his sight. He was assisting to dump a car of slag when the hot metal came in contact with the snow, causing an explosion.

Church Union Question

Montreal, March 4.—Church union was the principal feature of the discussion at the session of the Montreal presbytery this morning. Rev. Dr. Barclay considered that at present it was inopportune to take the matter up. He considered the question should be submitted to the church in a constitutional way. Principal Springer did not agree with Dr. Barclay. Minister Paul considered it was a question for the occupants of pews, and if they wanted to push the scheme of union in contact with the snow, causing an explosion.

Montreal, March 4.—The body of the late Commissioner Killam reached the city today. The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon.

GANNERS' OPINIONS OF LICENSE BILL

Inclined to Belief That Fees Will Be Extremely Burdensome

Vancouver, March 4.—The introduction of a bill by Hon. W. J. Bowser, attorney-general and chief commissioner of fishery, to fix a license fee for salmon canneries, is looked upon by cannery interests as one of the first definite moves on the part of the provincial government in the direction of enforcing absolute control of the fisheries by the province.

While the canners, taken as a whole, believe that their present taxation is not too high, they can stand, there are among them those who believe that the increased taxation may be a benefit in bringing about greater conservation of the fisheries under systematic and well directed control. The idea of a straight taxation of \$100 per line of machinery does not, however, meet with the approval of the canners, they deem that as well rather too high in view of their present taxation.

The canners of the Fraser river and the north have not yet formally discussed the new measure, and until they have done so nothing definite as to any petition for amendments to the bill can be learned.

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120 Poultry Prompt Delivery sh. 12 in. to \$2.20 \$3.30 \$4.40 \$5.50 \$6.60

CITY WILL MAKE ITS APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT A Public Meeting Decides to Press for Passing of Waterworks Bill

ton's amendment being inserted, virtually killed. It had been said that the city had no mandate from the people to undertake the water works scheme.

an enhanced value to the bonds. The B. C. Electric company would be seriously menaced should the manufacture power. Such power as produced by the city could be used for manufacturing purposes.

GOVERNMENT IS CONSIDERING MATTER Beautification of Victoria Cannot be Provided For in This Year's Estimates

For the purpose of requesting the government to remit at least a part of the personal property tax collected from the citizens of Victoria to the corporation, that it might be expended in beautifying the city and its environs, a delegation waited on the Hon. Richard McBride yesterday.

PRINCESS COSTUMES We beg to advise the ladies of Victoria and visitors to our city that we have secured a very choice consignment of Princess Costumes in silk and in broadcloth.

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO. BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES The Ladies' Store Gov't St., Victoria BEAUTIFUL BLOUSES

CAPTURING SKIN DISEASE Afflicted this bright little girl Mrs. F. Miller, of 311 Suffolk Street, Guelph, Ont., says: "A year since, while living in Oshawa, Ont., my little daughter, Lorinda, six years of age contracted a skin disease on the upper part of her body."

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS Bissell-Roach Last night at the home of the bride's mother, 837 Pandora avenue, the wedding was solemnized at 7:30 o'clock.

Resolution Submitted Whereas, in 1873, the city of Victoria obtained a right by statute to take lands or waters from any points within 20 miles of the city for water work purposes.

Reputation and Confiscation. It had been claimed by the Esquimalt Waterworks company that the city should not enter into active competition with it after the company has invested a large sum in its plant.

Quick Action Necessary. D. R. Ker declared that if anything were to be done in the matter of pressing the city's case it should be done at once.

WANT ACETYLENE BUOYS FOR ALASKAN WATERS United States Mariners Seeking to Induce Government to Light Northern Coast

THROWN FROM RIG J. B. Simpson While Out Driving Suits Sustain Painful Injuries and Rendered Unconscious

Humor of George II. Poorly educated as George III, was, he was capable to a surprising degree of uttering at times shrewd and humorous remarks.

And whereas, in 1892, a further act was passed amending the act of 1873, but not purporting to limit any of the city's rights.

At this stage of the proceedings Mayor Hall read letters from Premier McBride, H. F. W. Behnen, M. P., and F. Davey, M. P., who regretted that owing to the legislature being in session, they could not be present at the meeting.

Two Steamers FOR THE NORTH Camosun Completes Another Fast Trip - Venture Leaves for Coast Ports

STRIKE IN SHIPYARDS DELAYS LOCAL VESSELS Princess Liner and Cariboo Will Be Retarded Owing to Absence of Workmen

OAK BAY COUNCIL MEETS Three Hours' Session Yesterday at Which Little Business Was Accomplished

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS. By Victoria meteorological office, 26th February to 3rd March, 1908.

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00 Six months .50 Three months .25 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE CASE OF GUN-A-NOOT.

In answer to G. R. Naden (Greenwood), in reference to the case of Simon Gun-a-not, the Indian who was supposed in a drunken brawl to have shot two halfbreeds, Hon. Mr. Bowser stated it was quite true that this man had managed to get evaded arrest.

The above is an extract from the report of the proceedings in the Legislature on Saturday last. It is of supreme importance that the fullest publicity should be given to the facts in the case of Gun-a-not there is to be no departure from the practice which has been followed, and will always obtain wherever the British flag flies—namely, to arrest and bring to justice, if it is humanly possible to do so, every offender against the laws of the country.

A complete denunciation of this latter phase of the operation of British law was furnished some few years ago as a consequence of the occurrence of a number of cold-blooded murders on the Yukon River. The best detective talent on the continent of America was engaged in the search for the criminals. They were tracked over thousands of miles of territory in the northern wilderness, thence to Seattle, where the trail was lost for a time by the bloodhounds of the law.

NEW BRUNSWICK ELECTION.

The election in New Brunswick excited a great deal of interest over Canada, and in several leading papers reviews have been published of the political history of that province since Confederation.

THE CLEVELAND TRAGEDY.

Words cannot express the sorrow of every one over the terrible calamity which occurred near Cleveland, Ohio, and we shall not attempt anything more than to give this brief expression of the sympathy of the people of Victoria for those who have been so terribly bereaved.

ture where party lines are not clearly drawn. In New Brunswick the practice was to consider the address on the first day of the session, and when it came up on that occasion, Mr. Blair arose and moved a vote of want of confidence, but made no speech in support of it.

But even then party lines were not drawn. The late James Mitchell, who had been Premier, and who was now surveyor-general, was a Conservative, and so, if we remember aright, was the late P. G. Ryan, who became chief commissioner of public works.

Under these circumstances the result of the election is exceedingly interesting. It indicates in the first place that the mantle of Mr. Blair has not descended upon Mr. Pugsley. There is no doubt that the former had the strongest hold upon the province of any man ever in public life there.

This review of the political situation in New Brunswick will enable Colonist readers to estimate for themselves the effect of the recent election upon federal politics. Our own view of the matter is that it will be very great, although allowance must be made for the provisos and uncertainties of the future.

THE CLEVELAND TRAGEDY.

The general discrediting of the provincial leaders by reason of the defeat which they have just suffered. The prestige which the Conservatives will derive from their conspicuous success.

A DOMINION EXHIBITION.

The announcement that the city of Victoria is to have new, large and modern exhibition buildings brings up anew the desirability of securing for this city a Dominion Exhibition in 1909. The special reason why we make this claim is that next year the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition will be held in Seattle, and if we had a Dominion exhibition here the attendance would be very great.

observed a disposition in some of the Eastern papers to treat the Seattle project simply as a piece of advertising and unworthy of consideration by the Canadian people. There is a great mistake, and in passing, we may express a hope that Parliament will not fail to make an appropriation sufficient to enable the Dominion, and especially British Columbia, to be taken into account to be properly represented thereat.

THE DOMINION ELECTIONS.

There no longer appears to be any probability that the Dominion elections will be held in June, as was one time thought likely. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said a week or two ago that he feared the session could be kept in session until September, and this is the case, we can hardly look for the elections before November.

In some parts of the country candidates have already been put in nomination. We are not specially favorable to such a policy. There are few advantages and many disadvantages.

The Montreal Gazette of Thursday last week had news of the arrival of the thirty-five marines en route from Esquimaux to England, in which a paragraph was given of significance as to the tremendous strides being made in the cause of temperance reform.

The need of an enlarged dry dock at Esquimaux is emphasized by the fact that very shortly vessels will be plying to this port of such size that they will be unable to make use of the present facilities.

A Good Teacher.

The manager of an engineering works engaged a youth fresh from school, and issued him his duties. A few days afterwards the manager inquired whether the new hand was progressing with his work.

Stylish Satchels for Stylish Women.

We make a specialty of smart Hand Bags, and have a most desirable stock of high class Genuine Hornbacked Alligator Satchels Priced from \$5 to \$20.

when the ships sail through the Golden Gate, completing the Pacific cruise, by conferring upon him the rank mentioned. As "peace hath her victories less renowned than war," it is probable that "Fighting Bob's" triumph over the long, tortuous route from the Atlantic should be properly recognized.

The Colonist feels that it is only performing a pleasing duty devolving upon the local press when it says that the action of Mr. A. E. Todd of this city, in importing at his own expense game birds from foreign countries with the object of stocking this island, is worthy of the highest commendation.

The enthusiasm of the people of Western Canada at the announcement that the Prince and Princess of Wales are to be present at the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the confederation of Quebec, will be dampened on learning that it is not the intention of Their Royal Highnesses to visit any other part of the Dominion.

A cable dispatch from London, dated Sunday last, was to the effect that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the prime minister, suffered a relapse as a result of the strain of seeing people and transacting business on Saturday.

Since the advent to office of a radical government, the people of England have suffered many rude shocks tending to disturb their characteristic complacency, but it has remained for the late Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Winston Churchill, to add "the last straw." They may now well exclaim "O tempora, O mores," for the gentleman mentioned has displayed the forces of the "last straw" in a series of articles describing his recent African tour.

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We make a specialty of smart Hand Bags, and have a most desirable stock of high class Genuine Hornbacked Alligator Satchels Priced from \$5 to \$20.

Now is the Best Time to Choose Your New Spring Carpets. Come in. WEILER BROS. VICTORIA, B.C. The China Store is Filled With a Fine Assortment of Dainty Pieces.

BUYING NEW CARPETS

This Spring? Then, See This Unusual Showing. In our Broughton Street windows, we are showing a few samples from our immense stock of Spring Carpets and Squares—an exhibit of newness you should see.

An Unusual Assortment of Centre Tables

JUST A FEW FROM OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF THESE. CENTRE TABLE—An excellent low-priced table in Golden Oak. CENTRE TABLE—We have this style in either Quartered Golden Oak or Empire Mahogany. CENTRE TABLE—Made of selected Quartered Oak, finished Golden.

A Sideboard Style Worthy of Special Note

SIDEBOARD—Here is a new and dainty Sideboard style in Mission design and Early English finish. This sideboard has large bevel mirror of first quality, two small and one large drawers and two cupboards with bevel glass and carved wood doors.

A Buffet Style of Merit

BUFFET—A Mission design at once striking and pleasing and a style most serviceable in its arrangement. This buffet is finished in the popular and pleasing Early English finish. It is made of best quality Oak in one of Canada's best factories.

Two Chairs in Mission Design

ARM CHAIR—A striking Mission Chair Design. This is a new and unusually attractive style, made in finest quality oak, finished in Early English and upholstered in Spanish leather.

An Unusual Show of Art Pottery

There is an interesting collection of Art Pottery in our Government street windows today—some dainty and unique examples from the foremost potteries of three continents, and representing the best efforts of the potters of several countries.

NOTE AND. If there is one more admirer in a family, he will be its honest client to temperance. It is a duty that it requires order for the leader of the party to bow by refusing to bow to the temperance cause. It is a duty that it requires order for the leader of the party to bow by refusing to bow to the temperance cause.

Future events may be largely in the hands of the Ambassador, who is allowed to depart from our hearing some of the truth of the situation of the trust of Canadians giving away our intelligence friendly to Great Britain and the press dispatch from February 26, says: "At the banquet held here last night most of the guests were care, evidently hoping to visit here would tend this sort of thing."

British Columbia is advertised these days by another, and with advertisements of the kind could very well get the whole world to believe that the province is much of the good kind of due to the agitation of the North American Fish and Game Association.

KITCHEN TABLES

We are now ready with a complete range of kitchen tables. We are unable through pressure of heavy work in factory, from making these before this date but hope to be able to supply the demand from date.

KITCHEN TABLES

In kitchen tables we show quite a variety of sizes. These tables are made in our own factory, which is a guarantee of quality and superior finish. We think you'll agree these tables are excellent value as you see them and compare. In the same sizes and styles we have made a line without drawers. All are useful and serviceable tables and a necessary part of the furnishings of a kitchen.

NOTE AND COMMENT

ina Store is With a Fine ment of Dain- es. ETS les from e new- e for you business ; never ed better p" Car- s, for one me who y by the h to say: xclusive mense s at the ate OUR

ables

LE - Made artered Oak, en. The top square and x 24 inches, ain shaped. ...\$10.00 B L E - A top style, in Top meas- in diameter ly polished. our most e table only \$12.00 te and Early all and one It is a very n value we ...\$50.00

ABLES

with a complete re of heavy making these pe to be able round date. E TABLE-A favorite with chens through- this table style appearing bake h, x 4 ft. 6 in. ...\$7.00 TABLE-This at table style, as are all these e best manner, raised, meas- 6 in. The leaf wered without h. The price ...\$5.00 A kitchen ta- show quite a ese tables are istory, which is and superior ll agree these values if you pare. In the e we have made e tables and a furnishings of nge according 25, \$3.50, \$2.75 ...\$2.50

windows and iments, and come and in- ovel, loga; ns of An- offer "food" a line with od potting, the ware as rtistic guid- nd are sug- y interesting day?

Rich Hill, Mo., where a bank rob- ber occurred the other day, was al- most completely wiped out in 1896 by a cyclone. It is only a few the James boys, the famous bandits.

FORTY YEARS AGO

The British Colonist, Thursday, March 5, 1868. The steamer Enterprise left for New Westminster yesterday. Among the passengers was Hon. W. A. G. Young.

A court-martial on several soldiers on Saanich Island at the American garrison who are accused of various offences will be held today.

The Emma yesterday towed the brig Orient out of harbor. The Orient is bound for Moody & Co's mills, Burrard Inlet, to load lumber for San Francisco.

The benefit of the Tiger Steam Fire Engine fund will come off tonight. The Alhambra troupe, Mr. Bartholomew and the Wizard having volunteered their services.

Royal Hospital—Thirteen patients remain at the Royal Hospital. There are several bad cases of paralysis, several young and active men being stricken with the malady.

Mrs. Rylands, whose death is announced, will always be remembered for her gift of the John Rylands Library to Manchester.

Fresh water shellfish had at one time, says the "Manchester Guardian," a greater commercial value in this country than they have at present.

River pearls are still sought after in Germany, and especially in Saxony, where more than two centuries ago prospectors have been busy looking after the mussel beds.

Creation in the old country does not make very rapid progress. Whereas the number of cremations carried out in Great Britain in 1907 was 723, being an increase of 138 as compared with the previous year.

A steampship has recently been built and launched on the Tyne, England. In the record time of 89 working days, the vessel is the steamer Blackwell.

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BRITISH OPINION

London Standard.—The announce- ment made this morning that the pro- ceedings against the Zalka Khel Afridis on the Indian North-West Frontier has been officially sanctioned means of course that the British Gov- ernment has approved of the proposed Lord Minto's Government proposal to take for the chastisement of these contemptuous tribesmen have received the assent of the Secretary of State.

The history of past campaigns includ- ing the frontier troubles of 1896, will not serve as a certain guide in any future operations. Much will depend on the resistance which the Zalka Khel offer and on the temper of other Afridi clans, and something on the limits to which the authorities in India will be allowed to go in enforcing respect for British power and in exacting a fit penalty for a long series of intolerable outrages.

London Standard.—It is stated on good authority that Mr. John Burns has completed the arrangements for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into and report upon the "What is whisky" question.

London Morning Post.—The game of diplomacy, if we may permit a great not very happy metaphor, has always to be played with an eye to the whole board and to all the pieces, and not merely to a few squares upon which a move is to be made.

There was a good attendance at the annual meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association on Tuesday night.

On behalf of the association, we emphasize the personal work and financial assistance, and the press and the public for friendly co-operation and sympathy.

On the subject of the formation of a national board, we are of the opinion that the present Raj is eliminated, the British army should be retained for the purpose of making Indian ideas workable.

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Henry Young & Company

Scotch Zephyr Gingham Six Yards for One Dollar

We are just in receipt of a large consignment of these choice prints, right fresh from the "Land o' Cakes." Other praise of them seems needless, unless we add that they are the genuine Shepherd's Check in

Black and White, Navy and White, Sky Blue and White and Green and White. All fast colors

When you are down town, call in and see these intrinsically worthy goods. You will soon recognize their unrivalled value at six yards for one dollar

Headquarters for Dress Goods Dents' Gloves



Milliners Dress-Making Etc., Etc.

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL YEAR FOR THE Y. W. C. A.

Annual Meeting of Association Takes Place When Reports Are Presented

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chiefly derived from membership fees and donations from friends. Active and associate members number 160, while sustaining members who pay 50 cents per month, number 170.

A concert was held in December at which \$41.30 was realized. February 11 & 12 was held at the residence of Mrs. Graham, which netted us \$17.

A gift of \$38 was made to the institution through Mrs. Goepp, which was used for needed school supplies.

Six ladies retire from the board to- day, when a new election for such number will take place for three years.

During the past week the work of the association has been busy. The Conservative convention at Ladysmith on March 21, has been completed.

On and after Monday next the C. P. R. will run the Princess Royal daily to Seattle without the present weekly lay over.

When the business of the meeting has been concluded, His Lordship Bishop Perrin delivered an address, in which he praised the ladies for their past efforts, and gave them advice and encouragement for the future.

There was in every city to which girls came to look for employment great need of an institution that was ready to reach out a helping hand to those who needed assistance.

Among young girls, there were always some who could stand alone. They had been trained in their homes to habits of religion, virtue and self-reliance.

But there were others, who were not so strong, there was a temptation to fall into foolish or evil ways. If all women entered into this work with a determination to help, great good would be accomplished.

Other classes will be formed as soon as there is demand for them. We aim to have special entertain- ment each Wednesday evening, to which members may bring their work.

Former efforts to establish such a policy the most valuable already through too rigid discipline. The girls should feel that the rooms were a home where they were free to enjoy themselves in any innocent way.

The speaker gave a vivid description of the work of the Alpine guides, and begged the ladies to follow the example of the girls and their co-operation in the work of saving lives.

Much regret was felt that Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. T. W. Gladstone and other gentlemen who had been invited to address the meeting found it impossible to be present.

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Five estates have been recently sworn to for the purpose of success- sion. The estate of Bertha Andrea Pederson of Victoria, has been sworn to for \$50 gross and \$35.85 net. The husband, Edward A. Pederson, inher- itor. Solicitors Wootton and Goward.

The estate of the late Ames B. Fenson, late of Maine, U. S. A., has been sworn to for \$6,023.15 gross and \$5,063.15 net. The property is divided equally between a brother, sister and nephew, all of the United States. Solicitors Sydney Child and Mary Adams. Solicitors Yates & Jay.

The estate of the late William Henry Finlayson has been sworn to for \$7,359.72 gross and \$75,697.56 net, the whole estate passing to the widow. Solicitor A. S. Innes.

Judge Hanford, of Seattle, has de- cided not to interfere in the case of a deserter from the British steamer Ad- mossa, who appealed to the British consul to secure his wages. The consul refused to take action after inves- tigation, owing to the seaman being a deserter. The appeal was dismissed. The wages in the admiralty court at Seattle, and the judge decided he had no jurisdiction to try the case.

The daughter of a former lord mayor of London, Lady Fibrigh, wants to abolish formal dinners. She declares that the use of food as a form of en- tertainment is irrational and that in these hard times dinners that rival feasts of Belshazzar and banquets of Lucullus should be done away with.

Miss Helen Gould is said to be the leader in the plan for better housing of the girl students of Paris at low cost, and it is expected that in the clubs to be formed American students may get board and lodging for \$4 a week. Mrs. Rochefoucauld, who as Miss Mitchell of Oregon, is the Paris leader.

Miss Lucy Kemp-Welch, the famous animal painter, possesses a small menagerie of pet creatures which serve her as models. At her capacious studio in Bushey she incessantly piles her brush in the delineation of quadruped studies, in which she excels. She combines pluck with genius, for one day a spirited horse, serving as a bat- tle model in her studio, escaped into the street, but, nothing daunted, the artist rushed after and captured the runaway and brought him back.

It was not in the winter Our loving lot was cast; It is in the plan for better housing of the girl students of Paris at low cost, and it is expected that in the clubs to be formed American students may get board and lodging for \$4 a week. Mrs. Rochefoucauld, who as Miss Mitchell of Oregon, is the Paris leader.

That cheerful season never frowned On early lovers yet! Oh no—the world was newly crowned With flowers, when first we met, 'Twas twilight, and I bade you go, But you held me fast; It was the time of roses, 'Twas plucked them as we passed!

What else could peer my glowing cheek That tears began to stud? And when I asked the like of love, You snatched a diamond bud— And open it to the dainty core, Bed drowsing in the arms of love, It was the time of roses, 'Twas plucked them as we passed!

It was the time of roses, 'Twas plucked them as we passed!

NEW BRUNSWICK HAS LANDSLIDE

Conservatives Carry Province By Very Large Majority

MORE THAN TWO TO ONE

Severe Rebuke for Hon. Wm. Pugsley and the Laurier Government

St. John, N. B., March 3.—After being in power twenty-five years under different leaders, the New Brunswick government suffered a decisive defeat in today's elections. Going into the fight with 35 supporters to the 11 possessed by the opposition, the result tonight leaves the situation practically reversed, the government having only 15 members and the opposition 21.

Tonight the opposition are greatly exulting, besides having to contend with the ordinary resources of the government. Hon. Wm. Pugsley, minister of public works in the Laurier government, and the government's full force of its influence making promises of public works in return for the support of the government candidates. The "Redeemer," S. Fielding, was also brought to St. John and put to work in the harbor. Despite all this the government was badly beaten.

Premier Robinson narrowly escaped defeat in Westmoreland, where the government carried all four seats. In addition they won in Restigouche, St. John county, Victoria and Madawaska, and giving them the three seats in Gloucester, which went independent Liberal on Monday, they have only 15 seats. Four members of the government were defeated: Jones, solicitor-general; Fairbairn, provincial secretary, in York; Farris, commissioner of agriculture, in Queens; and Purdy, member of the cabinet without portfolio in St. John county.

Following are some of the returns: St. John City—Government—Sears, 3,877; Lantaulm, 3,782; Skinner, 3,654; Purdy, 3,648. Opposition—Wilson, 4,457; Maxwell, 4,353; McInerney, 4,293; Hathaway, 4,289.

St. John County—Lowe, government, 1,281; McKeown, government, 1,243; Mosher, opposition, 926; Clark, opposition, 850.

Restigouche—Government—Lablanc, 1,205; Currie, 1,181. Opposition—Stewart, 1,009; Culligan (one poll to hear from), 1,043.

Westmoreland—Government—Robinson, 4,770; Swaney, 4,577; Copp, 4,621; Leger, 4,411. Opposition—Sumner, 4,337; Black, 4,218; Melanson, 4,171; Mahoney, 4,043.

Kings—Opposition—Jones, 2,119; Murray, 2,100; Sprout, 2,061. Government—McAllister, 1,866; Wetmore, 1,870; Scovill, 1,875.

Charlotte—Opposition—Taylor, 2,450; Clark, 2,420; Hart, 2,418; Grimmer, 2,400. Government—Byron, 1,953; Armstrong, 1,945; McGeer, 1,905; Hill, 1,882.

Victoria—Tweedale, government, 1,041. Burgess, government, 1,008. Manser, opposition, 864. Curless, opposition, 874.

Congratulations to Mr. Hazen. The receipt of the news of the great Conservative victory in New Brunswick was received with great satisfaction at the government buildings last evening. A telegram from Hon. Richard McBride to J. D. Hazen, the leader of the Conservative party in that province, congratulating him upon the event, was dispatched.

COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT

Four Men and One Woman in Brooklyn Who Turned Out Bogus Half-Dollars

New York, March 3.—A complete counterfeiting plant for making spurious half-dollars was seized in Brooklyn today, and five men and one woman were arrested charged with making and circulating the imitation coins. Secret service agents have been searching for two months for a band of counterfeiters who have flooded the country with half-dollars so nearly like the genuine that it was next to impossible to detect them. The half-dollars found today were made from the same mould and the same metal, which has been causing all the trouble.

The coins, while almost exact reproductions of those manufactured in the last few months, were found to contain a quantity of tin. The prisoners under arrest are John Harr, Raymond Scullion, Thomas Gifford, Thomas McFarland and Mabel Hamilton. When arraigned before United States Commissioner Benedict the men were held in \$2,500 bonds each and the woman in \$500.

TRANSFER STEAMSHIP OFFICE HEADQUARTERS

Stated That Management of C. P. R. Steamships Will Be Done From Winnipeg

With regard to the visit being made to Winnipeg by R. Marpole, from Vancouver and Capt. J. W. Troup, superintendent of the British Columbia Coast Steamship service, the Vancouver Province says: The general manager of the management of the C. P. R., in so far as it relates to the steamships operated on the British Columbia coast, it is reported, is to be transferred to Montreal to Winnipeg, where affairs will be under the direction of Mr. William Whyte, second vice-president of the company and general manager of western lines.

Yesterday R. Marpole, general executive assistant of the C. P. R., and vice-president of the E. & N. railway, left for Winnipeg, accompanied by Capt. J. W. Troup, superintendent of the coasting service of the C. P. R. It is understood that Mr. Marpole's trip east is to discuss with Mr. Whyte matters affecting the management of E. & N. affairs, and that Capt. Troup is to meet the second vice-president in connection with the transfer of headquarters for the coast steamer service.

JAPANESE LINER SAILS FOR YOKOHAMA

Mr. Mihara, New American Agent, Leaves for Home by the Steamer Tosa Maru

The steamer Tosa Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which arrived from Seattle at 10 a. m. yesterday and sailed about noon for Hongkong via the usual ports with a full cargo, including large shipments of machinery and cotton, the Tosa Maru had five saloon passengers, among them being Mr. Mihara, the recently appointed agent of the Japanese line at Seattle, and Mr. Kenji Canada, with headquarters at Seattle, York. He was called home to Japan owing to the illness of his wife. The quartermaster who was arrested on the arrival of the steamer for assisting four stowaways to make the passage from Japan, was deported on the Tosa Maru, together with the four stowaways who have been held by the police for their arrival at the vessel two weeks ago. Six Chinese and one Japanese stowaway passenger were embarked here.

OPPOSITION GETS MORE WITNESSES

Investigating Accounts of Interior and Marine Departments

Ottawa, March 3.—The Public Accounts committee, this morning granted a subpoena for Mr. Anderson, an order calling for the presence next Thursday of R. H. Campbell and C. H. Beddoe, of the Interior Department, and Mr. McKeown, of the Marine Department, in examination in relation to the sale of certain timber limits in western Canada. At the request of Mr. Foster the committee also decided to call Kenneth Falconer, of Montreal, to give evidence on the expert examination made by him into the system of book-keeping in the Marine and Fisheries department.

Col. Gourdeau, deputy minister of Marine and Fisheries, informed the committee that as the responsible officer he was held responsible for the blame for the delay in preparation of the marine estimates, but the delay was due to lack of accommodation in the department to provide for extra clerical help. Mr. Gourdeau announced for the second time his desire to retire from the public service. He has written a resignation and has been examined by Mr. Falconer regarding the arrangement with Mr. Falconer for the revision of the departmental system of book-keeping. Mr. Gourdeau said the arrangement with Mr. Falconer was a verbal one, and the wage allowance was supposed to be for the actual number of hours' work. He (Gourdeau) thought the rate of pay high, but had been informed by Hon. Mr. Brodeur that experts must be paid at their own figures.

General Vigil Dead

Ottawa, March 2.—Brigadier General Vidal, inspector general of the Canadian forces, died at his residence here today. He had been ill for some time and the end was not unexpected.

An Interesting Volume

William Wilson, of the Colonist staff, is in possession of an interesting volume, which, despite the fact that it was printed in 1840, is still in an excellent state of preservation. The volume, which was printed by "Mr. Alex. Carmichael, Alex. Miller, Jr., and Jo. Brown, in Company," is entitled "Sacramental Catechism, or A Familiar Instructor for Young Communicants," and included therewith are "many cases of conscience relating to the sacraments, and resolved, for the belief and support of those who are exercised to Godliness." The author of this relic of bygone days in Glasgow, where the book was printed, was John Wilson, an ancestor of Mr. Wilson.

DENTISTS TO HAVE NEW GOVERNING BODY

Council Will Be Elected By College Consisting of All Practitioners

A college of dentistry, the members of which shall consist of all licensed practicing dentists in the province, which will have control, through a council which it will elect, of the dental examinations and regulation of the profession generally, the British Columbia, is created by an act introduced into the legislature by Hon. W. J. Bowser Monday.

The election of the dental council, which has had charge of the examinations in the past, has rested with the B. C. Dental association. All licensed practitioners in the province have not been members of this and some dissatisfaction has existed on this account. The creation of the new college will do away with this.

The bill sets forth that the college as above constituted shall elect five qualified members to compose a governing council for a term of five years. They will appoint a president, a registrar, a treasurer and an executive committee.

Powers of Council

The council shall have power to make and amend the rules and regulations consistent with the provisions of the act and necessary or expedient for the purpose of carrying into full and beneficial effect of the provisions of this act and every of them, and particularly to restrict in any way restricting the generality of the foregoing provision, rules and regulations for the guidance, government, discipline and regulation of the college and of the practice of the profession of dentistry and dental surgery:

(1) The powers conferred by this section shall be deemed to be additional to all other powers by this act conferred upon the council.

(2) Every rule and regulation made by the council under and by virtue of any power by this act conferred shall be deemed to be made by and factually made if entered in a minute book of the council as part of the minutes of a meeting of the council signed by the chairman of such meeting, and the council shall have authority to make rules and regulations respecting the preliminary examination and matriculation of students entering upon the study of the profession of dentistry and dental surgery in the province of British Columbia, and to fix and determine the period not exceeding five years, within which such students are to be admitted and employed under a member of the college, and to prescribe the studies and course of instruction of such students, and to make such regulations and conditions to be passed by such students to entitle them to registration under the act, and to make all such regulations and rules as may be necessary for the carrying into effect of this act. Provided always, however, that any student who at the time of the coming into force of this act is regularly practicing the profession of dentistry or dental surgery in the province of British Columbia and in active practice shall be deemed to have matriculated and to have been duly admitted and employed under this act since the date of the date of his articles.

Examinations

The matriculation or preliminary examination provided in the next preceding section shall be taken by persons applying to be admitted as students of dentistry or dental surgery prior to becoming articulated to any member of the college. Provided that a certificate of matriculation issued by the Dominion of Canada established by authority of any act of the parliament of Canada or of the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia, shall be accepted in lieu of the preliminary examination or matriculation required by this act.

The council shall also have power to examine candidates applying for a license under the provisions of section 22 of the act, and to make all regulations necessary for the conduct of such examinations and to appoint such times and places therefor as they may deem proper.

Every person who is desirous of taking the final examination of the council shall, upon receipt of notification from the council, notify the registrar of the council and shall pay to the council the fees required for such examination and furnish the council with evidence of his qualifications, as provided in section 22 hereof.

Penalties Provided

The council is empowered to strike from the register the name of any practitioner guilty of infamous or unprofessional conduct, or to inquire into any such case may be granted upon the application of three members of the council. An appeal from the action of the council may be taken to the superior court.

WANTS TRAIL BUILT THROUGH TALKWA PASS

John Dorsey of Bulkley Valley Discusses Routes in the North

John Dorsey, of Bulkley Valley, who has been in that country for the last four years, and is well acquainted with the roads and trail, is much interested in the Talkwa pass route through the Copper River district. In July, 1904, Mr. Dorsey announced through the Colonist that a trail and a feasible railroad route could be obtained through that pass. The matter was taken up yesterday by an argument at Hazelton before Hon. Richard McBride, C. W. D. Clifford, R. F. Green and A. E. McPhillips, ex-attorney-general. Since then there have been two sides to the argument, the Copper river route and the Hazelton route.

Discussing the matter with a reporter for the Colonist yesterday, he said: "I was at that meeting myself and announced that a road could be built through that district at a cost not greater than that of any other mountain trail in other portions of the province. Nothing has been done about the matter since."

"Last summer the Grand Trunk Pacific made a survey through the pass and gave me \$100,000 for the summit down to Aldermere, and the same to the canyon, the summit being not quite 2,700 feet high. If the route is as advocated in 1904, were the matter had not been brought to my attention officially as yet, but I intend to advise the government and the federal officers in complying with the instructions of the department."

Toronto Civic Affairs

Toronto, Mar. 3.—The city of Toronto is applying to the legislature for power to appoint a parks commission of five and to construct and operate new lines which the Toronto Railway company refuses to build in the streets of Toronto. The fire and light committee voted in favor of increasing the salary of Chief Thompson from \$3,500 but refused an increase to Deputy Chief Noble.

Thefts From the Mails

Winnipeg, Mar. 3.—A series of mysterious mail robberies, covering a period of two and a half years, investigated by the officials of the post office and the postal department, has resulted in the arrest of a great deal of the registered mail leaving Winnipeg for London, England, and in the recovery of \$3,500 worth of mail. The mail was tampered with and considerable money extracted. In spite of every precaution taken to ensure the safety of the registered mail, some person has been able to get access to the sealed mail bags and to steal the contents, which his identity might be revealed and the officials are naturally mystified.

FRENCH BARK HAS A NARROW ESCAPE

Gen. de Negrier's Steering Gear Broke When Near Flattery Rocks

After a narrow escape from disaster when close to the dangerous rocks at the entrance to the Strait of Juan de Fuca, on Friday night, during the French bark's voyage to Queenoche, the French bark which left Seattle, 76 days from Hobart, Tasmania, with 3,000 tons of cement from Ipswich, England.

When the rocks off Cape Flattery were sighted on Friday night a furious southwest wind was blowing and in turning the boat out to sea to avoid the coast, the steering gear broke. The helm on the Gen. de Negrier has the new patent screw attachment and the strain caused by the storm brought pressure on a flaw in the metal. The apparatus was completely disabled and some time the bark pitched in the trough of the waves. The strong wind momentarily drove her nearer to the ominous breakers off the gray shore line.

Capt. Louis Lemulleur rigged a temporary steering gear by hitching lines to two after capstans and by attaching to the broken castings attached to the rudder stock, and brought his charge up past Cape Flattery with this improvised steering gear. The appliance worked like a charm, although it took a pilot and a man at each capstan to handle the rudder. The work of accomplishing the gear was only accomplished after the crew had hours of hard work for the seas were running high and breaking over the deck.

REPUBLICANS WIN SEATTLE ELECTION

Straight Party Ticket Successful, With One Possible Exception

Seattle, March 3.—The city election here today proved to be the most overwhelming Republican landslide in the history of the city. With the single exception of the eighth ward, where Sparkman, Democrat, is leading at midnight by a narrow margin, every member of the straight Republican ticket is elected.

NO GRANBY DIVIDEND

Directors of Company at Meeting in New York Vote Against Declaring One for Quarter

New York, March 3.—The directors of the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power company, limited, at a meeting here today voted not to declare the quarterly dividend on the company's stock. In September of last year the company declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. and an extra dividend of 1 per cent.

LIMERICK COMPETITION

Mrs. Thomas W. Gladstone Carried off First Prize in Social at Church of Our Lord

A king at his court kept a jester. Who loved a far maiden called Hester. To wed her he yearned, But his offer she spurned. And sent him away with a tester: Oh, Hester, my love, said the jester, I thought you would be fair Hester, From you I went roaming, but there's no place like home. And my next destination is Leicester.

BLACK SEA SALVAGE CASE IS CRITICISED

Shipping Journal Comment on Stranding of Steamer Three Times in Quick Succession

It is not often that a steamer has three accidents and three salvage cases in such quick succession as a British steamer had in the Black Sea. Syren and Shipping says: A British steamer going up to a Black Sea port got ashore on the Eleana Bank on Nov. 4, and was refloated the following day, Peter Regier being the salvor. In leaving port after loading the again got ashore on Dec. 1. Peter Regier was again the lucky salvor, and, after lightening 600 tons or more, the steamer was refloated on Dec. 9. She relicated the discharged cargo in the harbor, and sailed again on the 11th. Ill luck (shall we call it?) still attended her, and the following day she got ashore near Yenikale Light-house. This time the salvage claim was secured by Svornov, and after discharging part cargo got off on the 14th and proceeded. The salvage claims for these three accidents will probably amount to something not far short of three-fourths of the insured value of the vessel, and then there will be the question of the temporary and permanent repairs to be faced. We do not suppose that the salvors will get anything like as much as they ask for, but the claim on the underwriters will in any case be a very heavy one. The Black Sea is a very uncomfortable feeling that all these stranding in the Black Sea are not "accidents," especially as they generally seem to happen while in charge of pilots.

Royal City Reservoir

New Westminster, March 3.—Work has been started on the excavations for the new reservoir in Queen's Park, at the location where the dam, on the lacrosse oval and the racetrack. The Lacrosse Club dressing rooms are on the site, but will be removed this week.

NEW FAIR BUILDINGS WILL COST \$40,000

Fair Management Will Change Site and Build Modern Structures

The directors of the B. C. Agricultural association will have at their disposal a new building, which will cost \$40,000, and will be built on the site of the old buildings in the province of British Columbia. The amount will be distributed something like this: The main building will cost \$22,000; the machinery building, \$8,000; the new stables, \$5,000; the poultry building, \$4,000; the restaurant, \$4,000, and the dairy building, \$2,000. Secretary Smart says that the new buildings, when completed, will be the finest in the province of British Columbia.

At a meeting of the directors held yesterday afternoon it was decided that the site of the old buildings located on the site of the old buildings more suitable location having been found to the north and west of the main entrance. The reason given for this change in site was the fact that the near future to move the entrance to the east end of the grounds, to which point it is expected, the car line will be extended.

The old race stables that are located on or near the site that is intended for the new buildings will be destroyed, and the new ones to replace them will be built on the site of the grandstand. It was also decided that the restaurant will not be part of the main building, the directors being of the opinion that the plan adopted by the directors of the grandstand and that of having the restaurant in a building apart from the others was by far the most satisfactory.

How Coffee is Spoiled

A suburban family has a servant who is an excellent cook, but insists upon making her dishes strictly according to her own recipes. Her mistress gave her full swing, not only as to cooking, but as to the purchasing of supplies. The other day her mistress said to her: "Bridget, the coffee you are giving us is very good. What kind is it?" "It's no kind at all, mum," replied Bridget. "I make it one quarter Mocha, one quarter Java and one quarter Roba." "But that is only three-quarters. What is the other quarter?" "It's put in no quarter at all, mum. That's where so many spoil the coffee, mum, by putting in a fourth quarter."

APPLYING NATAL ACT TO MEN FROM INDIA

Party Landing at Vancouver Arrested by Provincial Police

Vancouver, March 3.—The game of shuttles between the provincial and Dominion governments with Hindu as a victim, saw another round this evening. Fifteen Hindus, who had arrived yesterday, the Eastern Railway company were admitted as immigrants by the Dominion Inspector, Dr. Monroe. They were allowed to land.

Cut His Throat

Allenford, Ont., Mar. 3.—Miller Cooze, a farmer living about two miles north-west of this village, committed suicide by cutting his own throat. The cause is unknown.

Institute of Architects

Ottawa, Mar. 3.—The Commons bill for the incorporation of the institute of architects. The bill will be amended by the House of Commons on the question from forming itself into a close corporation.

Winnipeg Tax Collector

Winnipeg, Mar. 3.—At the meeting of the city council last night H. R. Patterson was appointed tax collector for Winnipeg. R. D. Waugh, who was recommended for the position by the council, withdrew his name at the last moment.

Lord's Day Act

Winnipeg, Mar. 3.—In the police court yesterday afternoon a case respecting the Lord's Day Act against the C. N. R. and the C. N. P. was heard. The case was dismissed as the C. N. R. was adjourned until next week.

Georgia Loads Lumber

New Westminster, March 3.—The Mexican liner Georgia is in port taking on a shipment of lumber, saw-ties and other building material. She is expected to sail for Victoria in two hundred tons of salt.

Jumped From Brooklyn Bridge

New York, March 3.—An unknown man, said to be about 40 years of age, jumped from the Brooklyn bridge into the East river today, and was killed. His body did not reach the surface and the police began a search for it.

Woman Dynamiter

Oakland, Cal., March 3.—Mrs. Bell J. Martin was indicted by the grand jury today on a charge of having dynamited the residence of Senator Frank Strong in March, 1907. Bail was fixed at \$50,000. The woman is now confined in Trinity county jail on a charge of arson.

Island Customs Receipts

Nanaimo, March 3.—The customs collections for the month of February are: Nanaimo, \$5,156.38; Ladysmith, \$1,832.12; Alberni, \$1,000.88; Chemainus, \$401.23; Crofton, \$200.00; New Alberni, \$7.65; Alberni, \$30.10; Courtenay, \$25.60; Cumberland, \$21.26. Total, \$8,604.55.

Manitoba Ministers

Winnipeg, March 3.—Hon. J. H. Howden will be tomorrow sworn in as Minister of Telephones, and Hon. G. R. Caldwell will be sworn in as Minister of Education. Robert Fletcher will be appointed Deputy Minister of Education.

Winnipeg's Acting Mayor

Winnipeg, March 3.—The board of control today decided to appoint Controller Harvey as acting mayor during the absence of Mayor Ashdown, who is leaving for Hot Springs for his health. Ten hours later the board of control today decided to appoint Controller Evans will take charge of the city's financial department during the absence of Mayor Ashdown.

AMEND GAME PROVISIONS

Water Clauses in Constitution

The two new bills in chief committee are providing for amendments to the Constitution. The first bill is to amend the water clauses in the constitution, and the second is to amend the game provisions. The amendments are being introduced by Hon. F. J. Fulton in a reading announced that would be drafted early in the session. The government in the raise the irrigation and to raise the game provisions. The amendments are being introduced by Hon. F. J. Fulton in a reading announced that would be drafted early in the session.

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CIVIL SERVICE ACT

Many Measures Legislature at It

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NATAL ACT FROM INDIA

g at Vancouver by Provincial Police

March 3.—The game of... the provincial and... another round this... who had arrived... immigrants by the... Dr. Monroe. They... of ship, and before... Dr. Monroe. They... arrivals were lined... by Provincial In... They failed to pass... by the provincial officer... their landing under... of the Dominion in... Pacific Railway com... the Hindus from... where they were... provincial officer. The... tables, and, indeed... themselves, for... to do not wish to re... provincial police... party and took them... searched each... to be carrying a...

Immigrants.

The immigration... into the reported ar... destitute immigrants... is deported.

is Throat.

Mar. 3.—Marilyn Carr... committed suicide... his throat. The... of Architects.

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CIVIL SERVICE ACT AMENDED

Many Measures Before the Legislature at Its Two Sitings Yesterday

NEW BILLS INTRODUCED Amend Game Protection and Water Clauses Consolidation Act

(From Wednesday's Daily)

Two sittings of the legislature were held yesterday and a considerable amount of routine business was transacted. Two new bills were introduced. In all, thirty-five measures have reached third reading out of which three are yet introduced. If the session is not longer than the remaining days of the week, the house will not see prorogation by Saturday as expected.

Civil Service Act

The Civil Service act was given second reading. On the division the Lib-eralists, with the exception of the mem-ber for Skeena (Mr. Kerwin), voted in favor of the amendment of John Jar-dine and against the superannuation proposal. The measure is meeting with the enthusiastic support of Social-ists. Mr. Hawthorthwaite declared it to be one of the most advanced meas-ures and most favorable in principle to the wage earner introduced into the house of recent years.

Water Clauses Consolidation Act

The two new bills introduced by the chief commissioner of lands and works were the Water Clauses Consolidation Act and the Game Protection Act. The former is preliminary to a more extensive irrigation measure to be introduced next session. Hon. F. J. Fulton (Nanaimo) during second reading announced that the measure would be drafted early in the recess and published and given publicity. The government in this was hoped to raise the irrigation question beyond party politics and to obtain all sug-gestions from various sources.

Game Protection Act

The act providing for the taxing of canneries and cold storage warehouses was passed second reading. Mr. Bow-er explained that the government in-tended asserting its right to control of the river fisheries. The revenue de-rived would be used for the admin-istration of the fisheries. The second reading carried without division. The speaker took the chair at 2:30 o'clock.

Water Clauses Consolidation Act

Mr. Dr. W. T. Kerwin (Skeena) stated that in order to report he in-tended to vote for the second reading of the superannuation bill. The resolution reported from the committee of supply were read the third time and a bill based upon these resolutions was introduced by Hon. Mr. Talow and read the first time.

Game Protection Act

The following bills were read the third time and passed: Amending the Supreme Court act, Hon. Mr. Bower. Amending the Settled Estates act, Hon. Mr. Bower. Amending the Shops Regulation act, Hon. Mr. Young.

Game Protection Act

The bill to consolidate and amend the acts respecting judgments was passed through committee of the whole house and read the first time.

ter spent on trails, bridges, etc.; but this was altogether beside the question, as the house voted annually hun-dreds of thousands of dollars for these purposes.

Amendment Lost

The amendment of John Jardine was lost on the following division: Nays—Messrs. Kerwin, Williams, Hawthorthwaite, McInnis, Talow, McBride, Bower, Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shatford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Gar-den, Macowan, Gifford, Grant, Behn-hen, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, Mackay, Parson, Davey, Schofield—29.

Water Clauses Consolidation Act

The bill was read the second time on the same division reversed. The hon. member for Delta had led this house to believe that he was worrying about the coal-miners of the province. He had pictured the hard-ships with which they were compelled to contend in a manner which had re-sulted in little credit upon him. He would have done better to have stuck to something of which he had some knowledge—such as haystacks.

Game Protection Act

The hon. member for Grand Forks (John McInnis) had at last session intro-duced a general eight-hour measure, the member had skillfully hoisted by the heels the bill, and the hon. mem-ber for Delta had voted in support of that bill. Similarly he had intro-duced the eight-hour day for coal-miners, but he had voted against it, and he was found lining up with the cor-porations as opposed to the workers.

Game Protection Act

The hon. member for Newcastle had strongly urged that some such prin-ciple should be adopted for the wage-earner of the province generally. Suppose, as in the proposed amend-ment, they took 2-1/2 per cent from the government and added another 1-1/2 per cent and gradually increased the amount to men of higher age, a meas-ure which he claimed which would be absolutely perfect. He urged the intro-duction to consider the adoption of such a measure.

Game Protection Act

At this juncture John Oliver ob-jected that the member for Nanaimo was discussing not the bill before the house but the amendments in the or-dinary process which were not before the house. The speaker held that the point of order was well taken.

Game Protection Act

Mr. Hawthorthwaite, in contin-uation of his remarks, he could not discuss the amendments in the or-dinary paper there was nothing to pre-vent his proposing or suggesting alter-ations in the bill as he himself believed.

Game Protection Act

He hoped that the government would adopt a principle of government that in use by most corporations and governments with regard to the man-agement of the fishing allowance was computed. The salary was com-puted on the basis of the salary for the last seven years of service was applied in that it favored the more highly paid. It was the govern-ment or corporation could favor a class or individual and wreck the fund.

Game Protection Act

The ratio was 2-1/2 per cent in the case of such under-employment, 3 per cent when the salary is over this amount. He thought a different sys-tem of grading should be adopted. He thought money could be an admirable thing if it could be used in a way that would benefit a person, destined ultimately to benefit by the fund, to build a house and pay for it. He would pay the money out of the fund at the same time would save the exorbitant inter-est charged by the insurance or loan companies. The fund might even in time be used for maintaining. This proposal would mitigate the interests of the loan associations and insurance companies, but it would be in the interest of the wage earners.

benefit individual crafts or trades which he himself had from time to time introduced. He welcomed the bill because even if it was only left to apply to civil servants, yet it was the first step towards the wage-earner, was committed to the principle. (Applause.)

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the very knowledge that this step was seriously contemplated had been pro-ductive of no result. (Hear, hear.)

Amendment Lost

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ed to \$100. It was hoped in this way that about \$10,000 would be realized. The entire amount would be devoted to game protection. The final clause gave the government power to create game reserves.

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Orange Juice and Health For Stomach and Skin

Few of us realize what an important part the skin plays in keeping us well or making us ill.

The millions of tiny glands, or pores, are intended to rid the system of waste matter, which the blood brings to the skin. It is a well-known medical fact that the healthy skin carries off more Urea or waste matter than the kidneys. Just think how much poison remains in the system when there is any skin trouble.

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IDENTIFY that "The Conf. Office, Limited," is authorized to carry on business in or effect all or any of the powers of the Legislature of British Columbia.

THE ACT District of Metochia ... I, Norman Hardie, C. 19th January, 1906.

to Farmers ... first of March, 1906

Cremeries Assn. ... 506 YAT'S STREET

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iversity ... B. C.

2 to 4 Positions ... Students always in demand.

COLLEGE ... VICTORIA, B.C.

THE COLONIST ... The man who was slain by Chief of

THREE WOUNDED BY AN ANARCHIST

Determined Attempt Made to Kill Chicago Chief of Police

HIS SON BADLY INJURED

Police Believe Plot Was Formed to Murder Chief and Mayor

Chicago, March 2.—Chief of Police George Shippy, his son Harry and his

Harry Shippy is the most severely hurt of those injured in today's affair.

COMPANIES TURNING ATTENTION TO INDIA

Endeavor to Make Up For Profits Cut Off By Japanese Government

CLAIM FOR COMMISSION

Former Land Agent Sues Great Northern Railway on Account of Land Sales

Young People Confirmed.

Elizabeth Macquinn, aged 18, was found dead in her employe's house in Belfast as the result of coal gas poisoning.

Police Shippy was tonight identified as Lazarus Averbush, 23 years old.

MUST KEEP UP NAVY STRENGTH

Imperial Government Sets Its Face Against Views of Radicals

HOLDS TO OLD STANDARD

SEARCH FOR ROBBERS

Manitoba Farmer's Suicide

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Mr. Pringle's Resolution Under Discussion in the Commons

MR. BRODEUR COMES DOWN

Yields Information for Which Opposition Fought Last Week

Widow's Claim Rejected

DEATH'S HARVEST

THREE INTERSCHOLASTIC RECORDS WERE SMASHED

Teams in New England Athletic Association Championship Meet Show Great Form in Events

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Standard Quality Always

You get the Very Finest Tea the world produces, fresh from the gardens, in the Sealed Lead Packets—

"SALUDA" TBA HAVE YOU TRIED IT? LEAD PACKETS ONLY AT ALL GROCERS

No Breakfast Complete Without Marmalade

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. Up-to-Date Grocers, 1316 Government Street. Tels. 52, 1052, 1590

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Eucalyptine

DEMING SPRAY and WHITEWASHING PUMPS

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The Colonist Gazetteer AND ATLAS OF THE WORLD

The West Coast of Vancouver Island

Provincial Bureau of Information Issues Bulletin Containing Mr. Carmichael's Report of Recent Exploratory Tour

THE Bureau of Provincial Information, realizing that the opening up of Alberni by railroad connection meant not only the development of that district alone, but assured renewed activity over the whole of the west coast of Vancouver island, determined to get such general

information as would be useful to settlers who were thinking of making that section their home. As a result of such action this bulletin has now been prepared.

Vancouver island is situated on the southwestern seaboard of British Columbia, separated from the mainland by a narrow channel. The general direction of the island is north-west and southeast; it is 280 miles long by an average of 50 miles wide. There are no great stretches of level land, the general features being mountains and valleys, with a general main ridge forming the backbone.

The eastern shore, bordering as it does an inland sea, presents a comparatively unbroken shore line; while the west coast, lashed by the fury of the Pacific ocean, has been cut up

Alberni and Victoria, and also towed the company's vessels up and down the canal.

A period of stagnation marks the time from the shutting down of the mill until the year 1886. In that year the Andersons decided to survey a portion of their land into a townsite, which was called Alberni and from that time till the present there has been a slow but gradual development of the district.

To facilitate their transactions in land and other matters, the Andersons decided to incorporate their Vancouver island interests into one company. This was done, and the Alberni Land company, Ltd., was licensed under the laws of British Columbia in the year 1906.

In view of its large undertakings in Alberni,

Referring to this inlet, the admiralty sailing directions give the following description:

"Alberni canal runs in a northerly direction for 22 miles, with a breadth varying from two cables to one mile, and terminates in a fine spacious anchorage at its head. The shores on either side are rocky and rugged, rising abruptly from the sea to mountains, 2,000 and 3,000 feet high. At the head, however, the land becomes low and fertile, a large extent being fit for cultivation. The depths to within one mile of the head vary from 160 to 40 fathoms, and the shores of the inlet are everywhere free from danger."

With regard to the approach from the sea, Capt. Walbran, lately in command of the Dominion government lighthouse and revenue

ment, can only be safely navigated by the most experienced pilots. Records show that many vessels have been lost on the bar of the Columbia, with great loss of life. One of the reasons, many years ago, for the change of the headquarters of the Hudson's Bay company for their deep-water merchant ships from Fort Vancouver on the Columbia to Nisqually, in Puget Sound, was owing to the many disasters their vessels met with on the bar of the Columbia.

"San Francisco has no dangerous bar to cross, but the entrance to the harbor is contracted, subject to strong tides, and is also subject to extremely frequent and dense fogs. Therefore, from my intimate knowledge of this coast, having been in command of the

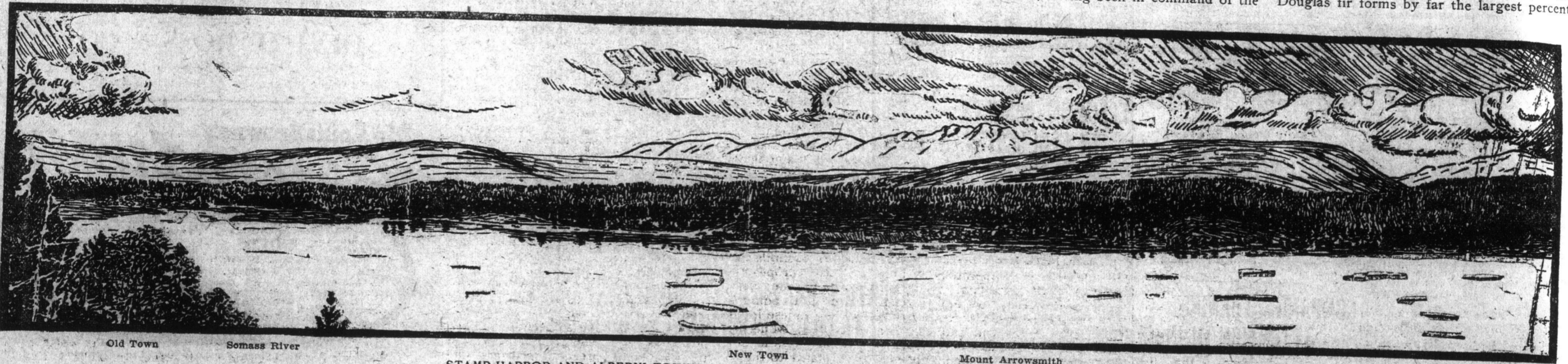
ni, and forming a connecting link with Vancouver by a car-ferry of large size.

Tenders for clearing the entire "right of way" and for a large portion of the grading have been let, and it is expected that the main line will be completed in less than two years. No effort has been spared to make this line as efficient as possible by lessening the curves and cutting down the grade.

With railway connection to the east coast, Alberni occupies a unique position as a distributing point for the entire west coast. With the exception of Quatsino, Alberni seems the only point where it is commercially feasible to build a line of railroad to the Pacific seaboard of the island. Everywhere else a range of mountains make a reasonable grade impossible, and Alberni, occupying a central position, is able to distribute and collect freight both to the north and to the south.

Timber.

The hillsides and smaller valleys leading into the main valley are clothed with a wealth of the finest timber in British Columbia, yet untouched by the axe of the lumbermen. Douglas fir forms by far the largest percent-



STAMP HARBOR AND ALBERNI TOWNSITE—VIEW SHOWING THREE MILES OF WATER FRONTAGE

by a number of long arms of fiords, penetrating deeply into the land. From this peculiarity it is astonishing to find that, while the island is only 280 miles long, the coast line of the western shore has a length of 1,300 miles, exclusive of islands.

These long arms of the sea, navigable by the deepest draught vessels, form splendid waterways and are a great factor in the opening up of the island.

Of these long fiords, only two penetrate through the main mountain range, viz., Quatsino Sound to the north, and the Alberni canal, a little south of the middle of Vancouver island. The latter inlet nearly cuts the island in two, being only 14 miles from the eastern shore. The town and valley of Alberni is situated at the head of this stretch of water.

Historical.

The Alberni canal was named after a Spanish officer, Don Pedro Alberni, who was in command of a company of volunteers in the expedition to Nootka. It is probable that this inlet was known to the Spaniards as early as 1790; the entrance is marked on their charts and called Archipelago de Nitinat. From the time the Spaniards left Nootka nothing is heard of Alberni, or, in fact, of the whole of the west coast of Vancouver island until comparatively recent years.

Messrs. Anderson, Anderson & Co., of London, England, besides their business of ship-owners and ship-brokers, had an interest in a shipbuilding and ship-repairing dock and yard at Rotherhithe, on the Surrey side of the Thames. About the year 1855 it was brought to the notice of this firm that there were in Vancouver island large tracts of forest land containing Douglas pine and other valuable timber suitable for masts and spars and for general shipbuilding purposes. In 1860 they sent out their agent, Capt. Stamp, to Vancouver island, and he selected Alberni as the most suitable place to erect a sawmill, not only on account of the great wealth of timber, but in view of the ease with which it could be shipped to foreign markets.

In August of 1860 Mr. Gilbert M. Sproat was sent by the government of the province with the armed vessels "Woodpecker" and "Meg Merrilies" to take over from the Indians the land which had been granted to the Andersons in consideration of their building a sawmill and opening up the district. The negotiation with the Indians was satisfactorily arranged, and a sawmill of very considerable capacity was built, and cargoes of spars, masts and lumber were shipped to all parts of the world. The business became a large and important one, and was continued for some years until the mill was burnt down, which, owing to a depression in trade occurring shortly afterwards, was never rebuilt. The operations of the company were for some time in charge of the Mr. Sproat referred to, who is well-known in British Columbia, having written a book on the Indians of the west coast of Vancouver island.

While the mill was in operation a small steamer, "The Thames," was sent out, and for some time made regular voyages between

the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway company has acquired a substantial interest in the Alberni Land company, thus giving the railroad access to a splendid deep water ocean harbor. The operations of this company will, in the future, be largely controlled by the railway company, which will push the development of the town with the vigor that has characterized its actions in the past.

Descriptive.

Capt. Vancouver, referring to Alberni, has written in his journal, 1792:

"To describe the beauties of this region will, on some future occasion, be a very grateful task to the pen of the skillful panegyrist. The serenity of the climate, the innumerable pleasing landscapes, and the abundant fertil-

vessel "Quadra," writes with authority in the following letter:

"Victoria, B. C., 14th November, 1907. "I know Alberni canal and the new townsite on Stamp harbor extremely well, having made a survey of the harbor in 1892, as you will see by a glance at the admiralty chart, 'Clayoquot and Barkley Sounds,' No. 584, on which the plan of my survey is shown. Commander Bowman, R. N., (N.) of the flagship 'Royal Arthur,' used my plan when anchoring there with the flagship, and he afterwards informed me he found the plan most satisfactory, and the harbor an excellent one."

"When I sent in my survey of the harbor I also showed on the plan the new townsite of Alberni, and the admiralty had placed

C. G. S. "Quadra" for many years, and having entered Barkley Sound under all conditions of weather, I can state with confidence that Alberni harbor as an ocean port is an extremely safe one for all classes of vessels.

"J. T. WALBRAN."

The following reference is also made to Alberni by Commander R. C. Mayne, R. N., in 1862:

"The Alberni mills possess several advantages over similar rival undertakings in Puget Sound, which are now beginning to be appreciated by merchants, and still more by the masters of ships. One of the chief of these lies in accessibility, for Alberni, being situated on the outside coast of the island, the navigator avoids all the journey in and out of



ALBERNI CANAL SPROAT LAKE GREAT CENTRAL LAKE AND BIG INTERIOR MINE VALLEY TO COMOX BEAUFORT RANGE
GENERAL VIEW OF ALBERNI VALLEY FROM VIEWMOUNT

ity that unassisted nature puts forth require only to be enriched by the industry of man with villages, mansions, cottages and other buildings to render it the most lovely country that can be imagined, while the labors of the inhabitants would be amply rewarded in the bounties which nature seems ready to bestow on civilization.

The Alberni valley is 25 miles long by five broad, extending in a northwesterly direction. To the east it is guarded by the Beaufort range of hills, while to the west it is bounded by a sea of yet unnamed mountains. It partly includes two large lakes, and is well watered by numerous rivers and streams.

The townsite of Alberni has a most happy situation. It rises with a gentle slope back from a spacious harbor, a mile wide by a mile and a half long, with good anchorage, free from dangers.

on the chart, as you will see. This was entirely done on my own initiative, as there were no signs of a town there in 1892, only the wharf and the ruins of the old sawmill. I have always thought most highly of Alberni (Stamp Harbor) as ocean port. The waterway from the ocean, entering at Cape Beale, being clear of all danger for the largest vessels, even such as the Lusitania. The landfall is excellent, there being no off-lying dangers in the track of shipping, and the shore and waters of Alberni canal are both bold and honest throughout, with very deep water. As an ocean port Alberni will compare most favorably with Portland and San Francisco.

"Portland is a long way up a swift river, the Columbia, at the entrance of which is a most dangerous bar, with ever-shifting sands, which cause the navigable channel to be constantly changing, and, therefore, though most carefully buoyed by the United States gov-

the Straits of Juan de Fuca and Admiralty inlet, which occupies ordinarily a week, so that a vessel bound to Alberni, making Cape Flattery at the same time with one bound for Puget Sound, would be half-loaded by the time the other reached its destination. Again, when loaded, the tug takes him to the entrance of Barkley Sound, where he can wait for a fair wind, while the other, in consequence of the more prevalent winds blowing into the strait, has to beat for two or three days to get outside. In winter this is by no means a desirable spot to beat about in, for the squalls from the Olympian mountains are sudden and heavy, and fogs come on very rapidly."

The Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway company, which is controlled by the Canadian Pacific railway, has announced its intention of extending its line of railway from Wellington, their present northern terminus, to Alber-

age of the timber, together with the so-called hemlock and small bunches of white pine. There is more of the latter seen here than is the average on the coast. Towards Barkley Sound fir gives way to spruce, hemlock and cedar.

The railway company has leased mill-sites and agreed to provide terminal facilities which will insure a very large output of timber for many years to come. The product can be shipped by through cars to the northwest, or by water to the markets of the world.

Agriculture.

The lumber industry will stimulate agriculture in the district by providing a large home market for farm produce, and as the land is cleared of timber it will be taken up for farming. Agriculture has languished in the past, owing to the lack of communication or a home market. Soon it will have both of these defects remedied. The soil is generally a red loam underlain with gravel and sand, well suited to fruit growing. As far as noted, clay was not much in evidence, though it occurs in the valley. The average depth of soil is about 18 inches on the higher ground, and in isolated places the gravel subsoil comes near the top with only a few inches of soil. Toward Comox there are a number of marshes and cranberry swamps which can be comparatively easily drained and got under cultivation. As a whole, the valley has been much enriched by deposits washed down from the mountains.

Climate.

The climate is mild, subject only to light winter frosts. The rainfall taken up the valley gave a record of 80 inches, but it was noted during the summer that it was often raining up the valley, whilst it was quite fine lower down, so that 50 inches would probably be a fairer average, most of the rain falls during the winter months giving ample sunshine and good growing weather, as shown by the tomatoes, peaches, and grapes which readily ripen at Alberni.

An atmospheric phenomenon occurs every day with great regularity during the fine summer weather. At eleven a.m. of every day of bright sunshine the valley begins to heat up, and the hot air rising causes a partial vacuum. To fill this vacuum cool air rushes in up the canal from the ocean, causing a strong breeze up the canal and a pleasant wind in the valley. Towards six p.m. the land has cooled, the breeze ceases and calm prevails, which is not disturbed until the following day.

Scenery.

Alberni district is one of the prettiest portions of Vancouver Island, more especially so in the diversified nature of the scenery. Through the valley flows the largest river on the island, the Somass. Taking its rise in two fine lakes, it tumbles over in grand waterfalls and dashing cascades, and rushing through a dark rock-bound canyon with walls of basalt 100 feet high, merges lower down in a broad and tranquil river. The lower portion of the river shows nature in her more tranquil moods, affording many a typical pastoral scene, while

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Education and the Chinese



Those who care to speculate in all humility on the widest problems of the future, our Shanghai correspondent offers a wide and tempting field. There is no longer any doubt, he tells us, says the London Times, that the old order of thought which has guided the lives of countless millions in the Chinese Empire through a long succession of centuries is passing away for ever. The movement in favor of Western education has become irresistible. It is irresistible because it comes not from above but from below. It represents the genuine will of the people, of rather of those wide middle classes of the people who alone possess an articulate will. They have forced it upon the Government, and the Government, as it always does where it recognizes that this will has spoken, has adopted its decisions, and contents itself with seeking to guide a current which it cannot stem. The demand for "Western learning" is, of course, primarily not a demand for knowledge as an end in itself. Until the war with Japan and the war between Japan and Russia, the traditional veneration in which the Chinese held their own classes, and education limited to those classes, was unshaken. But the first of these wars convinced them by its cruel lessons that this education did not produce sagacious statesmen or skilled soldiers. The second taught them that with Western learning an Asiatic State might victoriously resist one of the greatest of European Powers. They unquestionably missed the full meaning of Japan's success. They attributed to her acquisition of European arts and sciences results which were, in fact, due to her success in grafting those arts and sciences upon rare moral qualities and habits which are wholly independent of them. It is the intimate combination of the objective methods of European science with her own ethical system, which is the explanation of the present strength and greatness of Japan. The Chinese reformers commit the cardinal error of ascribing to the first of these factors results which it could never have achieved without the co-operation of the second. That error must prove fatal to their expectations unless they discover it and correct it, or unless it be unconsciously remedied by the sounder instincts of the community as a whole. But this very mistake makes the education movement the stronger. Conservatives like Chang Chitang agree with reformers in holding it to be a short cut to national greatness. Both imagine that it will operate like a spell and dispense them from the slow and painful process of moral regeneration.

But "Western learning" cannot be pursued

by an Eastern people, even for limited purposes of a purely material kind, without utterly upsetting some of their deepest and most fundamental conceptions. It inevitably inoculates them with new habits of thought, habits which react upon their entire mental and moral attitude in countless ways. It teaches them to reason from proved facts, to test statements, and to reject statements which break down under the test. Much of what they have been hitherto taught and have implicitly accepted is manifestly and demonstrably incompatible with the elementary physical laws upon which their new learning rests. Much more is in open contradiction with the theories which those bred in that learning have developed in religion, in philosophy, and in ethics. The "atmosphere" of Western thought is fatal to their old beliefs and habits. They must either adopt beliefs and habits compatible with the scientific attitude or they must accommodate their own ethical system to that attitude. Should they fail to do one or other, moral chaos must be the outcome, and the new learning will have brought them not progress, but dissolution. The Japanese escaped from the necessity of making this dangerous choice in the earlier stages of their initiation into European thought. Amongst them it was the governing gentry who first imbibed the strong solvent of Western learning, and, fortunately for their country, this class possessed a lofty and coherent code of ethics, which was comparatively unaffected by the inevitable changes in their mental attitude. In other classes signs are not wanting of unsettlement and moral disturbance wrought by the sudden infusion of alien theories into minds which are not protected by the habits that attenuate the action of such doctrines amongst ourselves. The same symptoms may be observed in much more aggravated and diversified forms amongst the English-educated and half-educated natives of India. Numbers of these men have lost their hold of what is of lasting moral and social value in their ancestral systems without any real assimilation of the ideals and habits on which European character is based. How large and crude doses of "advanced" European thought administered haphazard may affect the Chinese intellect and character remains to be seen. There is no reason to suppose that any class in China possesses such powers of resistance to the solvent of Western learning as did the Japanese Samurai.

There have been other occasions in the history of mankind in which sudden and violent upheavals in the whole plane of thought have taken place in a particular society. We have some faint and inadequate ideas of the shock which such events as the introduction of Chris-

tianity, the Renaissance, the Reformation, and the French Revolution gave to the whole mental and ethical fabric of the world in their time. We know how profound and how unforeseen in many respects were the consequences which directly and indirectly followed them. It seems probable that this propagation of "Western learning" in China involves a blow to the traditional thought and the accepted ethics of the Chinese more violent than did any of these changes to those of the generations who lived through them. The break which it makes with the past is in many essentials complete; and this break is to be made in a land where for ages unquestioning veneration for the past and passive obedience to authority have been regarded as the foundations of public and of private virtue, of philosophy, of religion, of law, and of the State. How vast is the chasm which exists between East and West is well illustrated by our correspondent's account of the impression which the study of European novels is producing upon respectable Chinese citizens. They are perplexed, and they are in some cases shocked, but they are shocked in the wrong place. The "Dame aux Camelias" finds favor in their eyes as an eminently moral work, as is not unnatural in a land where there are courtesans who hold a social position no more discreditable than was that of the heterae in the Athens of Pericles, and where self-abnegation range amongst the highest of virtues. On the other hand they look upon some of the most spotless heroes whom our novelists hold up to the admiration of the young person as sufferers from a perverted moral sense, who are of doubtful sanity. The Chinaman cannot conceive why a sensible man should be troubled in mind because he happens to be in love with two ladies at once. The solution is absurdly simple, however numerous may be the objects of his admiration. Why not marry them all and be done with it? What native critics think of the heroine whose young affections are divided we are not informed. It is probably unspeakable. To 400,000,000 of men whose ancient civilization has resulted in ethical conceptions so wholly alien from ours, and whose intellectual ideas are not less diverse, the world of modern thought is, we are told, to be opened. Will the subjects of this portentous experiment emerge from it with success? The answer is pregnant with great issues to mankind. It would seem to depend upon the power of the Chinese to maintain their reverence for the vital truths and principles which unquestionably underlie their old system, while they are cultivating, assimilating, and adjusting to their own requirements those which are the foundation of the new.

miles. At one and a half miles from the lower end it is crossed by the western boundary of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway land grant. Where the lake is widest, the only islands which it encloses are situated, the largest, named Cartwright, being only a few acres in extent, and no great height above the lake level.

No rivers of any large size flow into the Great Central Lake, the two largest being at the upper end, and named McBride and Drinkwater Creeks. Where the former creek debouches is a famous spot for trout. There lie some beauties of great size waiting for some angler who has the charm and tackle to land them. They have resisted the temptations of many a wary fisherman so far. Here, too, amongst the reeds, a few geese are to be found. It is stated that they have been in the habit of staying in this quiet little spot all summer.

As will be seen from the map, the lake shores rise rapidly, and at few points is there land which will ever be fit for cultivation; but if the slopes are steep, they are covered with the finest merchantable timber to be seen anywhere, and practically all the land adjoining the lake has now been taken up as timber limits. The timber is principally fir, with some hemlock and a sprinkling of white pine, which usually occurs in small bunches. The Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company has surveyed a line of railway to the lower end of the lake, so that when it is built there will be no difficulty in getting logs to salt water. There are no dangers to navigation on the lake, the shores being steep, and the four small islands easily seen.

There are two main passes on either side of the lake; Ash Pass, on the north, at the base of Thunder Mountain, leads to Ash River and the Alberni Valley; it is only 500 feet above the lake. On the south side, towards the upper end, is Taylor Pass to Taylor River, which flows into Sproat Lake. The pass is 1,800 feet above the lake level. At Indian Point are some very old Indian rock carvings, which seem to represent a mythical fish.

Following Drinkwater Creek from the head of the lake is a trail to the Big Interior Mine. The trail has a gradual ascent, being steeper towards the end, till just below the falls from Della Lake, a height of 1,500 feet above Great Central Lake is reached. Beyond this point the narrow valley rises rapidly till at a mile further on the head of the pass to Butte Lake is reached at an altitude of 4,570 feet above the sea. At the falls referred to, the trail turns to the left and rises up a nearly precipitous mountain side, which is only made accessible by the trail below. When the top is reached the view will well repay the exertion of getting there.

Della Lake lies like an emerald surrounded by lofty and rugged mountains, its mirror-like

surface reflecting back their wild beauty. The waters of the lake find their way through a cleft in the rock and shoot out over the top of the bluff, falling a thousand feet before reaching the rocks below. Following with the eye the narrow valley up which the trail winds, Great Central Lake can be seen, perhaps covered by a slight mist in the early morning. Standing at the edge of Della Lake, one is in an amphitheatre of mountains; to the southwest, high above, the Nine Peaks glisten like minarets in the morning sun, whilst lower down is seen the blue of the glacier. The tops of the mountains of this Big Interior Range are about 6,000 feet above sea level and 2,500 feet above Della Lake.

The mountains of the Big Interior may be called the backbone of Vancouver Island, shedding the water to the south down the Alberni Canal, to the west by Bear River into Clayoquot Sound. Standing on the Big Interior Range, as far as the eye can reach is a sea of snow-clad mountains, with here and there one grander than the rest rising to a height of seven or eight thousand feet. To the south from Della Lake is a pass leading to Bear River, flowing into Clayoquot Sound. The height of the pass is 4,000 feet.

For those who enjoy mountain scenery, the trip to the Big Interior Basin is strongly recommended. Great Central Lake can be reached by saddle-horse or buggy from Alberni. The journey up the lake can be made in a launch, and some enterprising individual will no doubt provide saddle-horses to do the nine miles trip up the trail. The last steep climb must be made with strong legs and arms, and can be easily done in two hours or less, with practically no danger, and when once at Della Lake the view and change of scene will repay the trouble.

Geology of the Alberni Valley

reaches the commercial stage, Alberni offers originally a part of the cretaceous area on the east coast of Vancouver Island that has been broken through and separated from the east coast by the large igneous mass known as the Beaufort Range of mountains. This range is mainly a fine-grained, dark-colored diabase, but there is evidence that at some points it has penetrated a limestone strata. This is especially seen on that portion of the divide which lies between the Nanaimo Road and the Qualicum Pass, where limestone is seen in places, and where there are numerous limestone caves. While the main mass of the Beaufort Range is a diabase or a basic gabbro along the rim of the cretaceous area, there is in places schist and agglomerate.

At numerous places the diabasic flow has penetrated the edge of the cretaceous area with its overflowing strata of sand and gravel, forming at points masses of agglomerate. The

cretaceous area is bounded on its eastern border by the Beaufort Range, and to the west the Somass and Stamp Rivers seem to mark its extent in that direction, shale and agglomerate being noted on the eastern banks of the rivers, while only diabase is seen on the western, with the exception of small basin-shaped areas on Sproat Lake, which has survived the period of glacial erosion. To the south the sedimentary area probably does not extend more than three or four miles south of the Nanaimo Road, while to the north it extends up the valley till the divide separating the district from Comox is reached. A mass of diabasic rock has broken through the sedimentary strata of the valley. It is known locally as the Kitsuxis Ridge, and is some two miles long by three-quarters wide, and rises to an average height of 150 feet.

The lower portion of Roger Creek runs entirely through shale banks, 100 feet or more in thickness; towards the mouth of the creek the strata is contorted, but at two miles from the mouth it lies nearly flat; in fact, this prevails in the middle of the valley, but towards the edge the strata is tilted up by the upheaval of igneous rock.

A six-inch seam of coal was discovered at the town of Alberni in digging in a well, and another small seam has been uncovered by a creek higher up the valley. Whether workable seams of coal exist could be inferred from a careful comparison with the strata on the east coast and by boring, the most likely areas being the basin of Roger Creek and north of the Kitsuxis Ridge. Here the strata is less disturbed than at other points.

There is evidence that a glacier traversed the valley from north to south, gouging its own way down the Alberni Canal and melting at last where it met the warm waters in Barkley Sound, there depositing a moraine. This is seen by the shallow depth of the Sound (40 fathoms) compared with the depths in the canal (100 to 150 fathoms).

Geology of Great Central Lake Region

The eastern end of Great Central Lake is entirely bounded by basaltic rocks. Thunder Mountain, on the north side of the lake, is one of these, and rises boldly to a height of 3,200 feet above the lake. The top has rather a stratified appearance and portions of the rock might be taken for agglomerate; but this is only due to the peculiar manner of cooling. The rock would have been a diabase had it cooled under suitable conditions; it is now best classed as a basalt. The same general rock continues down to the lake shores till Clark Point is reached. Here granitic rocks are first seen, and this ground might be worth prospecting both sides of the lake. On a cliff at Red Gulch, on the south side, very prominent red stain is seen, and this ground might be worth prospecting. Also at Indian Point some float mineral was noted, where the country rock is granite. A short distance up Whittaker Creek nothing but granite was found, and McBride Creek was not examined at all, but there are reasons for believing that it offers a fair field to the prospector.

On going up the Big Interior Trail for the first three or four miles nothing but granite rocks are seen, but at about four miles from the lake, limestone, both as float and in place, was noted. In all probability, on the mountains to the north of the trail, there is a limestone and granite contact which may extend over to the McBride Creek County, and experience has shown that on this coast it is a good field in which to find ore. The ore body of the Big Interior Mine occurs on such a contact.

There is evidence to show that on Vancouver Island granite is the later rock, and where it penetrates the basaltic rocks of the Vancouver series, or better still, a limestone strata, there we may expect to find ore, sometimes in paying quantities and sometimes not. The entire Big Interior Basin is on a limestone and granite contact. While there has been a fair amount of work done, mining in Alberni has not got beyond the development stage, but a number of shipments have been made, the ore being taken out during the course of development. The ores down the canal and off Barkley Sound are largely copper, the mineral being chalcopryrite in a rather basic gangue, sometimes carrying a good deal of magnetite, which makes them very suitable for smelting with the silicious ores of the East Coast.

There are several mineral claims which have very good prospects and, given better transportation and a fair price for copper there is no doubt as to their being worked. As the timber is cleared off, new mineral deposits will in all probability be uncovered, such as has often been the case in the past.

If the smelting of iron ore by electricity reaches the commercial stage, Alberni offered very favorable point for operation; there are good iron ores on the West Coast with suitable flux, there are large water powers in Alberni, and with railroad communication coal can easily be had from Comox.

Other Industries

Alberni will undoubtedly be the seat of many other industries; the combination of cheap power, cheap fuel, unlimited water and easy transportation will not long be overlooked by the manufacturer.

A word might be said for some point on the west coast of Vancouver Island becoming the port for rapid transit to the Orient; this will some day be a factor with the big transportation companies, and it remains with them to decide where such port shall be; but the development of the natural resources of the West Coast will build up one or more towns which will go a long way towards settling up the country and peopling this Island with a happy and contented community.

to the north and west we have her in her rugged phases, with the snow-capped mountain and the blue glacier.

Great Central Lake has steep slopes rising abruptly to high mountains with a prominent peak on the northern shore, well-named Thunder Mountain. It is the favorite theatre of nature's electrical displays; its black top, covered with a still blacker cloud, flashing lightning, followed by thunder claps which reverberate from across the lake and back again till they die away in a long, low growl.

Sproat Lake

Sproat Lake presents a more peaceful scene. This beautiful lake may well be called the Lucerne of Vancouver Island—it resembles the Swiss lake in many ways.

The great majority of the lakes in British Columbia occupy depressions or excavations in a single line of valley. This is not the case with Sproat Lake, which branches from a central point, sending out four arms, like a starfish, occupying four distinct valleys exactly as does Lake Lucerne; portions of the latter lake are in four cantons, while Sproat Lake is partly in Clayoquot and partly in Alberni Districts. The western arms are bounded by rocky and often precipitous shores, rising up to high mountains on which the snow stays till late in summer. Some of them are purple with heather towards their summits, whilst others are red with the rust of decomposing mineral. The eastern branch of the lake has shores which rise at a gentle slope with a shingle or sandy beach, and is an ideal spot for summer homes for the residents of Vancouver or Victoria. Here, too, is a dark rock on which are some old and weird Indian carvings. In passing them the Siwash stills his paddle and makes the canoe glide silently past this mysterious spot, where he doubts not a spirit lurks with evil intent.

The Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company has surveyed a branch line to the lakes, which, when completed, will bring it within five hours of Vancouver or Victoria.

A view of the lake, as shown in the accompanying photograph, was a scene not readily forgotten. Looking through the trees, this sheet of water appeared as a mirror reflecting the dark hills behind, to which the fleecy morning mists added another element to the charm of the scenery. Then, behind, one could hear the roar of the falls as the lake found outlet in a series of dashing cascades to the Somass river below.

Autos

The trunk road from Nanaimo to Alberni offers a fine run for autos, and a view of the giant firs to the west of Cameron Lake will well repay the ride. The road winds through a narrow valley thickly planted with firs, eight and twelve feet in diameter. These charmingly symmetrical trees, in their effort to get the light, have pushed their crowns of ten 300 feet high.

When Alberni is reached, Stamp Falls and canyon, Sproat Lake and Roger Creek, should all be seen; the latter stream cutting through shale and sandstone banks 100 feet high and covered with a wealth of maidenhair fern, forms a pretty picture. When the railroad is completed View Mount should be selected as a place from which to get, unobstructed, a general view of the valley. It is 400 feet above the railroad and 1,400 above the sea. Away to the north the valley is seen extending to Comox; to the northwest a glimpse of Great Central Lake is caught, also an arm of Sproat Lake. To the southwest the head of the canal is clearly in view, while the Somass river can be seen meandering through the valley from the lakes to the sea.

Game

Alberni and its hinterland has many charms for the sportsman; wild geese and ducks frequent the lakes and marshes, blue and willow grouse are fairly plentiful; there are great numbers of black-tailed deer, whilst the wapiti, black bear, and giant timber wolf still roam in the vast forest recesses to the northwest. In the rivers, speckled trout tempt the angler's fly, and many a delightful evening can be spent loading up a basket with shining beauties. There are, of course stretches of the rivers which are better than others. Very good fishing may be had with the dry May fly in the early part of the season. There is good fishing in both Sproat and Great Central Lakes, in which there are some exceedingly large trout. These latter, however, are wary and hard to take. At the mouth of the river, in the fall, splendid salmon fishing can be had with the rod and spoon.

Barkley Sound

Barkley Sound offers yet another change in both landscape and climate. It is reached by a pleasant steamer trip of three hours down the canal, at the mouth of which Barkley Sound lies, fronting on the Pacific Ocean. This is a large inlet, 14 miles wide at its entrance, and running inland some 12 miles, with numerous fiords like the Alberni Canal extending off from it. One of these inlets, Henderson Lake (erroneously called Anderson), is fresh water, the entrance being blocked by rocks so that salt water does not get in, but at high tide it is quite easy to pole a canoe into the lake. Other inlets, like Pipestem, are very deep, but narrow and long, the shores rising abruptly to 1,000 and 2,000 feet above the sea.

Barkley Sound includes hundreds of islands, some large and some small, and nearly always having deep water between them. There are three main ship channels, the Western, Middle, and Eastern. The Western channel is especially picturesque, and a trip through the Hundred Islands in a launch is to be looked forward to.

From Ucluelet, one of the arms of Barkley Sound, the ocean beaches are easily reached. Wreck Bay Beach being a small, sandy stretch, three miles long. Here the Pacific

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WITH THE POULTRYMAN
HOW A VERMONT WOMAN GETS EGGS ALL THE YEAR ROUND



Vermont woman writes about some of the things she has learned in her care and observation of hens for a number of years that she thinks may be of interest to others who have the care of small flocks on a farm. She says:

I believe that most hen houses are too light and that hens are expected to do good work continually exposed to a strong light that no other animals could endure. Should hens sit with closed eyes or have watery eyes, as good many of your subscribers complain of, I should prescribe blinds instead of medicine. A hen will by choice find a semi-light place in which to nest and roost; therefore, the light should be in the lower part of the house where she eats and exercises, while the upper part is used for nests and roosts.

To keep the house free from lice I use lime and kerosene, using a machine oil can for the kerosene. To keep the hens free from lice I have in the hen house in winter a box two-thirds full of a mixture of road dust and wood ashes, and to induce them to keep scratching in it I add occasionally fresh wood ashes, roasted eggshells, saved through the summer, and bits of plaster pounded. The charcoal in the ashes, besides taking the place of grit, is an aid to digestion, while the other items make material for new eggshells.

I believe that one male to a dozen females would lower the egg production and the vitality of the flock, especially in confinement. My proportion is one male to thirty females.

This spring I had one male to twenty-eight females, and hatched eighty-four chickens from the first ninety-seven eggs set. These hatches came off at two periods, May 9 and May 17. I do not plan to have any chickens hatch later than this, but from thirty eggs sold to a neighbor there were hatched June 20 twenty-seven chickens.

As both hens and eggs are composed largely of water, I aim to get as much into them as possible, in their feed as well as by a supply of drinking water; then, to prevent disease, I salt my flock every day in the year. I feed as follows, though only twice a day in summer and half the quantity: In the morning cornmeal, salted and stirred up with water, one tablespoonful to each hen. At noon sliced raw potatoes, half as many small ones as hens. At night, oats, two quarts to each twenty-five hens. I feed no cooked food, except occasional meat scraps, and no commercial foods. I doubt their value, except in small quantities, for hens already doing good work. There may be better methods of feeding, but this, with a small flock, having free range, results in a healthy, active flock of hens with eggs all the year and no sickness or weakness among the chickens.

Feeding Milk to Fowls

The great benefit to be derived from the feeding of milk to fowls seems to be almost entirely ignored by the majority of poultry keepers. If hens are fed all the milk they can be induced to drink, along with a corn ration, great gains can be expected in the egg production.

Last year we fed our fowls largely on corn, especially our laying hens, and for a balance ration we supplied all the milk we could possibly spare, and the result was an advance of eggs over any previous winter in our experience. On farms where there is a good supply of milk there should be no reason for not receiving a good supply of eggs. There can be no better ration for a flock of laying hens than plenty of corn to produce fat and milk to balance the corn ration, and furnish the necessary elements for egg production. Where milk is supplied liberally to fowls, animal food, in the form of cut green bone, can be reduced, as milk supplies largely all the elements found in bone. Milk and corn make a much better combination than milk, wheat and oats. Feeding the layers on corn and milk alternately with green good, in the shape of cabbage or prepared clover, we have an almost ideal food for egg production. Poultry are particularly fond of milk, and it can be given in almost unlimited quantities without any serious results following. It very often happens that feeding meat too freely produces diarrhoea, which checks the supply of eggs, but in feeding milk we do not experience such unfavorable results. In the country where it is not convenient for the farmer to get bone fresh from the butcher, he can supply milk instead, which is almost or quite as good as bone. We know of a lady breeder who feeds corn and milk the year round to both young and old, with very satisfactory results, using the sour milk (after boiling it) in mash with decided benefit, especially with the young growing stock. Next year we shall use boiled sour milk, wheat bran and corn meal, sprinkled with pulverized char-

coal, for our young chicks, believing we have a food that will be wholesome, palatable and inexpensive comparatively to some of the so-called "prepared chick foods" now on the market. At the same time we shall provide skimmed milk as we have previously done for the fowls to drink, believing we can realize more from the produce in feeding in this way than any other way we could feed. We are quite positive it would be impossible to get too much milk before our fowls, as milk, in a majority of cases, is in limited amounts, not enough, on the average farm, to endanger the chick in contracting any bowel trouble.

How Does She Know?

How is it that the old hen knows how? Who told her? A person who has watched the big biddy playing the chicken game on top of thirteen unripe eggs has seen her sit constantly for four days, being off only a few minutes at a time to get a bit to eat, and sometimes not coming off at all for three days. The third day he has seen her turn the eggs with her bill, and thereafter turn them every night and morning up to the eighteenth day. She will rush out after the morning sun has got things warm, and eat a splendid long breakfast on the morning of the fifth day. The amateur seeing this for the first time will get anxious, fearing the eggs will cool off. Of course they will. She knows it all right.

The hen will stay off ten minutes and be exceedingly busy. She will eat, drink and take a sun and dust bath. She will cool the eggs and then turn them every morning until on the eighteenth day she will not seem to want anything to eat, but will hurry off after it is very warm, eat a bit, drink hurriedly, rush back to the nest and get upon the eggs, carefully as if they might be so many soap bubbles. On the eighteenth day the embryo chick prepares to take a knock at the egg shell, and rights himself so he can pick upward. If his head is down, he turns in the shell. If the hen should chance to turn an egg in getting on her nest on the eighteenth morning, she will carefully turn the egg back as quickly as possible. Wouldn't you freely give \$5 to know the thought in the hen's mind that accompanies this simple act?

If the chicken in the shell be turned after getting ready to pick, he may not make the extra exertion to right himself, though a strong chick will do so. If he cracks the under side of the shell, the moisture of the shell will run out through the hole and stop the hole. After the chick has once breathed the raw air he will stifle or drown in his own moisture if the hole be stopped. He will drown in his own moisture if he does not pick the shell at all. The mother hen keeps the shells all right side up, and can tell by the rappings in the shells after the chickens begin to rap. The mind of the hen is mightily apparent or else it is all instinct. And what is instinct but spontaneous mind?

When the mother hears that rapping on the inside of the shells, a mighty mother instinct rouses in her and she is ready to fight anything and everything, including the rooster, at the drop of the hat. Her feathers get all crinkly with excitement and she is full of smothered clucks and mother love. This is where the chickens have the advantage over their incubator brethren. The incubator does not mother them.

If you were going to be a chicken, which would you choose for a mother, an incubator or a hen? The incubator may be safer and surer and does not step on you. More chickens, good, bad, and indifferent, grow to henhood and roosterhood under the incubator plan, but the incubator does not cluck at you and sing "hush, my babe," at eventide, and you cannot hurry under its wings when danger is in sight.

It is a strange thing that a hen knows how. She has never taken a course in "domestic economy" nor attended a mother's club. She never read a paper on "Switzerland" before the Hen's Federation, but she has the science of chickens "down" pretty fine.

There is a spontaneity of thought about it that gives you confidence in the general framework of things. Perhaps it is alright after all; and we needn't be so concerned and worried, but that the universe will take care of itself somehow if we don't tinker it up and fit it. On the whole we are glad to have met the hen.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Testing Eggs

During incubation, whether by natural or artificial means, eggs should be tested at least twice. Testing is for the purpose of detecting the infertile eggs, or those in which the germ is dead, and removing these from the nest or machine. If a number of hens are set at the same time, and a number of eggs are found on examination the seventh day after setting, to be infertile or dead, these may be removed, the nests rearranged under the hens necessary to cover them and the remainder of the hens reset.

Testing eggs for fertility is not a difficult matter, and while there are lamps and appliances enough for this purpose, useful where large numbers of eggs are incubated, a very simple arrangement can be made by anyone which will answer the purpose quite satisfactorily. In fact eggs may be tested by the aid

of nothing more than a bright light and a dark room, holding the eggs one at a time between the eye and the light, with the fingers and hands arranged to act as a screen to keep the direct light away from the eye.

This method works all right with some but a better practice is to take a piece of dark colored card board about nine by ten inches square, and cut a hole in the centre the shape of an egg but a little smaller in size. The eggs are placed against the hole one by one, broad end up, and held before a bright light in a dark room. In this way the contents of the eggs can be readily seen and fertile eggs at once distinguished from the infertile. A bull's eye or bicycle lamp gives good satisfaction in testing in this way.

While this arrangement for testing is simple enough, a home made tester twelve inches square and eighteen inches high, will give a much more satisfactory light for the purpose in question. It is simply a box of the dimensions given, in which a good lamp is placed to furnish light. A couple of half inch holes should be bored near the bottom at each side for the purpose of supplying air to the lamp. At the top of the box a three-inch hole should be cut to carry off the fumes. On the front side and level with the flame cut a three inch hole and over it pack a piece of felt against which the egg is laid. This tester is used only in a dark room, the egg being held against the hole in the felt.

Eggs undergoing incubation should be tested between the seventh and ninth day and again on the fourteenth. An infertile egg will appear quite clear. It will give an appearance similar to a newly laid egg. A fertile egg will have a dark spot in the larger end, with the veins radiating from it. Eggs showing a red ring or those showing a dark spot without blood vessels or "colored" eggs should also be removed. On the fifteenth day after setting, when testing is again performed, the chick should darken the entire egg except the air cell in the broad end. By watching the egg closely an operator can detect a movement of the chick.

Curing Colds in Fowls

Hens are more susceptible to colds than any other class of farm stock. A cold in a hen is indicated by inflammation of the throat, nostrils and eyes, with thin water discharges from these parts, sneezing and shaking of the head. The condition is induced by exposure of the birds to damp, chilly, stagnant quarters. It is cured by placing them in dry, comfortable, sunny, well-ventilated quarters; making them scratch actively for the greater part of their rations, and giving them pure food and water, with green stuff to keep the bowels open. As a remedy take a tablespoonful each of black pepper, ginger, mustard and flour, add lard enough to permit of the mixture being formed into pellets of the right size to be taken by the fowl. The pellets may be kept in a closed glass jar. As soon as a fowl shows running at the nostrils or eyes, or frothy discharge in one or both eyes, becomes inactive or sneezes, give two or three pellets to ward off the cold or check its development.

AROUND THE FARM

LAMENESS IN HORSES

APPED HOCK is a term applied to a fluctuating swelling on the point of the hock. There are two kinds: (1st) synovial capped hock and (2) serous capped hock. The first, as the name implies, consists of distension of a synovial bursa. It appears as a tense, fluctuating swelling, situated on each side of the point of the hock, cannot bulge at the centre on account of said tendon. This form is caused by disease of the bursa, or by violent strain. It usually causes lameness, is tender to pressure, is quite easily noticed, and hence easy to diagnose. The second form is simply a serous abscess on the point of the hock, is caused by a bruise, usually by a horse kicking in the stall, on train board, etc., and the point of the hock coming in contact with the stall post, partition, etc. It is seldom that lameness is present, the usefulness of the animal is not often interfered with, but the presence of the tumor is unsightly and reduces the animal's value.

Treatment.—The first form is very hard to treat. The patient must be given rest; good practice to give a light purgative and low diet. The affected part should be bathed with hot water several times daily, and after bathing it should be rubbed with an anodyne liniment for a few days to allay the inflammation, after which repeated blisters will have a tendency to cause contractions of the bursa and a lessening of the tumor. Another method of treatment is to lance the sac and allow an escape of the synovia, and then apply a bandage, or compress and flush out the cavity twice daily with an antiseptic, as a three or four per cent. solution of carbolic acid. There is considerable danger of this treatment causing violent inflammation of the parts unless skillfully treated after the operation, hence unless the case be in experienced hands it is better to not operate.

The second form should be treated as an ordinary abscess. If only a small quantity of

serum be present, its absorption may be caused by a blister, but if considerable fluid be present, the sac should be lanced and the cavity flushed out two or three times daily with an antiseptic until healed. Of course the cause must be removed.

Curb

A curb is an enlargement of the lower part of the posterior border of the hock. It consists in a sprain of a ligament, called the calcaneo-cuboid ligament, which passes from the point of the hock to the cuboid bone on the lower part of the joint. Hyper-development of the cuboid bone gives the hock an appearance simulating curb, but a close examination will readily detect the difference. Weak, sickle-shaped hocks are predisposed to curb, but the accident may occur to any horse. It is caused by the hind legs slipping forward and spraining the ligament. In horses that are predisposed it is easily caused by slipping, jumping, rearing, etc., and while any horse may suffer it is very seldom we notice a curb in a well-formed strong hock, with a straight superior border. Curb usually causes lameness in the early stages. It is not hard to diagnose. The horse will go more or less lame and will usually rest the leg while standing. An examination will reveal a swelling on the lower and posterior portion of the hock there will be abnormal heat in the part, and upon pressure the patient will evince pain. On exercise he is inclined to walk or trot as much as possible upon the toe.

Treatment.—The lameness from curb will usually yield to treatment readily, but the reduction of the enlargement is a slow process in most cases. The patient should be given rest and the usual constitutional treatment, consisting of the administration of a purgative, followed by low diet adopted. A shoe with the heel about an inch higher than the toe should be put on the foot of the lame leg. This keeps the heel elevated, and throws the diseased ligament in a state of repose. During the inflammatory stages, the long and frequent application of an anodyne liniment, as one composed of two ounces tincture of opium, two ounces of chloroform, one ounce acetate of lead, two ounces alcohol, and water to make a pint, will in a few days allay the inflammation and remove the lameness. While the lameness can, in most cases be cured by this treatment with good care and the usefulness of the animal restored, there will be quite a visible enlargement remaining. This enlargement is hard to reduce, and if the patient be an animal of ordinary value and required only for ordinary work, it is often deemed advisable to put him to work and allow the enlargement to remain, but if he be a high class animal, or if from any reason the owner is anxious to restore the parts to the normal condition, he must allow continued rest and blister the part repeatedly in the meantime, keeping shod with a high-heeled shoe. The ordinary blister composed of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces of vaseline, and applied in the ordinary manner gives good results. If it is necessary to work the patient and at the same time reduce the enlargement, it can often be done. He should be shod with shoes slightly higher at heel than at toe, but the difference should not be more than half an inch, as if too great there will be danger of causing injury to other parts of the limb, by placing the foot in an unnatural position. An absorbent, as a liniment, composed of four drams each of resublimed crystals of iodine and iodide of potassium, and four ounces each of alcohol and glycerine, applied with smart friction once daily, will generally reduce the enlargement, but such enlargements are tedious to treat and a great amount of patience must be exercised.—Whip.

Boiling Grain for Horses

The practice of boiling grain for horses is not so common now-a-days as it was formerly. We can remember some years ago when grain, especially barley and wheat, were regularly cooked and fed to the working teams. It was considered particularly useful to horses that were working in winter. The practice was perhaps commoner in the Old Country than here, but in both it has now fallen into disfavor. In these days when fed at all, boiled feed is chiefly used for colts, brood mares and stallions. It is also useful to feed once a day to draft horses that are being fitted for exhibitions, or teams which are being prepared for sale. They seem to keep in a thrifty growing condition and the coat takes on a gloss and finish which no other feed seems capable of giving it.

Have a Harness Room in the Stable

If you are planning to build a new stable see that you arrange to have a harness room conveniently situated in it. If you have a stable already, try and fix it so you can have some place to hang the harness other than on pegs behind the horses, where if a horse gets loose it is knocked down and trampled under foot and where it is continually exposed to the fumes of ammonia arising from the manure. Ammonia injures the harness more, perhaps, than an occasional knocking down by a possible loose horse. A harness room should be situated so that

no harness need be carried far to its horse. It need not be any larger than is necessary to accommodate all the harness required, but it should be large enough to hold all the harness without hanging more than a set on the one pair of pegs. It is also a convenient place to store other things used in attaching horses to their vehicles, machines and ploughs, such as neck yokes, whiffletrees, clevises, whips, chains, etc. By a proper arrangement of pegs and shelves, a deal of stuff may be piled in a small room and at the same time be easily got at when wanted.

The Pasterns of the Draft Horse

The degree of slope in the pasterns of a draft horse has much to do with the durability of his feet and the action of the animal. The skeleton of this portion of the body is made up below the fetlock joint of four small bones, the first of which is the pastern bone, the others continue the slope. When a horse places his foot on the ground the frog receives first the concussion, transmitting it to the heel, from which it passes to the bones of the foot, the navicular, coffin and coronary bones—so arranged in a properly constructed foot and leg that each receives a share of the buffeting.

In a sloping pastern, that is where the slope is say, forty-five degrees, the pastern bone receives only a small part of the concussion incident to the movement of the horse, and this would be largely received by the three smaller pasterns and spent before the fetlocks was reached. The fetlocks, when the pasterns have their proper slope, swings in a sling of ligaments and tendons and protects the bones of the leg from the shocks and irritation that arise from concussion.

Straight pasterns are productive of ring-bones, sidebones, navicular disease and other disorders of the foot and lower joints for the reason that where the shock of the impact of the foot falls directly and most severely upon the joint formed by the coffin, coronary and navicular bones, an irritation is set up in this region which finally results in inflammation and the deposition in the joints and on the bones of bony increment that produce the diseases mentioned.

Given slope and sufficient length, the pasterns possess a springiness that receives completely the shock of impact of the foot, and protects the bones of the region from injury from this cause. Slope, however, is more important than length, or even size. A pastern that slopes well back with the points at either end strong and clean, a fetlock that comes near the ground every time the foot is set down, is generally accompanied by sound feet and clean lower bone and the horse possessing such a structure in his underpinning will make a smoother, straighter, cleaner and higher mover. There is a springiness in his gait that can come from nothing else. A straight pastern decreases a horse's command of his feet, and a horse with such conformation literally forces his feet into the ground or batters them to pieces on the hard pavement.

Dairy Note.

Care must be taken to avoid feeds that will taint the milk.

Milk from a freshly-calved cow should not be skimmed until after the eighth milking. A box or trough containing salt, to which the cows have free access, should always be provided.

Cream should be cooled as quickly as possible to 55 degrees, and kept at that temperature or lower.

It pays to treat cows with invariable kindness. They should never be driven fast or worried by dogs.

The udders and flanks of the cows should always be washed or brushed clean before milking is commenced.

Pure water should be provided for the cows, and they should be prohibited from drinking stagnant, impure water.

All vessels, including separator bowl, used in the handling of milk or cream, should be thoroughly cleaned immediately after they are used by washing in lukewarm water and then thoroughly scalding with boiling water. A brush is preferable to a cloth for washing tinware.

Calves from dairy cows which are destined to become milk producers, should not be kept fat during their growing period, not if you wish to raise strong, vigorous, high-performing cows. They are best kept in a thrifty condition, fed liberally but not on feeds that will fatten them. There is reason in this. Young dairy stock should be trained for their work and a part of the training is to feed them so that their digestive tract is distended more by coarse fodder and hay than by meal, and consequently the capacity for handling large amounts of food is developed, thus giving the first requisite required in a dairy cow and equipping her to perform better her function.

FOUR NEW BILLS ARE INTRODUCED

Important Measures are Given First Reading by Provincial Legislature

COAL CLAIMS REGULATIONS

Amendments to be Introduced by Chief Commissioner

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Four new bills, of which are of considerable importance, were introduced at the sitting of the legislature yesterday. One of these is to compel licensees to take out provincial license paying a provincial licence fee, while the other creates a college of forestry to have control of the forest lands of the province. In all a total of 21 bills have been or are before the legislature during the present session.

The adjourned debate upon the Civil Service bill and Mr. Jardine's amendment was continued and adjourned again until today. J. H. Hawthornthwaite came out strongly in support of the measure, which he declared to be the best and most workable ever enacted by any country or province. John Oliver criticised the act, and attacked the principle which would provide a superannuation allowance out of the funds of the province for a single class in the community.

The second reading of the Grand Trunk Pacific measure did not take place as expected yesterday, but will come up this afternoon. In connection with the act amending the Coal Mines Act some important amendments will be introduced in committee. Instead of putting in \$125 worth of assessment work upon each claim held under the act, the holder may pay into the provincial treasurer the sum of \$125. The change is made by the government in view of the fact that often where transportation facilities have not as yet been provided no object is attained by compelling the mining work upon each claim is not marketed and merely deteriorates.

Another clause will provide for the staking of coal measures when the same are located beneath the surface of the sea.

Hon. F. J. Fulton expects to introduce his amendment to the Water Clauses Act this afternoon. These are in line with the report of the irrigation commission consisting of himself and Prof. Carpenter, and while not of a very extensive nature are yet important. They provide the right to store water under certain conditions and are preliminary to further legislation in the future.

No evening session was held yesterday owing to the annual dinner of the ministry being held.

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

Prayers by Rev. Samuel J. Thompson.

First Readings

The following bills were read the first time:

An Act Respecting Dentistry.—Hon. Mr. Bowser.

An Act to Amend the Placer Mining Act.—Hon. Dr. Young.

Oppose Immigration Vote

On concurrence in the estimates Parker Williams (Newcastle) moved that vote 236, for immigration, \$6,000, be struck out, on the ground that the government had no right to bring labor into the province in competition with the working people already here. Particular exception was taken to the operations of the Salvation Army.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite supported the motion which was defeated on the following division:

Yeas—Messrs. Jardine, Williams, Hawthornthwaite and McInnis—4.

Nays—Messrs. King, Naden, Hall, Easton, Yorton, Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Brewster, Tatlow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shattford, McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Macgowan, Grant, Behnsen, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, Mackay, Parson, Davey and Schofield—34.

Fairs—Messrs. Clifford and Jones.

Also Defeated

Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks) moved that vote 236, in aid of the militia, \$1,250, be struck out; and the motion was also defeated on the following division:

Yeas—Messrs. Williams, Hawthornthwaite, McInnis—3.

Black Watch

Chewing Tobacco

The big black plug.

whole house, and read the first time.

Hon. Mr. Bowser brought down a bill to amend the Succession, Duties act.

The bill was passed through committee, and read the first time.

John Oliver on Civil Service.

On the resumption of the debate on the second reading of the bill with respect to the public service of the province of British Columbia and to make provision for the superannuation and retirement of persons employed in such public service, and Mr. Jardine's amendment, John Oliver (Delta) was heard at some little length. He could not see that the civil servant was entitled to special consideration in the way of superannuation allowance.

The conditions under which he worked were much better than those of other members of the community. He carried on his duties with very little exercise of either mind or body, and there was not the same wear and tear of either body, mind or clothing that other citizens were compelled to undergo.

He compared the skill and learning required of a fourth-class clerk, whose minimum salary was \$600 a year, with an annual increase, to that of the school teacher, who worked for from \$40 to \$50 a month. The coal miner was compelled to labor under exacting and dangerous conditions at a public expense, and he was not allowed to leave the logging camps, the mines and on the farms, who had to pay the money whence this superannuation allowance was to come, did not have the same consideration as the soldier, who must see why the civil servant should receive it.

Supports the Bill.

A. E. McPhillips, The Islands, said he was in view of the fact that the gentleman had stated the civil service employees, taking them all in all, received very much less for their services than those who were engaged in other occupations, who in addition, must be remembered, had frequent opportunities for bettering their condition.

(Hear, hear.) It was well known that in the United States and in Canada many men had risen from very humble circumstances to the very highest positions, which was true in both the business and in the professional world. And civil servants were debarred from speculation in provincial lands, etc., from the ordinary means for procuring wealth it was necessary to hold out some inducement, both to attract good men, as well as to retain good men in the service. Moreover, \$200,000 in question was a very small sum for the province, as a whole, to contribute to the fund, while the civil servants themselves were obliged to contribute a very substantial amount in order to provide for their future needs. It was a very properly for the hon. member to pretend that the principal burden fell upon the people in general. The hon. member for the Delta dwelt upon the necessity of retaining occupation of railway engineers.

Mr. Oliver: Have you ever taken a trip on a locomotive?

Mr. McPhillips: No; but as the hon. gentleman appears to be an expert in every avocation, I presume that he knows all about it. (Hear, hear.) I have, however, ridden a car, and do not see how a locomotive can possibly furnish a more nerve-racking experience. (Some laughter.) Further, he was heard and soul in favor of the movement in favor of the national recognition of old-age pensions, and he would support by both voice and vote the adoption of such a policy, applicable to the entire Dominion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: You lawyers believe in taking care of yourselves.

Mr. McPhillips: Yes; this at times becomes quite necessary. (Hear, hear.) I may say that the movement in England in favor of granting pensions to members of all classes who may be in need of them has not only attained very considerable proportions, but is still growing, and I think that eventually it will be consummated through the enactment of the necessary legislation. But, sir, this subject which, belonging as it does to the federal arena, does not come within our province. (Hear, hear.) I see nothing in this measure which will be in any way detrimental to the interests of any class in our midst, and the burden involved, whatever it may be, will be cheerfully undertaken and cheerfully discharged. (Applause.)

Mr. Oliver: Why have the governments of Manitoba and of the Dominion abandoned the principle of superannuation?

minion superannuation no longer existed as far as new appointments were concerned.

Will Oppose Bill

Dr. W. T. Kerrigan (Skeena) announced that he would not vote in support of the second reading of the bill on account of his objections to the superannuation clauses.

Approves the Principle

J. H. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo) said that this was the most important measure that this and any other government had ever submitted for the consideration of the legislature. And its effect would be much more far-reaching than many members imagined. The problem which was now in question was one which confronted all humanity, for it was being felt more and more, to be most cruel and most wrong, that men and women who had spent the better part of their lives in doing useful work in the community should when they were coming old and infirm and utterly incapable of prolonged exertion be practically cast out upon the streets.

Hon. Mr. Fielding had a year ago delivered a very strong and convincing speech in support of the bill. New Zealand was at the present time possessed of the most advanced and the most sane legislation of this character, although it must be admitted that it would be desirable to have a complete success. It was also true that the Manitoba superannuation act had been withdrawn, but the reasons for non-success in these cases were not the same as in the case of these measures were not based on sound principles.

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Wants it Made General

Some of the criticisms which the bill had excited were quite justified. The members of the opposition, however, had attacked it in the shape in which it had been introduced, but it was worthy of particular remark, that the measure which was proposed would make of an entirely different measure, and altogether change its financial basis. Some of the provisions as originally submitted at yesterday's session of the legislature compulsory retirement at 45 or 50, although Dr. Oiler, a very high authority, appeared to limit a man's usefulness to 40, and if he were right in this declaration the hon. member for the Delta certainly stood in sad plight. (Laughter.)

The members of the house generally should endeavor to bring this matter on in a manner wholly apart from political bias. (Hear, hear.) It was a very easy thing to play the demagogue and to rail at the government for the sake of the political advantages, but he submitted that placing all such considerations and all such temptations aside they should discuss and treat this bill in the declaration of the hon. member for Newcastle had made a very strong plea for these people, and in doing so in his opinion was perfectly right.

When the absolute duty of the house to extend the advantages of this system to the members of the community in view of the very important fact that this would solve the problem with which humanity today was faced. (Hear, hear.) With the establishment of the pension system, it became an imperative duty to provide for the aged and for the infirm. As to how this thing was going to be done he could not say, but he was confident that when the resolution presented itself genius sufficient to solve all the necessary problems would simultaneously appear. They proposed to skin their heads before they essayed to skin it.

But any such project, whether it emanated from socialistic or from capitalistic sources should obtain perfectly fair and perfectly impartial treatment. (Hear, hear.) He believed that the object of the bill deserved general support, and was assured that it could be made effective. (Applause.)

Premier Moves Adjournment

At this stage the hon. Mr. McBride interposed, and stated that for certain reasons he desired to move the adjournment of the house.

When the house meets this afternoon Mr. Hawthornthwaite will resume and conclude his speech.

Put Through Committee

The bills to amend the Supreme Court act to consolidate the provisions of the act respecting judgments, and to amend the Settlers' act were passed through committee of the whole house, and reported.

Notice Given

Mr. Harry Jones (Cariboo) will tomorrow ask the chief commissioner of lands and works whether it is the intention to build a trail or road from Eight-Mile lake, near Barkerville, to Bear lake.

with respect to the sums to be paid by Canada to the several provinces of the Dominion, it is enacted, inter alia, that:

An additional grant of one hundred thousand dollars shall be made yearly to the province of British Columbia for a period of ten years from the commencement of this act.

Whereas, this grant of one hundred thousand dollars a year for ten years was intended by the Dominion parliament as a settlement of the claim of British Columbia in respect of the Dominion of Canada, as stated by the prime minister of Canada in the Dominion House of Commons on March 24th, 1907, and as also appears by the proceedings of the conference between members of the government of Canada and of the various provincial governments, at the city of Ottawa, in the month of October, 1906; and

Whereas, the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia by a resolution passed on the 23rd day of March, 1907, declared that:

The proposed additional allowance of one hundred thousand dollars annually to the province of British Columbia for the recognized claims of British Columbia, is inadequate and cannot be accepted as a final and unalterable settlement; and

Whereas, the British North America Act, 1907, does not make final and unalterable said amended scale of payments to the province, and cannot affect the right of future negotiations between the Dominion of Canada, with reference to said recognized special claim of British Columbia;

Therefore, be it resolved, that this hon. member for British Columbia do and he do cause to be introduced in the Dominion House of Commons a bill to amend the Dominion House of Commons Act, 1907, so that the steps be taken to bring about a fair and adequate settlement of the recognized claim of British Columbia for the settlement at the hands of Canada; and

That an humble address to his honor the lieutenant-governor, praying him that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to His Excellency the governor-general in council.

PROVINCE WILL TAX CANNERIES

Provincial Government Asserts its Jurisdiction Over British Columbia Fisheries

All canneries and fish packing establishments in the province will be compelled to take out a provincial license. A bill to be known as the Fisheries Revenue Act was introduced at yesterday's session of the legislature by Hon. W. J. Bowser, providing for this, and fixing the amount charged for each licence. A penalty clause is provided for non-compliance.

The above decision will at once precipitate litigation, which will doubtless lead to a decision of the privy council fixing the rate to be levied in the province in the matter. The canneries have been somewhat exercised over the complications which have arisen, but the provincial government is firm in its resolve to have the matter settled once and for all time. S. T. Bastedo, the representative of the Dominion fisheries inspector at Nanaimo, who wholly upon its return to Victoria next week to present his credentials and to go into the matter with the provincial government.

One bill pending will not effect the present act. As a government measure it will be pushed through.

The bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any person to operate a cannery or fish packing establishment in this province unless and until such person shall have been duly licensed under this act, and shall have paid the licence fee and obtained the licence. The licence fee is an annual one, and is good for one year, from January 1 to December 31.

The licence fees are as follows: For the operation of a one line cannery, \$100.

HEAVY INVESTMENTS IN B. C. TIMBER

Prospect Set Forth by Prominent Lumber Operator of Indiana

Vancouver, Feb. 29.—"I am here to investigate a number of timber propositions. The bigger the better for my purposes. My associates are prepared to invest any amount up to half a million dollars as a starter," frankly admitted ex-Senator Guthrie, of Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Guthrie is a guest at the Hotel Vancouver. He has been identified with the lumber industry since his boyhood. His firm supplies enormous quantities of timber and railway ties to the railways of the middle states, the contracts aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

Mr. Guthrie looms large in the political life of his native state. A man of tall and commanding stature and of penetrating intellect, he has earned from the Indian press the sobriquet of "the symmetrical oak of Camp Creek," a hamlet in his congressional district. He is an ardent admirer of Vice-President Taft, whom he hopes to see elected as the next president of the United States. Mr. Guthrie will be a national delegate to the next Republican convention.

My favorable impression of British Columbia as a field for investment were formed during a pleasure visit out here several years ago. The rapid disappearance of the timber areas of the eastern and middle states has naturally directed the attention of lumbermen and capitalists to the Pacific coast of Canada and the United States," said Mr. Guthrie. "Their investment in this province, and in Washington and Oregon are already large, but will not prove a circumstance to the money which will be devoted to the purchase of additional timber limits during the next few years. Take as an example the activity being displayed by Mr. Frederick Weerhauser, the Minnesota operator. His timber holdings in the west are valued at many millions.

My friend Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, is one of those who foresees the great destiny of the Pacific coast states and British Columbia. He was strengthened in this belief after a trip to the coast, and his strong arguments have always aroused my enthusiasm. After conferring with a number of business associates, I was entrusted with the task of securing timber propositions in British Columbia, provided they can be secured at a reasonable figure. Although our plans have not yet been definitely formulated, I can announce that we purpose engaging in the sawmill business on an extensive scale. We will act primarily for the export trade, but the domestic markets, on both sides of the line will not be neglected. We are not hampered for capital. That's easy. This morning I will get suitable cruisers, I will go up the coast with a number of mainland propositions.

It is practically a certainty that the next congress will remove the duty on all classes of rough lumber. I expect to see these tariff changes made next year. Pulwood will also be placed on the free list. The rapid exhaustion of the timber limits will make these changes imperative. The agitation for free lumber and free pulwood was started by the newspapers, and today throughout the country the press is a unit in favor of abolishing the duties. It is a safe guess that the legislators will adopt the unanimous voice of the great journals which so faithfully reflect public opinion.

HOLDUP IN THE NORTH

Trader at Knight Inlet Obligorily Opens Safe for Two Men Armed With Revolvers

Vancouver, Mar. 2.—"Please don't trouble about the change—your attention here one moment—thanks." The man to whom these polite remarks were addressed is the owner of a small trading store on Decker Island, at the entrance to Knight Inlet, on the mainland coast. When he heard that he turned around to understand what his two customers meant. The information he gained cost him \$30, according to a report which arrived from the north today.

Looking into the barrels of two abed-bodded revolvers, the trader was so bewildered by the persuasiveness of the two men holding them that he lost all interest in the contents of the safe, which he had just opened to secure changes for a twenty-dollar gold piece of one of the men handed him in payment for some small purchases. Neither of the holdup men had ever been seen in the part of the country before, and they left the island in a small boat in which they had arrived. The robbery took place two weeks ago.

VICTIM OF THE KNIFE

Vancouver Italian Figure in Another Stabbing Affray—Knife Wielder Arrested

Vancouver, Feb. 23.—Antonio, an Italian, was the victim of a stabbing affray at 719 Bender street, about 2 o'clock this morning, and is now lying in St. Paul's hospital suffering from painful wounds in the forehead and head. Louie Campagalania, another Italian, was arrested charged with having done the stabbing. A large butcher knife, with which it is alleged the stabbing was done, was found with Campagalania.

Just how the trouble arose is not definitely known by the police. The two men lived together, and in some way they became engaged in a quarrel. Dr. Greer was called to dress the wounds of the injured man, and he found it necessary to put in five stitches. Campagalania was arraigned in court today, and pleaded not guilty to the charge. He was remanded for one week.

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R. S. Sargent, Hazelton, B. C.

And when we truly surely discover there "pumped out," but of the surface at the chibing presses and fast invitation could have to a man with a brain largely on account of that Hood is now so portent is one that

It was only by the hardest kind of work that the Indians succeeded in saving the larger building from the fire. The mission house was erected over thirty years ago by the Rev. A. E. Green, at that time in charge of the mission, now inspector of Indian schools for British Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Laycock, now at the mission, had nearly all of their furniture burned.

Methodist Mission House Burned

Vancouver, Feb. 28.—The Methodist mission house at Greenville, Nass river, was burned last week. The Methodist church stands near-by and it

Thomas Hood

His Life and Times



At the same time that Keats and Lamb were writing there flourished—a thick that even men like these showed little higher than the rest—a whole forest of strenuous and lusty human beings, journalists, artists, or people simply who happened to live then and rear their children, says the London Times. What profuse clamor, what multitudinous swarms of life a wise biographer can call up for us from fields long since short and flat if he will take for his subject one of these mortals it is really bewildering for a moment to consider. A student of letters is so much in the habit of striding through the centuries from one pinnacle of accomplishment to the next that he forgets all the hubbub that once surged round the base; how Keats lived in a street and had a neighbor and his neighbor had a family—the rings widen infinitely; how Oxford street ran turbulent with men and women while de Quincey talked with Ann. And such considerations are not trivial if only because they had their effect upon things that we are wont to look upon as isolated births, and to judge, therefore, in a spirit that is more than necessarily dry. Mr. Jerrold's life of Thomas Hood gives rise to a number of such reflections, both because he has written with delightful good taste and discrimination and because his subject, after all, belonged almost the whole of him to the race of the mortals. If it had not been for his two or three poems perhaps he would have sunk with the rest of them, with the load of albums and annuals and their makers, or would have survived as some half mythical comic figure, the father of a few good stories and the author of innumerable puns. There is even something nugatory about the facts of his life; they suggest, in the easy ordinary way in which they fit and succeed each other, that there were hundreds of Thomas Hoods, sons of middle-class parents, apprenticed to engravers, with a turn for writing verse or prose; kindly domestic young men, who if they did take to letters—their parents were well advised in dissuading them—would make no mark there, but fill endless columns satisfactorily. Such, to a great extent, was the life of Hood; but there was just that exaggeration of temper or fortune in it that made him, while he was one of a class, typical of it also. He was impelled by his gifts and his failings to travel the whole course that slighter men tread partly, until he achieved something significant and completed his symbol.

As a boy he showed an abnormal facility; if he went away on a holiday he sent home profuse letters full of descriptions. Already the surface show of life tickled him with its incongruities; and at a time when most boys are aping some older writer he was simply observing with a lively eye what went on round him and scribbling it down in sheets of fresh easy prose. He laughed at his fellow lodgers, or stood at the widow and took off the people whom he saw passing on their way to church. "The study of character (I mean of amusing ones) I enjoy exceedingly," he wrote when he was sixteen, and in the same spirit he dashed off a long poem on the town of Dundee, in imitation of the "New Bath Guide." No one could doubt where his gift would lead him, in spite of the engraving; and when he was twenty-two some papers, accepted by the London Magazine, definitely determined him, as Mr. Jerrold thinks, to trust entirely to his pen. From that time onward his life was the complex life of a busy journalist. There was no respite, scarcely any partition; for where are we to seek the events of his life but in his writings? And when we read him we must remember his wife and children, his ill-health, the ceaseless pressure of money cares. If a particular style pleased the public he must continue it, though the mood was spent; and as his first success was made in the "Whims and Oddities" he had still, as he says, to "breathe his comic vein." "Could Hood at this moment have taken some editorial appointment (writes Mr. Jerrold) we might have had more of his best and less of that journeyman work." That is a very moderate statement of the regret that bursts from our lips at many stages of this panting, hard-driven career; but in our desire to round the picture, to possess our tragedy, are we not inclined to fall into the fallacy to which Thackeray gave shape in his paper "On a joke I once heard from the late Thomas Hood?" He speaks of the grinning and tumbling, "through sorrow, through exile, poverty, fever, depression," "the sad, marvellous picture of courage, of honesty, of patient endurance, of duty struggling against pain"—until in our compassion we forget very likely the true spirit of the man, his exuberance and brilliancy, the odd vulgar humor of a cockney life, the practical jokes and the supper parties. "O Hood, Hood, you do run on so!" exclaimed poor Mrs. Hood, half inarticulate, at one of these feasts. The very fact that he gave himself with such pliancy to the drudgery of a journalist's life proves that there was some thing in the nature of his gift and temperament akin to it.

And when we turn to his writing we can surely discover these signs, not only of work "pumped out," but of ideas springing gladly to the surface at the cheerful command of throbbing presses and fast falling sheets. No other invitation could have sounded quite so aptly to a man with a brain full of puns. But it is largely on account of these puns, we are told, that Hood is now so little read. Indeed, the portent is one that strikes the attention di-

rectly, and it must be held to typify something fundamental in the constitution of his mind. For his puns divide themselves into two classes or degrees; the greater part of them are simply happy matchings of sound in which there is so thin a burden of meaning that the contrast is almost purely verbal.

Alas; they've taken my beau Ben
To sail with old Benbow.

But there are others in which the pun is the result of some strange association in Hood's mind of two remote ideas, which it is his singular gift to illustrate by a corresponding coincidence of language.

Even the bright extremes of joy
Bring on conclusions of disgust;
Like the sweet blossoms of the May,
Whose fragrance ends in must.

These lines are taken from one of his most serious poems, that on Melancholy, and serve to illustrate, compactly, a remarkable tendency—perhaps it is the remarkable tendency—of his thought. They show how the original leaning of his mind was really to wild and incongruous associations, grotesque and monstrous conceits, not in words only, but in human life, such as those we see so strikingly displayed in poems like "Eugene Aram," "The Haunted House," and "The Last Man." And also we may discover a certain superficiality of conception, which suffers him to find such contrasts as the verbal one of "may" and "must" adequate, and makes him so supersensitive to the surface inflections of language as he was sensitive to the influence of contemporary writers. The influence of Lamb is clear in his prose, of Keats in his verse, and Coleridge one may guess affected his thought more deeply than either.

From these poems Sir Francis Burnand has lately published in the Red Letter Library a selection which gives a fair representation of the different moods in which Hood sang. They are broadly farcical, or romantic, or satirical or wildly fantastical; and there are two famous poems which admirers of Hood will scarcely classify at all except by calling them inspired. The "Song of the Shirt" in particular makes Sir Francis "positively disinclined to dwell upon any other serious poems of Hood's, be it even the 'Bridge of Sighs'"; and he has some quarrel with Thackeray for the way in which he dwelt upon Hood's perverse love of "comicalities." He points out that it was the jesting that paid; and that Hood was forced to make an income. But what perhaps is overlooked is the necessary relationship between Hood's fun and Hood's tragedy; you could not have the one without the other—if he laughed in this way he must cry in that—and the faults which we find in his light verse surely reproduce themselves in his serious poems. Thus, the reason why we cannot, with deference to Sir Francis Burnand, accept the "Song of the Shirt" as an enduring masterpiece is because of the slight cheapness of effect, tending to the melodramatic, which has something in common with the verbal dexterity, the supersensitive surface of mind already noticed. Such lines as

Sewing at once, with a double thread,
A shroud as well as a shirt,

or,

A little weeping would ease my heart,
But in their briny bed
My tears must stop, for every drop
Hinders needle and thread!

go straight, as he says, to our hearts; but not to the noblest part of them. "Ruth" or "The Death Bed" touches a higher note. You must honor and pity so fine a nature, so honest and brilliant a mind, stung now to impulsive and passionate utterance by the sorrows of the world, now to irrepressible showers of merriment by its oddities. But in the most solid of his work the sharp blade of his own circumstance is always wearing through. You do not find all of him in his work; you rise from it unsatisfied, to ask what were the accidents of his life that made him write so. Mr. Jerrold's book, then, is a valuable addition to our knowledge of Hood, and any one who has had occasion to consult the Memorials by his son and daughter will perceive at once how much all readers in the future must be indebted to Mr. Jerrold's laborious research and good judgment. A life was needed, and he has provided it.

Christmas, 1907, broke all previous post-office records. On Christmas Day, in London alone, over thirteen thousand postmen, the largest number ever sent out at any one time, were engaged in delivering a record mail, and nearly four million letters and postcards, and about three hundred thousand parcels were dealt with on every day of the Christmas week. It is estimated that the figures for 1906 have been surpassed by several millions. Over 10,000 extra assistants were engaged.

Wills proved during the year just ended show bequests for religious, charitable and public uses amounting to almost 6,000,000 pounds sterling, nearly a million more than in 1906, and very considerably more than the average for the twenty years preceding 1906, which did not exceed 2,500,000 pounds sterling. Nearly half of the total was made up of six bequests of 100,000 pounds sterling and upwards, the largest single bequest being that of Mr. William Whiteley for 'Whiteley Homes.'

AN EXCITING BALLOON ADVENTURE

THE HON. MRS. ASSHETON HARBORD, who left Battersea in a balloon on Friday night in an attempt to win the Northcliffe Challenge Cup, has given the following detailed account of her voyage, says the London Times of February 3:

"I left Battersea Gasworks in my balloon, the Valkyrie, 60,000 cubic feet, at 9.45 on Friday night, January 31, to make an attempt to win the Northcliffe Challenge Cup for the longest distance travelled during the present year. Mr. J. F. Pollock accompanied me as pilot, this being his seventh crossing and my third. We had considerable difficulty in getting away owing to the high wind that prevailed; but taking advantage of a momentary lull we cleared a very high gasometer and went straight up to a height of 2,500 feet. We took with us 17 45-lb. bags of ballast, four of which we used in the first three-quarters of an hour. At 10.30 the Valkyrie encountered a violent squall which caused the car to sway to such an extent that we had to hold on to avoid being thrown out. We sighted the coast at 10 minutes to 11 and left it at 11.7, an hour and 20 minutes from the time of starting from Battersea. We were then at a height of 3,700 feet. The night was very dark, but we gathered from the bend of the coast that we were leaving the land to the right of Dungeness. In the middle of the Channel we could see the revolving lights on both coasts, and recognizing Boulogne we concluded that we were passing over the French coast near Le Touquet, which we afterwards found to be correct. We sighted the land at 11.20 and reached the coast at two minutes to 12 at a height of 3,700 feet, the crossing having taken 51 minutes. The sea crossing was the quietest and the most uneventful part of the voyage, for at 1.30 we experienced strong vertical currents which made the balloon shoot up very rapidly, and when it encountered a downward vertical current it fell with great speed, making a continuous discharge of ballast necessary. There was a good deal of sheet lightning and the atmospheric conditions were very curious. The car hoop and neck of the balloon seemed illuminated as if by electric light, which, when I rubbed it, made my glove appear alight. At 2 o'clock we encountered a terrific snow storm, which covered us and half filled the balloon, which was considerably affected by the extra weight thus thrown upon it. Subsequently we again found ourselves rising very rapidly, and after attaining an altitude of 8,000 feet we discovered that we were falling rapidly. The discharge of five bags of ballast in four minutes had no effect in checking the descent, and suddenly at a height of 1,500 feet the bottom of the car crashed down on something with great force. The trail rope then began catching in everything it could find, giving the car very violent jerks. We were dashing along at a terrific speed, and the night was so dark that I could scarcely distinguish Mr. Pollock, the roaring of the wind combined with the heavy snow making us extremely anxious, as the last bag of ballast had not the slightest effect on the balloon, and having only three bags left we realized there was no alternative but to make a descent and chance where we should land, as we were completely enveloped in darkness. So Mr. Pollock opened the valve while I crouched low down in the car, feeling rather thrilled at what might happen. Down we crashed with great force straight into some trees. Mr. Pollock ripped at once, but the wind carried us up again, and down we came with the basket overturned. Mr. Pollock shouted out, 'Are you in?' and I called back 'Yes,' for I was holding on for all I knew, the violent encounters with the trees making it very difficult to avoid not being thrown out. At last a tree caught the envelope, causing a large tear, which, combined with the rip, brought us to a standstill. After we had collected our senses we got out and found we were in a dense forest, far away from any habitation. There was nothing for it but to wait till dawn, and conjecture what country we had descended in. At about 6 it became light, so we started off to get out of the forest, and after half an hour's walking we found ourselves on a main road, along which we walked for an hour. At last we discovered a man cutting trees, whom we hailed, and discovered from him we had descended in the department of the Meuse near the small village of Haudiomont. We made him walk back with us to show him where we had descended, and he promised to return with a cart, which he did in three hours. In the meantime we had been discovered by more wood-cutters, who set to work to help us, and with their assistance we packed up the balloon. The envelope being high above us on the trees it was with much difficulty we got it down, and also the trail rope, which was stretched far away on the tree tops. We also had to collect various pieces of the balloon envelope, which we discovered hanging from branches, on one of which we found the feed pipe, which had been entirely torn off. Unluckily we smashed all our instruments, the first crash quite settling the statescope. The drive of ten kilometres to Verdun took eight hours, as the horses went at a snail's pace, and a remarkably cold drive it was in a bitterly cold wind. If we could possibly have weathered the storm we could have had a tremendously long run, but there was no alternative for us under the circumstances but to descend. A great deal was due to Mr. Pollock for his presence of mind and quick action when every minute was of the utmost importance, for it takes a good deal of nerve to make a descent in a pitch-dark night without the faintest idea of what one will land on. It was a thrilling experience, and, though the distance accomplished will, no doubt, soon be beaten, it was a very sporting run and one always to be remembered."

Warm cream should never be mixed with cream already cooled.

The Diamond

Its Artificial Reproduction



R. A. E. H. TUTTON, F. R. S., writes in the London Times as follows:

This prince among gems, the transparently crystallized form of the chemical element carbon, has been so much before the public during the last few weeks, and, exaggeration and romance have been so current concerning it, that it is well to remind ourselves of such facts as rest on the secure foundation of the researches of authoritative men of science, published in the archives of the responsible learned societies. When pruned of all romance it will be found indeed that 'truth is stranger than fiction,' for the solid facts relating to this fascinating crystal form a continuous record of the superlative.

The natural diamond exhibits the high symmetry of the cubic system of crystals, the most commonly developed form being the octahedron, parallel to whose faces good diamonds of all forms readily cleave, a property which saves the diamond-cutter infinite labor by enabling him to chip away corners or flawed parts preparatory to faceting. The cubic system, however, includes five classes of varying degrees of symmetry consistent with the minimum high amount required by the system, and there is some evidence, in the occasional grooving of the octahedral edges and the finding of a few simple tetrahedra, that the diamond does not belong to the holohedral class possessing the maximum of crystal symmetry, the characteristic form of which is the 48-sided hexakisoctahedron, but to the second class characterized by the 24-sided hexakistetrahedron, and that the octahedron is really built up of two interpenetrating twin tetrahedra. The 48-sided form has, however, been found developed on some notable diamonds of considerable size, and the octahedral cleavage, the etched-figures on the faces, and particularly the absence of any proof of electric polarity, are all consistent with holohedral symmetry, that is, with the highest of all the 32 classes of crystal symmetry.

The natural faces are frequently curved and dull, although the interior is perfectly limpid and transparent; but truly plane and brilliant-faced crystals are not uncommon. There is no evidence that a diamond was ever attached to a support during growth; for the face by which a crystal has been attached to the well or floor of the vessel or cavity containing the crystallizing liquid or solution is usually marked with contour lines, indicating a series of shallow steps leading to a central depression, formed as the crystal is pushed away from the surface by predominating growth at the edges of the face. Moreover, drop-shaped diamonds are frequently discovered. All these facts indicate that diamonds are formed by the crystallization of liquefied carbon in the midst of an environment of other fused material, such as molten iron or highly ferruginous rock. For a transparent substance, the density of the diamond is very high, 3.5, a fact which has doubtless something to do with its ready floating in the midst of the molten magma during growth, rather than rising and attaching itself to the roof of the cavity. Moreover, although a cubic crystal should be isotropic, that is, should exhibit no double refraction or play of color when examined in the dark field between the crossed Nicol-prisms of the polariscope, many diamonds do show birefringence and color in polarized light; but ample proof is afforded by the irregular and varying nature of the phenomenon, and by the fact that some diamonds with truly plane faces do not exhibit it at all, that it is simply due to a state of internal strain, due to crystallization from the liquid state by relatively rapid cooling while under high pressure. For carbon can only be liquefied at all by adding pressure to high temperature. This condition of internal strain is not unfrequently so extreme that the diamond explodes soon after its removal from the enveloping matrix, the so-called "blue ground," in which it was found.

The hero of the hour among diamonds is the great "Cullinan," the largest yet discovered, found on January 25, 1905, in the Premier mine situated 20 miles from Pretoria. It was the half only of an enormous octahedron which had probably split owing to internal strain, and, although externally somewhat distorted as usual, was internally wonderfully pure and limpid and practically colorless with the valued faint tinge of blue. Its recent presentation by the Transvaal Government to His Majesty the King was a graceful act which has evoked universal pleasure among His Majesty's subjects and especially delighted those who value diamonds for their scientific interest, and who rejoice that this monarch of crystals is to find its rightful place among the British Crown jewels. It measured before cutting, which it is understood is now in progress, 4 in. by 2 1/2 in. and 2 in., and weighed nearly a pound and a half (622 grammes). It was bounded by four natural octahedron faces and four octahedral cleavage surfaces. The octahedron faces exhibited striations parallel to the edges and little triangular etched depressions characteristic of the diamond. The pipe of "blue ground" in which it was found, the breccia material in which the Transvaal diamonds occur, was over half a mile in cross-section; much larger than the pipes of the Kimberley region. The diamonds were not formed in these pipes, but were ejected into them along with the accompanying now brecciated materials from considerable depths, where they had been formed in highly ferruginous molten magmas under the influence of both high temperature and pres-

sure. Quite recently blocks of one of the original rocks, an eclogite containing much iron, have been discovered in the "blue ground" of Kimberley, and they have been actually found to contain small diamonds, thus affording the final proof that such was the mode of origin of the diamond.

The diamond is still the hardest material known to us, although carbide of silicon, commercially known as "carborundum," and the metal tantalum now replacing carbon filaments in electric glow lamps, approach it very closely. The saying "diamond cut diamond" is still, however, as a propos to the truth as ever, although there are such variations in hardness among diamonds themselves that the powder of a diamond from one locality, such as the Transvaal, will not always prove efficient on the diamond-cutter's wheel (really a grinding lap) for the cutting of one from another part of the world, New South Wales for instance, and the speed of revolution of the wheel has sometimes to be raised from the normal 2,400 revolutions per minute to over 3,000 before any impression is produced. The black opaque form of diamond known as "carbonado," although useless as a gem, is usually so hard—much harder than the impure variety termed "boart"—that it is the most efficient substance known for rock-drilling, and has been of the utmost service in all recent important tunneling operations.

Although so hard, the diamond is very brittle, so that a sharp blow will often fracture it. But Sir William Crookes, who has devoted much time during many years to the scientific study of the diamond, has shown that if a good one is placed between the steel jaws of a hydraulic press, and the pressure is applied without a jerk so as to avoid fracture due to brittleness, the jaws may be made to meet without the slightest injury to even the edges of the diamond, the hard steel closing round it and taking an impression of the much harder diamond just like so much wax.

The diamond possesses the greatest power of refracting light of all known colorless substances, its refractive index for sodium light being 2.4699. The index of the highly refractive glass or "paste" used for imitation diamonds rarely exceeds 1.8. The dispersion (0.063) or length of spectrum produced is also abnormally large, conferring on the diamond its peculiar "fire." It is, moreover, pre-eminently reflective, and this, combined with its powerful refraction, causes all light which penetrates the crystal to be totally reflected internally again whenever the angle of internal incidence on a face or artificial facet exceeds the small angle of 24 degrees 13 minutes. The diamond-cutter takes advantage of this in the cutting of a brilliant by arranging his facets in two pyramidal series inverted base to base, so that no light is transmitted except a little through the centre, through the "table" or flat top of the upper pyramidal series and the parallel smaller terminal plane or "culet" of the lower inverse series. All the rest of the light is partly reflected from the exterior as white light and partly repeatedly reflected internally, and eventually refracted outwards as a blaze of spectrum colors.

One of the most interesting of all the wonderful properties of the diamond is its phosphorescence in the dark after exposure to the sun or to friction. The phosphorescence is even greater, sometimes enough to read by, when the diamond is subjected to the high tension electric discharge in a vacuum tube. The color of the light emitted may be blue, red, or green, according to the locality from which the diamond was derived. The proximity of radium naturally produces the same result, the phosphorescence being remarkably brilliant; for the B-rays emanating from radium are similar to the negative electrons of the Crookes tube. More singular still, if the action is prolonged the diamond becomes colored bluish green under the influence of radium, but blackens under the bombardment of the electrons of the Crookes tube. In the latter case, carried to the extreme, Parsons and Swinton have just shown (see Engineering Supplement of January 22nd) that with a current of 11,200 volts and 48 milliamperes the diamond is rapidly converted by the bombardment into graphitic coke, a temperature of 1,800 degrees C. being attained and the diamond swelling up in the process just as when it is placed in an electric arc.

Besides its phosphorescence the diamond is distinguished from "paste" imitations by its perfect transparency to Röntgen rays, highly refractive as well as ordinary glass being more or less opaque to them, whilst it is almost unnecessary to say that "paste" does not glow under the influence either of radium or of the cathode rays.

In the above description of the properties of the diamond, emphasis has been laid on such as throw light on its mode of origin, and which are therefore highly suggestive as to the line of operations most likely to be successful in reproducing it in the laboratory. In a second article an account will be given of the authoritative researches which have been carried out, and which have been completely successful from the purely scientific point of view.

Messrs. Beardmore, of Glasgow, have booked orders for guns for the Admiralty, which will be the largest and heaviest in the British navy. Their construction will be proceeded with at once. Messrs. Beardmore have also secured the order for the armored plates for the British battleship to be built by Vickers & Sons, Barrow.

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There Will be Much to Attract on Friday

The Many Special Lines and Plenty of New Goods Will Make the Last Two Days of the Week of Interest to all

Specials in Boys' Clothing

Large and Varied Stock of Boys' Clothing

The section devoted to Boys' Clothing is a well filled place. Goods from the most reliable makers are to be found here in choice array, and mothers will do well to come in and inspect the many splendid lines before purchasing elsewhere. Made of the most favored materials and at prices you'll be glad to pay. Boys' Norfolk Suits in tweeds and worsteds, from **\$2.75**

A Special Selling of Boys' Norfolk Suits

On sale today, the result of a special purchase, Boys' Norfolk Suits in the newest Spring styles, made in natty Canadian Tweeds in broken checks and striped patterns. Very best workmanship and garments that will appeal to every little man seeing them. Very specially priced at \$3.00, \$2.75 and..... **\$2.50**

Boys' Caps at 25c

BOYS' CAPS, a week-end special in Boys' Motor Caps in Fancy Tweeds and Worsteds, with glazed peaks. Special Friday at..... **25c**

Boys' Braces at 15c

Still another item of saving for the boy. Strong, serviceable Braces with heavy elastic web and mohair ends, adjustable buckles. Special Friday at..... **15c**

Ladies' Tailored Skirts—Special for Friday

LADIES' SKIRTS, in Venetian cloth, front a cluster of pleats, finished with folds three inches deep. Colors black and navy. Special at..... **\$4.50**

LADIES' SKIRT, in fine Venetian cloth in black, navy and brown. Side panels and pleats finished with stitched strap and button trimming. Special at..... **\$7.50**

Many Have Tried Our Easy House-Cleaning System—Have You?

What a boon it is to be able to have house cleaning done without practically having to move out of the house. Such a thing was not possible before the time of

The Vacuum Cleaner

Now, carpets and upholstered furniture can be thoroughly cleaned without removal by this splendid process. It cleanses everything perfectly without making fuss or dust, and without the wear and tear caused by all other ways of cleaning. Then again the cost is very moderate indeed. We would advise all thinking of using this system to book their order at once, so as to have the work done when wanted. We will be pleased to have our representative call and give an estimate of any work and also to explain the workings of the cleaner. Telephone 1685, Carpet Department, for any information desired.

Now Is The Time To Select Wallpaper

We have now ready for inspection a most complete assortment of everything new in the Wallpaper line. Our stock will be found to be large and to contain patterns and qualities to please all tastes and purses. Then in the matter of price, you get the advantage of our ability to buy direct and at the lowest possible prices. A look through our Wallpaper section will convince you that in this line, as in all other lines handled by us, you can get more value for your money than anywhere else. We will be pleased to show these goods to any and all caring to look at them.

Fancy Suitings

STRIPED SUITINGS, in fancy stripes of the latest colorings, 7-1-2 yards in length..... **\$10.50**

VENETIANS, fine velour finish, in the newest colorings, light navy, champagne blue, and light brown, 52 inches wide. Per yard..... **\$1.50**
Colored Cashmeres in all the latest shades, 44 inches wide, per yard..... **75c**

French Suitings

FINE FRENCH SUITINGS, in striped, effects, colors greys, fawns, Copenhagen blue and navy, 7-1-2 yards in length..... **\$15.00**

DRESS PATTERNS, in fancy satin stripe Voiles and fancy figured Eolienne, colors navy, light brown, fawn, champagne, reseda, old rose and light grey, 7-1-2 yards in length, at..... **\$25.00**

Eolienne Suitings

EOLIENNE SUITINGS, in fancy designs, colors sky, old rose, pink, and reseda, 7-1-2 yards in length..... **\$15.00**

Nothing More Interesting to Ladies Than Millinery, Especially New Millinery

We have just to hand a splendid showing of Ladies' Tailored Hats in all the approved styles. The shapes this season are particularly becoming and attractive, and are a source of delight to all who have seen them. Most strongly shown are the mushroom and sailor styles, but there are many other catchy and effective ideas. Then, in addition, the trimmings are tasty in effect and extensive in range. We invite an inspection of these lines. They will be found very moderately priced for the values, ranging from \$5.75 to

\$3.50

Special Offerings in Curtains For Friday

This is a Seasonable Offer—All New Goods All Special Prices

On Friday we will put on sale at exceptional prices 1,000 pairs of New Curtains. They are Cluny, Battenberg and Irish Point in make, very handsome patterns in panel, flora and conventional designs. Colors, white, ivory and ecru. This affords a splendid chance to buy curtains at a good saving, as we have the values Very special prices, \$7.50 to

\$2.50

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY ON GOVERNMENT STREET

Nearly Every Day Sees Many Valuable Additions to Our Stock of Dainty Muslin Blouses

The Ladies' Muslin Blouses of this season seem to have reached the very acme of perfection. Such productions would not have been thought possible a few years ago. Every lot we open seems to excel the previous ones in beauty and daintiness, and then the prices were never so moderate as this year. We have just placed on sale a fine assortment of the celebrated Doherty Waists. These are considered to be among the best of the strictly high grade goods, being perfect fitting and beautifully finished, and come in a handsome assortment of dainty and attractive patterns, prices ranging from \$6.75 to.....

\$3.00



Specials in Men's Clothing

An Exclusive Range of Men's Clothing

Our showing of moderately priced Men's Clothing for Spring wear is most comprehensive, and are all up to the minute mark. Long experience in handling Men's Ready-to-wear Apparel puts us in a position to supply the wants of the most fastidious dresser, and by coming here you are assured of extra satisfaction. We have created a most exacting standard for our department of apparel for men. To desire a real good, tasty suit of clothes is not a sign of weakness, rather it is an indication of personal pride and character. A well-groomed man evokes favorable comment always, and human nature is just vain enough to like it. Our Spring Suits inspire confidence because they are correct. They are cut correctly, tailored perfectly and fit accurately, and it will require but a few moments for us to settle the Spring Suit question. See the ones ranging in prices from \$12.50 to **\$8.75**

Men's High Class Furnishings in Spring Styles

The man who is partial to correct styles and finest qualities and yet likes to economize will find this the ideal store. The man who comes back time and time again is the man we are looking for, and when once he deals here we are sure of his continued patronage. Why not be one of them.

Men's Braces at 25c

A line of very strong Braces for men, made in fancy striped elastic web, leather ends, well finished and very serviceable. Special Friday at..... **25c**

\$1.75 to \$2.50 Battenburg Runners and Squares for \$1.25

BATTENBURG SQUARES AND RUNNERS, much under-priced. To induce a quick turnover we will sell 54-inch Battenburg Runners and 32-inch Battenburg Squares. Regular \$1.75 to \$2.50 qualities on Friday for..... **\$1.25**

Our Stoves Give Satisfaction

Satisfaction is always desired in anything purchased, and probably in nothing more than in a Stove or Range. The lines we show should appeal to all, as they are the product of our own city, but apart of the sentimental side of the question

The Albion Stoves and Ranges

have the merit of being the best that money, brains and experience can produce. They are made of the best materials, in the most up-to-date styles, by thoroughly experienced and competent workmen, and we are sure will please anybody giving them a trial. Duplicate parts can always be furnished by us.

Timely Kitchen Furnishing Specials

\$1.60 Klean Cut Food Choppers for \$1.00
KLEAN CUT FOOD CHOPPER, family size, with complete assortment of extra cutters. Regular price \$1.60. Friday..... **\$1.00**

\$1.00 Heavy Axes for 65c
HEAVY, STRONG, WELL MADE AXES. Regular \$1.00. Friday..... **65c**

35c Steak and Chop Broilers for 25c
CROWN STEAK AND CHOP BROILERS, with grooves to catch the gravy. Regular 35c. Friday..... **25c**

20c Tin Dish Pans for 10c
TIN DISH PANS, will serve for kneading. Regular 20c. Friday..... **10c**

See Government Street windows for Display of Ladies' New Spring Costumes

DAVID SPENCER, LTD

See Government Street windows for Display of Ladies' New Spring Costumes