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February\$48.00 February

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on Gov-Fine

Perre Menard, which will be held in the Vaudreuil parish church at the hours of 8, 9 and 10 o'clock respec-tively. Father Godin, the local parish priest, and Vicar Meloche will offici-ate, assisted by Father Forbes, of St. Anne de Bellevue. Georgia Prisoner Wounds Many Lynch-ers-Beaten to Death Before Hanging

Arne de Bellevue. While these services will be attend-ed by the villagers in general they will be more or less of a private na-ture, the general service being re-served until Tuesday morning. In this Valdosta, Ga., Feb. 12.—Attacked by a mob of lynchers just across the Flor-ida line yesterday, Jack Long, a white man, fought his assallants desperately, wounding ten of them and forcing the others to kill him in the fight. Long was arrested for killing James Sapp, a wealthy citizen. A son of Sapp's had killed a brother of Long's and escap-ed. Long saw the father of the slayer and shot him to death. Long was ar-rested and fifty men visited the pris-on and took the prisoner out to hang him. A spectator says Long fought the mob to a standstill in the prison, but was knocked down with a club as he ran out of the door. Then another fight ensued, in which the combined strength of the men was required to a place four hundred yards distant was made, but Long fought every inch of the way, the path being marked with respect, Jesse Johnson, manager of the explosive works, offered that the company should bear the expenses of a general interment on Tuesday morn-ing of all the remains that had not been identified.

NEW CHINESE CONSULS

Complete Staff for Western World is Said to Be Coming With New Ambassador Experimenting on Cliffs That Overlook Santa Monica

place four hundred yards distant was made, but Long fought every inch of the way, the path being marked with splotches of blood. It is said he was beaten to death before he was finally hanged. Four of the members of the mob were wounded so badly that they may die.

Tokio, Feb. 12.-Wu Ting Fang, minister from China to Washington, will sail for America tomorrow on the Siberia, accompanied by 32 students. San Francisco, Feb. 12.-It is said where that with the coming of Minister Wu, who replaces Chan Trung Liang Chang, who left Washington last July, there will be a complete change of the Chinese consular service in the new world, for the members of his suite will be new officials, who are coming to represent the Chinese government in foreign parts. Besides the new consul-general at San Francisco there will be in the Wu party the new consuls for New York, the City of Mexico, Lima and Havana. New consuls for the Pacific islands and Honolulu will start for their respective stations at the same time the others do.

Veteran Novelist Receives Showers of Congratulations on His 80th Birthday

for the novelist, George Meredith, whose eightieth birthday will be cele-brated quietly today at his Box Hill retreat

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Senator Rayner's Views Washington, Feb. 12.—Senator Rayner, of Maryland, spoke at length today in the senate on the ourrency bill, denouncing the present system of banking in the United States, and in-cidentally declaring that the president by his methods of fighting the en-croachments of predatory wealth had done much to intensify the panic through which the country has recent-f ly passed.

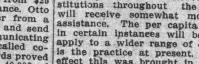
ESE EXCITE MORE SUSPICIONS descriptions broke all the win-the town. SUSPICIONS dows in the plant for a radius of two the town. SUSPICIONS to the town.

King Edward's Greeting.

London, Feb. 12.—Among the early telegrams of congratulations received today at Box Hill, by George Meredith, the novelist, who is celebrating his eightieth birthday, was an extremely cordial greeting from King Edward.

ROBBERS USE DYNAMITE ck a Bank Building and Secure \$12,000 in Cash—Fusilade of Shots

Internance at the Royal Military col- Ringston, is 50 cents a day, of be at set of the permanent corps at be at set of the set





Montreal, Feb. 12.—The fifth annual meeting of the Shipping Confedera-tion of Canada was held this after-noon, sir Hugh Allan in the chair. Annual reports were presented and adopted. The statement of the rela-tive expenses of Montreal and comports in the United States petitive showed that the expenses at Mon-treal per voyage of vessel is \$542.62 greater than New York, which was considered the most expensive port on the continent of America, over \$1,000 eater than Portland, Me., and over \$1,800 greater than Boston.

Engineer Crushed

her, 28 years old, employed in martin & Sayers grist mill at Glenora, was killed yesterday afternoon by being caught in the belting in an effort to He was married only a few days ago.

Died From Blood Poisoning

Port Dalhousie, Ont. Feb. 12 .- John C. Baldwin, a pattern maker, employ ed by the Maple Leaf Rubber Co., is dead from blood poisoning caused by a cut in his hand. He was choirmaster of the Presbyterian church' here. He leaves a widow and child in Hartford Conn.

Immigration Agents

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—At present there are 22 special immigration agents in the British Isles, all of whom except one receive \$100 and their expenses. Four of these are from On-tario, three from Quebec, three from Alberta, six from Manitoba, sostom. from Saskatchewan and three from British Columbia.

algary Fire Precautions y, Feb. 12.—Chief Smart, of department has issued notices ison of all her faculties until the very Calgary Fire Precautions Calgary, Feb. 12 .- Chief Smart, of the fire department has issued notices calling upon all churches and amusc-ment halls with a seating capacity of over 500 to connect with a second lighting company as a preventive of panic in case the light fails. All

another light.

Officers of Typographical Union in New York Held to Have Disobeyed Injunctio

Count Hadik Denies New York, Feb. 11.—Patrick H. Mc-ormick, president of the local branch London, Feb. 12 .- A special despatch from Vienna to a news agency here says that Count Alexander Hadik, through his legal adviser, has issued Cormick, president of the local branch of the Typographical union, known as "The Big Six," and George A. Jackson and Vincent J. Costello, union organ-izers, were today fined \$250 each and isobeying an injunction obtained by the disobeying an injunction obtained by the Bennett and Thos. Anderson were fined \$250 on the same charge in the suprome

\$250 on the same charge in the suprem

Berlin, Ont., Feb. 12 .-- W. E. Ray This is the first time a heavy sentenc Engineer Crushed St. Thomas, Ont. Feb. 12.—H. M. Howard, Michican Central Railway engineer was probably fatally crushed between the engine and tender yes-terday: Issuing Forged Cheques Ottawa, Feb. 12.—Chas. Thomas Latour, was sentenced to twelve months in the Central prison on a charge of knowingly issuing forged Picton, Ont., Feb. 12.—Hugh Tur-ner, 28 years old, employed in Martin & Sayers grist mill at Glenora, was killed yesterday afternoon by being caught in the belting in an effort to the between the engloyees in the contral prison of a charge of knowingly issuing forged Picton, Ont., Feb. 12.—Hugh Tur-ner, 28 years old, employed in Martin & Sayers grist mill at Glenora, was killed yesterday afternoon by being caught in the belting in an effort to Kaught in the formation by being Caught in the belting in an effort to It was upon his report and provention for the charges. In It was upon his report and provention for the union for contempt because the the union for contempt because the the deline for contempt because the the add for contempt because the the was upon his report and provention for the charges. It It was upon his report and provention for the contempt because the the union for the contempt because the the was upon his report and provention for the charges. It It was upon his report and provention for the charges. It It was upon his report and provention for the charges. It It was upon his report and provention for the charges. It It was upon his report and provention for the charges. It It was upon his report and provention for the charges. It It was upon his report and provention for the charges. It It was upon his report and provention for the charges. It It was upon his report and provention for the charges. It It was upon his report and provention for the charges. It It was upon his report and provention for the charges. It is the first time a heavy sentence for the charges. It was upon his report and provention for the charges. It is the firs mor, insurance broker, committed suicide in Waterloo yesterday, by shooting himself in the temple. Worry broker, committed over business matters is supposed to have been the cause. He leaves widow and child.

Smothered in Coal Frank, Alb. Feb. 12.-Daniel /Mc-

the act of loosening the coal chute when the coal began to move and smothered him.

> Colorado Republicans Denver, Col. Feb. 12 .- Resolutions

endorsing the course of the national administration and favoring the nominations of Secretary of War Taft for the presidency were unani-mously adopted today by the Repub-licen State control completion of the referee took testimony on the charges. It was upon his report and recommenda-tion that the sentences of today's cases were inflicted. lican State central committee of Col-

rado.

Calgary Engineer Threatens Suit.

With Greek Church Rites

An Ottawa Centenarian

Calgary, Feb. 11 .- The city council Old Man's Suicide. last night refused the city engineer's application for an investigation re re-Halifax, Feb. 11.-John Jones, 79 years old, shot himself dead yesterday.

application for an investigation re re-instatement, and his solicitor, P. J. Knolan, in addressing the council, stated that though they had refused to give a man justice before a supreme court on an offer of paying expenses Killed in Roller Mill. Sydney, C. B., Feb. 11.—Dan Mc-eod, about 21 years old, was killed in

they would have to face the court in

and his neck broken. Rome, Feb. 12.-The Pope' yester-day at the vatican, in the presence of Tried to Kill His Son

three thousand persons, celebrated with the rites of the Greek church the fifteenth centennial of St. John Chry-

the result of a quarrel.

Took His Own Life Winnipeg, Feb. 12.-The public Saskatoon, Feb. 11.—F. J. Carskaden, representing himself as an agent for the Globe Life Insurance company, committed suicide in a hotel here to-

day by blowing his brains out with public schools of the

D. Campbell, on behalf of the agents' association, said they were willing that

est to be taken in the development of ground east of Fort Davis and the in-dications are that the prophecy made the act should forbid rebating under severe penalties. They thought that 15 per cent was a fair and reasonable by geologists that pay would be found many miles east of Nome, and at a considerable distance from the beach,

premium allowance, and were willing that it should be adopted all along the will be fulfilled. line. There were 2,082 agents in this

business in Canada, and every one of them supported the insertior clause to this effect. Mr. Campbe also endorsed the proposal in the bill Explosion Wrecks Starch Factory and

to cut out foreign insurance other than by companies holding Canadian licen-ses, but thought there should be an amendment so as to allow agents who Providence, R. I., Feb. 12.—Five per-sons were killed as the result of an got enough business in Canada to go

outside the country. C. F. Leonard, on behalf of the explosion of a mixer in C S Tanner's a land mortgage association, asked that loan companies' debentures be included in the list of authorized investments for insurance companies, and was supported by E. B. Osler, M.P., Toronto, Neil, a miner, was killed yesterday in the West End collieries. He was in Canada which stood so deservedly high. Mr. Leonard argued that loan companies debentures and stocks were good investments. He estimated that about \$100.000.

there were \$96,000,000 of loan deben-tures in Canada, which would be wiped out by this bill as regards investments. He considered that a 15 per cent re-serve would be sufficient.

Mr. Arnoldi's Bill.

Toronto, Feb. 11 .- Chief Justice Mu lock today gave judgment in the Ar-noldi-Cockburn case, awarding Arnol-di \$2,000 and \$400 costs. Arnoldi sued for \$7,500. In October, 1906, G. R. R. Cockburn, then president of the On-tario bank, retained Frank Arnoldi, K. C., to defend him on charges against him of having made false returns to

the government regarding the Ontario bank. Cockhurn was bank. Cockburn was acquitted in January, 1907. Arnoldi billed him for rolling mills of the Dominion Iron legal services for 109 days, at \$5,000

and Steel company this morning by but Cockburn disputed the amount becoming entangled in the machinery. and offered \$1,000, whereupon Arnoldi His body was carried under rollers added \$2,500 for "ingratitude," raising his bill to \$7.500.

Sovereign Bank's Affairs.

Woodstock, Ont., Feb. 11.—Alfred Holdsworth, residing at Oreal, a small village near Norwich, yesterday fired a charge of shot into his son's arm, tear-ing a hole through it, and afterwards tried to commit suicide by turning the weapon on himself. The shooting was the result of a quarrel

Compulsory Vaccination.

crease of \$214.088. Heavy Penalty Sought.

Chancellor von Buelow has decided of grain markets. The Grain Exchange vessels arriving at German ports from members would not, however ,agree that country. to the commission rule being cut out and made a plea that it should be re-

Arabs Rob Couriers

Tetuan, Feb. 12-British, French, declined after careful consideration to German and Spanish postal couriers while on their way to Tangier, thirtygrant the request of the exchange that the value of the seats should be plactwo miles distant, have been robbed ed at \$3,000. of all their correspondence written in Arabic that they carried. The amended bill provides that im-

tained.

mediately after passing any proposed bylaw, rule or regulation the exchange shall publish the same in the Manitoba REMARKABLE CAREER Gazette, and shall also send a copy to the president of the Grain Growers' association. The exchange must admit Von Veltheim Gets Twenty-Year Sen-tence At Old Bailey—Was Mar-ried To Seven Women to full membership and privileges of any reputable person. Any person re-jected for membership may appeal to a judge of the King's bench.

Finnish Diet Meets.

The grain growers had also

starch factory, a three-story brick building at South Water and Silver London, Feb. 12.-Carl Ludwig Von eltheim, German born but a natural-The exchange must impose no restreets, today. The dead men, who zed American, who posed as a baron strictions upon any members in re-and was also known as Frank Kurtz spect of price to be paid or amount of bodies were not recovered, were workand was also known men employed in the factory. Another and Carl Sneiderich Mauritz, was sencommission to be paid, or as to agreeman, A. L. C. Chase, who was in charge of a store which occupied the servitude at the Old Bailey, having bers, except that in trading wit bers, except that in trading with each other the following rates of the comcorner building, is thought to be buried been convicted of attempting to blackin the ruins. The cause of the explo-sion is not known. The loss was mail Solly B. Joel, a wealthy London and South African financier and mine owner, out of \$80,000.

Von Veltheim was arrested four months ago in Paris and extradited to Emerson Kidnapping Case. public during trading hours and must not charge more than \$2,500 member-Emerson, Man. Feb. 11.—George E. England. The man has had an ad-Foulkes, special treasary officer of the United States, was committed for trial by Keene Wright on Saturday, charg-in the Bulgarian army, and has had Emerson, Man. Feb. 11.-George E. England. ship fee or place any limitation on

ed with kidnapping Albert Tolton and Isaac Cannon, Canadian citizens. The and Japan. He went to Capetown in prosecution told of their rig being '97 and in the following year shot and IMMIGRANTS FOR B. C. First Contingent Brought By Salvation Army To Start On 20th Inst.

> Toronto, Fob. 11.—The Salvation army will bring its first contingent of immigrants to British Columbia discovered in the Bechuanaland police. Before sentence was passed on Von Veltheim, the police today heard a ver 400 will leave England, and a

and fraud. According to this recital Von Velthelm has been married to no cific coast

Railway Earnings Reduced. Montreal, Feb. 11.—The results of the severe weather that has prevailed throughout Eastern Canada since the thro throughout Eastern Canada since the beginning of this month are plainly visible in the weekly earnings of the Can. Pacific and Grand Trunk rail-Suffragettes Choose Jail London, Feb. 12 .- Nearly fifty wom-American woman, whose name is not mentioned, whom he met in 1905 on en suffragists who made a raid on the House of Commons were arraigned in ways, announced today. The earnings of the C. P. R. for the week ending February 7 totalled \$807,000, as com-pared with \$856,000 for the same week last year, while those of the Grand the police court today and sentenced to pay a fine or undergo one monta's imprisonment. All but two of the women preferred to go to jail. have otbained large sums of money from most of his "wives." The police allegations against him Trunk for the same period show a de-

include charges of theft and black-

Helsingfors, Feb. 12.—The Finnish Diet was opened at the palace today. mail and the assertion that he is a deserter from the German navy. The attitude of Finland in the present

Montreal, Feb. 11.—Action has been taken against Recorder Dupuis, of this city, by Joseph Lanouette for \$43,000 as a penalty of \$1,000 per day as much work as \$160 in hand work. The attitude of Finland in controversy with the thru defined and a number of is forms will be acted upon. controversy with the throne is to be defined and a number of important re-

New Westminster, Feb flags over the city and buildings, as well as those private residences were fly mast yesterday out of defe emory of John Johnston, ldest of the old timers of tricken down on Wedness Paralytic stroke, his der ing early yesterday after uneral has been arranged lace at 2.30 on Thursda Orange hall to Sapperton The Orangemen, of which l ceased was a prominent n

week.

He was a fine type of an was doing splendid work known that he has any The fifteen chickens that

from the thieves were gi at the police station and awaiting the owners to

One was already dead. The Chinese board of t meeting held this forenoon

render every possible assi

police in the chase for the will be accused of attemp A reward of \$500 was of

rest, and a decree has

e blazoned on posters hinatown, that the polic

ven every assistance in

any room in the section.

will go hard with anyon

boring the gunman. Even

it all times to their premi-nan is caught. Oriental

nan is caught. Oriental urs who might have an

ntity of the Chinese

oard of trade this morni

tructed to furnish all the

ley could possibly offer

till being scoured as with

While the meeting of th

rade was in session this report was brought in that

ose hen roost had

robbed, had identified so missing chickens in the

Thinese restaurant keeper. auranteur was immediate and given three hours to

omplete list of all Chinese

had purchased chicken

Royal City Pioneer

time in doing it. Late this afternoon

s, were also calle

the purchase of chickens

tified to allow the police

be blazoned on

take charge of the funeral Mr. Johnston was a native and was 86 years of age. a son, John Johnston, and Mrs. William Campbell,

five thousand dollars damages for kid-

FIVE MEN KILLED

Ruins

Buries Workmen in

prosecution told of their rig being selzed on Railway avenue and the horse being driven across the bound-ary line, where Cannon was allowed to depart immediately, but Tolton was forced to sign three documents, be-

to sign three documents, believed to be admissions of smuggling, was identified as Von Veltheim's by

napping.

before being released, also promising his wife, but later the adventurer was to return. Tolton and Cannon claim discovered in the Bechuanaland police.

CHICKEN STEALER

VICTORIA' SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

SHOOTS POLICEMAN Grand Forks Blaze Grand Forks, Feb. 12.-N. D. Mc-Intosh's store was damaged this after-noon by fire, which was started by thawing water pipes. Loss \$5,000; in-Vancouver Officer Wounded sured. While Arresting Thievish Chinaman

An Unruly Sailor. Vancouver, Feb. 12.—John Pirie, a sailor on board the S. S. Inverneill, is in jail on a charge of desertion. He was before the court today, but was remanded until tomorrow, in order to allow the court an opportunity to look

Moody. The deceased was a brother of the late William Johnston.

ancouver, Feb. 12 .- Police Officer Icolm A. McLeod was shot down by 'hinese chicken thief at 5:30 o'cloch morning, and is now lying in the neral hospital hospital in a serious The man who did the shooting serious caped with a handcuff dangling from

The shooting occurred when the poe were making a search of China-wn for chicken thieves who have en operating in the central districts

the city and who had been traced that quarter. The searching party consisted of twenty men, and was in charge of Detective Mulhern. Every house was searched from cel-

Every nouse the officers met with resistances but it was promptly overcome. The Chi-nese in some instances keep their rebickens on the roof of the house, so objectens on the roof of the house, so

at the work of the officers was not ithout difficulty. About 5 o'clock two men were seen

police station was notified and McLeod
was sent to the hospital.
Immediately the searching party was
reinforced and strenuous efforts put
forth to locate the man who did the
shooting. With the handcuff dangling
from his wrist it would be a difficuit
matter for him to evade the officers.
The cuff could not be unlocked, and
it would take some time to file it off.
The houses that had already been
searched were searched again, but
without success.
All morning long a detachment of
police were detailed in the search.
One Chinaman is under arrest at the
station, having been taken under susplicious circumstances. 'He gives the
mame of Ging Sing, and is well known
the was found in bed with all his

on, and Axdo nicely for e if there is Monday at,

The police. He has been under ar-rest on previous occasions. He was found in bed with all his clothes on when Detective Jackson went into his room. Springing from bed he ran out of the room and jump-ed over the bannister, sliding to the floor below by means of a rope which was hanging there. The detective fol-lowed him, and was getting his gun out to shoot when the Oriental ran into Officer Fox, who was just coming

into Officer Fox, who was just coming into the house at the time. A tussle followed, and the Chinaman and the officer rolled about the ground as they grappled. Finally the officer got the The Canadian News, a Japanese newspaper published in Vancouver, yesterday published the following, under the heading, "Recent False Re-

poled. Finally the officer got the antage and succeeded in getting hands of the Oriental shackled. fficer McLeed, who was shot, had n on the force a little over one ek. He came to Vancouver from nee Edward Island a short time ago. <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

ham, Chamber and Alexander.

ARE NOT ARMED

Vancouver Japanese Newspaper Says Reports of Defensive Measures Are Wrong

White Man And Six Indians Perish At Queen Charlotte Islands

IN SCHOONER WRECK

SEVEN MEN DROWNED

Vancouver, Feb. 12.--A white man and six Indians recently perished ow-ing to the foundering of their schooner

was before the court today, but was remanded until tomorrow, in order to allow the court an opportunity to look into the circumstances. Capt. Thos, Cromble testified that Pirle would persist in leaving the ship while the other men were working. His conduct since leaving Honolulu had been of a very unsatisfactory character. "He bas committed theft as well as as-sault, and had given lots of trouble in other ways. We will not take him d back," declared the captain. At Hon-ry olulu Pirle was before the consul, but would be good.

to the vicinity of the reef, where the to the vicinity of the reef, where the schooner was fast pounding to pieces. After dropping anchor, Capt. Clarke and two of the crew entered a dory and tried to go through the breakers to the wreck. In this he was unsuc-cessful, and had to put back to his sloop, which meantime had lost two sloop, which meantime had lost two

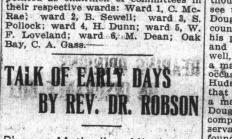
that the work of the officers, was not the final strength and had a use has was unsated the officers, was not the final strength and had a use has the was the officers, were detailed to look after them. He was a mongst the officer who were detailed to look after them. He was a mongst the officer who were detailed to look after them. He was a mongst the officer who were detailed to look after them. He was a mongst the officer who were detailed to look after them. He was waited as the officer who were detailed to look after them. He was waited to have a mongst the officer who was the officer who was the officer who were detailed to look after them. He was waited as the officer who was the officer who were detailed to look after them. He was waited as the district. The officer who here streads the district whore many thick were was the officer who was lost. The officer who here was the officer the who were stated to the gathering which we agatured was the conservatives on the hill as the officer. The builte entered More the will maintained the reputation the was used the meeting, and on the platform with the base the officer. The builte entered More the officer. The builte entered More the officer, though weakening from the looks of the officer, though weakening from the so boom. Street were real wards a down the sale as the officer. The builte entered More the wards a more of a street were from his pocket and weak the line was likely who were stated to point street were real wards and on the platform with the base of the officer. The builte entered More the tracks to Doom it street were real wards and on the state as the wards the more of the street of the fate of one of their number. Were state as the officers were real were scalar the street were real the coarseries and the coarseries were real the scalar of the street were real the second of the state the bostical. The control of the head mere were were as a far as Knowlton's drug store, and we head with the base was undered were were was a street were real st

ed in the sum of the operations of the Silver King and Hall Mine smelter. Under new conditions, with a fresh lapperton, H. Dunn, J. Nicholson, F. J. Quick, C. A. Gass. The following members were ap-pointed as chairmen of committees in start far better results may be looked for. The Hall Mine smelter was original-

The Hall Mine smelter was original-ly built as a copper plant for the re-duction of the Silver King ore. It is built on the side of a hill just above the lake and is connected with the Silver King mine by a three-mile aerial tramway. When the ore body of the Silver King was supposed to have been lost the smelter was con-verted into a lead plant. This neces-sitated the bringing of custom ore to the foot of the smelter instead of at its top. The ore had thus to be ele-vated. Furthermore, in adding to the umelter, the route of the ore from the receiving bins to the furnace, instead of being straight, became circuitous. Perhaps in this the reason of its fail-

Perhaps in this the reason of its fail-ure can be found. If continued as a lead plant a remodeling would be necessary. If used to reduce Silver King ore only so great an amount of remodeling would be unnecessary, but the Silver King must be in a position to supply a larger amount of ore. The plans of the debenture holders, who

are London people, have not been made public, but will doubtless lie along the direction indicated. JAPANESE ENTERPRISE



Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty.

A large and expert staff. Well equipped

rooms

Delegates to nominating convention at Ladysmith, March 14: F. Borden, J.

cences In Lecture

Vancouver, Feb. 12.-When Rev. Dr. Robson relates his experiences of the white men to kill an Indian, were his

early days in British Columbia, the audience is assured of a very delight-ful évening's entertainment. Last night the man who was the first Methodist missionary to set foot on Vancouver island, forty-nine years ago, spoke at the North Vancouver Methodist church, and out of his vast store of reminiscences related to his Douglas from somewhere up coast. He interested hearers many anecdotes of, found out the two more the interested hearers many anecdotes of, found out the two more the store of reminiscences related to his Douglas from somewhere up coast. He interested hearers many anecdotes of, found out the two more the interested hearers many anecdotes of, found out the two more the store of reminiscences related to his Douglas from somewhere up coast. He

n caused a war. He was a wise man and I was a fool, for I signed a peti-tion to have him removed on the ground that he could not govern both colonies. Like many chechakos. I n thought I knew it all, but I lived to see the day when I recognized that Douglas knew the requirements of the country better than any one else, and his policy showed remarkable wisdom and far-sightedness. He governed well, ably and successfully, and was a man of fearless disposition. On one occasion he was in the interior with a Hudson's Bay expedition and heard that in an Indian camp close by was a man wanted for murder. James Dougias loaded his Strenct-Canadian servant, went over to the camp and found the Indian. caused a war. He was a wise man broadcloth coat and nothing else,

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Stirring Values in New Spring

Prints, Delainettes, Muslins

English Goods Just Here and Just Right

wear. The first style whispers for 1908 in these lines have been caught by us and we herewith present some delightfully dainty materials for ladies' summer costumes and children's school dresses. These are special prices for

Grafton's English Prints

A very wide choice as all shades are embraced; all the new designs, all fast colors, grand value per yard.....15¢

Delainettes

New Dress Muslins

A large shipment of the prettiest and daintiest Muslins we have ever handled.: Make your summer outfit a reflection of fashion by selecting it from our stock; but the prices quoted are more eloquent than words. Come

entry Houng & Co.

they are all new goods, just received by us, and which we have marked down to rock-bottom figures:

Every refined woman loves to have as many "tub" frocks as she can possibly afford for Spring and Summer

companied by his French-Canadian servant, went over to the camp and found the Indian. He walked right into the tent, seized the man and brought him outside with the inten-tion of executing him on the spot. The Indian showed fight, and they both fell, Douglas underneath. His ser-vant rushed to his assistance, but the governor told him to stand clear.

OLD POSTAL RATES

BORN

Home of the

Latest ideas in high-class exclusive Mil-

linery.

Hat Beautiful"

POCOCK-On February 7th, at 731 Van-conver Street, Victoria, the wife of Richard Lawrence Pocock, of a OLBY-On February 11, the wife of A Colby, Pine Street, of a daughter.

DIED.

BOWIE-At the family residence, No. 2610 Government street, on the 7th in-stant, James Bowie, a native of Hunt-ly, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, aged 32

Years. 'EDERSEN-On the 7th inst, at St. Joseph's hospital, Anderea, beloved wife of Edward Pedersen, and daugh-ter of the late Peter Hansen, aged 20 Wars years.

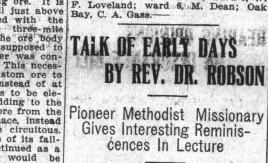
SMITH-On 10th inst, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. R. McIn-tyre, 1402 Stanley Avenue, Elizabeth beloved wife of J. W. Smith, late of Winnipeg, aged 69 years, a native of Wiltshire, England.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK



LOST-On West Saanich Road, liver and white Pointer Bitch. Reward. P. W. Reid, Heal P.O.

Charges On Newspapers And Periodicals Between Canada



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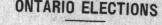
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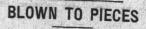
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VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Friday, February 14, 1508.

The Colonist.

THE IRRIGATION REPORT:

The report submitted to the legislature by Mr. Fulton, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, on irri-gation, is made up principally of the nclusions and recommendations of Professor Louis G. Carpenter, of Fort Collins, Colorado, one of the best authorities on irrigation in America. It is an able presentation of an im-portant subject. The details with which Mr. Carpenter deals cannot be presented any more succinctly than he sets them forth, and we shall only speak of some of his general conclu-sions. He tells us that "British Columbia is destined to be an extensive area of irrigated land of high price, which will be divided into small holdings and thus maintain a large population." This is a very promising out-look and justifies the inauguration of an irrigation policy on a very com-prehensive scale. He tells us that day in hundreds of places. prehensive scale. "undoubtedly all the valleys and the benches at an elevation of less than 2,000 feet may be turned into produc-tive land of high value; certainly if water can be obtained," and he is

of the opinion that it can be. He estimates that several hundred thou-sand acres in southern British Columbia can be utilized in a short time. and he expresses his surprise at the character of the crops that can be

successfully grown in this province. Professor Carpenter says that the physical conformation of the country prevents the utilization of the larger rivers to any considerable extent, and hence we must depend for water upon the smaller tributary streams. It will also, for the same reason, be im-possible to construct any system of arge canals We must therefore contemplate the erection of reservoirs. will The question of proprietary rights arising out of water records will pre-sent some difficulty, but Mr. Carnenter thinks not as much as arose Colorado. He points out that during the year there is ample water in the streams for all purposes, but most of it runs away when it is not wanted. Therefore he thinks that the most important question to He considered is that of storage. He suggests that the province requires a suggests that the province requires a snecial office charged with the ad-passengers to the rails on the Mainministration of water, and he thinks the officer in charge of it should be invested with large powers. He dis-tralian run. There is nothing exactly new in this, for we have heard somecusses whether water should be re-garded as appurtenant to land, or if the owner of a water right ought to be at liberty to sever it from the land and transfer it to another tract. He says that formerly he was opposed to the right of transfer, but lately has reached the conclusion that it might be permitted, wihin certain re-

strictions. On the whole, he approves of British Columbia's law on the sub-ject of water rights. We quote the closing paragraphs of his report: In closing, the province should be congratulated upon the great natural resources. While they are evidently great in many lines, there is no question of their greatness in the lines of agriculture and fruit raising, and that passed by the legislature and the this greatness and the difficulties Lieutenant-Governor, without the adof the future will be materially af-fected by the wisdom of the legisla-tion of this and succeeding parlia-

ments. It is the evidence of history that a It is the evidence of history that a country once irrigate always con-tinues to irrigate and the practice extends; it is the support of dense populations; it is the principal wealth of a prosperous and contented com-munity, and though governments rise and fall even though civilization per-

and fall, even though civilization perand fail, even mough or mattern per-ish or change, that small and appar-ently ephemeral structure of irrigapersists and remains the

Disc Colonist.The Colonist Printing & Publishing
Company, Limited Liability
27 broad Street, Victoria, B.C.**THE SEM. WEEKLY COLONIST.**
Nerver.Nerver.\$100Nerver.\$100Nerver.\$100Nerver.\$100Nerver.\$100Sent postpaid to Canada and the
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the effect of their work upon future business. Their interests call for con-sideration and it would be folly to at-A VALUABLE DOMAIN

sideration and it would be folly to attempt to carry out any plan which future of Canada's position as the place in the United States and has to a certain extent happened in many parts of our own country. There are in eastern Canada hundreds and thou-sands of pine logs that have lain so in eastern Canada hundreds and thou-sands of pine logs that have lain so in sate of a company, which for first-class timber, and they have for first-class timber, and they have has balled for people from the United future and extent of the province referred to for first-class timber, and they have has balled to provents and they have future and extent of the secures of information on the subject but it seems to be unopened and tolle but in others they lie where they fell, future and extent of the way corners until they set so dusty that no one cares to han-ment of graves. The deal future and extent concerts to han-ment of graves are future with future and extent of the way corners until they set so dusty that no one cares to han-ment of graves for he sorthes below the surface. The future at extent has the company were likely to be very set as outh logs have been removed, but in others they lie where they fell, future at extent of the way corners to han-ment of graves are canada needs a not of porest protoching of the set and spy out the The party of eastern men, who visittempt to carry out any plan which of forest protection.

work. Speaking in Seattle one of the members of the party mentioned said that the Grand Trunk Pacific might AN INTERESTING PROJECT

The Montreal Witness is under the npression that the Canadian Pacific ailway company is about to make a Railway company is about to make a very strong bid for the service, which its own interest, the properties being tient character. When he has been so much spoken of under the now owned by people connected with name "All-Red Route." It believes the the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul facts indicate that the great Canadian railway. But the Queen Charlotte group facts indicate that the great Canadian railway. But the Queen Charlotte group company will place steamers upon the is quite a long way off, and the means Atlantic that will equal in speed and of getting there are not of the best, lows. If his energy had been directed accommodations anything afloat, and unless a steamer is specially chartered, to comercial pursuits he would have that these steamers will make Hallfax which was the plan adopted by the their winter terminus. Then Quebec party mentioned. There are other to the the calities nearer at hand, quite as rich was short on cash, but long on ideas, R. between Montreal and Quebec as that group and possibly richer, and and with the latter he combined a boundless enthusiasm. He engaged in educational work, but it was not long will be straghted when the new steamers have been built the Atlantic Empresses will be brought to this coast and be in-creased by two so as to double the number of sailings to the Orient. This is all very attractive to the people of Canada, and to none more so than to the people of Victoria, for we are very confident that the Atlantic Empresses will never go any further from the ocean't than this city, from which point swift steamers will transfer mails and passengers to the rails on the Main-iof this port will be placed on the Austracked. When the new steamers have of this port will be placed on the Aussuch an area. Meanwhile people from cate that the proposed changes are very near at hand.

THE RULE ESTABLISHED.

The Vanvouver World fears that the eservation of the Bowser Bill may be nstrued into a dangerous precedent. There is no such danger. If assent is given to the Immigration Bill today the case will then stand in the follow ing position for the guidance of future lieutenant-governors: A bill was vice of his ministers, and without instructions from the Governor-General, reserved assent, because he belleved it was contrary to the settled policy of the Dominion government.

This is very far from being a dan-gerous precedent. It is a most excel-lent and wholesome precedent. If the

no one as to how he dealt with the will not submit to be tyrannized over meaning of words to say that to

legislative vote. We can readily sup-pose the case of a company, which during a legislative recess has made its plans to go ahead, and one of the

PARKIN, IMPERIALIST.

Mr G R Parkin a Canadian whose present work is in connection with the Rhodes scholarships, is an Imperialist of vigorous type. He is of an impatient character. When he thinks a thing he thinks it at high pressure, He startboundless enthusiasm. He engaged in educational work, but it was not long scholarships were established he was chosen for the work of organization, the United States have come into the country and picked up a lot of very valuable things. This island and the Queen Charlotte group are far from constituting the whole of the Britisn Columbia Northwest Coast. There are scores of other islands, large and small, and scarcely one of them, that is anything more than a rocky islet, is not valuable in some way. In ad-dition there is the coast line, indenied with numerous arms of the sea and was the best source from which to draw our immigrants, and that the with numerous arms of the sea, and along all of them there are resources Empire offers within its borders the of great extent and variety. One of the visiting party said that the natural best opportunities in all the world for educated, energetic young men. He wealth lying at the door of Prince Ru-pert is greater than that at any place said some things about our duties as Canadians, and here we will quote between Mexico and Nome. If he had his own words

extended his observations further he doubtless would have reached the con-There never was a nation that startalong British Columbia's six degrees of coast line cannot be duplicated in any other part of the world in a simi-lar area. There is nothing like the which had such great responsibilities resting on it. I look upon Canada as nothing more or less than the keystone anywhere. Forest, farm, fishing and mineral wealth combine with a benefiin the arch of the British Empire. The way in which Canada works out its cent climate and a matchless geographical position to make this a sin-gularly favored region. If you have any doubt on the point look to the relationship to Great Britain will determine the fate of the Empire, for all the other self-governing colonies are watching Canada and will follow her North and compare it with Alaska. lead. You see the importance, there fore, of clean politics. Oh, if we onl Alaska is not lacking in splendid po-tentialities, but they cannot be Oh, if we only had that! It is Canada's greatest compared with what we have to offer. need. And it depends on the people Look at the coast line of Washington, Oregon, California and Mexico. ves whether we are to have or not. It is no use blaming the leadand Bill had not been passed, or if, They present an inhospitable front ers. The people themselves must real-ize the great responsibilities resting having been passed, assent should be reserved, without instructions, the precedent would be a dangerous one. good like those of our great treasure upon them This has the right ring about it. house. The value of our coast domain There is a lot of wisdom in these few sentences. A great destiny is ours, but this implies great responsibilities. We are setting the example to the Empire Henry we must know the Empire. Hence we must keep our politics pure, and the way to do it is for the people to keep themselves pure. Mr. Parkin has no sympathy with those who keep out of public life for fear that their holiness may be defiled by contact with the great un-washed. He would have our Empire He would have our based not alone upon material greatness, but upon a sound national con science. He would have the people think aright, for then their thoughts certain railways from taxation for a limited period was well taken. The Leader of the Opposition argued that the right to exempt could not be dis-the ker to exempt could not be dis-Leader of the Opposition argued that the right to exempt could not be dis-tinguished in principle from the right to expend taxation; but we think this an erroneous view of the matter. If

NEW CURTAIN MUSLINS

Spring Creations That Are Pretty Indeed

HE FRESHNESS, the brightness, the goodness of Spring is reflected in these new Curtain Muslins just unpacked. Such a wealth of fascinating new designs has never before been shown by us. In point of artistic merit, this year's Spring Offerings are far ahead of all past efforts. There is such a profusion of bewitching daintiness, the only difficulty lies in the choosing from among such a generous prettiness the style that pleases most.

Now is the time to start planning the changes for Spring Cleaning. Come in and choose your Curtain materials or Curtains now. No need to have them sent home now, but it is advisable to choose them now while stocks are so complete. Come in and let us show you these lines!

Choose One of These Excellent Comforters Now

Though the weather may be mild at present you must expect a few "chilly" days and nights before spring days smile on you again. The mild winter has left us with a larger stock of McLintock Comforters than we care to carry over, so we are, making a special effort to clear out our present stock at once. Come in and secure one of these. They are warm enough for winter and cool enough for summer-a bedding item you should have.

DOWN FILLED QUILT, covered with plain and printed sateen, 6 ft. x 5 ft. Price \$6.50 DOWN FILLED QUILT, covered with plain and printed sateen, 6 ft. x 6 ft. Price \$8.00 DOWN FILLED QUILT, covered with plain and printed sateen, with frilled edge, 6 ft. x 5 ft. Price \$9.50 DOWN FILLED QUILT, covered with satin on one side and sateen on the other, 6 ft. x 5 ft. Price \$13.00

DOWN FILLED QUILT, covered with Turkey Chintz, 6 ft. x 5 ft. Price \$5.50 DOWN FILLED QUILT, covered with the choicest of the choice sateens in very artistic designs. Price \$14.00 ALSO SOME BEAUTIFUL QUILTS, in sateen and silk covers, at, each, \$20, \$25 to \$35.00 SMALL SIZES, for cradles and cribs, dainty, small patterns, 24 x 36 inches, 30 x 42 inches, 36 x 48 inches, 36 x 54 inches, at, each, \$4, \$5 and \$6.00

China Dinnerware at the Price of Common Clay

Direct from the famous Calsbad China Potteries we have received some excellent examples of the superior art and skill of the workers of this renowned pottery. The four sets here listed stand far above the ordinary sets usually sold at this figure in point of artistic merit and excellence of material. That Victorians appreciate their goodness is evidenced by the many sales since we have received them a short time since. We have still, however, a full range and advise that you see the dainty offerings soon.

CHINA DINNER SERVICE-A new importation of famous "Carlsbad" china services discloses this excellent set. Clusters of pretty pink roses and theavy, gold on, fine china makes 115 pieces of

Some Splendid Values in Low-Priced Dinner Services

In semi-porcelain Dinner Services we offer a splendid lot of new arrivals and new designs. This ware is specially adapted for the hard wear of everyday use and will withstand satisfactorily the hard knocks of frequent use.

The new patterns are uncommonly dainty and pleasing, and we offer among these listed here some services "fit" for any "occasion." We know such excellent styles or such liberal pricings are not offered elsewhere.

> DINNER SERVICE-Here is one of our daintiest sets. A pretty pink rose and wreath of gold make a pleasing decoration. 102 pieces. Per DINNER SERVICE—Another 102-piece set in semi-porcelain. Dark green, orange and gold, make a very attractive decoration on this. Per

(No. 27) An Act to

CHINA DINNER SERVICE-Still another set in

all the changes.

A GREAT ASSET.

The people of Canada are only be-ginning to appreciate the value of one of the great assets of their coun-try, namely, its forest wealth. It is being brought prominently forward af the present time because of the dis-cussion in the United States over fu-ture sources of pulp wood. Canadians even now are disposed to undervalue some of their forest growth. The spruce forests of Quebec and the spruce forests of Quebec and the the Ottawa river system and the great trees of British Columbia naturally in-cline lumbermen to look with some-thing akin to contempt upon other The people of Canada are only be-As the matter stands, we are safe in thing akin to contempt upon other But the time is not very far growth. distant when trees that are now very little esteemed will be recognized as of value. It is said that the forest supply of the United States will be exhausted in thirty for more mark

exhausted in thirty-five years. This

and, where it crosses the prairies, from the valley of the North Saskatchewan

to the Arctic Circle. Of course, this

length of time not much can be

cept in the case of urgent necessity, reserve a Bill without instructions from the Dominion government. Both these propositions may now be regarded as placed beyond any doubt.

INVITING A DELUGE.

s the estimate of the Department of Agriculture of that country, and no matter how energetic a policy of re-forestation may be carried on, in that length of time not much can be ac-complished in the way of providing a new supply. It is generally under-stood that in thirty years an eastern spruce tree will attain sufficient size to be commercially valuable. Canada possesses a vast forest area. It ex-tends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and, where it crosses the prairies from

the valley of the North Saskatchewan to the Arctic Circle. Of course, this spruce trees, three feet 'in diameter, spruce trees, three feet 'in diameter, and cottonwood trees even larger grow, on the delta of the Mackenzie, where that great river seeks its way into the Arctic Ocean. A great deal of this imuch of it would not be esteemed very highly from a commercial point of view, but he would be a rash man who would say that within half a century the foreast, which occur even in the Barner Lands, will not be warned in time Barner Lands, will not be warned in time to all intents and purposes had no having as to the cutting of lumber. A man secured a timber limit, according to the law of the particular province in which he operated, and then set out to the large trees, he did so, and in the branches and tops in the woods be

INVITING A DELUGE. If Mr. J. P. Morgan is correctly re-ported in a Paris interview, there is t vory serious trouble ahead in the clared for a fight to a finish between capital and labor. He would keep thousands of men out of work until they learn how powerless they are to prevent wage reductions. With Mr. Morgan's statement that workingmen must learn to be content with wages that "will make honest and profitable the some successful an erroment is as to what railways the that "will make honest and profitable business possible," most people, even most wage-carners, will agree. Busi-neess will only be carried on when it is profitable; although there may be many who would hesitate about "ad-the financial would the to tast the some state on the successful to us to be a great stretch of the source of the state stretch of the mitting that honesty is a controlling element in the business operations of the financial would hesitate about "ad-ent the would hesitate about "ad-the financial would hesitate about "ad-ent the streament of the state of the many who would hesitate about "ad-ent the streament of the state of the many who would hesitate about "ad-ent the financial would hesitate about "ad-ent the streament of the state of the many who would hesitate about "ad-ent the financial work is a controlling element in the business operations of the financial work is a controlling element in the business operations of the financial work is a controlling element in the business operations of the financial work is a controlling element in the business operations of the financial we and the to the streament of the streament of the streament of the streament of the to us to be a great stretch of the streament of the





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

DINNER SERVICE-One of the newest decorations. A tulip in blue with lots of gold as well. 96 pieces of newness for \$14.00 DINNER SERVICE-In semi-porcelain, 96 pieces in a very pretty green and gold carnation deco-ration. Neat and pretty. Per set ... \$14.00 DINNER SERVICE-A 105-piece set in semi-porcelain. A "stock" pattern which you can replen-ish at any time. Pretty apple blossom decoration. Price \$15.00

A Go-Cart Special

are to be seen in these. And the price. Well, we are offer-

where. When you buy these you get "Whitney" quality-

the product of a factory that has led the Go-cart world for

\$10.00-Price Only, Each,-\$10.00

Our Broughton Street Windows

cart to you-don't need to buy!

CLUBS

Complete and

Good

DINNER SERVICE-In semi-porcelain. A very

neat and pretty floral decoration. 97 pieces.

Special value at, per set \$8.50

DINNER SERVICE-A "stock" pattern in a pretty

blue rose decoration. There are 114 pieces in this

set. Matchings from stock at any time, \$13.50

107 pieces. Flown blue and gold decoration. A set you'll be pleased with. Per set .. \$27.50



made. Each towel is packed in a separate carton at the factory, and Ideas that are new, novel and entirely different have reaches you clean and fresh and been applied to these, and the result is a cart of superior bright. This may seem a trifle, but strength, simplicity of manipulation and compactness when it's worth something. One enthufolded. You know what "Whitney" quality means in the siastic gent writes thus: "If Rubdry towels don't please you, don't menregular styles of Baby Carriages. The same superior points queer. The trouble must be with you, not the towel." ing you values in this style of cart that aren't equalled else-

After a morning bath, try a "rub". with a Rubdry, and you'll only step on the high places going down town. Prices range from \$1.35 down to 40¢ more than fifty years. Come in and let us demonstrate this From, per doz., \$16.00 down to \$4.50





ation of the City of Vic (No. 53) An Act to I City of Chilliwhack. The speaker took the o'clock.

Prayers by Rev. Jose Stands Ove

Friday, Februa

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NATAL ACT

Lieutenant-Gover

RAILWAY ASSES

Important Meas

in force. The measure that no Asiatic save l an educational test, ma the province, formal

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Governor James Dunsm his secretaries, Messr

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Hon. Richard McBride ed out that the oppos seeking to have these

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Third Reading

From Wednesda British Columbia's I

Legislat

Assent to the C

On Mr. Hawthornthy re. Coal Mines Regulat reached, Hon. Mr. McB hon. gentleman allow stand till tomorrow in may secure some furthe particular in regard to of Asiatics that are em mines. I will be prepa

omorrow. The motion stood. Railway Assess

On the bill to amend Assessment act being Henderson moved in am neither directly nor ind any person of Oriental traction be employed, eith construction of the said (b) on the exempted ra the life of the exemptio He said that when thi troduced the hon. gentle the house that negotiati that he arly constru-ways in the province, by that the whole scope and bill was in reality to favo company. Further, the e the C. P. R. was to supp man as far as this was man as far as this was Orientals, and it was evi 2,000 Japanese which w under contract in the su were to be used on the the E. & N. railway. He

the E. & N. railway. He rel with the giving of a in these cases, but he did way in which it was done was to be carried out they were to know noth of these transactions un concluded ncluded He quoted legislation r Chas. Fitzpatrick, justice, in 1902, wh

hem to make arrangem employment of labor in tions, and held that this p redly include the de the kind of labor employ reason why the governm his amendment was been way company did not ap

Cannot Be Taken Hon. Mr. McBride: I note the very carefully ument of my hon. friend not be fair to ask either the country to take v what he has said in rega ley which will be pursue Lieutenant-Governor Gives His

Assent to the Government

Measure

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ith Turkey .. \$5.50 the choicest stic designs .. \$14.00 sateen and .. \$35.00 ainty, small hes, 36 x 48 and \$6.00

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RAILWAY ASSESSMENT ACT

NATAL ACT IS

Important Measure is Given Third Reading in the Legislature

From Wednesday's Daily. British Columbia's Natal act is now in force. The measure, which provides that no Asiatic save he who can pass an educational test, may be admitted to the province, formally became law vesterday when His Honor Lieutenant-Governor James Dunsmuir, attended by his secretaries, Messrs. Muskett and Bromley, entered the legislature cham-ber, seated himself in the chair which

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MAKERS

----OF--FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTINGS That Are Better

(No. 11) An Act to Amend the Revision of the Water Character 1 and the Greenwood Chinaman in this act, where it has also objection.
(No. 12) An Act to Amend the Provisions of the Water Clauses Consoli-dation act, 1897.
(No. 13) An Act to Amend the Mas-ray act, 1900.
(No. 16) An Act to Amend the Mas-ray act, 1900.
(No. 27) An Act to Amend the Mas-ration of the City of Victoria.
(No. 27) An Act to Authorize the City of Chillywhack.
(No. 53) An Act to Incorporate the City of Chillywhack.
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(No. 61) An Act to Incorporate the city of Chillywhack.
(No. 62) An Act to Incorporate the city of Chillywhack.
(No. 62) An Act to Incorporate the city of reached, Hon, Mr. McEride: Will with hon, genileman allow this motion that stand till tomorrow in order that i may secure some further data, and perileular in regard to the number of the scale solution of this generates which were bore and expect to be the scale solution of the scale solution in of employment of a great many in the malway construction. (Cheers,) the scale solution is done of the scale solution in the scale solution of the scale solution in this manner the scale solution of the scale solution in this manner the scale solution of the scale solution in this manner the scale solution of the scale solution of the scale that on the scale solution of the scale solution of the scale solution in this manner the scale solution of the scale solution of the scale solution in the scale that solution of the scale solution of the scale solution in the scale that solution of the scale solution of the scale solution in the scale that solution of the scale solution is and the scale solution of the scale solution of the scale solution is scale solution of the scale solution of the scale solution of the scale solution is scale solution of the scale solution of the scale solution is the solution of the scale solution is scale solution of the scale solution of the scale solution of the scale solut in which it was done. Everything to be carried out secretly, and were to know nothing whatever Wy hon friend advises this house, and uded. quoted legislation introduced by luded. He quoted legislation introduced by Chas. Fitzpatrick, when minister justice, in 1902, which permitter to make arrangements for the ployment of labor in similar situa-ns, and held that this provision musi-turedly include the determination of kind of labor employed. The real son why the government opposed to the situation of the tude of the minister of justice on this question, and he refers particularly to Sir Charles Fitzpatrick. Those and held that this provision must stuares in the structure of labor in some difference of the single structure in the struc

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

NOW IN FORCE

ministration, when this bill becomes law. And I think it is fortunate indeed for the country that the hon, gentle-man is not in a position to speak with any, weight on this subject. (Hear, hear.) He just now told this same by that if this measure became law, whenever any complaint was forward-ed, the whole question would be dis-the whole question would be dis-Sir Charles Fitzpatrick And he proceeds to say, with regard to the law restricting the franchise: "The undersigned does not doubt that a legislature may define the local franchise but he considers that your excellency's government ought not to approve of the policy of a legislature withholding from naturalized British f subjects, merely because of their race or naturalization, rights or privileges E conferred generally upon natural born British subjects of the, same class. Parliament having exclusive authority with regard to naturalization and aled, the whole question would be dis-posed of by some very formal corres-pondence between the government of the day and Mr. Marpole, chief execu-tive officer of the C. P. R. in this country. It might certainly be the view of my hon. friend—if he were in the position which is now occupied by the members of this house, who sit on the treasury benches—that such a procedure would perfectly suffice in the circumstances, but I can assure with regard to naturalization and al-iens, has, the undersigned apprehends, the right to declare what the effect of the treasury bencnes—that such a procedure would perfectly suffice in i the circumstances, but I can assure you, Mr. Speaker, that when we are given the duty of carrying out the provisions of this act—on the part of the railway company's which may se-cure exemptions from certain taxation —we shall most carefully see that the provisions of this act are carried out naturalization shall be; the local legis-lation which is intended to interfere, or has the effect of interfering, with The apparent policy of parliament in the exercise of its powers with regard to any subject may, in the opinion of the undersigned, even if it can be held to be intra vires of the legislature, properly be disallowed by your excel-lence." provisions of this act are carried out in every possible particular (cheers), and whenever any case may arise out

Dared Not Disallow It. of complaints preferred by any per-son that Asiatics are being unneces-sarily employed, the government will Now, sir, there is the opinion of Sir Charles Fitzpatrick to whose authority (Hear hear.) He advises his excelgive to them every possible attention, with the view of protecting, and in the most absolute manner, the inter-ests of the people of this country and lency that even if it were within the jurisdiction of this parliament to pro-hibit the franchise to the Japanese and Chinese nevertheless in the pub-lic interest the act should be disal-lowed. (Hear hear) of making effective, in the most com-plete way, the legislation which is passed through this house for the

shall succeed in so doing. (Hear, hear.) My hon. friend will talk to the trackmen of the C. P. R. of the great-ness of his heart towards white labor, hear) The weak operation of Deliver and how bitter to was opposed to the Japanese and Chinamen. (Hear, hear.) But if the hon. gentleman will take a little advice he will deal with this legislation in a manly way and withdraw his amendment. (Hear, hear.) (Hear, hear.) The workingmen of British Co-lumbia are intelligent, and it is they

hood. It had stated that there was an agreement between Liberals and the G. T. P. under which the country would be flooded with Japanese laborers. This was telegraphed broadcast throughout British Columbia and this was a deliberate falsehood. Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Mr. McBride: We have had a by-election since then. And why did you not make good if we were wrong. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Mr. Oliver: Yes, a by-election, but no time to prepare for it. Nomination took place one day and the election

the government had taken very effec-tive steps to placate a certain railway took place one day and the election the day following. Hon. Mr. McBride: You are not cantive steps to placate a certain railway company. So by this measure it was very easy to understand the leverage the government would have in its hands. There was a vast amount of railway construction planned at the present time. The C.P.R. alone had numerous extensions planned. There was the extension of the Colorado & Western from Midway to Nicola, the Kootenay Central railway, the V & did. We gave you a month to get out a candidate. (Hear, hear.) It was a month from the time the proclamation. was issued. statement of the attorney-general upon the eve of the election. It was absolutely baseless. Hon. Mr. McBride: Read the letter of Mr. Russell, the agent of the G. T. P. on this question. Mr. Oliver: There is nothing, abso-Kootenay Central railway to Nicola, the E., the E. & N., and then there was the G.T.P.

At the last election the premier had the statement of the attorney-general. Hon. Mr. McBride: Well, read it. toured the country stating that the G.T.P. had received enormous grants G.T.P. had received enormous grants from the Dominion government and that they had far more than they had any right to. Now he came before the house and announced that negotiathe house and announced that negotia-tions were under way with that com-pany and it was generally understood that they would benefit under this act. Hon. Mr. McBride.—Yes, negotiations which are directly in the interests of the people of British Columbia. (Hear, hear).

friend's argument is very plausible but this is certainly an entirely different issue from that which is involved in a money grant from the treasury. (Hear, hear.) And it is, sir, not only a well-established practice, but from my infor-mation a very beneficial policy as well, in different sections of the country to give exemptions from taxation in order to promote the construction of railways. (Hear, hear.) And I cannot for the life of me see how any real weight can at-presented to the house by my hon. friend this afternoon. I shall from time to time, sir, bring down these agreements and it will be then for the hon. gentie-man opposite, if they disapprove, to fol-low the custom usual in parliaments. Hon. Mr. McBride: Do I undersand the hon. gentleman to say that I ad-ised the Dominion government? McPhillips Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Taylor, Garden, Gifford, Grant, Behnsen, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, Hon. Mr. McBride: Do I undersand Mr. Oliver: No, but you did state Mackay, Parson, Davey, Schofield-22. Pairs-Messrs. Bowser, Ross, Hall, that the first thing necessary to be done was to obtain the permission of Eagleson the Dominion government to the In-dians vacating their land. Mr. Macdonald's Amendment On the third reading, Mr. Macdon-Mr. Oliver read the letter of the ald moved in amendment that: This house, while not affirming that certain lines of railway may not properly be premier to the firm of Bodwell & Lawson upon this matter. Hon. Mr. McBride: I simply stated granted exemption from tavation terms advantageous to the public in-terests, strongly disapproves of placing (Cheers.). Supports Amendment. Subsequently in the month of Sep-tember I left for Colorado, reaching Greeley on September 23rd, where I was joined by Professor Carpenter. We there met a number of prominent men who had for years been connected with, and made a study of irrigation matters and discussed many of the the power to so exempt in the hands of the lieutenant-governor-in-council, and affirms that such power should be Mr. Hawthornthwaite supported the amendment and charged both parties with gross inconsistency on this ques-tion. down the country denouncing the Do-minion government for doing exactly exercised only by the legislative assembly. He entered a very strong protest Bill Gets Third Reading.
 The amendment was rejected on the following division:
 Yeas-Messieurs King, Naden, Jones, Yorston, Kergin, Oliver, Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Jardine, Brewster, Willians, Hawthornthwaite, McInnis-14.
 Nays-Messieurs Tatlow, McBride, Cotton, Ellison, Shatford, MoPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton, Young, Tay-lor, Garden, Gifford, Grant, Behnsen, Manson, Hayward, McGuire, Mackay, Parson, Davey, Schofield-22.
 The bill was read the third time and passed.
 Bills to Be Introduced.
 To Establish a General Eight-Hour Day.-Mr. McInnis.
 Questions to Be Asked. He entered a very strong protest against what they—on that side of the house—conceived to be a gross usur-pation of the constitutional privileges of the representatives of the people through the taking away from them of the right of dealing with this entire question of exemptions as well as with the finances of the province and pla-cing the power of dealing with these Bill Gets Third Reading. important issues in the hands of the government of the day.

ed at Yesterday's Sitting Of the Legislature

we are making to the province an ex-cellent bargain. Where He Sees Danger. My hon, friend has made a very plaus-tible argument in respect to the danger of vesting these powers in the gover-or in council but I am quite satisfied that the country, as well as the major-ity of the members of this house will agree with me when I say that the gov-ernment is obliged to table within fif-teen days of the opening of the house all such agreements, gives to this par-liament the very best means possible of safe-suarding the public interest as far as this house is concerned. (Cheers.) And should any agreement against the public interest be then disclosed it will be up to the opposition to move a vote of want of confidence. (Hear, hear.) After all, sir, there is nothing in the way of the revision of any proposed act by this assembly. And while the gov-renment is responsible, parliament is still all powerful. (Cheers.) Hon. gen-that we are now preparing to give away millions upon millions. Now, on the three roads principally in question, the Kootenay Central, the V. V. & E., and the E. & N., perhaps 200 miles are con-cerned, and in all some 400 miles, may in addition be included. What It Amounts to. Mr. Oliver again referred to the

Mr. Oliver declined to read the let-

Mr. Oliver declined to read the let-ter but stated, that instead he would read a statement of the paid represen-tative of the British Columbia govern-ment at the investigation where Mr. Russell's letter was read. Mr. Charles Wilson, a Conservative and a former leader of the government, who was well thought of in the province, had stated that there was absolutely no proof or any shadow of proof of the truth of the statement that the G. T. P. was about to bring 50,000 laborers into the country.

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Exhaustive Document Present-

The report of the commission appointed last August to enquire into the irrigation problem in this city was pre-sented to the legislature yesterday by the Hon, Dr. Young, provincial secre tary. The commission consisted of Hon. F. J. Fulton, chief commissioner of lands and works, and Prof. Louis G. Carpenter of Fort Collins, The report will be printed. The report of the irrigation commis-

sion sets forth at some length the findings of Prof. Carpenter on the gen-eral question of irrigation with comnents upon how it will apply to British Columbia. It is an exceedingly lengthy document. Mr. Fulton's Report.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The following is the report as ren-dered by Hon. W. J. Fulton, chief com-missioner of lands and works:

Conditions in Natal.

COMMISSION REPORTS UPON IRRIGATION that between the Oanadian Pacific Railway and the International Boundary. This was because the problem which had arisen in connection with the irrigation had mostly developed in this section. Some parts were therefore typical of the situation witch was acking. A knowledge concerning the other portions of the province (so far as one member of the commission is concerned) was obtained through vari-tion of these facts by various mete-origing as packes. The trials already made and the experience already acquired show beyond question that large areas can be devoted to the growth of peach-es and thits of like of an angle, and the experience already acquired show beyond question that greates the hardier fruits, like apples. that between the Canadian Pacific situation are apt to go through, peri- consist essentially of means to make upper ditches could take water from

are subject to great extremes, more in the construction of reservoirs. I one who is interested in his coun-I thas also revealed the fact that many and one who is interested in his country and his fellowmen cannot but wish try and his fellowmen cannot but wish for the characteristics of the more stable agricultural communities. The value when collected in reservoirs.

stable agricultural communities. The phasize these distinctions, for even if the returns become small, the agricul-tural community is largely self-sup-porting and is able to tide over a period of depression with very little distrose

 In protect the prime of the system the instance was a determine the method of the payment of the water commissioner is a system of the system constrained the method of the payment of the water commissioner is a system of the system constrained the method of the system constrained the method of the system constrained the method of the payment of the water commissioner is a system constrained the method of the system constrained the constrained the system const The resources of British Columbia (es, the projectors had only a small The resources of British Coumbia in this line are very great. Undoubted-ly nearly all the valleys and the bench-es at an elevation less than two thousand feet may be turned into pro-thousand feet may be turned into pro-thousand feet may be turned into pro-If mearly all the valueys and the bench-es at an elevation less than two thousand feet may be turned into pro-ductive land of high value, certainly if water can be supplied. In general, it may be expected that from three to five acres of watershed will be requir-ed to irrigate one acre of land, but the conditions are such that almost no cover as much land as they thought would ever be used, but with the de-found it profitable to build another dich that would parallel the first and covers a large approximation of land; then ould have been placed the conditions are such that almost no limit can be put to the future develop-ment. The casual examination of maybe a fourth, parallelling each othcover a large amount of land; then probably comes a third enterprise, and ment. The casual examination of Southern British Columbia would in-dicate that several hundred thousand acres might reasonably be expected to be developed within a reasonable time. The question of development is largely an economic one, and thus the limit changes from year to year. Land which cannot be developed now, under chang-ed conditions might justify develop-ment as the tendency is for the values of the ed conditions might justify develop-ment as the tendency is for the values consideration of such a question. vtih all ter of convenience, because there has possibly entirely prevented had the been no other officer of the state to whom it could be conveniently given. A third general class of laws and of been before someone acquainted with court decisions have here in comparedion the stream. Confusion has sometimes creasing feeling in Colorado at least, arisen in the practical administration even among attorneys that there conditions and to legitimate variation but of land to increase and the cost of de-in many ways the tendencies are mani-velopment to decrease—this limit is fest, and I anticipate before many that I should feel it would be unwise to of reservoirs by the difficulty of deter- should be a separate water court, with fix a quantity unless there was some constantly extending. Moreover, the years that many of these ditches now limit which is set by the available wa- parallel will unite their enterprises, which enters, at times when the re-servoir is not entitled to store. This difficulty I met by the use of a guage rod and by records of the height of possibility for a revision in some cases In the case of heavy soils and sandy ourt decisions have been in connection water conditions. court decisions have been in connection with the development of reservoirs. A second defect has arisen from the There has never been any question as fact on continuity of service of water officers, therefore, there has been no cumulative experience for the bene-along the determination of the rights it of the public. All subordinate ofter supply also tends to increase, be-cause it is a well known fact that a given amount of water will serve more land at any rate work in co-operation so that water may be run through the ditch best prepared to supply a given soils the quantities would differ. In servoir is not entitled to store. This various records over to examine wit-difficulty I met by the use of a guage rod and by records of the height of water in the reservoir. When the ground itself, and to be constituted so that it will have the inclination and that it will have the inclination and of the water remained the same, made this takes place at present is the natural outgrowth of the situation and comes to store any flood or excess water, and ficers have been appointed for a short either the land has decreased and the skill in the use of water has increasmostly from a realization of the com-munity of interest. defining the limit of their rights. time, was originally stated that they had Ext then it was evident that storage was the power to examine into the facts as often been excessive that it would un-not going out. The details of such they exist, and then to decide in ac-Experience in water matters Foster This Development It was originally stated that they had no right to store during the irrigation season, and consequently that the right of canals was superior to the right of storage. In the course of years con-ditions changed. The importance of reservoirs has been increasingly evi-dent, and there is a tendency more es-pecially noticeable in court decisions to Prevail in This Province management would naturally be work-ed out by the proper officer, and some discretion should be left him to adopt A third matter as a guide that should It is therefore evident' that British These periods are such as are being Water Administration nough to cover most cases, and yet Columbia is destined to be an exten-sive area of irrigated land of high price passed through in Britisa Columbia. The condition of the province has made the first stage at present the giving an opportunity for some varia-tion, if the proper officer thought best. A third matter that will soon be-A third matter that will soon be the best method fitted for the particu-lar case. Depends on Reservoirs. A third matter that will soon be come pressing in British Columbia is some form of water administration. I have personally been reluctant to make and which will be divided into small ganized. The record in most cases indicates holdings, and thus maintain a large population. The part of wisdom as principal one. The physical conditions render large canals out of the ques-tion, but would render experienced enrather the extreme rate at which the Apparently a large part of the de-velopment of British Columbia de-pends upon the ability to construct that are arising and class of questions has been recognized by your people is o foster this development water may be used at any one time, than the continuous flow. All things pecially noticeable in court decisions to recognize the right of a reservoir to store at any time. The recognition of ditches as having superior rights to reservoirs resulted in placing even of other regions of the store at th to foster this development. Up to the to foster this development. Up to the present time, such development as has taken place has been an incident in the history of the province. In that resconsidered for the conditions of Brit-ish Columbia no single amount would probably be better than an amount of such reservoirs of large or small ca- that seem bound to arise, they nearly A second important defect is that relating to records. In this case the present situation in British Columbia is very much the same as it has been in Colorado. I have gone over the re-cords on file in the office of the chief commissioner of nublic lands, and spe-lards, whether it should be in the form of a commission, whether it should be ditches as having superior to reservoirs that recent date prior to reservoirs that of the province. In that ressummer, a time when the needs of fruit call for an available supply and history history of the province. In that respect, it has been parallel to the experience of almost all other common-wealths. It has reached a point where difficulty has arisen in the application of laws that have been on the statute books and also conflicting interests have arisen which neither precedent nor law has been able to meet. This seventy-five acres per cubic foot per second. This, if maintained as a con-inuous flow, would cover a tract nearhave been built many years, and as, have been built many years, and as, with the development of the state, the reservoirs are producing more public reservoirs are producing more public been made could this defect have been provided for. ly two and a half feet in the course of ninety days. This is more than would be required or could be used exmore than s has been increasingly felt that their As a consequence of the system a of the system of decrees already ias been a very riation of streams. Character of the records and the early ready exceed the flow of the stream prior rights should be respected. This doctrine is not as yet fully de-mentioned there has been a cept for a short period. The tendency of continued irrigation is to fill the sub-soil, and thus after a few years law has been able to meet. This likewise been the case with alearly years. The similarity in the character of the records and the early claims in Colorado are remarkable. They have the same faults and lead to very much the same case troubles. They are indefinite in character. The land to which they apply is often poorly defined or not defined at all. The amount of water is not capable of exact definition. The amount of the claimant asked for and not what the claimant asked for and not what he actually needs. In many cases, the actually needs. In the actualy needs actually needs. In the act The first class may be veloped, but the tendency, I think, is serious over appropriation of streams, unmistakeable. When in addition to this, there has those which have to do with determin most all other commonwealths. A marked feature of the development for ing the right to water. In Colorado the rights in general were taken to depend upon beneficial use, and not upon a record as in British Columbia. been recognized a right to transfer A Reservoir's Rights. e past few years in almost all coun-es is the struggle over water; the water from one canal to another, a very serious situation has developed, tries is the struggle over water; the great growth of citles; the development The right of a reservoir to use a por-ion of the bed of a stream as a reser-This was definitely established as the basis when the constitution was adopt-ed in 1876. A series of laws was reespecially from the indefiniteness large manufacturing industries has voir was early recognized in a court voir was early recognized in a court decision. Likewise, the right to carry water in a stream from a reservoir to cessary for water one of the water in a stream from a reservoir to the head gate of a canal was first important ones. mportant ones. In earlier conditions, and in a more umid country very little question of his character arose, but now with the is character arose, but now with the humid country very little question of humid country very little question of this character arose, but now with the larger settlements it becomes a pri-mary question and the legislatures, parliaments, and courts had to meet the question, and communities have The right to condemn land for reser-The refirt to condemn hand for reservices and that might not have used more than the same footing as the right to con-demn land for ditch purposes. There has also developed an important times a canal having an early right of the physical limita-tions are removed, and in court pro-cedure it has been difficult to estab-times a canal having an early right of neficial amount They might not need water at all times to the transfers were not admit-ted or the transfers would not be so bad in many selves would not be so bad in many ted or the transfers would not be so bad in them-selves would not be so bad in the transfers were not admit-ted or the transfers were not admit-ted or the transfers were to the two, however, has revealed a weakness that is the subject of much irrita-tion, and must lead to some move to remedy. he actually needs. In many cases, cive to good feeling. perhaps in most cases, this has yet led to no great difficulties. On some streams already there has been seri-ous trouble and the only reason why When action is called for by the haps even at a greater rate for limited time. Hence as ordinarily us streams already there has been seri-ous trouble, and the only reason why it has not been more serious or has not been evident on a greater number of streams is simply because the de-velopment has been slow and thus the pressure has not been very greatly felt. In a few cases the difficulty has been encountered and is only an indi-tation of what will be met on nearly all the streams of the province with The action is it estion, and communicies have and it was changed by court decision it necessary to go to great ex-to bring water for domestic and ffacturing supply. Such require-was used as the measure of beneficial this amount would be a fair duty to adopt, and if made the basis of record would be liable to cause very little in-justice, especially if there he some propense to bring water for manufacturing supply. Such require-ments cannot be entirely forseen, but the general needs can be anticipated and provision made for the conditions shown by experience. where the state of boundary of the state is the state of the state of the state of the state of the state which the canal might carry. This was determined after the water had been applied. Subsequently it has vision for revision or examination by an expert officer in case of appeal. It is manifest from the general con-ditions of the province that there is The Evolution of Irrigation Laws. been recognized that this again should cation of what will be met on nearly all the streams of the province with also destined to be much develop be modified so as to allow some time for the project to develop. The statute laws, as well as judicial by pumping of water from streams. The questions that arise from this are all the streams of the province with future development unless some steps are taken to deal with the issue. A Deligate Question A Deligate Question decisions, are generally an outgrowth of conditions, and there is a marked growth in both to meet changing con-ditions. Communities under the same Amount of Use. much simpler than those which arise aent. The laws provided the machinery for A Delicate Question from reservoirs. The same right to on these streams. This, I believe establishing the fact of use. The question is undoubtedly a dell- will be best accomplished if such

ditches obtain water at their near-gate which is the result of some six exchanges. Several of these rights, and especial-several of these rights and especial-

decrees have become permanent and there has been no provision to es-tablish abandonment, it has led to many cases which are manifestly unjust and are contrary to general pub-lic interest. I have given so much space to

records

The Law of Records

The law in regard to decrees

in the experience aready made and therefore it is farther in the march is and therefore it is farther in the m A number of other laws have de-veloped because of the necessity to protect the rights of others. These are essentially such as to see that the British Columbia is, therefore, freer from more fundamental compliance of rights and of values is so

the respective users. In general the control of the state ceases after the water commissioner may ditch. The water commissioner may reduce the amount entering a ditch in case of waste or excessive use. such cases of waste as is evident This is a delicate power to exercise and is very rarely done avcent in Defects of Colorado Laws

Friday, February 14, 1908.

would

cate one, for people whose rights are as may be required should be under affected are jealous of any move which may seem to disturb them, and yet the question is so serious a one that it the general supervision of some re-sponsible power higher up, who can rds provides that after the de-of the court has been rendered give general directions and to whom needs to be faced, and the sooner it may be exerc can be met and disposed . of the less Such officer be exercised to right of appeal can be met and disposed . of the less will be the difficulties and consequentshould have the power to cause each canal to construct a ly the better can the problem be met. The fact that the rights in British Cosuitable regulating gate, a measu ing device, so as to give a lumbia depend upon the record of the grant from the government, renders it distributing the water in accordance with the records. The expense of such administra-tion would be the greatest objection, possible for parliament to treat the matter better than it could be treated

in the States. Great care needs to be exercised that the rights are not interbut that need not be large, in comparison with the benefit that would fered with arbitrarily. Undoubtedly the result, and especially when Colorado conditions because in many users would have a right which might ways it appears that the physical development of British Columbia is it is not fundamentally a legal one, realized what a future lies before the one, bia. It is only a question of time and it would not be recognized as good when such an officer or office will ado. The fundamental difficulty of policy to arbitrarily disturb these the water rights depend on the record rights or to unsettle them. At the need to be provided for. The the that are received from that water made with the government officer and same time the situation is so fraught records are many times the cost any such administration. mediate benefit would probably b over appropriation which have grown up under the past situation that I would very strongly recommend some decided action that would enable the situation to have action that would enable the situation to have action that would enable the situation to have action that would enable the The conditions differ on different streams and consequently the remedy

streams and consequently the remedy that are the source of much public that might be suitable on one might quite possibly be unsuited on some other. Hence there should be some means by which a stream could be means by which a stream could be

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UNEVEN Principal Feature

LEGISLATURE H

Friday, February

Speech Support way Applica

(From Thursday's Yesterday was an une the legislature, being o entirely to routine busin lengthy speech of the d W. R. Ross (Fernie) in

The speaker took the o'clock. Prayers by Rev. Jose Report Is Ado

Eastern British Columb

The report on the bill the Hudson Bay Pacific pany was adopted, and ably be read the third

Dominion Trust C Dr. McGuire, Vancouv second reading of the bi ate the Dominion Trust briefly explained its pro ing the unquestionable great extent of the

the company. A bond for \$50,000, re two years, will be depos minister of finance, and lieutenant-governor in isfied that the subscribe reserve fund amounts bill will be brought

oclamation. The bill was read the Eastern British Colun Mr. Ross (Fernie) mov reading of the bill to in

Eastern British Colu ompany. He observed, in regar ditions existing in that country which he had represent in this house, be said in a general w Crow's Nest coal measur about Morrisay, on th branch of the C. P. R., about 40 miles up Elk western boundary of th which lay anywhere fro miles from the line th whole distance. After pa Fernie, the road cont mouth of Michel creek, lowed to the summit of mountains. The charte was sought for the purp ing a railway from the s erly by the south water creek, giving easy access tion of the coal measure ern side of the deposit. ures were both very very important, lying alo length of the proposed lin a matter of great mome

railway facilities shoul an early day.

The promoters of the were D. C. Corbin, J. K. A. T. Herrick and J. A. Corbin was and had been considerable time, the oy square miles of coal vicinity, and according mation, had up to the pre-pended in this connection while in addition he had government to complete rown grants, etc., \$60,00 btal of \$175,000 up to da It sould be remembere the legislature that similar application was same parties, but the rai tee had not seen fit to favor. But he was ce this charter had then at least a portion of this now be in actual operati addition, apart from the erable development of th ures which must in cons resulted, a large number of have been given employ the last twelve months,

ket. (Hear, hear.) The promoters asked an power to build the development of dustrial interests, and that this was eminently ation, and in complet with the policy which has cated by the government present session, of encoura means within their nowe way construction. (Hear olicy surely applied to province and h ll deference that rmade to apply in Ferni which he represented in (Hear, hear.) Some opp been shown to the passag through the committee, fo not shut their eyes to the a very strong fight had for the purpose legislation. Never presumed that every me house would, as he did, on its merits and steadily in view not the the parties engaged in but purely the general the whole province, noty the strong lobby that ha (Hear, hear.) Question of Old Ch It would probably be an house as it had been an the committee, that beca year 1895, the house had the Southeast Vectors D he Southeast Kootenay P pany a charter to build ractically the same g ands of the legislature and no one else who w velope that section of was entitled to a chart naintained that the ge that had been favored by ture, as well as by the province, had been and e direction of free trade ter of railway constructi hear.) Which meant that or persons who came to t advanced sound reasons their application should be right to build these road imple fact that a chart granted did not necess that practically a mono this respect been conferred ly precluding any one eli-taining the right to lay same territory. For it was of very great importance, should affirm the principl because a charter had ed in any particular section charter for any reason affecting the same terr lowed to pass through (Hear, hear.) And he con very strongly, that in the had not been the policy

As a matter of fact, in ing and within a very few proposed line; the Britis (Continued on Page 7.)

Friday, February 14, 1908.

LEGISLATURE HAS

should be under on of some reher up, who can ons and to whom right of appeal. have the power to construct a gate, a measurgive a means of in accordance

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British Colum-lestion of time

ary 14, 1908.

Principal Feature is Mr. Ross' Speech Supporting Railuch administra. way Application eatest objection,

(From Thursday's Daily.)

sterday was an uneventful one in legislature, being devoted almost rely to routine business. The only speech of the day was that of R. Ross (Fernie) in support of the tern British Columbia Railway bill. speaker took the chair at 2:30

Prayers by Rev. Joseph McCoy.

Report Is Adopted.

A bond for \$50,000, renewable every two years, will be deposited with the should, if consistent, prevent the build inister of finance, and so soon as the cutenant-governor in council is sat-the did not, however, think that this serve fund amounts to \$300,000, the informed agents and semi-philan-bill wall be brought into force by poclamation. The bill was read the second time. Eastern British Columbia Railway. Mr. Ross (Fernie) moved the second adding of the bill to incorporate the ninister of finance, and so soon as the

Mr. Ross (Fernie) moved the second cading of the bill to incorporate the fastern British Columbia Railway ompany. He observed, in regard to the con-He constructed that within three months the company must deposit \$25,000 in cash or in securities, with the minister of agriculture, as a guarantee that at least 12 miles must be constructed

He observed, in regard to the con-ditions existing in that section of the country which he had the honor to represent in this house, that it might be said in a general way that the 'row's Nest coal measures began at about Morrisay, on the Crow's Nest be constructed within one year; with the penalty for nonfulfilment of both forfeiture of money and of charter. (Hear, hear.) This was a severe and most unusual restriction, and its acceptance revealed the perfect good faith of the promoters. (Hear, hear.) What It Means

What It Means estern boundary of the coal seams.

What it Means The construction of this road meant the expenditure of some \$360,000 in 12 months in his riding, and in the in-terests of provincial industry, and further, because it opened up new ter-ritory and new coal supplies in ad-dition to many other very obvious advantages. The charter should cer-tainly be granted. (Applause.) Mr. Hawthconthwaits Onnoces which lay anywhere from three to five niles from the line throughout the whole distance. After passing through Fernie, the road continued to the mouth of Michel creek, which it folved to the summit of the Rocky ountains. The charter in question

was sought for the purpose of build-ing a railway from the summit southerly by the south waters of Michel creek, giving easy access to this por-Mr. Hawthornthwaite Opposes Mr. Hawthornthwaite Opposes Mr. Hawthornthwaite spoke in strong opposition to the bill, as being promoted in the interest of charter mongers. If granted this bill would practically destroy and squeeze out the other, and prior companies, which although possessed of less means, was purely British and purely Canadian, while the present company was large-ly a foreign corporation. Both he and on of the coal measures on the eastern side of the deposit. These meas-ures were both very extensive and very important, lying along the whole length of the proposed line, and it was a matter of great moment that these railway facilities should be provided

at an early day. The promoters of the enterprise were D. C. Corbin, J. K. O. Sherwood, A. T. Herrick and J. A. Harvey. Mr. Considerable time, the owner of some IT square miles of coal lands in the vicinity, and according to his infor-mation, had up to the present, time ex-pended in this connection \$115,000; while in addition he had paid to the provincial university passed a number to clauses with a few amendments of to be house went informatione, and reported to the comment to complete his title to the provincial university passed a number to clauses with a few amendments of to be house mendments of to be house mendments of the bolic care gripped and to the comment on the final strengthene to complete firstish and purely Canadian, while the present company was large-passed to that it will be permanent the country, in his opinion, wished to learn the policy of the government on the disournment of the debate. University Bill in Committee provincial university passed a number to clauses with a few amendments of the bolicy of clauses with a few amendments of the bolicy of clauses with a few amendments of the bolicy of clauses with a few amendments of the bolicy of clauses with a few amendments of the bolicy of clauses with a few amendments of the bolicy of clauses with a few amendments of the bolicy of clauses with a few amendments of the bolicy of clauses with a few amendments of the bolicy of clauses with a few amendments of the bolicy of clauses with a few amendments of the bolicy of clauses with a few amendments of the bolicy of the present momits. The mining enterprises in the dis-trict are griph goveration of the debate. The mining enterprises in the dis-trict are griph goveration. The mining enterprises i

tal of \$175,000 up to date. It sould be remembered by members the legislature that last year a similar application was made by the same parties, but the railway commit-tee had not seen fit to report in its avor. But he was certain that if his charter had then been granted it least a portion of this road would' now be in actual operation; while, in addition, apart from the very considrable development of the coal measres which must in consequence have esulted, a large number of men would

with the policy which had been advo-

ated by the government during the

resent session, of encouraging by every means within their power actual rail-way construction. (Hear hear.) This

icy surely applied to every section

rmade to apply in Fernie the section which he represented in this house. (Hear, hear.) Some opposition had

been shown to the passage of the bill through the committee, for they could not shut their eyes to the fact that

ced sound reasons in support of

ted did not necessarily mean practically a monopoly had in respect been conferred, absolute-recluding any one else from ob-ng the right to lay rails in the

territory. For it was a matter y great importance, if the house

affirm the principle that simcause a charter had been grantany particular section no other

g the

ar.) And he

ave been given employment during the last twelve months, and this coal ould have been placed on the mar-

this was eminently proper legis-in, and in complete conformity

municipal committee.

not shut their eyes to the fact that a very strong fight had been already made for the purpose of blocking this legislation. Nevertheless, he presumed that every member of the house would, as he did, consider the matter on its merits and would keep

Passes Committee

The bill incorporating the Crow'

Nest & Northern Railway Company which is in charge of Mr. Ross, Fer-

the province and he submitted th all deference that it should be hade to apply in Fernie the section hich he represented in this house. Tear hear beau learning to be a section the private bills committee, present-the private bills committee, present-ed their eighth report, and Mr. Hay-ward presented the report of the the private committee, present-the private bills committee, present-ed their eighth report, and Mr. Hay-ward presented the report of the the private committee, present-the private committee, present-tee committee, present-tee committee commit

Gives Notice of Motion.

of motion that he will tomorrow pro-pose in the house the following mo-tion:

Mr. Hawthornthwaite gives notice

nie, was passed through committee. Private Bills Report

ATURE HAS UNEVENTFUL DAY I Feature is Mr. Ross' ch Supporting Rail-way Application om Thursday's Daily.) Southern Railway company had under a charter obtained from this house, built a railroad, while in 1901 another a charter obtained from this house, built a railroad, while in 1901 another a charter obtained from this house, built a railroad, while in 1901 another a charter obtained from this house, built a railroad, while in 1901 another a charter obtained from this house, built a railroad, while in 1901 another a charter obtained from this house, built a railroad, while in 1901 another a charter obtained from this house, built a railroad, while in 1901 another a charter obtained from this house, built a railroad, while in 1901 another a charter obtained from this house, built a railroad, while in 1901 another a charter obtained from this house, built a railroad, while in 1901 another a charter obtained from this house, built a railroad, while in 1901 another and which for 40 mfles paralleled the part of the line was now practically completed, and under the control of the Great Norther. More that particular section of territory; and, he submitted, that if this house adopted the policy of creating or re-ognizing monopolies, or prescriptive More Hatter from the mayor of Election Clauses Bill More Batter of Man Po vs. Smithi alferent grounds. More Mednesday's Daily.) Municipal Committee is Proceeding With Consideration

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: Or trusts? * Free Trade in Railways

IMMIGRANT BONUS British Passenger Agents' Association Replies to Sir Marcus Samuel's

Mr. Ross: Or trusts, in respect to matters of such pressing and obvious importance, a very serious condition of affairs indeed must result. (Hear, and consolidating the Municipal Elec-Remarks affairs indeed must result. (Hear, hear.) But if this policy were to be pur-sued, it should be placed plainly on the statute book. So far what was practi-cally a monopoly had been conferred on the Sonth Eastern Kootenay Rail-way company; although it seemed to him perfectly clear that if proper contions Act, clause by clause. The first twenty clauses have been passed. Some purely technical amendments have been suggested and referred to Montreal, Feb. 11.—A special cable says: The British Passenger Agents' Association, which comprises the best the deputy attorney-general for consideration

 Day Facine Railway company: and been conferred way company; although it seemed to him perfectly clear that if proper consideration was given to the general interests of the country, the great printion Trust Company.
 Dr. McGuire, Vancouver, moved the second reading of the bill to incorporate the Dominion Trust company, and briefly explained its provisions, showing the unquestionable stability and the great extent of the resources of the company.
 A bond for \$50,000, renewable every
 On the Sonth Eastern Kootenay Railbook way company; although it seemed to him perfectly clear that if proper consideration was given to the general interests of the country, the great printiper construction must not of one pound per immigrant was only if served in practice, ensuring in this manner the utmost possible railway sure that none but destrable eminates the company.
 A bond for \$50,000, renewable every The definition of householder as contained in the bill has passed though. There was a movement to strike out the words which provent persons qualifying by the payment of water rates or taxes or license fees for dogs, but it did not meet with the committee's approval.

mileage for the province. (Hear, hear.) And further, if the principle of monopoly were permitted to rule, they should, if consistent, prevent the build-ing of any more lines in the province.

GREAT EXPANSION

Development Is Going Ahead in New British Columbia"

The prince Rupert, B.C., Feb. 12.—The northern portion of British Columbia, which has been so aptly named by the Honorable the Premier, as "New Brit-ish Columbia," is undoubtedly on the eve of great expansion. The immense coast line, winding round so many islands, and inlets along the coast, is of such magnitude as to make enormods development pos-sible. The sheltered water and splen-did harbors situated at various places

tracted to Queen Charlotte Islands where the land is said to be of excel-lent quality. Lands are being pur-

chased and pre-empted in the vicinit of Skidegate and Massett, on Graham

Good land is also to be found at sev

The matter of railway construction s now beginning to move. Work is

going on between Kitsalas and Kita

going on petween Kitzalas and Kita-maat, where a large number of men are employed. The construction and operation of a railway in this portion of the province will give great impetus to settlement and within the next few years the population is sure to be very largely increased

ulted, a large number of men would be been given employment during last twelve months, and this coal lad have been placed on the mar-(Hear, hear.) The following bills were read the have to amend the Municipalities the promoters asked for nothing the development of their own in-that interests, and he submitted at this was eminently proper legis-at this was eminently proper legis-

owing to large arrivals of spring costumes must find adequate display space. Every seized this unique occasion to replenish daintiest lingerie at extremely low showrooms during the course of the Ladies' Corset Covers no two alike. Sale Prices range from ... 25c to \$5.00 Ladies' White Skirts. no two alike. Sale BLIII SHISIDU Prices from 75c to \$15.00 Ladies' Drawers exclusive design Sale Prices .25c to \$5.00 ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO. Long Silk Gloves The Ladies' Store **Double Tipped** Gov't St., Victoria Mr. Hawthornthwaits Opposes Mr. Hawthornthwaits Oppose Mr. Hawthornthwaits Oppo

OUR GREAT WHITE SALE will

BALL FINERY CAMPBELLS'

TERMINATION OF OUR

GREAT WHITE SALE

would seem to not this, a commission would seem to not the the most like-ly to establish confidence, as well as to obtain an equitable decision. Thifd, a water administration. This could best be with one responsible head and might be under such provision as ac-cords with the genus of your institu-



BALL FINERY

terminate in a few days,

and goods for which we

lady who has not yet

her wardrobe with the

prices should visit our

Ladies' Night Robes, no two alike Sale

Prices . 75c to \$8.00

Ladies' Dressing Sac-

ques and Gowns in

silk, challis cloth, ela-

borately trimmed, lace

and ribbons. Sale

Prices 75c to \$7

autifully trimmed.

Prices ... 50c to \$7

Children's Dresses be-

Long Silk Gloves

Double Tipped

next few days.

D. HAMMOND, 1423 Douglas Street P.O. Box 194 - Victoria, B. C.



VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

(From Wednesday's Daily)

The municipal committee met yes-

terday morning and proceeded with

the consideration of the bill amending

The definition is as follows: "Householder" shall extend to and in-

clude any person of the full age of twenty-one years who occupies a dwelling, tenement, hotel or boarding-

ouse, or any portion of a dwelling

house, tenement, hotel or boarding-house, and who shall, unless exempt-ed by the provisions of the proviso at the end of sub-section (117) of sec-tion 50 of chapter 32 of the Statutes of 1906, being the Municipal Clauses Act have naid directly to the consta

Act, have paid directly to the munici-

act, have paid directly to the munici-pality all rates, taxes or assessments, which are not chargeable on land, of not less than two dollars, due to the municipality for the current year, other than water rates or taxes or licence fees for dors.

Franco Reaches Genoa.

Genoa, Feb. 11.-Senhor Franco ar-rived here this evening. He appeared

very much worn out and retired to his hotel, refusing to see any one.

IN THE OLD COUNTRY

Will Be Occupied Until End Of

icence fees for dogs.

AS FIRST DEFINED

on to the miner's ed, if not entirely as a cubic foot Water considerable im-often been spoken ter or the amount tiven quantity of This is subject ions, according to itimate variations, vould be unwise to s there was some ion in some cases soils and sandy would differ. In grain, in the case ith gravelly subimpervious subhave, however, so that if would untial to fix a sum hould be liberal st cases, and yet y for some variaicer thought best. cases indicates ate at which the at any one time, flow. All things nditions of Brit gle amount would an an amount of er cubic foot per ntained as a conntained as a con-over a tract near-eet in the course his is more than could be used ex-od. The tendency ion is to fill the fifter a few years ount of water re-uld use such an ordinary crops. f the higher eleows further north reater than this lled for. At prest under irrigation, not be for many ever are. There wners of orchards equiring irrigation t this rate or pereater rate for a is ordinarily used, e a fair duty to the basis of record use very little in-here be some pror examination by e of appeal. the general connce that there is nuch development r from streams. rise from this are hose which arise

e same right to Page 7.)

for any reason whatever, as the same territory, be alpass through the house. contended, and trongly, that in the past this t been the policy of this parnatter of fact, in his own ridand within a very few miles of this used line, the British Columbia

And whereas the existing condition cannot continue without injuring the various interests referred to, and fur-ther endangering the good under-standing that has existed between the application should be given the province. to build these roads, and the Therefore, be it resolved, that this

a very strong fight had been argued brief of the subjects of each of the comparison of th

Banks Refuse Funds.

Banks Refuse Funds. Winnipeg, Feb. 11.—It was learned oday that the banks have declined to uses may be small and it may

managing subject to a subject of the second subject and an an an and a subject of the

Therefore, Bit resolved, that this mominal lacks are according to conserve the declarged in one of yold water display and the same and the columnatance of public water display and the same and the columnatance of public water display and the same and the columnatance of public water display and the same and the columnatance of public water display and the same and the columnatance of public water display and the same and the columnatance of public water display and the same and the columnatance of public water display and the same and the columnatance of public water display and the same and the columnatance of public water display and the same and the columnatance of public water display and the same and the columnatance of public water display and the same and

ment.

with safeguards and not to load with such conditions as to prevent develop-ment.

some cases have already developed in British Columbia where water is carried from one stream conver e dit carried from one stream conver e dit carried from one stream across a di-vide and used on land in another watershed. So far, there are generally cases where the water is taken from

New York, January 22, 1908

THE LOCAL MARKETS **Retail Prices**

Flour,

very extensive in Colorado. Some canals have been built at an elevation of over 10,000 feet, long tunnels have of over 10,000 feet, long tunnels have been constructed, and as a matter of fact, water brought from the Pacific slope to the Atlantic. The essential element for determination is whether the water is beneficially used and whether it injuriously affects the pre-vious rights of others. Where such questions are properly shown, no diffi-culty has been made to the carriage of water to another watershed. In the laws of British Columbia re-lating to water, there is much to com-

one tributary to another tributary of a larger stream. Some objection may be made to some of these cases in the future. The practice is a natural de-velopment, and in many cases it is to be encouraged. The practice has been

(Sgd.) L. G. CARPENTER.

 Branz
 1.00

 Oranges, per dozen
 25 to 50

 Lemons, per dozen
 25 to 50

 Lemons, per dozen
 25 to 50

 Figs, cooking, per lb.
 8 to 19

 Apples, local, per box.
 2.00 to 2.25

 Malago Grapes, per lb.
 30

 Bananas, per dozen.
 35

 Figs, table, per lb.
 35

 Figs, table, per lb.
 35

 Figs, table, per lb.
 35

 Pineapples, each
 50

 Pears, per box.
 1.25 to 1.50

 Cranberries, per lb.
 30

 Walnuts, per lb.
 40

 1.00 25 to 50

Walnuts, per lb..... Brazils, per lb.... Almonds, Jordon, per lb... Almonds, California, per lb... Cocoanuts, each Pecans, per lb..... Chestnuts, per lb....

Pinn.



Building of Mill On Cumshewa Inlet Will Involve Cost Of \$40,000

The steamer Princess Beatrice, Capt. Lughes, of the C. P. R., which was chartered to carry a party of capitalists, including a number of million-aires, 42 in all, to Moresby island, and Prince Rupert, returned to port on Sunday night, In the party were Pres-ident A. J. Earling, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, and his son, S. M. Earling; President H. R. Williams, H. H. Field, counsel of the railroad system at Seattle; Senator S. S. Hobson, of Lewistown, Mont.; H. F. Hunter of Chicago. C. H. Johnson of

S. Hobson, of Lewistown, Mont.; H. F. Hunter, of Chicago; C. H. Johnson, of Minneapolis; B. H. Sullivan, of Plank-inton, S. D.; Judge A. L. Flewelling, of Spokane; P. B. Gilson, of Portland, Or.; Potter Palmer, Jr., of Chicago; A. Uhrlaub, Chicago; C. A. Edwards, Chicago; F. A. Blackwell, Couer d'Alenes; J. O. White, Couer d'Olenes, and R. D. Miller, of Spokane. The group of capitalists met in Vic-toria and Vancouver ten days ago, and

toria and Vancouver ten days ago, and joined the steamer Princess Beatrice, which had just completed her over-to be a twenty-round contest for the Which had just completed her over- to be a twenty-round contest for the haul at Esquimalt. The charter was heavyweight championship. Some arranged through some local solicitors by H. F. Hunter, of Chicago, a capi-talist interested in timber and coal properties on the Queen Charlotte isl-ands. The steamer Princess Beatrice was

ands. The steamer Princess Beatrice was specially chartered for the trip for twelve days. Before it returned the capitalists, whose combined wealth represented many millions of dollars, had made a thorough inspection of the timber and coel lands on the islands. represented many millions of donats, had made a thorough inspection of the timber and coal lands on the islands, as well as investigating Port Simpson and showing his customary confidence while Delmar displayed great pervent

and Prince Rupert, the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad. President A. J. Earling, of the Chi-cago, Milkaukee & St. Paul railroad. Without any preliminary sparring Burns went after him and the first tourd that hardly begun before the Englishman was on his knees. He took the count twice and during the the trip construction work will be started early in the spring on a saw-mill which will cost \$400,000, to be erected by the Moresby Island Lum-ber company, an American corpora-tion. The mill will be located on Cum-shewa inlet. Members of the party held options on ten miles of semi-anthracite coal lands on Graham isl-and. Their expert, who accompanied them, advised against the purchase of the coal areas, declaring that the coal was limited in quantity and unwork-able, owing to broken formation and

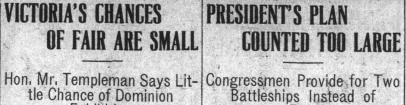
mainder to Seattle and Tacoma. Pres ident Earling said he had seen some fine properties. "The timber lands are very good, but the coal prospect does not look so good," he said. "The isl-ands will be developed, however, and the big sawmill is to be erected early this spring."

weather will not interfere with the work. The requisition for the entire specified work under the Marine Driveway Bylaw have now been passed and work on this task will be started short-**TOMMY BURNS KNOCKS** PALMER OUT IN FOURTH

Canadian Won as He Liked in

The big

the coal areas, declaring that the coal was limited in quantity and unwork-able, owing to broken formation and small thickness of the seams. At Port Simpson, President Earling was sere-naded by the Indian band. The harbor of Prince Rupert came in for great praise by the visitors who were greatly impressed with the re-sources of the northern coast. Presi-dent Earling said Prince Rupert had more natural resources at its door than any place between Cape Nome and Mexico. The party split up soon after arrival on Sunday, some members going east over the Canadian Pacific, and the re-mainder to Seattle and Tacoma. Pres-



VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Four

number seventy men are in Ward 4 and a like number in Ward 5, while forty men are in Ward 6. The gangs are all at work clearing streets, the locations having been so chosen at high points so that a few days of wet weather will not interfere with the

Exhibition

necessary delay. Even so, it would be three years before these vessels would

Office of the Minister, Ottawa, Feb. 4, 1908. Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge re-ceipt of yours of January 28, contain-ing a resolution passed by the city council of Victoria, regarding the hold-ing of a Dominion exhibition at Vic-toria in 1909. While appreciating the desirability of such an event in Victoria, I beg to point out that there is a difficulty which will be met with, which I am afraid will be insuperable; this is the fact that it has not yet beep decided to continue the grant to agricultural Office of the Minister.

eral years to come. Ontario and Mani-toba preceded our province in the holding of Dominion exhibitions in the past, and would likely do so again; be-past, and would likely do so again; be-

ations, for whose fulfillment congress is bound to appropriate money at the next session, if the bill as recommend-ed passes the house and the senate committee, include two battleships to cost \$19,000,000, ten destroyers, \$8,500,-000, and eight marine torpedo boats, \$3,040,000. Total \$30,540,000, or \$38,-750,000 less than the total asked for new authorization asked for by the navy department." sides, all the provinces have not yet sides, all the provinces have had their first turn. W. TEMPLEMAN.

AFTER LONG CHASE

Belfast Man, Accused of Fraudule Work, Taken-Into Custody at Vancouver

St. Petersburg Report Says That Czar and His Son Have Been Sent-enced to Death

TERRORISTS IN PALACE

to earth in V unreeoav.uil VBhp G to earth in Vancouver. Gunning was arrested by Inspector Mulhern and Sgt. Jas. Anderson at his home near Buffalo station, and an officer of the Royal Irish Constabulary is now on his way to take him back. Mulhern and Sgt. Jas. Anderson at his home near Buffalo station, and an officer of the Royal Irish Constabulary is now on his way to take him back. The charges against Gunning, who was a broker, are that he fraudulently converted money given to him by John Collins and Mrs. Rose Collins in Bel-Collins and Mrs. Rose Collins in Bel-teen nowerful bombs placed at distant

Collins and Mrs. Rose Collins in Bel-fast. The money amounted to £170 9s sterling, and it was to purchase two shares of Standard Bank of South Africa stock, as well as ten. Sarwen Limited preferential shares. The al-leged fraud was committed in August, 1906, and since then Gunning has been searched for all over the world. There are other charges against him as well.

SUNDAY IN WINNIPEG

Lord's Day Alliance Now Has Nearly 500 Cases of Law Violation in Police Court

Dominion Bounties

Contract for Cunards London, Feb. 10.-A special de-spatch to the Daily News from Queens-





arched for all over the world. It is now generally credited that Last May Gunning came to Van-ouver with his wife and four children ong the servants in the palace.

conver with his wife and four children and went out to Buffalo to flive. His children have since been going to school, and it was in this way that the officers got trace of his presence Gunning has been engaged in erect-

working at this when taken into cus-tody. The police at Belfast were com-municated with via Ottawa, and word Said he had seen some se. "The timber lands are ut the coal prospect does good," he said. "The isl-developed, however, and nill is to be erected early
 PROTECT
 Wancouver, Feb. 10.—C. Yada, the new Japanese Consultarived here today. He says Japan will adhere standing," as he calls if, and only four hundred laborers and domestics, "There is no restriction, however, on"
 Introduces Measure
 NEW JAPANESE CONSUL C. Yada Arrives to Take Mr. Mori-kawa's Place—Speaks of Lemieux: "Understanding"
 New Japanese Consultarived here today. He says Japan will adhere standing," as he calls if, and only four hundred laborers and domestics. "There is no restriction, however, on"
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 Nelson, Feb. 10.—Two snowslides

tery Sites

BILL TO PROTECT

1.

After the passing of this act

new cometery or graveyard shall be opened for the burial of the bodies or remains of dead persons until the provincial board of health shall have approved of the site of the cemetery or graveyard as a fit and proper place for the burial of the bodies or remains of dead persons.

Any person or corporation that shall permit the burial of the body or the remains of a dead person in a the remains of a dead person in a cemetery or graveyard opened after the passing of this act, before the provincial board of health, shall ap-proved of the site of the cemetery as provided in the preceding' section, shall be guilty of an offence against this act for each offence against provided in the precenting against shall be guilty of an offence against this act, for each offence shall be lia-ble, upon summary conviction before a police magistrate, stipendiary mag-istrate or justice of the peace, to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and costs

Hels Sower Second Char od sense says make the most of the first. FERRYS SEEDS ade and kept Ferry's Seed Busi-largest in the world-merit tells ry's Seed Annual for 1908 e Seed Story-sent FREE f Don't sow seeds till you get i D. M. FERRY & CO., W

Hon. Dr. Young Introduces Measure Governing the Selection of Ceme-tery Sites probably be few.

tery Sites A bill entitled An Act R'egarding the approval of Cemetery Sites" was introduced by Hon. Dr. Young and read a first time at the session of the legislature yesterday. The bill is intended tot prevent the pollution of water courses by ceme-teries. The chief clauses of the bill are as follows: After the passing of this act no

DR. DAVID BROWNE An Early Visitor to British Columbia Passes Over the Great Divide

Vancouver, Feb. 10.—Gold Commis-sioner Tunstall at Kamloops has re-ceived word of the death at Winches-ter, England, on New Year's Day, of an old Cariboo friend, Dr. David Browne, at the age of sixty-six. Dr. Browne made a voyage round the world when a young man after com-pleting his professional studies, and came to this province. He visited Kamloops, and for a time worked in the gold mines on Williams creek, Cariboo. Tug Vancouver, protected by boom-sticks on either bow, made an attempt on Thursday to break a channel, but after getting within sight of the camp, could break no further. The steamer Sechelt, which arrived from Sechelt this morning, reports a cold northeast wind blowing, which will likely keep the ice solid. A howing Squamish was blowing out of Howe Sound when the steamer crossed. Cariboo.

Frozen on Long Tramp

a police magistrate, stipendiary mag-istrate or justice of the peace, to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and costs. **Vancouver Street Work** Vancouver, Feb. 10.—The working season of the board of works is start-ing early this year, nearly two hundred men having already been started on the new work under the \$150,000 street improvement bylaw. Of this

tice of his profession, and since then has reached eminence in his work. Two years ago he revisited British Colum-bia and spent a day or two with Mr. Tunstall. At the time of his death he was the possessor of an estate of 1,500 acres, and was worth a quarter of a million. His old-time friends will regret to learn of his demise. Frozen on Long Tramp the state of the

is a purely domestic regulation which can be withdrawn at will.

Toronto, Feb. 10.—Peter Fitzgerald, 26 years of age, had both feet frozen tramping from the Soo to Udderson in a blizzard. His fingers, ears and nose were also nipped. Fitzgerald claims that he was refused admittance to two hospitals in Huntsvills, although given shelter for two days in the jail there. He is now in the general hospital and (George Willigran hosel wholesela direct hospitals in Huntsvills, although given shelter for two days in the jail there. He is now in the general hospital, and it is stated there that he may lose both feet. Nelson, Feb. 10.-Two snowslides,

Vancouver, Feb. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ashman have been drowned In the Euclataw rapids, one of the swiftest tidal streams which separate the mainland from Vancouver island and the northern section of the Gulf of Georgia. Last Tuesday the Ashmans left in a rowboat to go through the narrows at slack tide. They have not been seen since, nor has a trace of Dominion Bounties. The Lord's Day Alliance say that each Sunday the police will add to the list all violations. The police yesterday visited the Jewish synagogue, where a wedding was in progress, and created a sensa-tion by taking the names of the rabbia and others assisting in the ceremony. Dominion Bounties.

FREE

BOOK

been seen since, nor has a trace of their boat been found. Several search parties were out yesterday without re-sult. The Ashmans lived with Mr. Ottawa, Feb. 10.—The total bounty payments for the year 1907 amounted to \$2,758,346, distributed as follows: Ashman's father on a ranch a few miles below the Euclataw rapids. Iron and steel, \$2,305,328! crude petro-leum, \$414,158; manila fibre, \$38,892.

Ice at Sechelt

Mr. Arnold's Suit.

Vancouver, Feb. 10.-Ice has closed navigation on Narrows Arm, one of Toronto, Feb. 10 .- The action of time the many civil servants who are navigation on Narrows Arm, one of the inland channels near Schelt, and it has been impossible for the steamer of the Ontario bank, was concluded by citizens of Ottawa have been exempt from assessment for income, but following the judgment rendered by the New Era to get up with the men and supplies for the Heaps camp, which is ready to start up work again. The Tug Vancouver, protected by boomargument for both sides before Chief Justice Mulock today, when judgment the supreme court of New Brunswick was reserved.

the city solicitor has advised the as-sessment commissioner to include civil servants on his rolls.

Emergency Currency Bill.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Senator Ald-rich of Rhode Island, chairman of the committee on finance, opened the detown says that the British post office has made a new contract with the Cunard Steamship company to carry mails between Liverpool and New. York bate in the senate today on his hill to provide an emergency currency. He was listened to with great attention by Republicans and Democrats alike, while in the gallery there was a large FOR udience. Among others was J. Pier-YOU pont Morgan, who remained throughout the length of the speech.

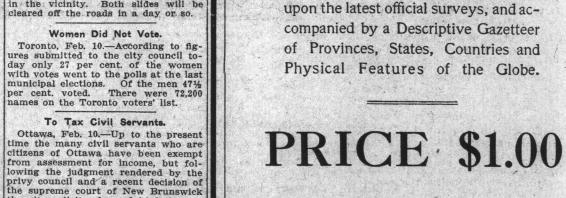
Smelter Charges Reduced

Nelson, Feb. 10 .- The Consolidated Mining and Smelting company has an-nounced that owing to the better marketing for lead a reduction has been made in the smelter charges of lead from the tariff which has been in effect at Trail since October of last year. As a matter of fact, the Trail smelter has bone on accepting ore all through the recent stringancy which the American smelters refused to ac-cept.

Rumored Railway Purchase

Winnipeg, Feb. 10 .- A dispatch from Interesting If you want to know how to grow big crops of big red strawberties and how to grow big crops of big our 1908 book. It tellsail about soil proparation, set ting, maining, pruning, cultivating, proparation, set ing, picking, scaking and marketing. All of these assential features and many more are explained in such a way that you can't go wrong. It was written right out in the strawberries, and he tells you just exactly how he does things. Sond your address. That's all. The book is free. **I. M. Kellogg Co., Box 535, Three Rivers, Mick**

a the production of the state o



Excellent Ham, Egg and **Butter Values**

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Advertise in THE COLONIST Advertise in THE COLONIST

home of good Canadi of the natural advanta treat is shown in the in ornamental ways. lead to sylvan depths the idea, as the impre elegance and unostent

Especially beautifu Fred Jones, once the I Winnipegger has secur the estates of Sir James of Vancouver Island, a stead of Sir Joseph Tri ground, very valuable, modernized to suit th ments. Other Winnip various points, among that of Mr. Bradshaw. ter, whose Albany road greens.

Old-timers of the found in numbers. I ha Mr. Frank I. Clarke, of the Manitoba Free tales of the long ago print. As a reconteur y out-Boswells Boswe Mr. Clarke's makes a J famous old-timers, and cal powers to the ear Clarke now occupies : the provincial governm "The Empress" is a

Victoria. The constru hostel has been a hap Company," and it form sets of all British Colu the exhaustion of thou nothing which might agine nothing taken av fruitful example of Ca national development Britain, or on the C anything in hotels to First, a commandin which at night wears a flected water lights of curved approaches f sweeping carriage driv the hotel through whi an oak-panelled hall

CREAT CAOAS STRAWBERRIES AND HOW TO GROW THEM Mighty Intere



Pacific. It will burst into prominence within the next decade, and California (the haunt of the poor consumptive) will probably still remain the living graveyard of America. All the American coast line is the open door to Vancouver Island. Steamers gorgeously appointed run from various points in California, Washington and adjoining states of the border West; and the wealthy American, seeking 'sights," will want to go through the Rocky mountains. There is, therefore, every chance for the prairie West securing a whole lot of tourist trade, if the Middle West sets about advertising what it has to offer. It suggests itself that some illustrated booklets, setting forth the historical (and other) interesting claims of Winnipeg, might be got up for free circulation; for in this practical way the best results should come back in hard cash. Throughout Canada there might, with the best results, be made such a boon in tourist traffic

as would set the wheels of fortune going everywhere. In the Old Country the beaten paths have been well nigh worn out by the present generation, and Canada is in a fair way of being the magnet of the century. Now is the time to work for it. A year ago it was my privilege to be present

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E COLONIST

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at the opening of parliament in England. Yesterday (by courtesy of The Colonist) I occupied seat on the floor of the House in Victoria, B. C. One can't compare a small colonial assembly to a famous parliament opened in person by a crowned head; but there was in the Island assembly a most dignified gathering, in which neither pomp nor display was attempted, but a very pleasing ceremonial, in which the handsome Premier stood a very distinct figure. Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir's duties were fulfilled in the usual businesslike way; while one or two picturesque figures, posing as "Socialist members," broke the sameness of the proceedings by refusing to uncover when the ieutenant-Governor - entered ! - One wonders at anyone being guilty of a breach of common tiquette for the sake of public notoriety!

Yesterday (January 10) under a sunshine as warm as any June day on the prairie, I walked the distance between Victoria city and beautiful Oak Bay. On the way there, passing by the suburban homes of many Manitobans, it excited wonder to see the spacious and fine grounds, the rich lawns and budding trees of fruitful, with orchards where every Canadian fruit we might mention, grows in abundance. The artistic bungalow houses; greenhouses annex, the ivy-covered walls and deep-cut hedges of privet, box, laurel, holly and hawthorne blossoms. Everywhere a rich green, and beyond a bright blue water reach, with soft breezes from the salt Pacific sea beyond again. Very beautiful the homes-very restful the scenery-very happy and content the atmosphere of this island e of good Canadians, whose appreciation. as some old English castle. Great beams of representative editors of Puget Sound cities, inoak run the length of the rotunda, or loungeroom, with medalion carvings forming a finish. Massive pillars support these beams, and carvings add beauty to strength here. The ladies' sitting room is exquisitely done in deep cream color, a rich stucco work ceiling, and expensive furnishings with softly tinted lights lend enchantment to a cozy corner dimly lit by a candelabrum of colored lights. The windows and Du Barry furniture, upholstered in soft greys and pink, fit most perfectly in with the idea of luxurious feminine ways. Here, perhaps, most of all, is seen the artistic taste of Mrs. Hayter Reed, to whose fine brain is due the entire arrangement.

The palm garden is an interior "garden," and is a grand square surmounted by a circu-

"garden" is to be found anywhere; and in fact,

nothing to surpass it in hotels might be found.

Looking through the ground floor, passing,

through the magnificent offices, noting the rich

quality of everything, and the lavish expendi-

ture stamped thereon, I asked the genial man-

ager, Mr. Stewart Gordon, "Will this big hotel ever pay the company?" "It is built for the

public," said Mr. Gordon, adding, "We'll con-

"The Green land of groves, the beautiful

Western World, apply most appropriately to

this fairy-island of Vancouver, foamed by the

Pacific sea. It grows on you, this "group of grassy islands," and "the white throng of

sails" bring to view "the commerce of the

world," of which the poet sings. It is so set

apart from the Mainland, so exclusively a lit-

tle world of its own, that instinctively the feel-

ing comes over you when you cross the thres-

hold of the capital, "I am far away from

home!" This is the queer thing about Van-

couver Island people, they do not consider themselves as English (or British), and they

are offended if classed as Canadians; but they

are very particular about being accepted as

"British Columbians!" Observe there is more

of a distinction than a difference in the classi-

fication. I think all island-born peoples are

by a big press dinner, to which flocked all the

The opening of the beautiful Empress hotel

William Cullen Bryant's lines, found in The

sider ourselves afterwards."

waste."

short-sighted, mentally.

cluded two Manitoba Free Press correspondents. I had the good fortune to be a guest at Mr. Hayter Reed's table, around which were gathered, on that genial gentleman's right and eft, Mrs. Frank I. Clarke, Mrs. Ussher, Mrs. Helmcken, Mrs. Simpson-Hayes, Messrs. Eberts (speaker of the British Columbia House), Frank I. Clarke, W. Gosnel, Helmcken and McConnell, with George H. Ham 3dded to the circle, when the party adjourned to the palm garden for coffee and cigars.

It was a brilliant scene; the British Columbia maids and matrons were there in full numbers, and the dress was very elaborate. The seductive for the formal programme laid down

tlewomen. In this, the supervisors of what is now known as the "Wonder-Way" of Canada, have shown wonderful wisdom. So much has been written about the grand "Empress" that it suffices me to add: Thought seems to have exhausted itself in its perfection of equipment!

It would be well, perhaps, for young men arriving from Manitoba now to be told that Vancouver Island offers to the settler not afraid of pioneer duties, all that is wanted in free homestead lands; with possibilities in fruit, chicken and cattle ranching at points adjacent to ready markets. Gardening everywhere at minimum cost; the soil is rich and after-dinner promenade was turned into a readily put in shape for cultivation, and young dance; the strains of the orchestra proving too/ men having even limited capital would (after wisely consulting with the immigration authorlar dome in Oriental tinted glasses. The rose- by the hosts. By the way, as hosts on the oc- ities) be able to settle themselves where, in a

eration of novelists are today building the nation that will yet enroll many great writers'

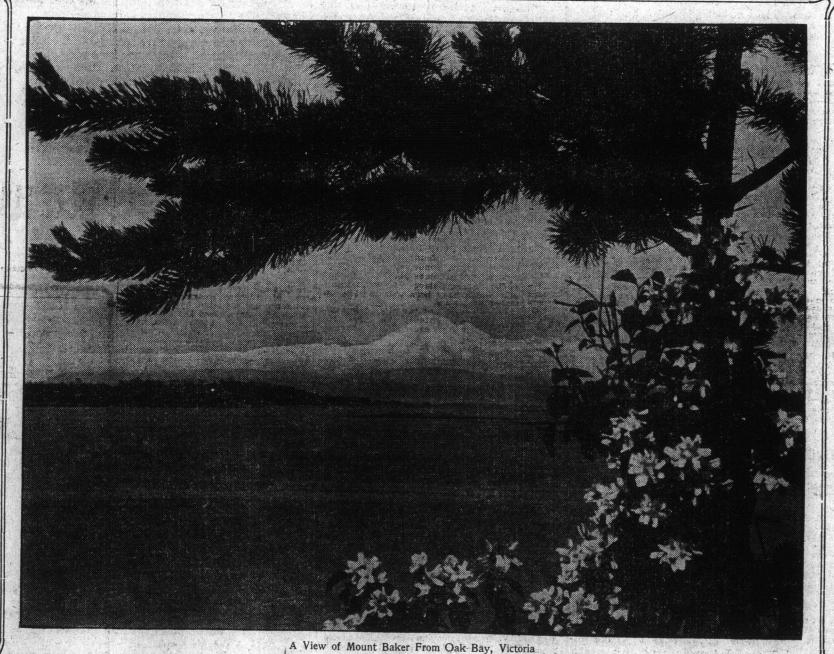
A very attractive and useful booklet on 'Vancouver Island, the Gem of the Pacific,' dealing particularly with Nanaimo, Comox, Alberni and Duncans districts, compiled by Mr. George A. Beattie, of Nanaimo, has just een issued. Following are-some extracts:

When mention is made of the word Nanaimo, it is instinctively associated with coal, and there is the mistake that all newspaper writers, from a Nanaimo standpoint, make. Nanaimo is famous throughout America as being the Coal City, the model coal city, in every respect. Nanaimoites are justly proud of that distinction, but they are ambitious also, and would have more strings to their bow. True they have coal in such quantities that in this, the next, and for innumerable following generations, the city will be famed for her coal, but it is of her fisheries, her splendid situation on the Island, her fruit and farm lands surrounding, and her other natural and industrial advantages that Nanaimo would talk.

The Nanaimo mines are now producing at the rate of almost 500,000 tons per year, which is more than double what was being taken out last year. This year the Western Fuel Company will pay out fully one and a half millions of dollars in wages, almost double last year. At present 1,300 men are employed, an increase of 60 per cent. over last year.

Manager Stockett of the mines states that he expects to take out 600,000 tons this year, and by 1910, one million tons. The supply of coal is almost inexhaustible not only in the Western Fuel property, but in other holdings ail through that district of which Nanaimo is the centre. Mr. Stockett was asked recently, "How about the supply of coal? Is it likely to give out?" He replied, "No, there is scarcely even a possibility of such a thing. We have now in sight more coal than has been produced in all the time the Nanaimo mines have been operating, and there is every reason to believe that further prospecting will prove the existence of far greater fields than have yet been touched.'

So much for coal. What about Nanaimo itself? The subject is a large one. To begin with, a more beautifully situated city does not exist on the Pacific Coast. Nanaimo, with her hundreds of pretty little homes, masses of roses, and flowers of every description in generous sized gardens, lies in a perfect land-locked harbor, with Protection and Newcastle Islands flung up against the rough waters of the Gulf. There is a charm about this portal to Vancouver Island that is indescribable, a touch of the Arcadian, a suggestion of the poetical in the little city with her broad outlook on the deep, blue waters of the Gulf, a procession of islands fronting her beautiful harbor. Nanaimo with her historical traditions reaching back into the dim past, with its vague enticing glamor of antiquity; there is the repose and serenity of an older civilization than is found in any part of British Columbia, and yet underneath the surface there are strong, rugged evidences of the Western spirit, Western enterprise, hope and boundless ambition, the symptoms of a city having just discovered lerself and coming inte her own. And all this amid the sweet and fragrant blooming flowers that are scenting the atmosphere, within easy reach of the secret nooks of the wildwood and the stream; less frequented spots in the woodlands, where one can hide away from the ceaseless grind of everyday life and enjoy the fullest happiness in cool spots in the wilderness by the waters of the Great Gulf, by mountainside and stream. Nanaimoites themselves have been recruited largely-those who have not been born there-from the British Isles. They have that hearty old English cheer that flings wide the door to the stranger; they have the strong physique of John Bull, and to see the muscular, well-knit frames of the long line of men who tramp to the mines each day, is to see as fine a regiment of Canadians as can be seen from ocean to ocean. A distinctly Nanaimo characteristic, not found, perhaps, in any other Western community, is the fact that those whe have been born in Nanaimo have been there for many years. Nanaimo is one of the oldest cities in British Columbia, established in 1853, and it is not an unusual thing to meet people who have resided there for twenty, thirty and forty years. Indeed, this is rather the rule than the exception. They wander away sometimes, but, like Resselas in search in search of happiness, they have come back to their own again. Commercially Nanaimo is in good shape at present. Of late there has been a large increase in population. Almost daily families are leaving the coal centres of England to take up their residence in the more favored city of Nanaimo. Houses are at a premium and finding a residence is a matter of some serious moment; no better investment can offer itself there at present than the building of new houses. Much of the impetus of the general trade of the city is due to the increased number of employees in the mines and the developments undertaken by the Red Fir Lumber Company, the new whaling station nearby, recently established by the Pacific Whaling Company, and to other expanding local industries and the settlement of the surrounding district by arrivals from Manitoba and other prairie provinces. ing history on a white page, be it understood, These have not been the only factors, however.



of the natural advantages of this beautiful retreat is shown in the cash expenditures made in ornamental ways. Shrubbery and walks lead to sylvan depths of forest fringes; and all the idea, as the impression left is that of ease. elegance and unostentatious wealth.

Especially beautiful is the property of Mr. Fred Jones, once the Dewdney home. This ex-Winnipegger has secured in additional purchase the estates of Sir James Douglas, first governor of Vancouver Island, also the grand old homestead of Sir Joseph Trutch-all being historical ground, very valuable, and being by Mr. Jones modernized to suit the present day requirements. Other Winnipeg people are housed at various points, among the most artistic being that of Mr. Bradshaw, the well known barrister, whose Albany road home is a gem set in greens

Old-timers of the prairie provinces are found in numbers. I had the good luck to meet Mr. Frank I. Clarke, once an editorial writer of the Manitoba Free Press, whose fireside tales of the long ago should be coaxed into print. As a reconteur Mr. Clarke unconsciousout-Boswells Boswell! With this difference, Mr. Clarke's makes a Johnson of dozens of the famous old-timers, and he limits his biographical powers to the ear of fireside friends. Mr. Clarke now occupies an important position in he provincial government.

'The Empress" is now one of the sights of victoria. The construction of this palatial lostel has been a happy thought of the "Big ompany," and it forms one of the largest assets of all British Columbia. It is, apparently, the exhaustion of thought! One can think of nothing which might be added-one can imagine nothing taken away. It is a striking and iruitful example of Canadian courage, and of ational development; for nowhere in Great Britain, or on the Continent, may be found anything in hotels to equal or to beat it!

First, a commanding site with a waterfront, which at night wears a Venetian look in the reflected water lights of James Bay. Broad and curved approaches from three sides, with a weeping carriage drive to a double portico of the hotel through which the visitor passes to an oak-panelled hall as vast and deep-ceiled

wood pillars came from Australia and are like casion, Messrs. Hayter Reed, George H. Ham polished glass. The ceiling, heavily beamed, is and Steward Gorden, exceeded what was exinwrought in arabesque designs; and giant pected; they simply proved a long-established palms set here, there and everywhere, render fact, i. e., that when the Canadian Pacific Railan effect most Oriental and particularly restful way Company sets out to do a thing, it is to the eye. Nothing to approach this interior DONE!

Mrs. Stewart Gordon's taste and judgment in the arrangement and disposal of everything connected with the feminine guests' comfort, proved an ability beyond the ordinary. A most graceful and winning manner was shown in her greeting of each guest, and there was noth-

WINTER IN VICTORIA

No deluge drear from lowering cloud outpours; No boisterous rasping wind its fury roars; Nor is the land gripped in the Frost King's hold. The sky is green, dull green the grassy wold, The sable crow calls loudly as he soars From the dark festooned fir, to where, in scores His mates the gnarled oak's writhing arms enfold. The rose still shows late hips of yesteryear, The glistening holly, flaunts her berries red, Afar, through purple mists, the hills appear, While smiles the warm, benignant Sun o'erhead. Nature's not dead; she does but gently sleep. List! Spring's sweet call; the buds begin to peep. -Donald A. Fraser.

ing whatever of "hotel" suggestion in the entertainment provided. One rather felt they were guests in a private gentleman's home. This seems to be the key-note (it strikes a new note. in all the C. P. R. hotels under the wonderful management and direction of Mr. Reed. It is brought about by securing as managers of the various departments, gentlemen and genvery few years, rich centres of trade are, sure to lie

Land, farm land, may be purchased at from \$10 to \$100 an acre within easy reach of towns now flourishing, and as railways are pushing through the country, operating from coast cities, in a very short time will give all the travel and freight accommodation. The Saanich, Victoria, and the districts tributary to the city, Cowichan', Nanaimo, Comox and Alberni, the latter being a busy, bustling town of several hundred, and rapidly coming to the front as a C. P. R. terminal.

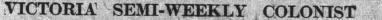
Chilliwack, B. C., boasts an orchard which produced on January 9, 1908, an apple crop! This being a second crop for the year 1907-08. It is quite an ordinary thing to see January roses in bloom in the private gardens in Victoria, and the wild crocus is peeping from the hedges everywhere. Still the red rowan-berry -last signs of winter-shines against a background of rich greens, and alternate days of sunshine and rain bring thoughts of early spring.

I like the cool assurance with which the average Briton refers to "the colonies." In one issue of The Bookman appears this crack o' th' pen :

"Letters flourish chiefly in countries where there is a large leisured class, and though the colonies have made their contributions to our national literature, we at home have not yet accustomed ourselves to look overseas either for readers or writers."

Canada, as a "colony," may thank her colonial stars we have no trashy literature such as emanates from the London publishers of the "leisured class." The "colonials" are writ-

Here is no sharp extreme of biting cold;



Friday, February 14, 1908



HE question of Japanese immigration and the recent visit of Hon. Mr. Lemieux to Tokio in connection therewith was the subject of a prolonged debate in the House today. Mr. Borden pronounced upon the problem, moving what was in reality a vote of censure on the Govern-

10

ment for refusing, in spite of the warnings of the Britsh Government, to insert a clause in the treaty with Japan which would enable Parliament to control immigration when that treaty was ratified in 1907. The speech of the leader of the Opposition was an arraignment of the blind carelessness of the Government and Sir Richard Cartwright, minister of trade which had led to the present troubles. The British Columbia members reiterated their faith in the assurances obtained by Mr. Lemieux, while Sir Wilfrid Laurier laid down the doctrine that voluntary control of immigration by Japan was in every way preferable to Canadian legislation restricting the same.

There was a remarkable admission made at midnight by Hon. Sydney Fisher. Mr. Foster asked why the Minster of Agriculture had not produced the written assurance he declared he had received in Japan in 1903, while in Japan, that immigration would continue to be limited. Mr. Fisher said he had no such written assurance, although Hansard reported him as having said he had. The only excuse he could make was that he believed at the time he made the statement that he had such a document. However, he had not, and never did have. This gave Mr. Foster an opportunity of pointing out how careful Mr. Fisher should be in his assertions. That statement of the minister's had interested the House, and, after the treaty had been passed, or some time after that, Mr. Fisher blandly stated that he must have made a mistake. A very serious mistake it was, in Mr. Foster's opinion.

Mr. Foster's speech, which was not concluded until after midnight, was an eloquent criticism of the new policy of Canadian diplo-

Mr. Fisher continued the debate at 12.30 a. m.

Dr. Sproule followed Mr. Fisher at 1 a.m., and was followed by Armand Lavergne, who signified his intention of supporting Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the subject, as he deemed the Lemieux agreement the only solution before the people at the present time. Mr. Kennedy, of New Westminster, and Mr. Herron, of Alberta, also spoke, and Mr. Lemieux replied for the Government at 2 a.m.

Mr. Lemieux warmly defended the policy of the Government. Had Sir John Macdonald or Sir John Abbott been leading the Opposition, Mr. Lemieux claimed there would not have been this lengthy debate, but the agreement brought back by him from Japan would have been promptly ratified.

The division was taken at 2.55 a.m., there being a good attendance of members. This is the latest sitting this session. The amendment of Mr. Borden, censuring the Government, was defeated by 100 to 45, a majority of 55. The vote of the British Columbia members was greeted with derisive applause from the Opposition. A tired House adjourned at 3 a.m.

adhesion of Canada to the treaty between Japan and Great Britain should be accompanied by such a stipulation as would enable Canada to control immigration. Japan had in the following year, after the interchange of representations on the subject, consented to such a stipulation in the adhesion of Canada to the treaty. That showed, declared Mr. Borden. that the Conservative Government then in office had recognized the dangers which might ensue from the control of the Japanese immigration. In 1896 came the change of Government, and the present administration came in-to office and Mr. Chamberlain sent a despatch asking if Canada would adhere to the treaty. Adhesion, however, was not made at that time. and commerce, on the 29th of July, 1896, sub-mitted a report to the Privy Council, the purport of which was that in view of the putting into effect in a short time of the British preferential policy, and that adhesion to the treaty might be harmful to it, the Government did not desire at that time to accede to the treaty. These fears, Mr. Borden declared, were

groundless. On September 18, of the same year, Mr. Chamberlain advised the Laurier Government that Queensland had refused to accept the treaty without a protocol, restricting immigration, and on October 8 of the same year the British ambassador at Tokio, in a report to Lord Salisbury, stated the Japanese Government had at last come to an understanding with him regarding the exact terms of the protocol, which should reserve to the self-governing colonies the right to restrict immigration. However, the Liberal Government made no move until 1903, when Mr. Sydney Fisher, in a speech in Parliament, declared Canada was prepared to adhere to the treaty without any control of immigration. The British Government promptly called attention to the attitude of the Conservative Government

in 1895 on this important matter. Then on June 7, 1905, an order-in-council was passed declaring that previous obstacles to the acceding of Canada to the treaty had been removed. In view of the fact that the Colonial Secretary had before him the attitude of the previous Government respecting the need of restricting immigration, and the consent of the Japanese Government to such a proviso, Mr. Borden declared it was small wonder that the attention of the Laurier Government should be drawn to this apparent inconsistency, and Mr. Lyttelton, then Colonial Secretary, twice notified the Can-adian Government that they had abandoned the proviso of great importance, and asking whether they really did not desire to have a restriction clause inserted. The Laurier Government, however, had not thought the suggestion of sufficient importance to warrant a reply, but eight months afterwards had wired the Home Government pressing for speedy entrance into the Anglo-Japanese convention. Mr. Lyttelton had wired that before taking steps in the matter he desired an answer to his telegram, pointing out the immigration proviso. The Government, however, Mr. Borden declared, in spite of these warnings, accepted adhesion to the treaty, holus bolus, entered into it, and it was ratified by Parliament in 1907.

Mr. Borden then enquired where these assurances were which Mr. Lemieux referred to of a foreign government." Would it not have been worth while for this Government to have made an attempt to insert a clause restricting immigration before adhering to the treaty in 1906? These assurances Mr. Lemieux had said were conveyed to the Government by Mr. Nosse, and Mr. Borden had yet to learn that a consulgeneral had any diplomatic authority which would have permitted the Government to accept these assurances. All standards of international law laid it down that a consul-general had no diplomatic standing. Mr. Lemieux had stated that the Government of Japan, accepted

responsibility for Mr. Nosse's assurances. The

Japan to control what Canada should have proviso in the treaty it would not have neces- ment to do so because of the trade advantage been able to control herself. Having passed the control of immigration to Japan, Mr. Lemieux had to be sent to Tokio by the Government. Mr. Borden said the Japan Government had exhibited a wonderful forbearance in refraining from enjoining her full treaty rights. What had Mr. Lemieux brought back? A courteous letter from Count Hayashi, the minister of foreign affairs. Why should special conditions in Canada, which should be controlled by the Canadian Government, be transferred to the Japanese Government to control? The action of the Government had handed over control of immigration to Japan. A new Government might come into power in Japan, and abolish every regulation restricting immigration, and we should be exactly in the same position as before Mr. Lemieux went to Japan. Of what avail were these assurances? Yet Mr. Lemieux had laid so much stress on them. He trusted these assurances would answer all the minister's expectations. The principle for which the House should stand was that Canada should not enter into international arrangements without retaining control of immigration into the Dominion.

Mr. Borden's Resolution

Mr. Borden therefore moved the following resolution :

That all the words after the word "that" be eft out, and the following substituted therefor:

"By order-in-council of 3rd August, 1895, the ministry then in office in Canada called attention to the dangers of unrestricted immigration, and declared that Canada's adhesion to the treaty of 1894 with Japan should be accompanied by such a proviso or stipulation as would enable Parliament to control the immigration of laborers and artisans.

"That Japan in 1896 consented that such a proviso and stipulation should accompany the adhesion of Canada to the treaty.

"That notwithstanding such consent the present Government in 1905 deliberately abandoned every such proviso and stipulation, although its great importance was twice called to their attention by the British Government during the course of the negotiations, and having entered into the treaty of 1906-which brought into force in Canada the treaty of 1894, absolutely and without reserve-the Govern-

That the ratification of the said treaty of 1006 was almost immediately followed by a great influx of Japanese laborers into Canada.

That in the opinion of this House, Canada should not enter into or accede to any treaty which deprives Parliament of the control of immigration into this country.

That this House, while expressing its profound appreciation of the friendly intentions and courteous assurances of the Japanese Government, and while declaring its sincere desire for the most cordial relations with the Japanese people, desires, nevertheless, to record its strong protest against a policy under which our wage earning population cannot be protected from destructive invading competition except by entreating the forbearance and aid

Mr. Galliher's Views

sarily followed that all immigration would have ceased.

Mr. Galliher maintained that British Columbia must be kept a white man's country, and the flooding of it with Orientals was too high a price to pay for the advantage of a trade treaty. He claimed that in 1907 the Japanese Government would not have accepted the protocal restricting immigration, which she accepted in 1897.

Mr. Bristol Sarcastic

Mr. Bristol referred sarcastically to the sorry spectacle of the British Columbia members trying to square themselves. The Government had sacrificed the interests not only of British Columbia but of the whole of Canada in rushing blindly into the treaty. What reas-ons existed for a restriction clause, he asked, in 1897 that did not exist in 1907? It was the duty of the Government before they entered into the treaty not to have been content with Mr. Nosse's assurances regarding restriction, but to have got into direct touch with the Japanese Government. But the fact remained that no such effort was made. The Government also had the power to prevent the coming in of Japanese immigrants via Honolulu three years ago, and yet only on the 8th of January of this year had an order-in-council passed to that end. No wonder the people of British Columbia had the right to complain of the unwarranted lack of ordinary care on the part of the Government. Mr. Bristol claimed that while the Government was boasting of its ability to make treaties it had proved the most incompetent amateur in that respect. So far as the denouncing of the treaty was concerned the responsibility for that must rest with the Government.

Mr. Duncan Ross

Mr. Duncan Ross thanked Mr. Bristol for his sympahy with the British Columbia members for trying to square themselves. No squaring, however, was being done or required. The Conservatives voted unanimously for the ratification of the treaty and if any squaring was necessary it was on the part of the Opposition. Mr. Ross argued that it could not be expected that in a friendly trade treaty between two countries the right of either to enter each other's territory should be denied. He rement secured its ratification by Parliament in viewed the history of the negotiations. So far as the British Columbia members, were concerned they accepted the assurances of the Prime Minister that the Japanese would restrict immigration and therefore they had consented to the ratification of the treaty. Mr. Ross blamed Mr. Borden for not raising his objections when the treaty was ratified. He had the correspondence in his hands then, but he had to wait a year to raise his voice against the action of the Government. There was no doubt, declared Mr. Ross, that British Columbia was in favor of keeping out the Japanese labor. He believed, in connection with this question, Sir Wilfrid had succeeded in solving it in a satisfactory manner, and he believed the people, not only of British Columbia, but of the whole of Canada, would be satisfied.

Mr. W. F. Cockshutt declared he had no if they came here overwhelmingly they would lower the rate of living. He would sooner favor denouncing the treaty than run the risk of further influx.

it would entail. He congratulated the Government in preventing the Japanese coming in from Honolulu. The successful arrangement whereby contract labor would be cut off was also a matter for congratulation. He support ed the ratification of the treaty of 1907, be cause immigration would be regulated. If were found that the Japanese assurances given to Mr. Lemieux were not carried out, then he, for one, would advocate the abrogation of the treaty, which could be done by giving six months' notice.

Mr. Macpherson an Atom

Mr. Macpherson, of Vancouver, also had to explain his stand on the matter. Mr. Lemieux had stated the arrangement was satisfactory, and he would accept that assurance. The set tlement of the question was hailed with delight, and he felt he had seen the last of any great influx to Canada from any Oriental country. He accepted the question as settled for all time. What did it amount to if he was defeated? He was an atom in the make-up of the country, only a unit in the House-Laughter. -He had succeeded in turning the attention of the Government to a serious grievance, and his duty was done.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier

At 10 o'clock the Premier rose. He welcomed the speech and resolution of Mr. Borden, because it made the line of cleavage clear, The policy of Mr. Borden was to gain restriction of immigration by hostile legislation on a friendly power. The central fact was that in all countries where the Oriental races and the Caucasian races came together there was friction. There was more in the question than a labor agitation. The population of British Coumbia was still small, and if the Oriental influx was to come in unchecked the balance of power would be threatened. Sir Wilfrid referred at length to the rise of Japan to the status of a first class power. Japan had shaken off her lethargy and shown herself on land and sea a peer of other nations. The offensive and defensive treaty between Japan and England made it possible that some day the fleets of the countries would ride out to sea side by side against a common enemy. When the request came from British Columbia to restrict Oriental immigration, the Government refused to keep out Japan entirely by a Natal Act, but entered into negotiations with Japan to restrict immigration of her own accord. The result had been successful. The proof of Japan's backing up the assurances of Mr. Nosse given to the Canadian Government in the years 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906 was that during those years Japanese immigration to Canada was very small. Sir Wilfrid claimed that if a treaty had been passed with Japan with a proviso restricting immigration, the treaty would not have been operative long, for the moment immigration came in and Canada passed restrictive legislation, the Japanese would have abrogated the treaty by the six months' notice. Canada was determined now to use every means to permit Japan to control emigration. Abrogation of the treaty was a last resort, and should not be

resorted to until every other effort had failed. ux had brought home the assurances

Once — Agents For Its Enford DR. McGUIRE'S RE Ottawa Department ed to Investiga Industry (From Tuesday's The lieutenant-govern the session of the house

Friday, February

GIVEN

ASSENT TO B

Natal Act Will Beco

his assent to a number amongst them is the Nat tion act, and the act ame tax act, while eight other or less technical nature finally passed. Chief am ter is the bill incorpora of Chilliwack. It is stated on good

the agents to enforce the city have already been pointed. They will prev-ing of any Japanese or o-unable to pass the "edu Sergeant Murray of the lice will leave for Vanco attend to its enforcement The budget speech w livered until the first as a number of departm as yet completed their formal motion was ado which permits the gover on the budget at any tin of the educational den received in all probabili It was handed over to office yesterday for pub schedules and returns i this department have

printed. The report of the irr mission will be rendered morrow.

The railway committee Eastern British Columbi yesterday and the bill come up for second read The struggle is expected The struggle is expected teresting one, as, if t through, there will be saddle it with various Some of these were reje mittee. One that will proposed is that the pr themselves to complete three years. An amendm rallway committee prior being reported was a clar that the promoters deposi the finance committee to if twelve miles of the road if twelve miles of the roa pleted within twelve mo pleted within twelve mon Yet another proposal rival road, which is bei by Vancouver people, sha running rights over this miles when completed. Hon. Richard McBride donald and J. H. Haw have been invited to be p platform of the A. O. U Wednesday evening next, Martin will address the clusion League of this cit The sitting of the legisl day was largely occupied The sitting of the legisl day was largely occupied upon the motion of Dr. the Ottawa government to investigate the coal inc province. That motion in sets forth that from the to prohable that comprise probable that a conspirac of trade exists amongst i ers and that it is a matter ly comes within the pro-department of trade and Ottawa Ottawa. Dr. McGuire set forth a he facts of the case. H he cost of production at

Mr. R. L. Borden, on motion to go into supply, took up the question of Japanese immigration and Mr. Lemieux's mission. Mr. Borden thought in Mr. Lemieux's speech there might have been less eloquence and more information. He quite agreed, however, that in international arrangements, mutual confidences must be respected. The Government of Japan negotiated the treaty with Canada at the latter's instance, and were not asked that a clause should be inserted restricting immigration. Mr. Borden declared that Mr. Lemieux had referred to a tacit understanding, and assurances which Japan had carried out. When he, therefore, justified Japan he condemned the Canadian Government, as these assurances had not evidently been of the character which Canada demanded. Not sufficient safeguards were taken by the Canadian Government. Mr. Lemieux had adopted a wise course in immediately placing himself under the aegis of the British ambassador at Tokio. Had he not had the support of the British Government, Mr. Lemieux would have come back with a few polite words from Japan, his mission a total failure. This Government had got Canada into a serious predicament; from which it could not extricate it, and it was solely due to the influence of the British Cabinet, that relief was able to be sought.

Mr. Borden said Canada was merely on the threshold of the great question of control of Japanese immigration to Canada. He then dealt with the question of the treaty between Great Britain and Japan. The British treaty did not include a clause, such as America had taken the precaution to include, to restrict Japanese immigration. There was no need to do this, so far as Great Britain was concerned, as she had no fear of a Japanese invasion. So far as the United States was concerned, the conditions were totally different. The Pacific was a highway for the people of Japan and they were taking advantage of it.

Mr. Borden then dwelt at length with the history of what had occurred in 1895, when the then Conservative Government in the Dominion had called attention to the dangers of unrestricted immigration of Japanese laborers

Mr. Galliher, Liberal member for Kootenay, who followed Mr. Borden, claimed he was content to abide by the assurances Mr. Lemieux had received from the Japanese Government, which would, he hoped, be a solution of the difficulty.

Mr. Galliher enlarged on the fact that, in spite of the fact that the United States had a proviso restricting immigration to her counry, she was, at the same time as Mr. Lemieux was in Tokio, endeavoring to put an end to the influx of Japanese. That fact, Mr. Galliher contended, should be a proof of the assertion that

Mr. Ralph Smith

Mr. Ralph Smith, of Nanaimo, dealing with Mr. Borden's resolution, said there were more Japanese went into the United States during the twelve years the proviso restricting them had been in the American-Japanese treaty than in the twelve years previous, when there was no such restriction. He would not vote for Mr. Borden's resolution. The Opposition, before real object of Mr. Lemieux was to seek to get if the Canadian Government had had such a the treaty was ratified, pressed the Govern-

of the Japanese Government. Today, Sir Wilfrid claimed, Canada was in a better position than if she had a restrictive clause in the treaty. The United States had a sample of what a restrictive clause meant in the San Francisco education trouble. Did anyone believe that if a similar provision had been in the treaty the trade between Japan and Canada would develop? Sir Wilfrid concluded by dilating upon the difference between Mr. Borden's policy of restriction by legislation and the Government's policy of voluntary conciliation. He was not afraid of the feeling in British Columbia when once the question was explained to the people of that province.

Mr. Foster Sarcastic

Mr. Foster, following Sir Wilfrid, made sarcastic remarks in reference to the attitude of the British Columbia members, who hid behind the screen that they believed the question was settled for all time because Mr. Lemieux told them so. He twitted Mr. Smith with going back on his recent laudation of the clause in the American treaty with Japan, which permitted of restrictive legislation by the United States. The trouble between the United Sates and Japan was not one of immigration. It arose because Japan did not think the United States was giving her subjects equal treaty rights once they had settled there. There had been no trouble between 1894 and 1906 with reference to immigration with the United States and Japan. Mr. Foster ridiculed Sir Wilfrid's preference for voluntary arrangements instead of treaties; treaties bound nations, promises merely bound the man who was in a position to make them. If the present Government in Japan were swept from power tomorrow what would become of this voluntary arrangement?

"I'm so happy," said Mrs. Oldcastle. "My son is to get his bachelor's degree this year." "Is he?" replied her hostess. "Well, I can't blame you for feelin' as you do about it. never thought much of that snippy Wilson girl he's been going with. How did you get the match broke off?"-Chicago Record-Herald.

The Man of the Hour In Russia

USSIA, who, like Diogenes, has long been in search of a man, may be congratulated on having at last found him. It might perhaps be more correct to say that she has at last recognized him, has name having been long familiar—Piotr Arkadyevich Stolypin." So writes Dr. E. J. Dillon, as special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph.

"This minister may aptly be likened to the stone which the Russian empire-builders rejected, and which is now become the head of the corner. Hardly a fortnight has gone by since he was looked down upon by all the popular parties as an individual of little account intrinsically, an insignificant bureaucrat whom some mischance had pitchforked into a position of eminence, while the most zealous of the Czar's partizans set him down as the Nicodemus of the Revolution. But now all that is changed: like George of Byzance, he has been unexpectedly credited with a brilliant victory over the dragon of the revolution and raised to the rank of a demigod. He has quelled the social and political storm-so runs the legend-set up machinery which will propel the ship of state, and, together with Vladiand artisans into Canada, declaring that any mir Nikolayevich Kokofftseff, the honey-, third duma M. Stolypin has carried everyone

tongued minister of finance, has set out in search of the Golden Fleece, with the hope, nay, the certitude, of bringing it home.

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"Today M. Stolypin has but to speak from his seat in the Tavrida palace to render a sitting, nay, a whole session, memorable in the annals of Russian parliamentary debates. He. will probably stamp an epoch with his name and fill a chapter with his deeds. A maker of history, his words appeal to a vast audience whose minds, it is thought, are wax to receive and marble to retain. When the Premier is expected to make a statement in the name of the government, or his own, there is not a vacant seat in the assembly hall. And when he ascends the tribune a thrill of excitement passes visibly over the audience, necks are craned, hands placed behind ears, and the audience is intense. Even his softest syllables, his pianissimo tones are wafted all over the apartment. Nor does achievement seemingly fall much short of promise. His eloquence, like his character, is manly, and his delivery dramatic; his accents betoken sincerity, and his manner is warm with the heat of suppressed

with him, his friends, the indifferent, and even his enemies. "M. Stolypin is one of the most chivalrous

individuals one could meet outside the realm of legendary lore. With him, word and thought, promise and achievement, are identical. He is incapable of baseness, fearless of danger, ready for self-sacrifice; and in the ranks of Russian bureaucrats men of his moral calibre are not as plentiful as blackberries. The third duma is here, and here it will remain. J'y suis et j'y reste. During its existence it will continuously grow less and less conservative than it was; even the members of the Moderate Conservative party will probably move with the current. every individual becoming deeply impressed by the truth that without the duma he is nothing.

"At the end of its five years' legal limit it is probable that the third duma will be much less inclined to render to the Czar the things that are the Czar's than it was a few weeks ago. The country, too, will have moved with its representatives, and when the chamber which has abolished the autocracy has been dissolved. it will surely be succeeded by one which will enthusiasm. Hence, when he sits down men abolish much else and establish constitutional are full of the orator's praises. For in the government of a democratic kind on a firm footing."

the coal is sold in the Ar ket at a lower price tha Columbia.

John Oliver, vigilant the much work nor responsi be heaped on the shoulder eral government at Otta amendment that the mat the subject of an invest select committee of the dentally, he again forestal thornthwaite. It was ju day that the member for aged to get his resolution the dismissal of the lieut nor upon the order paper of the gentleman from th Today he boiled a lengthy Mr. Hawthornthwaite's in clause. This is the one will investigation of the condit ers underground. Mr. C boiling it into a single heading it with a "wherea in the preamble to his re the thunderbolts of Jove stolen twice with impunit the Socialist member fo may, for Mr. Hawthornthy through it all.

The second reading of Young's university bill Stuart Henderson has a amendments on the order r will come up when the bill mittee. The member for unjustly accused Dr. You rowing the Saskatcheward rowing the Saskatchewan like nature. His amendm

very convincing. Dr. Young did not take of Mr. Henderson very ser barely referred to them in question of the amendmen up when the bill is com The coal tax act was time and passed. This tax on coal from 5 to 10 c and on coke from 10 to

The speaker took the Prayers by IcCov.

Budget on Monday On motion of Hon. Mr. was resolved to go into c upply on Monday next; what the budget will in all be delivered on that date

As to Price of As to Price of H Dr. McGuire (Vancouv to move, sir, that where appear that the cost of consumer in the province Columbia is out of all p the cost of production; a Whereas, owing to the of the coal deposits in t and the proximity of the supply to the market, the to the consumer in Briti Friday, February 14, 1905.

ASSENT TO BE

GIVEN TODAY



uary 14, 1908

trade advantage lated the Governnese coming in ful arrangement l be cut off was on. He supportty of 1907, beegulated. If it assurances given ried out, then he, abrogation of the by giving six

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ouver, also had to er. Mr. Lemieux was satisfactory, urance. The sethailed with dethe last of any y Oriental counas settled for all if he was defeatmake-up of the ouse-Laughter. the attention of grievance, and

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rose. He welion of Mr. Bor-of cleavage clear. s to gain restriclegislation on a fact was that in al races and the there was fricquestion than a n of British Cohe Oriental inthe balance of fir Wilfrid referoan to the status nad shaken off on land and he offensive and n and England the fleets of the. a side by side hen the request o restrict Orienent refused to atal Act, but enapan to restrict l. The result had of Japan's backosse given to the ears 1903, 1904, those years Japwas very small. eaty had been restricting not have been it immigration strictive legislae abrogated the e. Canada was neans to permit Abrogation of

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VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Natal Act Will Become Law At Once — Agents Appointed For Its Enforcement DR. McGUIRE'S RESOLUTION the high prices now being charged to consumers in this province:

Multiply and the province of the product of the pro

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present very high price for this prime necessity of life and industry, the peo-ple who are benefited are the workingnen or the operators; and further whether a combine exist; and turner, whether a combine exist; and whe-ther, sir, it is true, as many people be-lieve that the people of this province are paying at the present time, and in these circumstances, an altogether unreasonable price for the coal which they consume. (Cheere) they consume. (Cheers.)

Motion Adopted

The original motion was adopted and the amendment was defeated on the following division:

Yeas-Messrs. Williams, Hawthorn-thwaite, McInnis, Tatlow, McBride,

day, Sir Wil better position ise in the treaty. le of what a re-San Francisco e believe that if the treaty the ada would dey dilating upon den's policy of e Government n. He was not Columbia when d to the people

tic Wilfrid, made to the attitude rs, who hid beed the question e Mr. Lemieux Smith with gon of the clause pan, which perby the United in the United of immigration. think the Unitcts equal treaty ere. There had nd 1906 with th the United r ridiculed Sir ntary arrangeies bound nae man who was f the present ept from power of this volun-

Didcastle. "My gree this year." "Well, I can't o about it. I snippy Wilson ow did you get go Record-Her-

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

Friday, February. 1908

Friday, February



CURREI

The principal event of you have read, the murn and his son. The king had been paying a visit t from Berlin. They had urday, Feb. 1. In was f be attacked and they w armed guard but a watch danger was feared. As into a large square a ba noticed suddenly aimed

volley the king and crow ed. while Don Manuel jured. The queen in so unhurt.

Three of the murderers three arrested. In the co What events led to was intended to destroy tugal?

Portugal? Perhaps the real cause people. There are in Po the size of the province a half millions of people. hundred of the inhabitan school. Every man over can read or write has a x can read or write has a are ignorant it will be s voice in making the law to the few. For many divided into two parties, could rule. There were the king and a powerfu missed the cortes, or p Then the people determ without a king and hav ammunition waited thei murder was committed I republicans are whether unreasoning hate is not Franco, the man who se blame has resigned and his place. The young p appear to have been ba the moment the country that the blood that has people to their senses an to help the king and pre Although King Carlos all ed to rule tyrannically h was well educated, love

while it may be quit knew what was good for the quarrelsome member nor the king had a right of parliament. Queen Amelie is a ver

ed woman. She belonge which ruled France for a few weeks since the k were visiting King Edw and it is said the King of los of the danger he was

The English governme well as in Ireland. Engla dia. The people of that a by their rulers, have, un joyed peace and safety. great irrigation works an engage has spared no effo plague has spared no effe plague has spared no effo ferers. Roads and bridg public works have added 1 ence of the people. Edu the country. But the peo part in their own governm contented and English st sidering what is best to wisest and best of English ern India. The task befo that needs all their tact firmness.

The Russian generals thur have been tried by advocate has declared th death. Failure in a ge

The people of Austria from Vienna to Athens, object. Turkey and the of it are a source of grea tries of southern Europe Russia could conquer the others would allow istria an advantage the

not be willing to allow.

to employ them. Many of but the people are idle the land is very fertile an

produced. There are pe

member when the greater a trackless wilderness an

tinent. What changes wi time of boys and girls no even to imagine. It is

men of the future must

There has been some

in Ireland. For many years saying that if they had

hey would be better gove

people in Great Britain t

enough to rule the two is more need for a separate g

there is for Scotland. That it is called, has been tal

ing the last twenty years of best of statesmen have spe

in studying what ought to land, like much of that formerly belonged to grea has been bought from th

tenants as those who rente lords used to be called. T held by rich men on which

and sell these to men w

and contented. Those w country believe it would h

he people who are annoy ing away their cattle and to do with them. They th people causes their discor

chance to earn a good their families the countr

The C. P. R. is going to the Atlantic to the Pacific boats to Australia. It is h

andsomer and faster the

between here and China the new Empresses

ine is much better than

the harbor at Esquimal

than Burrard inlet many

wind five acres or more heir little farms into mark

Many people, amo the British parliament, th is wasted. They want to

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more skilful than those

ese will go to the countrie is work for them there,



re Women Mean?



12

OST people would as soon be ac-cused of murder as of meanness. It is a characteristic scarcely less objectionable to the average individual than cowardice. Yet to a careful observer it is promiscuously conspicuous, and in quarters wherein it frequently lies unsuspected by the unintuitive. There was a well known man of an earlier generation who said his ambition was "to be

asked everywhere and to go nowhere." He was a poet, and above all he was a phil-osopher. He knew human nature as well as that past master in the art of knowledge—he who tempted Eve —for he had realized that there is nothing more craved for than the reputation of generosity, and he knew also that of the genuine commodity there is singularly little. 'What am I going to get out of this?" is the ques

tion which is at the back of the head of many when they give. "Will Mrs. Bobbie James invite me back to a better dinner than I am giving her?" The question is weighed as carefully as if it were a considera-tion of state importance before even the sprat is thrown to catch the salmon. A really mean man is a rara avis. It seems to be an unwritten law among to pay back as generously as they have re-d. To accept and not to return in some form or another is unknown in their philosophy. Moreover, they give spontaneously, without even a thought of return. But the glaring and courageous meanness of women to one another has no parallel as a characteristic on this planet. If you want to see it in its true colors you have to go to women's clubs to find it. One woman will in the most effusive manner and with the sweetest smile invite another member to tea, and look astounded if she comes unprovided with her purse to pay for the beverage. The "guest," unsophisticated creature! regards the invitation as a genuine one. She has never dreamed of the necessity of paying for herself, and her embarassment can be imagined. Men are poor things when it comes to ex-cuses in order to "put off" a friend. But a woman who in a wild bout of generosity has asked someone to partake of her hospitality, and then in calmer mo-ments realized that she doesn't want them, will stop at nothing to put them off. Catch her hesitating to tell her best friend not to come, and not finding ex-cuses by the score, to justify her action in the other woman's sight! For not the least among woman's splendid gifts is her imagination, her grand self-pos-session and coolness in such bircumstances are worthy of all commendation. Where a man will bluster and stammer and contradict himself, women will be per-fectly calm and self-reliant. What is more, by their air of sweet sincerity and diplomatic grace they will manage not to make an enemy of the victim. In fact it is quite possible, if the "guest" that was to be is of a generous nature herself—and far be it from me to suggest that 'there are not scores of high-spirited and generous women—she will probably ac-cept the excuse and believe implicitly that it is true as "Holy Writ."

It is only once in a "blue moon" that you will find a man giving an "open" invitation, but if he does, and it is accepted, you will find he makes the best of even a bad bargain. Most people who have a large circle of acquaintances know what it is to receive "open" invitations from their women friends. "Why don't you run in and take "pot-luck" one evening, darling Maud, you know we dine at eight," or "Run in any time and look us up"; "You know you are always welcome." The open invitation is the refuge of all mean people who regard it as a brilliant way of get-ting out of what they feel to be obligations in returna man giving an "open" invitation, but if he does, and ting out of what they feel to be obligations in return kindness.

is amusing to notice that the most generous and nost lavish natures have a pet economy somewhere. It may be coals or gas they detest to pay for, or it may be the few cents a day for newspapers. It has been known to be a bitter blow to people whose gen-eral weekly expenditures would keep two or three ordinary formilies in composite constants. eral weekly expenditures would keep two or three ordinary families in comfort to pay for a ball of string or a piece of blotting paper, and they waste valuable time in unravelling the string from parcels and storing it away as if every yard was a chain of gold. Yet the same woman will probably go to a bargain sale and spend dollars on petty rubbish which she never will find use for, simply because she fondly imagines she has obtained a "heregin" and to here imagines she has obtained a "bargain," and to have acquired in the first instance something for half its value (anything will do) is indeed a big feather in the cap of every woman.

Novel Fancy Dresses For Young People

This is essentially the young people's season, and many mothers have been, and are planning out frocks

waist, which will be encircled with a leather strap. The material for the tunic will be made of Turkey twill, the collar turned back with pate blue sateen, and cuffs of the same on the sleeve. The bottom of the tunic will have little heart shaped ornamentations of pale blue sateen all the way round. On the head will be worn a scarlet skull cap edged with pale bue sateen and a long cock's feather stuck jauntily on one

sateen and a long cock's feather stuck jauntily on one side will complete the costume. For ordinary day wear Fashion in a wide sense has somewhat run riot of late and seems subject to no particular authority. To be well dressed it is not always necessary to follow the latest craze, but to copy the lines and colorings of the great artists in dress. We owe a great deal to the modern furrier and manufacturer the furrier who manufactures the dress. We owe a great deal to the modern furrier and manufacturer—the furrier who manipulates the cheapest furs into beautiful garments, and the manu-facturer who has brought the dyeing and finishing of stuffs to such perfection. The cloths of today look like thick satin, and we have an extraordinary and delightful variety of tweeds and rough sartorial cloths today. Patterns are bolder than ever and skirts of huge check will be worn with plain cloth skirts of huge check will be worn with plain cloth coats. But the most charming fashion of the moment

coats. But the most charming fashion of the moment is the colored velvet coat with a black or very dark cloth skirt, or the entire velvet coat and skirt which. are never out of fashion. Millinery is as fantastic or as simple as you like, and is altogther charming. The new fur toque is the best of its kind ever invented. A bushy piece of fur round the old-fashioned turban shape in softest velvet makes an ideal example of headgear. Delight-ful too, indeed, are the soft Tyrolese hats with a colored bandana silk handkerchief or scarf wound round.

Hints for the Hostess

Don't fuss! You may spend weeks and days pre-paring for your guests, but once they arrive put aside all fussing.

Don't be overdressed in your own house. Let your

go elsewhere.

Comments of an Onlooker

Society is looking for a new form of entertainment. Society is looking for a new form of entertainment. Let hostesses issue invitations bearing the request that every lady shall bring her "pet aversion." It would not only be of interest to see how many wo-men brought mice, but the "Pet Aversion Party" sug-

gests infinite possibilities before which the tentative efforts to establish drawing room contests on the penny whistle would meet with well deserved failure. penny whistle would meet with well deserved failure. Englishmen do not really participate heartily in this kind of imposition on the national gravity. The "car-nival spirit" brings the horror of their clumsiness too nearly home to them. A few years ago the "cake walk" depleted hall rooms for this reason. The Eng-lishman at best is a poor hand at "making a foor of himself" as with very rare acceptions he has hos

lishman at best is a poor hand at "making a fool of himself," as with very rare exceptions he has too much "dignity" to care to appear in the light of an entertainer, and prefers the more Oriental method of hiring dancers to doing the dancing himself. I fail to see how there is any reason in the ques-tion which has been raised concerning the writing of feminine "reminiscences." No one can for a moment imagine that a woman sits down to such a task other than as a matter of duty. A "reminiscence" is not imagine that a woman sits down to such a task other than as a matter of duty. A "reminiscence" is not a confession any more than a diary is really a tomb for secrets. In both cases it must be hoped equally that what is written may some day be read. But let us be spared the "reminiscences" of those who have not lived enough to gain some enchantment from a retrospective view of life. Now when the fireside unites us to the time hon-ored custom of story telling, one recalls the debt of gratitude we owe to the weavers of family tales, And what book published in late years can come up to "Grim's Fairy Tales?" The hearts of the children, and even of their elders are always most closely

and even of their elders are always most closely touched by these fairy tales, pure and simple. I think it must be a greater thing to have written an immortal fairy tale for which all the children in all the world have a place in their hearts than even to have penned the best of the ballads-for how many generations in all spheres of life has Hans Anderson opened the Ivory Gates of imagination? I believe that some of these tales have been greater influences for good than many intentionally improving books. One can hardly measure the opportuni-ties which lie ready to the hand of the writer who has the ear of the little ones.

self-imposed critics are endeavoring to invest break-fast table habits at country house parties. It con-veys the totally erroneous impression that men wish veys the totally erroneous impression that men wish to breakfast in growling solitude; that women do not "look their best" until luncheon, and that eventually such a contretemps as the meeting of two guests at breakfast will reflect on the hospitality of the host and hostess. At a recent breakfast (already one be-gins to speak of the meal as if it was some rare function) a male guest declared that he had to come down three times before he could find anyone to down three times before he could find anyone to breakfast with! His lot is as the lot of others! And this desperate state of affairs has been entirely brought about owing to the unjust insinuation that breakfast manners of men (hungry but irre-achable) and the breakfast complexion of women the proachable) and the breakfast complexion of women (nulli secundus) are revelations that must not be (nulli secundus) are revelations that must not be brought face to face. The bachelor of today is not the unmarried man of another age. A remarkable change has come over the light in which girls regard men who do not marry. The bachelor appreciates this: a weight is lifted from his mind, because he realizes that he is not'longer unmarried because no one has succeeded in marrying him. Recruiting mothers do not work in the lowlands of—shall we say Victoria? Full of "esprit de corps" and the single purpose of enlisting bachelors in the ranks of bene-dicks. It is splendid for the bachelor. It is also magnificent for those who do not marry him!

A Simple Dinner Menu

Portugal Soup Boudins of Chicken Brochet of Smelts Spanish Mutton Mutton Braised Pigeons pples Chocolate Custard Savoury a la Roche Gateau of Apples

Portugal Soup

Required: Three pints of white stock, two table-spoonfuls of ground rice, a little milk, one gill of cream, two tomatoes, half an ounce of butter. Method: Heat the well flavored white stock, and

when boiling thicken it with ground rice, which has been previously moistened with milk, stir this while it boils. Let this cook for twenty minutes and then pass through a hair selve, return to the saucepan, add a gill of cream and some tomatoes cooked as follows: Dip two tomatoes into boiling water, remove the bip two tomatoes into polling water, remove the skins, cut the pulp into square pieces, season with a pinch of salt, and lightly cook in butter without break-ing the squares. Let the soup heat thoroughly and then serve with fried croutons of bread.

Brochet of Smelts

Required: Two pounds of smelts, a little butter, some shallots, a lemon, a glass of white wine, a little anchovy sauce, a little Harvey sauce, bread crumbs,

chopped parsley, salt and pepper. Method: Melt some butter, spread on a dish, and sprinkle breadcrumbs on it; season with salt, pepper, chopped parsley, and shallots. Over the smelts pour a glass of white wine, a little anchovy and Harvey sauces, and some of the above dressing of butter. Put them in the oven for a quarter of an hour, serve very hot, on a napkin, and garnish with lemon and very hot, on a fried, parsley.

Boudins of Chicken

Required: One pound of cold chicken, quarter of a ound of ham or tongue, an onion, parsiey, a shallot, tablespoonful of flour, pepper, salt and sugar, yolks

a consequential of noar, pepper, sait and sugar, yolks of two eggs, one pint of stock, egg and bread crumbs, frying fat and half an ounce of butter. Method: Mince the cold chicken, and mix the ham or tongue with it. Break up the bones and make some stock with them, adding lean ham, parsley and an onion. Strain. Put a minced shallot in a small pan with half an ounce of butter, and stir till a light prown. Dradge in a tablegraphic of four area into a brown. Dredge in a tablespoonful of flour, one plnt of stock and the minced meat. Simmer for a few minutes. Season with salt, pepper and a pinch of sugar. Beas up the yolks of two eggs and stir them in quickly, then turn the mixture on to a dish and leave till cold. Shape the mixture like corks, egg and bread-crumb twice, and fry a nice golden color. Drain and serve very hot with fried parsley.

Spanish Mutton

Required: Leg of mutton, one pint of vinegar, bunch of marjoram, and half an ounce of salt, one dozen peppercorns, parsley, three bay leaves, three cloves of garlic, three onions, one pound of flour.

Method: First take all the skin off the leg of umtton, and place the joint in a pickling pay, with one pint of malt vinegar, and half a pint of water, a bunch of marjoram and parsley, half an ounce of salt, the peppercorns garlic and bay leaves. Cut in half three of the onions, and rub the mutton with them, lay in peppercorns garlic and pay leaves. of the onions, and rub the mutton with them, lay in the pickle for two days, take it out and rub with freshly cut onions as before. Turn it several times in the pan for two days more, by which time it should the wall cured. Wipe the joint dry, leave it till next be well cured. Wipe the joint dry, leave it till next day, and then cover it with a flour and water paste, and greased paper. Roast like venison.

ing to dampness, sticking to the ironing board. Use very hot irons and a lot of "elbow grease." tention. A manicurist has a pair of delicately curved scissors with which she cuts away all the superfluous scissors with which she cuts away all the supermous skin of the base of the nails, after pushing it back. These scissors must, of course, be most carefully used, or injury might result. When the nails are in good condition a few minutes' daily care and attention will keep them so. Every time the hands are washed the skin should be gently pushed back, with the point of the finger covered with a towel and a few minutes' this delicate fabric can be cleaned and renovated the finger covered with a towel, and a few minutes' rubbing with a piece of chamois skin or a proper chamois-skin nail-rubber will polish the nails beauti-

fully. If desired a little nail-powder may be used. Special attention should be paid to the hands during winter weather, as they are specially liable to become red, chapped and coarse looking when there are cold east winds. It is best to use soft water (pre-ferably distilled) to wash the hands and a very emol-liant scan fine from from the bards and a very emollient soap, free from excess of alkali spould be em-ployed. Hands which have a tendency to become rough should be washed in soft water to which a little fine oatmeal has been added. At night a good emollient cream should be thoroughly rubbed into the skin. For chapped hands nothing is better than an ointment made up from this recipe. Goulard's extract. one fluid drachm; rose water, one fluid ounce; spermacetti ointment, two ounces. Melt the ointment and rub it up with the Goulard's extract mixed with rose water. Every time the hands are washed (after well drying them with a soft towel) rub into them a little of this lotion: Oxide of zinc, six drachms, glycerine, two ounces, rosewater to eight ounces.

It is curious to notice how both in England and in France the old-fashioned lavender perfume has come into fashion again. The plant itself used to be considered the emblem of perfection, and it is asso-ciated in our minds with sweetness and fragrance. Our grandmothers and great grandmothers considered no linen chest complete without stowing away in every spare corner of it a dainty bag of layender flowers. There is a purity about the fragrance of layender which commends itself even to those who object to most perfumes.

Lip salves are very much in requisition during the cold weather, and when there is any tendency to chapped lips and the painful soreness that follows, a chapped tips and the paintuit sorreness that tohows, a good lip salve will be found very healing. An ex-cellent lip salve can be made by mixing five parts of opure olive oil to one of white wax, which must be heated over a water bath. A few drops of simple tincture of benzoin may be added if desired.

Why so many people protest against the use of powder is a mystery to me since it is consid-indispensable for a baby's toilet, and if the soft toilet rose leaf complexion of the little one is not injured how can there be harm to an older person? Many people imagine that powder clogs the pores, but if such were really the case, is it not better that pure, clean vegetable powder rather than microbe laden, gritty dust be carried about on one's face? Instead of being harmful a good toilet powder protects the skin and helps to preserve it. Toilet powders containing bis-muth and other mineral substances should of course be avoided. Here is an excellent formula for a harmless face powder.

Powdered starch, four ounces; powdered rice, one and a half ounces; orris root, powdered four drams; jasmin extract, half a dram. This should be sifted again and again through a fine bair sieve.

From Far and Near

The King is to leave for the continent early in March. His Majesty will spend a few days in Paris in strict in equilibrium before proceeding to Biarritz, where he will stay about three weeks. During the King's visit to Paris and Biarritz, the Queen will reside at Sandingham Hall. Princess Victoria will probably go to Christiania for a few weeks on a visit to the King and Queen of Norway. to the King and Queen of Norway.

Princess Patricia of Connaught, the youngest and only unmarried daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, has gone to Stockholm upon a somewhat extended visit to her sister, the Crown Princess, and she will be a most welcome addition to the Swedish Court, where princess are peculiarly scarce.

The only youthful unmarried duke and the premier one of Ireland, his Grace of Leinster, will come of age this spring. It is said he is to be made master of the horse to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. I hear he is horse to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. I hear he is a charming lad and very much stronger than he was. His beautiful mother's early death makes his people anxious about him. Happily, however, wonderful things are done nowadays in prevention as well as cure for consumption and the Duke has shown no sign of it. I hear that owing to his long minority and to having sold some of his estates, he need not make a manufactor of the states marriage of convenience, but may marry where he likes The royal betrothal lately announced comes rather The royal betrothal lately announced comes rather as a surprise to most English people, as it was hoped that Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg (who is the youngest and only unmarried daughter of the late Duke of Coburg and the King's niece) would have married in her father's country, the more so as she has always been such a favorite in court circles and in English society. However, Princess Beatrice is to in English society. However, Princess Beatrice is to marry Prince Alfonso de Bourbon, one of the sons of the Infanta Eulalle, and therefor, through his mother, a cousin of the King of Spain. So that Princess Beatrice on her marriage will be doubly a cousin to the Spanish monarchs, being a cousin of the Queen, and through her husband a cousin of the Queen, the spanish monarchs, being a cousin of the Queen, and through her hushand a cousin of the King also. Princess Beatrice, who is now in her twenty-fourth year, has an interesting and beautiful face, dark hair, and the same graceful form as her sisters, who all have perfect figures. The bridegroom-elect is two years younger than his fiance, and I remember him well when he was being educated a few years are in well when he was being educated a few years ago in England at a Catholic college—a bright good-looking young fellow, and very English in his tastes. It seems they fell in love with each other during the Prince's autumn visit to England.

to look like new. Either of them is absolutely harmless to the material, although the first is perhaps the best of the trio. Cover a table with a soft blanket and fasten down tightly. Take each length of satin separately and fasten down tightly on the blanket with drawing pins.

Mix some grated stale breadcrumbs with enough powdered blue to give them a slightly bl tinge, and then rub them thoroughly over the with a piece of clean soft linen, always working the way of the nap. When all the dirt has been removed, shake well and give a good brushing with a clean, soft brush. Another method is to press each length through a warm solution of hard soap. Do not rub, but press

a warm solution of hard soap. Do not rub, but press through the hand. Rinse in lukewarm water and dry. Then pin out tightly and brush out briskly, fol-lowing the nap until the surface shines. The third method simply consists of sponging each length with spirits of wine. Hang up to dry in a very strong wind then pin

How to Clean White Satin

There are three methods by the means of which

Hang up to dry in a very strong wind, then pin out to stretch, and brush as before.

A good healing ointment is made by beating together thoroughly one ounce of zinc ointment and two ounces of boracic ointment.

A splendid lotion for keeping the hair all that can be desired is the following: Two ounces of eau de cologne, one drachm of

tincture of cantharides, one drachm of castor oi and twenty drops each of oil of lavender and oil of rosmary.

Mix well together, keep in a tightly corked bot-tle and shake well before using. Wash your hair in soft soapsuds once a week.

A good mouthwash for preserving and beautifying the teeth is the following:

Two grains of thymol, thirty drops of spirits of peppermint, one and a half ounces of eau de cologne, four drachms of glycerine and three ounces of cinnamon water.

Not Afraid of Man

One of the most pleasant features of the drive through the Yellowstone National Park, says the Troy Times, is the apparent intimacy between man and the animal and bird life in the park. Thanks to the wise and stringent regulations, no shooting is allowed within its boundaries.

"The result," says an English tourist, "is positive-ly charming. Hundreds of little chipmunks, with their gaudy striped backs, scamper impudently about or peer at the passing coach from the roadside. The squirrel did not bolt for the nearest tree, but nodded a welcome. All bird life treated us likewise. Even the lordly eagle hovered near, and the wild turkey stalked unconcernedly through the rank grass. We stalked unconcernedly through the rank grass. We perceived a doe and fawn grazing by the road. Not until we were within a few feet did they seek the shelter of the woods, yet not to fly. They simply moved aside. Here at least mankind was regarded as a friehd—one who could be trusted. The only animal who ran away was a brown bear. He turned tail at the sight of a coaching party, yet it was quite a common thing for bears to approach close to the hotels at evening to feed on the refuse thrown out. It was an after-dinner relaxation for the guests to watch them feeding. They munched and disputed to watch them feeding. They munched and disputed the choicest morsels, for the most part indifferent to the company. Only when we became inquisitive and approached too near did they retire; and these animals were perfectly free and unfettered in their movements. It may read like a fairy tale, but it is solid fact."

Fight Between Whale and Thrasher Shark

By Catharine Tarr, Aged 9. (Silver Badge.) When we were coming home from Europe, just as we were coming up from dinner one beautiful sunny day, the captain called us to see a fight be-tween a whale and a thrasher shark. The thrasher shark had in some way fastened himself on the whale and was beating him on the back with his tail

This all happened on the Grand Banks. Very soon the whale jumped his whole length out of the water, and we could see the shark fastened to the whale; then the whale tried to stay under water, but he couldn't, because he had to come up for his breath; again he tried it, but he couldn't. Most everybody was watching it. We watched it for an hour and a half, and then we had to give it up because we were getting too far away to see anything. The Encyclopaedia says it is a myth, isn't, because we saw it with our own eyes. myth, but it -St. Nicholas League

Don't be overdressed in your own house. Let your guests outshine you. Do not eclipse them. Don't monopolise the conversation at dinner-time. Try instead to bring out the talents of your guests. Let shortcomings pass. Nine times out of ten ex-cuses call attention to some defect that otherwise would have passed unnoticed. Never allow the conversation to drift into political or religious discussions. Such conversation spoils all convivality and often, alas! stirs up ill feeling. Don't forget to find out if your musical friends have brought their music with them. In this case, if they are not asked to sing and play, naturally they will feel hurt, and don't when giving musical "At Homes," mix amateurs and professionals, unless the amateurs have exceptional musical talents. amateurs have exceptional musical talents. You must not allow conversation in the music room. Those who want to talk should be advised to

for their young people's pleasure and parties. There is nothing so popular as a fancy dress ball, and in this connection it is often difficult to decide on a pretty costume that is not terribly hackneyed. The following suggestions are novel and at the same time easy "A Sea Urchin"—This dress is composed of green

"A Sea Urchin"—This dress is composed of green tulle or net, as near the color of sea green as possible. The bodice and skirt must be made all in one, the skirt being cut very full and short and standing out full all round. The bodice must also be full, and pouched over at the waist, which will be drawn in by a belt of green ribbon, fastened at back and front with two ovsier shells placed and sewn on to reprewith two oyster shells pierced and sewn on to repre-sent clasps. From this belt should be hung green ribbons at a distance of about six inches apart, reaching half way down the skirt to the ends of which will be fastened seaweed, small imitation starfish, crabs, lobsters, etc., which can usually be obtained from any fancy shop. The little puffed green tulle sleeves should reach to the elbow where it will be caught in by a band of small shells (pink if possible). These must be pierced and sewn on to a piece of green ribbon to form the band. The same idea of the shells should be carried out round the neck of the bodice which, should be V-shaped. A chaplet of pink shells should be worn on the head, and the hair should flow loosely—green shoes and stockings should complete the costume.

A pretty costume would be that of "a Rainbow For this design a cheap pale green satin will make the best foundation, although sateen might be employed if strict economy be desired. This material must be made up in Princess fashion, the long straight bodice coming well below the waist line, on to which the skirt, which will consist of a deep frill, will be formed over the whole—will be a covering made of four-inch widths of rose, pink, pale green and pale mauve chiffon, and a small fichu of the same material will finish off the rounded neck, which will be cut a little low. Where the bodice and skirt join a soft twist of pale grey and sky-blue chiffon must be laid, from the folds of which will peep a piece of cardboard cut in a round, and covered with gold tissue, to represent the sun among the clouds-grey shoes and stockings must be worn and on the head a bow-shaped cap, made with a grey satin foundation and covered with pink and green, and mauve chiffon in the same man-ner as the dress. A very original dress for a young man is a "gold watch." A complete cov-ering of black stockinette tights will first be required, the arms also being covered down to the wrists short puffed black satin knickerbockers reaching half way down the thigh will be worn. The front of the body will consist of white satin, slightly padded, cut in a complete round, with the figures and hands of a fon, and a small fichu of the same material will finish will consist of white satin, slightly padded, cut in a complete round, with the figures and hands of a watch painted on it to represent the face. The back will be made of gold-colored satin, also slightly padded, and joining the white face all the way round, so as to form a gold back to the watch. On the head should be worn a close fitting gold satin skull cap with a semi-circle of thick gold wire attached to the can above each ear and standing out round the term with a semi-circle of thick gold wire attached to the cap above each ear, and standing out round the top of the head to imitate the ring on the top of a watch. A better material than satin to be used for the cap and back of the watch would be gold tissue, but the satin which need be only of the cheapest quality would be more economical. A picturesque dress also would be of "Peter Pan." Brown stockinette tights, from the waist will be worn. The top will consist of a scarlet tunic reaching half way down the thighs, slit upon either side and falling loosely below the

And the serve the second at

What Men Think

Ridicule never yet killed a feminine fashion nor yet censure. It is therefore vain to attempt to lessen the number of hat pins which are daily organized by women in public. One sees them in twos and threes, rolf sticks ministers restricted under a data the golf sticks, miniature rapiers and various other weird designs, more weird than beautiful! and flashing the most deadly threats at the human eye. Why the hat pin must be of such abnormal length that it pro-trudes inches of steel, on either side of the feminine headgear no mere man can fathom; he can alas! merely marvel at the recklessness with which women go about armed in this manner. For there is no evidence that the slightest appreciation exists of the evidence that the slightest appreciation exists of the danger of the situation, especially in these days when all public vehicles are generally in these days when successive jerks of motor locomotion impart an im-paling movement to hats spiked and unspiked. The alarm has been sounded, but for all that women carry their heads as fearlessly as ever, and gradually we settle down to shut our eyes to the fearful risks of the hat pin, just as we became callous to the pre-sence of the explosive buttons and scientists cease to wall over the "trailing skirt." In every direction alike the "dangers" of fashions are simply regarded as masculine scarers, at which women do not even take the trouble to laugh-much less does the quesas masculine scarers, at which women do not even take the trouble to laugh-much less does the ques-tion of personal bravery enter into their consideration. Women will wear whatever fashion commands without a single thought that thereby she may be en-titling herself to a decoration for valour and there is really no more a spirit of martydom in her actithan there is in those of a man who plays golf in a deluge because he wants to beat his man. "Women and beauty," suggests the association of a toast in days when men plunged heroically into gallant senti-ments rather than a matter-of-fact feminine inquiry into the why and wherefor of womanly beauty. Yet from a woman's point of view beauty always appears to be a glft that must be excused or accounted for. The sufficient fact that a woman is beautiful seems to worry many members of the sex until they have ex-plained it by a theory and destroyed masculine li-lusions which they have cherished, just as a soulless man will rob a landscape of its poetry by declaring that it is famous for its mutton! I believe it is an established fact that men adopt a far more critical attitude towards feminine beauty than was the case

aftitude towards feminine beauty than was the case fifty years ago. Boys of twenty are tremendously well informed on the subject of "hooks." Connoisseurs of eignteen are not to be deceived by a complexion, and all this kind of thing has raised the ballroom standard of heauty until a passebly particular and and the all this kind of thing has raised the ballroom standard of beauty until a passably pretty girl cannot expect to be regarded as anything but second rate. Women are entirely to blame for this. They have made the grave mistake of instructing men how to sum up the assets of beauty from the feminine point of view. Our forefathers appreciated beauty, but they did not understand it. Now the higher cultivated eye of man is always seeking the cause, and alas! too often miss-ing the effect. A great deal of misunderstanding is likely to arise from the new aspect with which some

Braised Pigeons

Required: Two pigeons, carrot, onion, turnip, sweet herbs and stock. Method: Truss the pigeons, lay them in a stew-

pan with the sliced vegetables and sweet herbs, and just cover with stock. Bring to the boil, and then simmer very gently at the side of the fire for threequarters of an hour. Take up the birds, and roast them in a hot oven, basting carefully until they are brown. Boil down the stock quickly until thick, then strain round the pigeons when they are dished.

Gateau of Apples

Required: One pound and a half of sugar, two pounds of good cooking apples, two small lemons and, whipped cream.

Method: In one and a half pints of water, boil th sugar till it becomes a thick symp, then core and peel the apples and add them to it. Squeeze in the lemon juice, and boil altogether till nearly a paste. Pour into molds, and when cold turn out a solid jelly. Serve with whipped cream.

Chocolate Custard

Required: Two eggs, a pint and a half of milk, a stick and a half of chocolate, and two teaspoonfuls of sugar. Method: Grate the chocolate and stir it with the

Method: Grate the chocolate and stir it with the milk, put it on the fire in a saucepan and stir it till it is dissolved, then add the sugar, and when the mixture has cooled a little, the beaten yolks of two eggs and the white of one. Pour into a pie dish and bake in a slow oven till set. When cold beat up the remaining white of eggs and ornament the top of the pudding with it, sift a little sugar over and serve.

Savory a la Roche

Required: Some floury potatoes, boiled onions, one capsicum, half an ounce of butter, a tablespoonful of milk, salt and cayenne, one yolk of egg, and grated

Method: Press some nicely boiled floury potatoes Method: Fress some nicely bound houry potatoes through a wire seive, chop a bundle of boiled onions very finely, also a capsicum; dissolve a small quan-tity of butter in a saucepan, add a tablespoonful of milk and boil together. Stir in the potato, etc., flavor with salt and cayenne, take from the fire and stir the egg ino the paste. Press this into fancy shapes, roll thickly in the grated cheese, brown in the oven and serve very hot on a paper d'oyley. Hand grated cheese with this savory.

Beauty Hints

To keep the nails a good shape, the skin at the root or base of the nail should be loosened and pushed back, with an ivory presser sold by manicurists for the purpose. It is easily done if the fingers have been soaked in hot soapy water for a few minutes. When the skin is pushed back, the "half-moon," which adds so greatly to the beauty of the nail, will be disclosed. The "half-moon" is, in many enter simply because the nails do not receive proper at-

Odds and Ends

To Polish Horns

First remove all roughness by well scraping with glass, and then rub with fine glass paper. Then grind some pummice stone to powder, damp a piece of fannel or felt, and dip in the powder, and rub the horn until a perfectly smooth surface is ob-

Make a paste of rottenstone and linseed oil, and

polish well. Finish off by giving a little rubbing with a little flour, applied by means of a piece of linen.

To Waterproof Canvas.

Dissolve half a pound of ordinary yellow soap cut in pieces, in a quart of boiling water. Then stir in a gallon of boiled linseed oil, six pounds of yellow ochre, and three ounces of tere-

Mix thoroughly whilst hot, but allow to cool before

applying to the canvas. Two or three coats will be necessary. Dry in a

strong draught.

If cleanliness is no object, a coating of Stock-holm tar on canvas is a very effective dressing, but it always remains more or less sticky.

How to Glaze Collars and Cuffs

A good glaze to add to the starch used for col-lars, cuffs, shirt fronts or other articles requiring a high gloss, is obtained by boiling half a pound of pure white curd soap and two cunces of Japan wax. When it has cooled sufficiently for the hand to be able to bear the warmth, add two ounces of powdered French chalk, and eight drachms of glycerine beat up to a froth.

unce to each half pound of starch. Use a rice starch and see that the articles are very dry before you start to iron. Blistering is often caused by the underlining, ow-

The Builders

To the builders of the highways that skirt the canyon's brink, To the men that bind the roadbed fast, To the men that grade and the men that blast, I raise my glass and drink.

Theirs the great Endeavor and the deed of high

Emprise; For they fight their fight with naked hands, Gainst forest swamps and shifting sands And the fury of the skies.

To the builders who have fallen, whose graves mark out the line; To the blind who nevermore may see, To the maimed and halt in their misery, In silence drink your wine.

For them no crashing volleys or roll of muffled

drums, Only the roar of the great rock-blast Is their requiem-song when the day is past, And the final darkness comes.

To the engineers, the wizards, whose word brooks The engineers, the what us, whose word no delay; Hearing, the sleeping glens dwake, The snow-plumed hills obeisance make, And lo, the Open Way!

For them no flaring banners when a bitter fight is

won; No cheering thousands in the street Their gallent heroes ever greet, Though dauntless deeds be done.

To the builders of the highways that skirt the can yon's brink, To the men that bind the roadbed fast,

To the high and low, the first and last, I raise my glass and drink.

-Evelyn Gunn, in The Canadian Magazine.

The wife of a Japanese minister in London once attended a dinner party where a young Frenchman held the table spellbound for an hour by his talk on

He described the Japanese mode of bathing, the He described the Japanese mode of bathing, the Japanese dress, the Japanese religion and form of marriage proposal—in a word, the most intimate se-crets of Japan were exposed and minutely described by this Frenchman. He departed early. He had made a great sensa-tion. After he was gone a young man said in an awed tene:

"What a wonderful young man! He seems to know something about everything." "Except Japan," commented the Japanese guest auietly.

ships should stay there t stead of crossing the Gul there would be more dock would be a busy place. There have been many were coming back to the few people who would no back among us long us.

Thers are few, prettier than Burnaby lake, a few Near the lake livé two 1 folks named Hill. They some years ago and have

It should be used at the rate of a quarter of an



nhurt

Portugal?

his place.

parliament.

os of the danger he was in

CURRENT TOPICS

The principal event of this week is, as many of ou have read, the murder of the king of Portugal and his son. The king and queen with their sons ad been paying a visit to Villa Vicora some distance rom Berlin. They had returned by train on Sat-

day, Feb. 1. In was feared the royal party might attacked and they were not only attended by an

iger was feared. As the carriage was being driven o a large square a band of men who had been un-iced suddenly gimed their carbines and at the first

ley the king and crown prince were fatally wound-, while Don Manuel the younger prince was in-

Three of the murderers were killed on the spot and

Perhaps the real cause lies in the ignorance of the

people. There are in Portugal, which is about half the size of the province of Manitoba, about five and a half millions of people. Only eighteen out of every undred of the inhabitants of Portugal have gone to school. Every man over the age of twenty-one who an read or write has a vote, but as so many of them the ignorant it will be seen that very for have any

ignorant it will be seen that very few have any be in making the laws. The others must submit the few. For many years the electors have been ded into two parties, so nearly equal that neither

Id rule. There were many changes and at last king and a powerful leader named Franco dis-sed the cortes, or parliament, and ruled alone.

at the blood that has been spilled will bring the ople to their senses and that all parties will unite

Although King Carlos allowed himself to be persuad-ed to rule tyrannically he was not a cruel man. He was well educated, loved science and art and took a keen interest in sports

While it may be quite true that Premier Franco knew what was good for the country better than the quarrelsome members of the cortes, neither he nor the king had a right to rule without the advice of perliment.

The English government has trouble in India as well as in Ireland. England has done much for In-dia. The people of that empire who were oppressed by their rulers, have, under British protection en-

by their rulers, have, under British protection en-joyed peace and safety. The government has built great irrigation works and in time of famine and of plague has spared no effort for the relief of the suf-ferers. Roads and bridges and many other useful public works have added to the comfort and conveni-ence of the people. Education has spread through the country. But the people of India have very little part in their own government. They have grown dis-contented and English statesmen are anxiously con-sidering what is best to do. For many years the wisest and best of Englishmen have been sent to gov-ern India. The task before the present rulers is one that needs all their tact and judgment as well as firmness.

The Russian generals who surrendered Port Ar-

people of Austria want to build a railway

thur have been tried by court martial. The judge advocate has declared they should be punished by death. Failure in a general is looked upon as a

The people of Austria want to build a railway from Vienna to Athens, but their German neighbors object. Turkey and the little kingdoms to the north of it are a source of great jealousy among the coun-tries of southern Europe. Either Austria, Germany or Russia could conquer any or perhaps all of them if the others would allow it. A railroad would give Austria an advantage that the other nations would but he willing to allow

jured. The queen in some marvellous way escaped

three arrested. In the confusion many escaped. What events led to this terrible tragedy, which was intended to destroy the whole royal family of

armed guard but a watch was set at every spot where

2

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS



bruary. A908

ne ironing board. of "elbow grease."

te Satin the means of which aned and renovated harmless to the ma-

aps the best of the anket and fasten

eparately and fasten ith drawing pins. adcrumbs with just em a slightly bluish ughly over the satin always working the

removed, shake well each length through Do not rub, but press

nd dry. ush out briskly, folshin sists of sponging rong wind, then pin

nade by beating to-zinc ointment and

the hair all that can

gne, one drachm of achm of castor oil, lavender and oil of tightly corked bot

uds once a week rving and beautify-

drops of spirits of s of eau de cologne, hree ounces of cin-

Ian

atures of the drive hal Park, says the macy between man he park. Thanks to ons, no shooting is

tourist, "is positive-le chipmunks, with er impudently about n the roadside. The est tree, but nodded us likewise. Even and the wild turkey he rank grass. We g by the road. Not t did they seek the b fly. They simply nkind was regarded trusted. The only wn bear. He turned g 'party, yet' it was to approach close to n the refuse thrown action for the consta ation for the guests inched and disputed t part indifferent to ame inquisitive and tire; and these ani-unfettered in their fairy tale, but it is

Thrasher Shark

(Silver Badge.)

from Europe, just to see a fight behark. The thrasher ed himself on the the back with his

and Banks. is whole length out e shark fastened to to stay under water, to come up for his

According to the newspaper reports many Japanse will go to the countries of South America as there

ot be willing to allow.

Their homes are within sound of the tramcars

ers. Their homes are within sound of the tramcars and a highroad runs past them. In this settlement there was a startling adventure of Sunday evening in which a Norwegian named Namen proved himself a worthy successor of the old Vikings. Bernard Hill and George Clayton, two scholoboys, had gone out skating on Burnaby lake. A. Nansen had been sent to look after them. All three were returning home when Bernard Hill, who was leading the little party missed his footing in jumping over a log and fell backward on the body of the dwith a fierce growl, but before he could reach him Nansen put his arm into the bear's mouth and westeld fiercely and Clayton tried to stab the brute with a large knife which he carried. Young Hill ran for heip, but before he returned the bear loosened his head and escaped to the woods. Nansen's arm was terribly mangled in the encounter. Bernard Hill owes his life to the heroism of the brave Norwegian.

THE TRIUMPHS OF THE TWINS

The Twins were five years old; and on a certain beautiful September afternoon of their happy, busy little lives, they wandered, hand in hand, to their father's room as he sat writing. They waited for a few moments, because mother had always told them not to divert his the sate of t a few moments, because mother had always told them not to disturb him at his work. It was a won-derful book he was writing, and when it was finished he would read to them why the flowers have colors, and where the wild birds build their nests, and how the salmon sometimes live in the salt water and sometimes in the fresh. Presently he look up at them and smiled

sometimes in the fresh. Presently he look up at them and smiled. "Well, kiddies," he said, "what is it now?" Cynthia spoke: "Mother says we've been very good today; so, may we go where we want to?" "Of course you may, you quaint little people," he answered, "and as soon as I've finished, I'll come and look for you. Good-bye." Perhaps it would have been minor if he helder

Then the people determined to govern the country without a king and having stored away arms and ammunition waited their opportunity. Whether the murder was committed by men in the employ of the republicans are whether it was the result of blind unreasoning hate is not known by the outside world. Franco, the man who seems to have been meet to ranco, the man who seems to have been most to ame has resigned and another premier has taken is place. The young prince Manuel who does not ppear to have been badly wounded, is king. For

Perhaps it would have been wiser if he had asked where their desired haven might be, but he was in-tent on finishing a chapter, and supposed that their mother knew.

mother knew. But Cynthia and Arthur left the library, their little hearts beating all the faster for the joy they felt. A mile away, on the hill, stood a great grey house surrounded by a high wall. It appeared so remote to the tiny children, and so vast, that all the fairy tales they heard seemed to have for the inevitable mysterious castle, this great grey house on the hill. They had peopled it with prisoned princesses, and the grounds, where the country folks said mastiffs roamed at night, were full of dragons and other strange animals. They had often begged for permis-sion to explore this fascinating house, but had never been allowed to do so for fear of the caretaker's dog. been allowed to do so for fear of the caretaker's dog. And now, all unwittingly their father had given them the key to the mystery. Outside the library door they discussed the situ-

of parliament. Queen Amelie is a very beautiful and accomplish-ed woman. She belonged to the Bourbon family which ruled France for many centuries. It is only a few weeks since the king and queen of Portugal were visiting King Edward and Queen Alexandra and it is said the King of England warned King Car-les of the danger he was in ation. "I shall take my sword," said Arthur valiantly, girding on a tiny blade; "mother says dragons always live underneath castles."

twins commenced a thorough exploration of the room. There were furs, and bronzes and ivories, and things more wonderful than they had ever dreamed of, and as they exclaimed over the wonder of it all, the old man watched them in silence. "Curious animals, children," he thought, and his

mind went back to these days thirty years ago, when his only child had been a boy about the age of this little stranger who made himself so much at home. Then he thought about the boy as he grew up; and, Then he thought about the boy as he grew up, and, finally, the last scene came back to him—when he drove the boy, a grown man then, penniless from his home because he chose to marry another woman than the one his imperious father desired. When his son the one his imperious father desired. went, happiness closed its door to him, and even the amassing of money was losing its charm. He was awakened from these reveries by Cynthia's

lice. "Poor old man!" she said, "poor old man!" He pulled his hand away, not roughly, but de-dedly. "Why do you say that?" "You've been crying," she returned gravely: "look." "Tut-tut!" he exclaimed, "nonsense." cidedly

But all the same there was a telltale tear on his

'You haven't told me who you are," he said.

"I am Cynthia, and this is Arthur." She shook hands gravely, and Arthur followed suit. He had discarded his tin sword for a priceless Chinese ivory simitar.

It was a very difficult conversation, the old man thought. He was utterly at a loss what to do or say. But Cynthia, after a whispered conversation with her brother, broke the silence. "Please, can we have some warm milk?" she asked.

It was the old man's first impulse to ring for the servants, but he hoped to get rid of his visitors with-out letting the servants know of their intrusion. He determined to give them milk and send them home, for he saw nothing strange in sending such young children into the growing darkness. They pulled chairs to the table, and sat one each side of him

Arthur agreed readily. "It wouldn't be fighting fair," he said. Then without taking any more notice of him, the The younger man commenced to speak, but was waved down impatiently. "Don't talk loud. You don't seem to understand that children need sleep." The father stared in astonishment. Here were his

ildren sleeping happily, and his father telling him "He's going to be an engineer," said the old man

a minute later, indicating the sleeping boy: "that's what I wanted you to be, instead of studying birds, insects, and that kind of rubbish. Sit down Richard. There's cold the sleeping boy is a studying birds. There's cold black coffee. I gave the children all the milk.'

"You gave them milk?" said the other incredulously. "And why not?" snapped his father. "Are you the

only one to understand children?" There was triumph in his tone as he added, "I

may tell you that they both said I prepared it better than even their mother did." His son smiled. "How many lumps did you put

he asked.

"Seven in Cynthia's cup and nine in Arthur's." "Good heavens!" cried their father, "two is all they e allowed." "To think," said the old man, apostrophizing space,

"that he doesn't know how to feed his own children! Richard, you never had much sense. Tell me this much: are you sorry for your disobedience?"

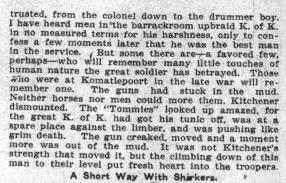
"I'm proud of it," said the other. "I did the first od thing in my life when I married my wife."

The old man did not answer him for a time. When he did, he spoke of another subject. He pointed to Cynthia's ears.

"Did you ever see anything so shell-like?" he ask-ed. "I don't know where she gets such pretty ears from. All the women of our family have ugly ones." "They are her mother's," said the other briefly. "Has your wife the same eyes and expression?"

"Yes." said his son. A few seconds later, the old man stood up, very carefully, lest he should awaken the child.

"You take the engineer," he told his son, "I'll take the little princess.



A Short Way With Shirkers. Kitchener has a wholesome horror of shirkers. During the late war he heard that a certain number of officers had decided to remain at a hotel at Cape Town till the roughest work was over, instead of go-ing up to the front. He accordingly strolled into the hotel one afternoon, and asked to see the register. This at first was refused, but learning who he was, the manager gave way. Kitchener took note of the mames, and then went upstairs, three steps at a time. He found a whole bevy of officers playing cards. "Now, then," he said, "the troop train goes at 10.30. Mother pet aversion of his is effeminacy. During the war a certain colonel came to him with his eye-glass fixed. Kitchener spotted it at once. "Colonel X—," he said, "is it necessary for you to wear that eye-glass?" "Absolutely, sir," replied the other. "That's a pity. I was going to offer you a place on my staff. As it is, you must go down to the base. I want no short-sighted men here."

GEOGRAPHICAL GAME

What country in Europe would you carve at Christmas? Turkey.

What country in Europe describes the perpetual condition of the small boy? Hungary? What city in southern France would be dangerous to meet in the desert? Lyons.

What country in Europe would you use on the griddle before making pancakes? Greece. What two towns in France reminds a person of a small boy with his father's trousers on? Toulon and Toulouse

Toulouse.

What sea in Europe would make a good sleeping room Adriatic. Why should old maids go to Ceylon? Because

Why should old maids go to Ceylon: Because the inhabitants are all Singalese (he'es). What island in the Irish sea is in great demand because of its scarcity at summer resorts? Man. What bay in New York should be served with

pepper and salt? Oyster. If you were commencing a dairy business what summer resort in the south of England would you

Cowes. Name two islands representing, the breed you

would select? Jersey and Alderney. What country in South America describes your

feelings on a winter morning when all the fires are out? Chili.

What geographical features would then be desir able? Capes.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

One and One Make Two

One and One Make Two The drawing teacher had been giving a lesson on cubes, and some of the pupils had given examples. The teacher wanted more, but no one could think of any. Finally, a boy said: "I know a good cube—half a pound of butter" "Why, that is excellent," cried the teacher. "Now, who can give me another example, as good as Henry's?" Then she saw a hand waving wildly at the back

Then she saw a hand waving wildly at the back of the room. "Well, Willie, what is it?"

"Why, the other half-pound of that butter," said Willie, triumphantly.

"That's All!"

A well-knowu humorist one night at the theatre fancied he saw a friend some three seats in front of him. Turning to his next neighbor, an over-dressed youth. he said: Would you be kind enough to touch that gentle-

"Would you be kind enough to touch that gentle-man with your stick?" "Certainly," was the reply, and the thing was done: When the individual in question turned round, the humorist saw he was not the man he took him for, and became absorbed in the play, leaving the youth with the cane to settle matters with the gen-tleman in front. As he had no excuse ready this was no done without considerable trouble. When the



g it. We watched n we had to give it We watched t is a myth, but it own eyes. Nicholas League.

that skirt the canadbed fast, he men that blast,

the deed of high th naked hands, lifting sands

whose graves mark

may see, their misery,

or roll of muffled ck-blast he day is past,

red.

whose word brooks awake. nce make,

en a bitter fight is street

that skirt the can-

t and last,

ter in London once young Frenchman our by his talk on

ode of bathing, the ligion and form o e most intimate se

hade a great sensa-ng man said in an

the Japanese guest

nadian Magazine.

minutely described

an! He seems to

hers are few prettier places in British Columbia Burnaby lake, a few miles from Westminster. the lake live two families of English gentle-named Hill. They settled in the neighborhood some years ago and have been very successful farm-

ould be a busy place.

among us.

¹⁰ ork for them there, and the people are willing 0 employ them. Many of the countries are very rich ¹¹ the people are idle and ignorant and though the land is very fertile and the climate and little is produced. There are people still living who can re-member when the greater part of North America was trackless wilderness and Africa an unknown con-nent. What changes will take place during the life-me of boys and girls now at school would be hard nent. ven to imagine. It is certain that the successfu

men of the future must be even wiser, braver and more skilful than those who are now at the head of There has been some distress and much disorder in Ireland. For many years the Irish people have been saying that if they had a parliament of their own they would be better governed. The majority of the people in Great Britain think that one parliament is enough to rule the two islands, and that there is no

best of statesmen have spent much time and the

eld by rich men on which herds of cattle are past-

and contented. Those who know most about the country believe it would be wrong to punish severely

people who are annoying their neighbors by driv

le people who are annoying their negations by drive is away their cattle and refusing to have anything do with them. They think that the poverty of the cople causes their discontent and that if they get

chance to earn a good living for themselves and eir families the country will become peaceable and

The C. P. R. is going to bring the Empresses from

Atlantic to the Pacific and very likely send our its to Australia. It is hard to imagine boats larger,

and somer and faster than the great ships that ply etween here and China and Japan. But when you we the new Empresses you will see that the new me is much better than the one we have now. As he harbor at Esquimalt is much larger and safer han Burger diplet than the one have now safer

an Burrard inlet many people think that these big ips should stay there to unload their cargoes in-ead of crossing the Gulf of Georgia. If they did

ere would be more docks built at Esquimalt and it

There have been many rumors that the warships re coming back to their old station. There are v people who would not welcome the bluejackets

d. Many people, among whom are members of British parliament, think that much of this and

Cynthia's blue eyes sparkled. "Oh, yes," she cried, os then you can rescue me when I'm carried away to the dungeon."

There were many obstacles for the children to ercome before they could reach the gray house, and once or twice they lost their way, so it was nearly seven o'clock when they came to the big bronze gates. They could see that all the garden paths had been newly cleaned, and the big gate stood ajar. After being empty for some years, the house had been sold, and lacked the wild, forgotten air they

where are you going? .

1159 yates St

anticipated. But it was somber enough to awe them and the sound of a dog's distant baying made Cynthia cling to her brother's arm. "Oh, Arthur," she said, "get your sword ready, to rescue me at once if the dragon comes."

nore need for a separate government for Ireland than "As quick as I can," said the hero; "but you see, there is for Scotland. This question of home rule, as it is called, has been talked about a great deal dur-ing the last twenty years or more, and the wisest and Cynthia, I'm not very big yet." "But the dragons always get killed," said his sister

sympathetically Very big the house seemed to them as they neared , and the absolute lack of sound almost frightened best of states in have spent much time and thought in studying what ought to be done. The land in Ire-land, like much of that in England and Scotland, formerly belonged to great landowners. Much of it has been bought from the owners and sold to the tenants as those who rented the land from the land-lords used to be called. There are still large tracts held by rich men on which heads of continues.

"I think we ought to go home," said Arthur; "there isn't any dragons here." "Oh, no," said Cynthia, feeling certain of rescue

We may find lovely thing, iteening certain of rescue we may find lovely things." Arthur brightened up. "Will there be any en-gines?" he asked hopefully. "Princes and princesses," said Cynthia with dig-nity "don't play with sile sile said as in with dig-

the British parliament, think that much of this and is wasted. They want to cut in up into small farms and sell these to men with families. If these men owned five acres or more it is said they could turn their little farms into market gardens and live happy nity,

y, "don't play with silly old engines." Arthur paused a moment, and then, putting on a bold front, stepped through an open French window into a very large room. Their little feet made no noise on the heavy Persian rug, and, unobserved, they saw an old man sipping coffee as he sat at the din-ner table. Arthur, after a swift glance, felt much relieved, and remarked, "Why, it's only a man, Cyn-thia!"

The old man looked up, startled, and the girl turned to her brother. "Yes, he's just an old man, and not handsome enough for a prince." Their tones indicated deep disappointment.

The old man, who was very tall and heavily built, frowned at them. He knew nothing of children, and, knowing nothing, thought he disliked them, and frowned at them. He knew nothing of children, and, knowing nothing, thought he disliked them, and classed them with lapdogs and similar nuisances. "Go away, you children," he said. They looked at him open-mouthed, for they had not been accustomed to being spoken to in anything but gratile tones. Seeing them make no motion to

but gentle tones. Seeing them make no motion to obey him, the old man struck the table with his clenched fist. "Go away," he repeated.

To his astonishment they burst into laughter. "Do that again," they said.

"Do what?" he demanded. "Make the cups jump," answered Arthur. He looked at them for a moment. "Wha "What do you

want?" he asked. "We came to kill the dragon," said Cynthia, readier of tongue than her brother. "Is there one here,

'Only me," retorted the old man, with something

like a smile. Cynthia looked at him critically. "I don't think Arthur could kill you," she said, "you're too big. Isn't he, Arthur?"

There was plenty of milk, now almost cold, in the silver jug, and he handed a cup to the boy, who made a wry face on tasting it. "Sugar," was his briat com-mand. They finished the milk between them, and enjoyed some dessert. Then, when he was beginning to doubt whether it mends he had a set of the set. to doubt whether it would be kind to let them go home through the darkness unprotected, they made a fresh demand

said Cynthia, dragging him to a big chair. British generals is taken from Chums, and will be read with interest by all boys. It shows what sort "Arthur will sit on the tiger rug, and I will sit on

"But what shall I do?" cried the dismayed old man. "You shall tell us a nice story, and then we will go home In the army they call him "Hawkeye," because he misses nothing. His face betrays the indomitable will

Arthur lay at his feet, resting on the head of a tiger, and Cynthia, in no wise afraid of him, twined her little arms around his neck. And as he looked at their fresh faces so near his.

he knew that he had missed that great pleasure which only the love and knowledge of little children can give to men. For a minute he could not trust himself to speak. Then, with an effort, he said, "But I don't know any stories."

"Then tell us something real," said Cynthia. "Something about engines," interjected Arthur. The old man looked at the boy in a kindlier fashion. "Engines?" he said, "do you like engines?" "Father says he's perfeckly ridiclus about them,"

said Cynthia.

But the old man made up the most wonderful engine story they had ever heard, all about the strange

But the old main made up the most wondertur en-gine story they had ever heard, all about the strange things that are inside locomotives and what makes them go; and he captured Cynthla's heart by making the engines bring carloads of dolls to a beautiful princess who lived in a tower. As he neared the end of his story, he was aware. they were asking fewer questions, and as he came to a triumphant finish he saw they were both asleep. He had never experienced a keener gratification than that which now took possession of him. His financial triumphs seemed trifling beside his success with these children. Had he not given them warm milk, told them an interesting story, and so won their confidence that they slept without the slightest fear? A few minutes later, he heard a step on the gar-den path, and a man entered by the open window—a tall pleasant-faced man of five and thirty, with hair thinning and turning gray at the temples. witnessed an English spy put to death in such a bru-tal manner that he was compelled to shudder, and so, to avoid being similarly treated, he bought a phial of cyanide of potassium, and always carried it about with him in case he fell into the enemy's hands. Once an Arab suspecting him shot at him, and the bullet entered his mouth. It fell out in his plate eventual-ly, when he was dining with some friends ten years afterwards. He, however, "pumped" the principal Arabs as to their plans, and then a strange thing hap-nened. He was captured, not by the Arabs, but by thinning and turning gray at the temples.

"I must apologize for entering thus," he began, ut I have lost my two children; they were seen by the lodge-keeper to enter your grounds, and I picked up my little girl's hat outside this window. Are they here?"

The brilliantly lighted room for the moment obscured his sight, and he saw neither the boy sleeping on the rug, nor the girl gathered in the old man's

"I have them here, Richard," answered the old man in his deep, gruff voice; "be quiet or you will wake

them up." The younger man started back in astonishment, The younger man started pack in astonishment, his face wearing a sterner look. "When you drove me from your home, sir," he said, "I swore never to enter a house which sheltered you; and I had no idea that you were within a thou-sahd miles of me. I came for my children and—" "And found your father." The old man smilled grimby "You are in luck Bichard."

found your father." The old man smiled "You are in luck, Richard."

grimly.

1759 Fort St.

was no done without considerable trouble. When the disturbance was over, the victim said: 'Didn't you tell me to tap that man with my

cane? "Yes"

"And what did you want?" "Oh," said the other, with imperiturable gravity, wanted to see whether you would tap him or not, thats all!"

WITH THE POETS

Sunset By Ruth Livingston, Aged 9. (Silver Badge Winner."

> The royal sun sinks slowly down Behind the purple hills so tall, And children look with wondering eyes Up at the glowing ball, And all the world is still

And now appears a lordly troop; In splendor great comes dressed the queer With all her lords and ladies garbed In robes of silvery sheen-A fairyland of clouds.

The birds now sing their evening psalm And cuddle in their soft, warm nests. The mother sings her child to sleep, The weary peasant rests; God's busy day is done.

-St. Nicholas League.

A Skating Song

Hurrah for the wind that is keen and chill. As it skirts the meadows and sweeps the hill: Hurrah for the pulses of swift delight That tingle and beat in the winter's night, When over the crystal lake we glide, Flying like birds o'er the frozen tide.

Hurrah for the lad with the sparkling eye, For the joyous laugh and the courage high! Hurrah for the health that is glad and strong So that life is gay as a merry song, For the motion fearless, smooth, and fleet, When skates are wings to the flying feet.

Hurrah for the landscape broad and fair Spread boldly out in the brilliant air! Hurrah for the folds of the sheeted snow, On the mountains high, in the valleys low; Hurrah for the track where the skaters glide. Fearless as over a highway tried!

Hurrah for the girls who skate so well-Dorothy, Winifred, Kate, and Nell! Hurrah for the race we're bound to win, And the curves and figures we mean to spin! Hurrah for the joy that wings our feet, When like gay dancers we pass and meet

Who chooses may boast of the summer time, Hurrah we cry for the frost and rime, For the icicles pendant from roof and eaves, For snow that covers the next year's sheaved Hurrah for the gleaming, glassy lake Where the skaters bold their pleasure takes Harper's Louns People

and another and a second a set A.

"What are you going to do with her?" asked the

other, wondering. "I'm going to take her to my daughter," he answered.—By W. H. Wyndham Martyn.

the lands where he has led her soldiers:

strong,

acters?

born in Kerry.

was done.

FAMOUS MEN

The following article about the greatest of living

man this is who wins the Empire's battles in all

Kitchener, the Hero of Khartoum.

of the man; you can talk to him for an hour and his features will not relax. Nothing can be gleaned from his set expression: he has the reputation of being a trong ellent man and he sets up to it. He was

He was a dull boy at school. Many great men are.

But when he was threatened with apprenticeship

to a hatter, he set to and passed his exam. Then he started to make his career. His father was then

living at Dinan, in Britany, and thither the son went on a visit. Whilst there the Franco-Prussian war broke out, and he volunteered for service with the

French. He was shot while attached to Chanzy's army of the Loire, and was invalided home.

Risking Death in Egypt. Next we find him as Lieutenant Kitchener, in Egypt, mapping the country, and whilst there he learned to speak Arabic—indeed, he could talk it so

learned to speak Arabic—indeed, he could talk it so well that he could converse with Arabs without his nationality being discovered. Then, when trouble broke out, he volunteered to go as a spy. He dressed in Arab clothing, colored his face, grew a beard, and penetrated into the heart of the Arab camp. Once he witnessed an English spy put to death in such a bru-tel memor that he was commelled to shudder and so

Arabs as to their plans, and then a strange thing hap-pened. He was captured, not by the Arabs, but by his own troops! Chained to two other prisoners he was taken to the British headquarters and thrown into prison. Next morning when the orderly brought the prisoner some food he almost fainted when he heard the old "Arab," who was crouched in a corner growl out, "Say, orderly, had you better not tell Col. X— that my two companions are dangerous char-acters?"

When the Gun Stuck. Kitchener's rise up the military ladder was rapid, there was no holding him back. He was never a popular officer, but he was a man whom everybody

His ignorance at school annoyed his father to such an extent that he threatened to take him away and send him to a dame's school with small children, and as Herbert Kitchener failed to pass a certain exam.

silent man, and he acts up to it. He was

14

AL COMPANY. "Companies Act, 1897."

Canada, Province of British Columbia.

Friday, February



HE fate which tional Congre close observ a long time don Times. members had moderation claiming dis sentiments o

wilder spirits took them ternal speeches, and thu insidious temptations dered government in In compel the Congress to and impossible demands. These tactics nearly such they were entirely succ thought they might with the Congress platform the market-place found motion forces they were tily changed the venue of pur to Surat, but without moment the name of Dr. gali Moderate, was propo tremists were determined resorted to the only arg argument of force. In th the second day many head were smashed, and eventu resentatives of "United ing for safety through re vast structure in which of the strife there emerges of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Ti usually in the backgroun of the Extremist section. ance on the platform charge which wrecked t oolitical enigma; even in often the queerest jumble min of scholarly attainm term of imprisonment for is feared and distruste Indian political opinion, own, to enlist the aid of and to foment agitation. tical principles, but to a simple. If he could not c determined to destroy it has attained his unworth The Moderate, leaders wrought their own undo

the people of England thi sented the "Indian nation. hearts it did not. To the semblance of unity, all oth rificed. They knew ver the intrigues of Mr. Tilak the nature and the motiv travesties of religious and organized; yet almost to t their private councils. Th doors, and then asked the long array of resolutions open, without a solitary a years, embodied the unanti ple of India." They did no unanimous views, for in ti ering has been incessant. views of sixty millions of steadily held aloof from th puts, or a large proportion of the subjects of native P not represent the ideas of ple who hardly knew that ed. The Parsees who har The Parsees, who hav ed. The Parsees, who hav control in the Congress, po numbers the most extraord now existing, for there are of them in the world. Pa tion is almost entirely H largely Brahmin; among F singular tendency by which inseparably associated. T has certainly expressed th has certainly expressed erable number of able Indi spoken, as it has claimed t ears it has unconscious which it presses with suc ment. It clamors for a dared to frame a constitut the elective principle, but the genuine elective princip to commit an act of s question of the choice Surat appears to some form if a quarrel as to whe passed in favor of wh nment" or of some 1 istration which would price on the source of the source of



Victoria District, District of Metchosiz TAKE NOTICE that I, Norman Har-die, of Victoria, B. C., occupation S.S. Agont, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described land; fore-shore lot opposite lot 54, Metchosin dis-trict; for fishing purposes: **PRICE \$1.25**



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

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT

LAND ACT

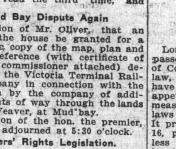
District of Coast District of Coast TAKE NOTICE that W. P. Johnson, of Aldermere, occupation rancher, in-tends to apply for permission to pur-chase the following described land:— Commencing at a post planted on the west line of J. H. Gray's survey and at-tached to J. H. G. ½ sec. post of section 29, Tp. 9, the plot being known as S.W. Fraction of Sec. 23, Tp. 9, and Tying between W. P. Johnson's S. W. ½ Sec. 23, Tp. 9, and the N. W. ¼ sec. 29, Tp. 9. W. P. JOHNSON, Date, October 25th, 1907.

1231 Government Street



SONG"

Mr. Hawthornthwaite asked the premier the following question: Is it the intention of the government to bring down a measure this session amending the Vancouver Island Set-



the house adjourned at 5:30 o'clock. Settlers' Rights Legislation.

beriod of time during which settlers can put in a valid application? Hon. Mr. McBride replied as follows: The matter is receiving the considera-tion of the government of the government.

laws for the protection of children. It prohibits smoking under the age of

16, provides penalties for any one less than 16 years old caught smok-ing in the streets or any other places,

Rights act, so as to extend the

and makes the sale of cigarettes to persons under 16 years a punishable offence. Among the other interesting reat-tures of the bill are clauses establish-ing juvenile courts throughout the country, and calling for special places of detention for children instead of sending them to the ordinary prisons. The bill proposes, furthermore, that the imprisonment of children be en-

signed at the state department by Sec-retary Root and Ambassador Jusserand. Paris, Feb. 10.—The fact that nego-looking to a treaty of arbitratiations looking to a treaty of arbitra-tion between the United States and France were under way was practical-

ly unknown to the French newspaper offence. Among the other interesting feat-tures of the bill are clauses establish-ing juvenile courts throughout the country, and calling for special places

Canada.

And that means

the finest materials

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FISHERY JURISDICTION



ROFESSOR -BO Rost of a set dresses at the "The place of the and his object teach the, hum mility. In des of the planeta: some favorite presence of life on our neig chester Guardian When ster Guardian. When Mars, he said, showed a of constitution. Mars had were very clear indications tumm and winter took thei here. On the whole, the c much the same as the clima therefore, we had all the we found them on the eart Were we, then, to belie Mars? He for one most a that there was evidence of was that wherever condition earth there was found life And when we found the co they were here, that was t there were living forms in there were living forms in ditions of life were there f of Mars, then, in an inqui earth in the universe was were other bodies than our were. This idea had taken and some people had gone Mars, he said, showed a and some people had gong money to the first person Mars. That, of course, w it did not follow in the le it did not follow in the les Mars were as the present The present order of thing paratively of yesterday, an shadows that had appeare last in a long procession had made their appearang not believe for a moment tion had stopped on the ditions which was going o ther and further stages. it that we should either de much higher than we were not fit ourselves to our su come characteristic fossils all this to the inhabitants ly that they might present all this to the inhabitants ly that they might present inferior to or infinitely his Speaking of the fate of Dawkins showed how the sum in a sort of spiral m haw of gravitation, they m of the central mass. The is kept up largely by the after age. Ultimately, bey very nature of the case,

ROFESSOR BO

Friday, February 14, 1908

ruary 14, 1908.

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VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

OVER-LEGISLATION AND ITS EVILS



HE fate which overtook the Indian National Congress at Surat is exactly what close observers of the movement have for a long time predicted, says the London Times. Some of its most prominent members had been in the habit of talking moderation within the Congress and proll claiming disturbing and inflammatory sentiments outside. The younger and spirits took them at the measure of their ex-

rnal speeches, and thus fell an easy prey to the sidious temptations of the real enemies of or-red government in India. They were incited to d impossible demands, or, failing that, to wreck it. hese tactics nearly succeeded a year ago; this time they were entirely successful. The politicians who thought they might with impunity say one thing in the Congress platform and quite another thing in the market-place found too late that they had set in motion forces they were unable to arrest. They has-tily changed the venue of the Congress from Nag-pur to Surat, but without avail. Issue was joined the moment the name of Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, a Ben-sali Moderate, was proposed as President. The Ex-tremists were determined not to elect him, and they sorted to the only argument they understand, the gument of force. In the free fight that ensued on second day many heads were broken, many chairs be smashed, and eventually the less belligrent rep-entatives of "United India" found themselves flyg for safety through rents in the canvas walls of the structure in which the gathering was held. Out he strife there emerges for once the ominous figure Bal Gangadhar Tilak, who has long bee the Extremist section. It was Mr. Tilak's appear-ce on the platform which was the signal for the charge which wrecked the Congress. Mr. Tilak is a political enigma, even in a country where politics are Incar enigma, even in a country where politics are ten the queerest jumble of ideas. A Mahratta Brah-in of scholarly attainments, he long ago suffered a rm of imprisonment for inciting to disaffection. He feared and distrusted by nearly all sections of dian political opinion, yet he contrives to hold his wn, to enlist the aid of large numbers of followers, d to foment agitation. He seems to have no poli foment agitation. He seems to have no polial principles, but to aim at destruction pure and uple. If he could not control the Congress, he was ed to destroy it; and for the time being he as attained his unworthy object.

The Moderate leaders in the Congress have wrought their own undoing. They wanted to make the people of England think that the Congress represented the "Indian nation," though they knew in their hearts it did not. To that primary end, the outward semblance of unity, all other considerations were sac-rificed. They knew very well the character and the intrigues of Mr. Tilak; they knew, none better the nature and the motive of the songs sung at the travesties of religious and patriotic festivals which he organized; yet almost to the end he was admitted to their private councils. They quarreled behind closed doors, and then asked the public to believe that the long array of resolutions which they passed in the open, without a solitary amendment in twenty-three open, without a solitary amendment in twenty-three years, embodied the unanimous opinions of "the peo-ple of India." They did not represent even their own unanimous views, for in their secret conclaves bick-ering has been incessant. They did not represent the views of sixty millions of Mahommedans, who have Views of sixty millions of Manommedans, who have steadily held aloof from the Congress, or of the Raj-puts, or a large proportion of the Sikhs, or the bulk of the subjects of native Princes; still more, they did not represent the ideas of millions of other quiet peo-le who hardly knew that such as a contraction with represent the ideas of millions of other quiet peo-who hardly knew that such an organization exist-The Parsees, who have had such a large share of

of the Congress itself? We will not unduly emphasize the inferences to be drawn from an encounter which has had parallels, in times of political excite-ment, in all countries. But how far, in its general ment, in all countries. But how far, in its general methods, has the Congress proved itself capable of cwreising the boon of elective self-government? It has had no acceptable principle of representation whatever: it has had no orthodox system of electing the delegates who are supposed to voice the senti-ments of that United India which it is its claim to represent; it has had no method of se-lecting a proportional number of men from each centre of population, and sending them to join in common deliberations. It has been a pell-mell as-semblage controlled by principles far more autocratic than the British Government would dream of intro-ducing into India. Two or three strong men hold all the rest in subjection so far as they can, and dictate to them what they are to say, and how they are to say it. As it exists today, therefore, it is not surprising that the Congress has at last found itself on the verge of dissolution. One turbulent spirit, bursting through all restraints, has brought about its temporary downfall. The whole fabric of its pre-tensions was shattered in a moment when a single tensions was shattered in a moment when a single Mahratta shoe came hurtling through the air.

It is no part of our intention to express gratification that the Surat gathering has had such a ridiculous termination. It is rather a matter to deplore. The Congress is essentially sectional, but, after all, it represents in some sense the articulate portion of a preponderating section of the Indian communities. No one wishes to see any body of in-telligent Indians deprived of the opportunity of making their opinions and desires known. No one-ex-cept Mr. Tilak and his allies-wishes to stiffe dis-cussion, or to refuse a fair hearing to reasoned and reasonable views. But, if the Indian National Congress wishes to rehabilitate itself in public opinion, it must abate its arrogant pretensions, and it must reduce its programme to limits that are possible. Be-fore confidence can be accorded to it, there must be a purging of its ranks of the men who are not constructive politicians, who are not genuine seekers for the redress of grievances, but whose sole aim is the subversion of the existing order of things. This the Moderates now promise; but Lala Lajpat Rai althe Moderate's now promise: but Lala Lajpat Rai al-ready talks of reconciliation, and it remains to be seen how far the severance is permanent. There is no room within the Congress both for the Moder-ates and for men who have been airing such nox-ious doctrines as the Extremists have of late been disseminating. Moreover, those who remain in the Congress fold must learn that their responsibility as public men does not terminate when they step down from its platform. They cannot be Moderates in from its platform. They cannot be Moderates in-side and Extremists outside, as some of them seem to have thought in the last few months until a to have thought in the last few months until a bitter awakening came. The responsibility for the orgy of sedition which set Eastern India and the Punjab aflame does not rest upon the Extremists alone. It lies almost equally upon those nominal Moderates who, with unguarded tongues, helped to foment discontent, and upon those others who were content to stand silently by when a word of protest might have checked the evil work. The fruits of that reckless campaign are still being garnered; we have what is probably an example of its conse-quences in the recent outrage at Goalanda, when Mr. Allen, a Civil servant who had incurred the ave what is probably an example of its conse-quences in the recent outrage at Goalanda, when Mr. Allen, a Civil servant who had incurred the displeasure of the disaffected, was shot at the rall-way station. Until the Moderates cease from par-ticing in interpret of the states of ticipation in intemperate agitation, until they finally cut themselves loose from the emissaties of disor-der, they cannot expect to be regarded with respect and attention. When they do that, they will be its-tened to afresh, but, as Mr. Morley told them, they must not "ask for the moon." India is not yet fitted for any general form of elective self-government, and the period when her peoples will be so fitted is not even in sight. That is no reason, however, why thoughtful and prescient Indians should not busy themselves in the task of making such self-govern. ticipation in intemperate agitation, until they fir who hardly knew that such an organization exist. The Parsees, who have had such a large share of motrol in the Congress, possess in proportion to their numbers the most extraordinary influence of any race on wexisting, for there are hardly a hundred thousand of them in the workl. Parsees apart, the organiza-tion is almost entirely Hindu; among Hindus it is insplar tendency by which lawyers and politics seem inseparably associated. The Congress, at its best, has certainly expressed the aspirations of a consid-erable number of able Indians; but it has never really poken, as it has unconsciously mocked its own demands, which it presses with such insistence on the Govern-mear. It is claimed to speak, for all India. For the elective principle into its own crete would be to commit an act of self-destruction. Apart from for question of the choice of a president, the dispute at Surat appears to some extent to have taken the form if a quarrel as to whether a resolution should be assed in favor of what is called "colonial self-evernment" or of some undisclosed method of admin-tistinion. Yet what lesson are we to learn of the fir-mess of Indians for self-government from the example

RESPECTED correspondent, Mr. William RESPECTED correspondent, Mr. William Tallack, gave expression in our columns on Saturday to a complaint made by many besides him as to over-legislation and the evils which rarely fail to accom-pany it, says the London Times. He has in his mind chiefly measures passed with the best of intentions and in many res-

the best of intentions and in many res-pects excellent, but so drawn as to pro-duce "cruel injury" and to result in "tyrannous in-flictions," generally altogether unforeseen. The Fac-tory Acts are found to debar or trammel, in some of their late developments, harmless minor industries. The Workmen's Compensation Act is alleged to en-courage carelessness. It also handicaps workmen getting on in years; employers are shy of taking on or keeping men whose footing is less sure than it was, whose eyesight is impaired, if they are answer-able for all injuries. Our correspondent holds that we are "over-inspected and over-legislated." It is no adequate answer to our correspondent's complaints to say that the output of Parliament has of late been much less than it was; that, to take the last four much less than it was; that, to take the last four Sessions, the public Acts passed were only 36, 23, 58, and 56, which are figures much smaller than the records of many previous years. The decline in the volume of legislation is largely delusive. Paritament is more and more content to turn out a mere legislais note all; its contents are to be filled in by perman-ent officials who give effectiveness to what, as it comes from the hands of Parliament, was little more comes from the hands of Parliament, was little more than a series of abstractions, certainly no fully workable measure. To take an example from the legislation of last session, the Criminal Appeal Act may prove to be a veritable revolution in criminal law, or it may turn out a measure of little consequence for good or evil, the deciding factor being in no small degree the nature of the rules which are now being framed. The effect of the Public Trustee Act small degree the nature of the rules which are now being framed. The effect of the Public Trustee Act could not be known until the elaborate rules made under it were published. To refer only to the Stat-ute-book is to pass over the Orders in Council, which are to all intents and purposes enactments. Our correspondent adverts only to public Acts. His case is strengthened by the fact that private Acts may is strengthened by the fact that private Acts may confer upon municipalities or corporations large pow-ers over the individual citizen. That the volumes of statute-books are of late thinner than some of their predecessors is no proof or presumption that the Legislature has been less busy than in days when there was much less delegated legislation than there is now. Worse than over-legislation by Par-lignment is the same version by half or by Parliament is the same process by bodies or persons much less exposed to criticism and presumably less competent.

Our correspondent refers, but not adequately, to some examples of what may be called the back wash of benevolent legislation; the social disturbance necessarily caused by large innovations, and resulting in serious injury to classes whose interests were insufficiently considered by Parliament. We take an illustration from a kind of legislation for which much is to be urged. There are grave evils con-nected with certain home industries. They lend nected with certain home industries. They lend themselves to sweating and oppressive practices. Upon the younger members of families they may be the occasion for exercising gross tyranny. Here and still more in some of our colonies governments and legislatures are being pushed on by trade unions to put down with a heavy hand such forms of industry. Inspectors are under to wirdless the unions to put down with a heavy hand such forms of industry. Inspectors are urged to be vigilant in detecting and punishing offenders. This zeal is not all progress and gain. Behlind such measures comes a back wash in which are submerged people who kept afloat; homes held together are broken up; those who maintained themselves are forced to ask for charity. We take finother illus-tration, also from industrial legislation. There is a large volume of enactments which prescribe for all tration, also from industrial legislation. There is a large volume of enactments which prescribe for all classes, including adults, a particular course of conduct and pronounce their contracts to the con-trary to be of no avail. One may assume that the legislature has always in view a distinct evil which needed correcetion, there is, unfortunately, general-ly another side than the beneficient one to this legislation. One is pretty sure to discover upon careful inquiry that such prohibitions have des-troyed or impaired some useful private arrange-ments. The good which the particular act has done is duly paraded by its authors. There may be little said as to its indirect effects, and only careful search may reveal them.

be little sail as to its indirect effects, and only careful search may reveal them. Mr. Tallack favors a heroic, or, to describe it more accurately, a chimerical, remedy. He would have the legislature sit not so often as it does; he thinks that "it might be a national advantage if parliament could occasionally be prorogued for periods of five years or longer." He might have referred as precedents to the practice of the legis-latures of the States of America, many of whom meet only at intervals of two, three, or four years; the community, it is sometimes said, feeling safer when they are not in session. Perhaps there is no room at present for practical suggestions of any kind. We have no such resources as are found useful in America when the governors of states yeto. by the score unnecessary or crude measures. The useful in America when the governors of states veto-by the score unnecessary or crude measures. The temptations to indulge in over-legislation are too strong to be resisted, and we must endure in pa-tience the evils which our correspondent laments. Still it may be worth restating a suggestion which has often been made, though so far with small ef-fect, that there should be some closer supervision of the merely mechanical parts of legislation, some better guarantee than now exists that obvious am-biguities or contradictions shall be removed, at all events when the ambiguity is not intentional and designed to avoid a clear expression of opinion as to an awkward point. Another suggestion may be restated; that minor defects disclosed in the work-ing of acts should be automatically brought to the motice of parliament with a view to their correction. ing of acts should be automatically brought to the motice of parliament with a view to their correction. We recall these suggestions, together with the complaints of our correspondent with little hope that they will be much heeded. Statutes may be the fairy tales of democracy, the expressions of deepseted beliefs and hopes. They are that and much more, they are the outcome of a wide and varled desire for changes in many directions, the outcome of struggles between classes, treaties of peace often at the end of horg hostilities. It is not an empty paradox to say that a good many peace often at the end of long hostilities. It is not an empty paradox to say that a good many persons who protest in general terms against over-legislation and over-inspection are, in regard to particular matters, their own hobbies and causes, the most active in bringing about these evils.



HE most accessible glaciers on the North American continent lie in the southwestern part of Canada, just over the United States boundary. Recognizing the fruitfulness of this region for the geologist, the Smithson-ian Institution several years ago supported an expedition headed by Dr. William H. TTI

Sherzer, professor of natural science at the State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Michigan, explore the glaciers for scientific data. A full report of the expedition, after the working out of many observations and drawing of valuable conclusions, is just published in the series of "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge."

This series of "contributions" includes publications most vital to the purpose for which the institution works, "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." Through it have been given to the world the results of original researches containing new facts and conclusions at the time of their publication not known to the scientific world.

In the report of Dr. Sherzer are abundant original data and observations on glacial origin and action. Five glaciers are described: The Victoria and Wenk-chemna glaciers in Alberta, and the Yoho, Asulkan, and the great Illecillewaet, discovered in 1883, in Bri-

They are in a region of climatic extremes, ther mometers having recorded as high as 110 degrees at Griffin Lake and as low as 49 degrees below zero at Grinin Lake and as low as is degrees below zero at Calgary. Blowing from the warm currents of the Pacific, over the Gold and Coast ranges come occa-sionally the "snow-eating" Chinook winds, dry and balmy, given the name from the tribe of Indians Daimy, given the name from the tribe of indians near Puget Sound, by early Hudson Bay trappers and voyageurs. These winds constitute one of the meteorological peculiarities of this continent, and by scientific study have been determined to be part of a great "whirl" due to an intricate series of influ-

It may be a matter of surprise to many, suggests Dr. Sherzer, to learn that four or five days of com-fortable railway travel places one in the midst of Snow-fields rivaling in size and grandeur those of Switzerland, that the ice bodies descending from these fields may be studied from modern hotels as a base, and that one may safely ride a horse to the very nose of each. For trips on the ice to the passes and neighboring peaks, experienced Swiss guides are available during the summer months. So far as is known there is here the most magnificent developof glaciers of the Alpine type on the American continent.

Glaciers Generally Receding

continent. **Gasciers Generally Recoding** The glaciers generally were found to be still in re-treat, the Wapta, at the head of the Yoho valley, hav-ing exceeded its average of the last three years by a few feet, while the Illecillewast at Glacier. House receded but one-third of the average which it has maintained during the last seventeen years. The As-ulkan, in an adjoining valley, which had been advanc-ing for about two years, has remained practically sta-tionary during the last year. The Victoria presents an oblique front of nearly half a mile, and its lower eight hundred feet, completely veneered with rock, has pushed out into the valley at a comparatively re-cent date. The Wenkchemna glacier, in the Valley, of the Ten Peaks, formerly called Desolation Valley, proved exceptionally interesting because of its almost unique oharacter, only one other of the type—the Malaspina in Alaska—having been described. The Wenkchemna consists of a sluggish ice mass, rela-tively short but broad, formed by the lateral coales-cence of about a dozen short ice streams, cade of which retains its identify more or less perfectly and motion independently of its neighbors. To those who do not fully appreciate all the factors of the problem it is frequently a matter of surprise that a problem it is frequently a matter of surprise that in adjacent valley may be in retreat while that in adjacent valley may be in retreat while that in adjacent valley may be in retreat while that in adjacent valley may be in retreat while that in adjacent valley may be in the set is still more the case of the Wenkchemma there is still more and how the factors of the balay of the case in the Asulkan and Illecillewaet valleys; but the case of the Wenkchemma there is still end through out their the return. Theresting facts as to just how glaciers flow are

varied behavior in streams that are side by side al-most throughout their length. * Interesting facts as to just how glaciers flow are set forth. "Flow" is a good word to describe their motion. Glacial ice, to all appearances solid, is un-der certain circumstances plastic, and if a river of water can be conceived that moves in inches_instead of miles, such a river would resemble very closely a glacier. The experiment of setting up eighteen metal plates in a direct line across the Victoria glacier, a third of a mile, showed a total movement in 423 down third of a mile, showed a total movement in 423 days

varying from 76 feet in mid-stream to about an inch on the sides, an average of a little over two inches a day near the centre and dwindling toward each bank. This means a flow in the swiftest part of about 66 feet a year.

On either side and in front of each are the usual glacial moraines or mounds of broken rock and gravel, either pushed up or deposited by the ice in melting. The constant race between the melting forces and the flow of the ice stream, to determine whether the great mass shall invade new territory or be ed to give ground is not the least interesting Measurements in every case were made from sta-tionary marks to the nose of the glaciers, resulting conclusions, above stated, that some were advancing and others receding.

Complete Surveys

Complete surveys Complete surveys were obtained of each glacier from the high neve fields, where the snow, avalanch-ed two thousand feet from the mountain peaks, first begins to compress into glacial ice, along the com-past mass itself, several miles to the rounded nose, and its drainage stream running down usually to a lake and then off in a river. The term "ice waves" seems a strange one vet that is a correct description seems a strange one, yet that is a correct description for the rolling masses of ice that take from 36 to 40 years for a complete oscillation. Data interesting to geologists were obtained in regard to the flowing of one ice river into another. Likewise the signifi cance of bands of dirt across the ice face, and of cance of bands of dirt across the ice face, and of zones and stripes less regular in their formation, was worked out. The twistings and turnings of the ice strata, the intrusion of dykes, the making of cre-vasses, and many other phenomena, in some cases very similar to the action of the earth's crust itself, were recorded and studied.

Make-Up and "Flow" of the Glaciers

Particular investigations made of the structure of glacial ice revealed microscopic granules not weld-ed together but closely locked. Each granule is a tiny ice crystal belonging to the hexagonal system of minerals, and in quantity, has a rich blue color, by, transmitted light. Considering the hexagonal shape of the ice granules, the glacier can "flow" in many directions without breaking the crystals, and upon this Dr. Sherzer bases his conclusions as to the movement of the glaciers. He says "that under cer-tain conditions and within certain limits ice is cap-Particular investigations made of the structure tain conditions and within certain limits ice is cap-able of behaving as a plastic body, that is, capable of yielding continuously to stress without rupture" but "the plasticity of ice a crystalline substance, must be thought of as essentially different from that manifested by such amorphous substances as wax or asphaltum."

Causes of Exquisite Coloring

Causes of Exquisite Coloring The causes of the exquisite richness and variety of coloring seen in glaciers and glacial lakes which can not be reproduced in a colored photograph, and which eludes the brush of the most skilled artist, are considered as a conclusion to Dr. Sherzer's mem-or, He tried, by mixing solutions of copper and nickel sulphate with pure water, to reproduce the blue-green of Lake Louise, the green of Emerald Lake, and the intense blue of Moraine Lake. From experiments he observed that "the colors with the longer wave-lengths, as yellow, orange, and red are absorbed if passed through water of sufficient thick-ness. While of the colors at the other end of the spectrum, with the short wave-lengths, blue is the one which water is chiefly able to transmit, violet and green being also transmitted, but less perfectly. Bodies of pure water of a volume sufficient to abone which water is chiefly able to transmit, violet and green being also transmitted, but less perfectly. Bodies of pure water of a volume sufficient to ab-sorb the longer waves of light reflected from the bottom, but not so deep as to absorb it all, will ap-pear blue. This blue is not reflected from the sky, although the condition of the sky will affect the thrt. Water in the form of ice possesses still the same power to transmit the colors with the shorter wave-lengths, violet, indigo, blue and green, with the pre-ference for blue. If a mixture of these four colors, or of all the others which compound white light, be passed through a block of pure ice of sufficient thickness, none but the blue will emerge. If no light water, it will look black, or will show whatever color of light is being reflected from its surface." Of course, in the form of foam or snow, where many tiny surfaces act as reflectors, all colors are seen, and glacial drainage streams, loaded with sediment, generally appear a milky, creamy white or a dirty grey. But the glacial lakes, deep and clear, main-tain a rich natural blue, which shades into green only as foreign matter finds its way down from the lofty peaks.

The Earth a Mere Speck

D ROFESSOR BOYD DAWKINS gave the

ROFESSOR BOYD DAWKINS gave the first of a series of four popular addresses at the Manchester Universe, and his object might well have been to the data the human race a lesson in humility. In describing the characteristics the human race of life on our neighbor Mars, says the Manchester Guardian. When compared with the earth is the value of the earth and sea, and there was found the whole, the climate was probably very with the same as the climate of the earth. In Mars, the same as the climate of the earth of the same as the climate of the such as there were there on the earth. Were we had all the conditions of life such as the believe that there was life on the same as the climate of the existed on the same there was found the conditions in Mars much as there was found life in some form or another, when we here, that was to him absolute proof that there was found the conditions in Mars much as there were living forms in Mars, because the conditions of life when were here, that was to the above the place of the same as the is none form or another. Mars, then in an inquiry as to the place of the event there was the time the place of the same as the is none form. The importance of Mars, then in an inquiry as to the place of the same as the is none form the same as the same as the time the place of the same as the is none form the same as the same as the is none form the same as the same as the is none form the same as the same as the is none form or another. itions of life were there for them. The importance f Mars, then, in an inquiry as to the place of the arth in the universe was that it showed that there ere other bodies than our own which were inhabit-d. This idea had taken root in the popular mind, and some people had gone to the length of leaving money to the first person who should telegraph to Mars. That, of course, was a chimerical idea, for it did not follow in the least that the inhabitants of Mars were as the present inhabitants of the earth Infl, of course, was a chimerical idea, for id not follow in the least that the inhabitants of research order of things on the earth was com-atively of yesterday, and we ourselves were mere-dows that had appeared from time to time, the in a long procession of organized beings who made their appearance on the earth. He did believe for a moment that the process of evolu-had stopped on the earth; the change of con-made their appearance on now would lead to fur-and further stages. In our own case he took that we should either develop into something very the bigher than we were at present, or, if we did to ourselves to our surroundings, we should be-characteristic fossils of the future. Applying his to the inhabitants of Mars, it was quite like-thet they might present a stage of evolution either for to or infinitely higher than ours. o or infinitely higher than ours. Ing of the fate of the earth, Professor Boyd showed how the planets revolve round the

hs showed how the planets revolve round the a sort of spiral movement, and how, by the gravitation, they must become eventually part central mass. The enormous heat of the sun d up largely by the falling-in of planets age age. Ultimately, beyond all doubt, and by the nature of the case, if the law of gravitation-

were true, that must be the fate of the earth, and we and our civilization and everything on the earth would be absorbed into the great central mass. That, too, in the long course of ages would happen te every one of the planets now revolving round the sum

every one of the planets now revolving round the sun. Leaving our own system, Professor Boyd Dawkins reminded his hearers that the stars were great blaz-ing centres of other systems. Our own planetary system was not unique; it was merely one of an in-finite number of systems, a minute speck in the general order of things, and nothing at all as com-pared with the infinite number of other systems, probably built on the same lines and some of which had probably arrived at the same stage of evolu-tion as that of our own system. If that were true in regard to our planetary system as a whole, what should we say in regard to that part of it which we' called earth? Some people whose theological ten-dencies overpowered their astronomical observations talked of the earth as being the centre of the uni-verse. It was really a mere speck in the universe. From that he suggested we might take the measure of our own value. We on the earth were merely the last comers on our own planet, and there were an untold number of earths in the universe outside. It was a very good thing that we who were accus-tomed to be so proud of our attainments should come down to our true position, and that those who prided tomed to be so proud of our attainments should come down to our true position, and that those who prided themselves on knowing a little more than their poor-er fellows should realize that they and their posses-sions and the wealth of knowledge they might have were absolutely insignificant in the general order of things. things.

A recent graduate from Harvard was given a confidential clerkship in the office of the president of a huge raflway system. The young aspirant was not told at what hour he should report; so the first morning he appeared in the office of his chief at 9 o'clock. He found the president hard at work. Noth-ing was said of the clerk's tardiness. On the second attempt the clerk presented himself at 8:30, only to find that the president was there ahead of him, working hard. The third day the young man want in at 8 o'clock with the same result. That night as he went home the clerk took counsel with himself and determined to be ahead of the boss the next morn-ing. Accordingly he arrived at the office at 7:30 the fourth day; but there was the chief working away as if he had not left the office at all. As the clerk entered the president looked at him with a quizzical air.

quizzical air. "Young man," said he, "what use do you make of your forenoons?"—Tit-Bits.

The Old Man-The easiest way to get into society to marry for money. The Young Man-Suppose you are in society and

want to get out? The Old Man-Then marry for love.-Illustrated

Bits. en singe DESPERATE DOINGS OF WOLF HUNTERS

The wolf hunters who went into the Kipewa district looking for excitement have struck more ex-citement than they bargained for, says the Montreal

Witness. The news, which was brought to Montreal by Mr. Byron Brooks, who was himself one of the party, spread like wildfire through the C.P.R. offices, and it is expected that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, who is now in New York, will be quite upset with anxiety when he gets word of what has happened and real-izes the danger now being braved by the next. when he gets word of what has happened and real-izes the danger now being braved by the party. Mr. Brooks had not much time to go into details, for he gave out his interview at the Windsor Street station, as he was running from the "Soo" train, just in, to the New York Central train just going out. From what he said at first it appeared that after getting on the track of the wolves, and finding a deer they had killed, the party suddenly made the horrify-ing discovery that a body of huge wolves was stalk-ing them.

Ing them. Without giving them time to dig entrenchments, or even fling up a slight stockade, the wolves, with soul-piercing yells, hurled themselves upon the party, soul-piercing yells, hurled themselves upon the party, but were received with such a banging of guns that they became alarmed and drew back. Finally, how-ever, one of them closed with Narcisse, the guide, who, despite the fact that he kept stabbing at the beast with his knife, looked like going down before the animal, when J. A. Hope, of the C.P.R. gallantly went to the rescue, and dispatched the animal with a rifle bullet

rifle bullet. At this point in the story Mr. Brooks said he had been talking about a lynx all the time, and it wasn't the wolves which stalked the party, but the lynx. "But you said something about a big band of

"I know, I know!" shouled Mr. Brooks. He was standing on the platform of the train, and he shout, because the train had already started. "I said we found a lot of wolves, and after stalking them—do you hear?—after we stalked them, we killed two. Got that right? We-killed-two-wolves-and-one-lynx! It was the lynx that attacked Narcisse, and-

The nest of the sentence was lost.

Royal Institution Lectures

culties by saying that the earth rotated on its own axis, and that it, with the other planets, went round the sun in circles. The lecturer proceeded to show how on this view it was possible to account for day and night and summer and winter. He first proved the roundness of the earth by the aid of a lantern-slide, in which a ship was seen salling round a circle that represented the earth, a lighthouse was erected at one pole, and it was pointed out that a straight line drawn from the top of the tower grazby saying that the earth rotated on its own was erected at one pole, and it was pointed out that a straight line drawn from the top of the tower graz-ing the circumference cut first the tops of the masts of the ship, then as it came on, its decks, and finally the bottom of its hull, the argument beand finally the pottom of its hull, the argument be-ing that this course of events would be impossible except with a spherical earth. But the idea of the earth being round was a great difficulty to some people. It was sometimes asked, for instance, why, if the earth was a rotating ball, the things on its marked did not surplue off as it turned round. The If the earth was a rotating ball, the things on its surface did not tumble off as it turned round. The answer was that the earth attracted them to its centre by the force of gravity, the nature of which no one knew, though the laws governing it were well ascertained. By the aid of two beams of light impinging on a model earth at different angles and representing the sun in summer and in winter light impinging on a model earth at different angles and representing the sun in summer and in winter respectively, the lecturer explained why the days were longer in summer and shorter in winter, and using four balls placed round a central electric lamp representing the sun he illustrated the position of the earth at the four seasons, and explained why the sun was high in the heavens in summer, but low in winter. He pointed out that his explanation involved the assumption that the certify aris involved the assumption that the earth's axis main-tained a constant position in space. When a top or a gryoscope was spinning its axis did the same,

and offered resistance to any effort that was made to alter it, the earth, spinning rapidly on its axis, was merely a big top, and the fixed position of its to alter it, the earth, spinning rapidly on its axis, was merely a big top, and the fixed position of its axis was due to the same cause as in the case of the top. The same principle had been utilised by Dr. Schlick to prevent ships from rolling at sea, and a gyroscope weighing ten tons was sufficient to steady a vessel of 4,000 or 5,000 tons. Another prop-erty of the gyroscope explained the phenomenon of the earth's rotation known as the precession of the equinoxes. A force applied at right angles to the axis of a spinning gyroscope tended to deflect it Now one side of the earth being nearer the sun than the other the sun pulled harder on the nearer side and this exerted a force at right angles to the axis of the earth. The result was to produce a slow circular motion of the axis—so slow that 25,000 years were required to complete the circle. But in consequence of this motion the pole star of to-day would not be the pole star 1,000 years hence, and in 4,000 years the stars visible in winter. This fact had been used to explain the position in which various ancient buildings had been placed, and it was a sinewi diea of Sir Isaac Newton's that the Great Pyramid had been built about 4,000 years ago, because its entrance passage would then have looked directly at the them pole star, a Draconis. Sir David Gill proceeded to prove his assertion that Great Pyramid had been built about 4,000 years ago, because its entrance passage would then have looked directly at the then pole star, a Draconis. Sir David Gill proceeded to prove his assertion that the earth revolved on its own axis by showing a modified form of Foucault's pendulum experiment, and illustrated the fact that the earth was not 'a' true sphere, but was flattened at the poles, by show-ing that a model earth made of brass springs and so able to yield as did the real earth when in a plastic molten condition also flattened itself at the and so able to yield as did the real earth when in a plastic molten condition also flattened itself at the poles and bulged at the equator when rapidly rotated. Finally, having explained the phases of the moon, he referred to the work of Kepler, who saw that they did not move in true circles, but in ellipses, and of Newton, who discovered the full truth about their motion.

Wliliam H. Hotchkiss, one of the directors of the American Automobile association, tells the following story:

story: "A friend of mine owns a small car. He has no chauffeur, and every time he goes out a breakdown occurs. No wonder. "He said to me the other day: "I took my runabout all apart yesterday.' "Did you?" said I; and, knowing his impractica-bility, I added, seriously: "Well, when you do that, you must always be careful not to lose any of the parts."

"'Not to lose any of them?' said he. 'No fear. Why, when I put that machine together again yes-terday, I had nearly two dozen pieces left over."

A convict of a western prison had been extremely refractory, and different means were tried, without success, to break his spirit. One morning the super-intendent said to the warden:

"That scoundrel, No. 213 is behaving worse than er. Put him on bread and water."

"But he is already on fast diet," replied the war-

den. "Then keep it up and give him a cook book to read."--Philadelphia Ledger.



45-inch Ecru Madras Muslin. Friday special, per yard.....25¢ 48-inch Ecru Scrim. Friday special 25¢

ALARM CLOCKS, warranted nickel plated. Friday, \$1.00 and 75¢

NUT CRACKERS, bright, round shank. Friday, special 20¢ NUT CRACKERS, silver plated. Friday QUICK, AND EASY CHAMPAGNE TAPS. Contents can be drawn at intervals without spoiling. Friday, special \$1.50 SHINGLING AXES. Special 40¢ special, per set Special 65¢ HEAVY AXES. Regular \$1.00. Special 65¢ HEAVY AXES. Special Friday, \$1.00 and..... \$1.25

Size 18 x 36. Regular, \$1.25, Friday \$1.00 Size 27 x 54. Regular \$2.50, Size 18 x 36. Regular. \$2.25.

Sale of Linen Seconds, Friday, at Unusually Low Prices

Friday we are placing on sale a large assortment of linen sec-onds in Table Cloths and Napkins. These, as we have said, are a little imperfect, but in many instances can hardly be detected. The prices for Friday are unusually low.

Latest Fashions in Ladies' Costumes

The showing of the new Spring Costumes on the Second Floor is indeed very interesting and reflects great credit on the designers of the Fashion world. This year seems to be a revelation over all other previous efforts on their part, and this showing is simply a mirror reflecting fashion's latest tendencies in women's ready-to-wear apparel. They are made of the very best material, while the tailoring in them is perfect in every way. Prices range from \$35.00 to\$57.50

Prepare for Future Needs in Footwear by Buying Now

You could not select a better time for purchasing your Footwear than at the present sale which is being carried on. This lot was a special purchase which we got at our own price, and in turn turned it over to our customers with a very small margin of profit. In many instances people who have visited the store to buy a pair of shoes, has, instead of buying a single pair, bought half a dozen, which demonstrates the splendid bargains which are included in this event. Shoes for every day wear and dressy shoes of the smartest styles are to be found in this assortment, and you will never regret purchasing a single pair of them.

MEN'S SHOES. Regular | LADIES' SHOES. Regular value \$6 to \$7.50 for \$3.75 \$6,50 to \$7.00 for \$3.75 MEN'S SHOES. Regular WOMEN'S SHOES. Regu-\$4.00 for\$2.50 lar \$5.00 for \$2.50

BUTCHER CLEAVERS, polished round KITCHEN CLEAVERS, 6-inch blades ... 50¢ KITCHEN CLEAVERS, polished handles. SCREW DRIVERS, round steel blade, 7inch 15c, 5-inch 15c, 4-inch 10c, 3-inch 10c

When Purchasing a Range, Why Not Get the Best?

When purchasing a range it is necessary for you to use the utmost care in selecting a good one, and by coming in and looking over our comprehensive stock you will find, on examination, that these have all the good points essential in a first-class range. All the stoves and ranges kept in stock by us are of local manufacture and are made of the best materials, while the workmanship is of the highest class.

New Edition in Our Stove Dept. for 1908.-The Alberni Steel Range

This new edition which we have just put in stock is, we might say, an ideal one for a small family, it being of medium size and perfect in all respects. This range was constructed this year with the object in view of being able to meet the demands for small ranges at a moderate price. One of the noticeable features of this splendid little range is the large size of oven, which is 15 x 18 x 12 inches. The oven doors are perfectly balanced, the inner portion being of heavy sheet steel, the rolling front sheet steel, high closet, with cast-iron ends, is an improvement over any heretofore made, and the rolling front works as if the hinges were hung in oil. Any of these ranges may be attached to a pressure boiler with perfectly satisfactory results, owing to the very large heating capacity. They are equipped with pouch feed and combination duplex coal and wood grate, and by a half turn of crank is instantly changed from wood to coal or the reverse.

If You Want a Good Steel Range for a Small Kitchen

Buy the Alberni. You will find it will meet all the requirements necessary for a small family,

COE 0 40

Prices of the Alberni Range are.....\$25.00 \$25

Friday,	Size 36 x 63. Regular, \$4.00, for a for a
Reversible Smyrna	Lot of Carpet Sample
Rugs	Ends
Size 30 x 50. Regular, \$4.00,	75 pieces of Tapestry, Brus-
for	sels and Axminster in I 1-2
Size 36 x 72. Regular, \$4.50,	yard lengths.
for,	Tapestry and Brussels,
Size 36 x 72. Regular, \$5.00, for	each

Send for Our New Spring and Summer Catalogue

Our new Spring and Summer catalogue is now ready, and will be gladly mailed to out of town residents, who send in their name and address. It is profusely illustrated, showing the most up to date styles in millinery, womens and mens' ready to wear apparel, and also contains a splendid list of staple articles, small ware, furniture, hardware, kitchen utensils, stoves, ranges, groceries, etc., and will be found a most interesting and wonderful help to all out of town residents.

Try Our Mail Order Service, It's Good

You will find our Mail Order Service a most satisfactory one. Out of town residents is assured of the same satisfactory service and courteous treatment as if they were selecting their goods personally. Remember that our store is just as close to you as your nearest P. O. Box. A trained mail order staff sees to your wants, and uses the same discretion in buying as if it were for themselves. A trial will convince you that it is satisfactory in every way.



JAPAN WANTS eople Realize That Wa States Would Remov Best Custom Best Custom San Francisco, Feb. 15, forme islands, said yester of the islands, said yester of the islands, said yester with Japan. The bishop has been in for four years, arriving for the liner Korea. He to Rome / to make a rep in his diocese to the Pop who is a New Yorker, ce vapan. As a resident of the said of the said of the rates of war and det in Japan to learn of the rates thand. His position cess to sources of auth matter hand the said of the rest to sources of auth matter hand. His position cess to sources of auth matter hand. His position cess to sources of auth matter hand what he least attisted him that the net of Japan's making. "Beventy per cent of both for most profitable the most profitable that in the event of war unable to borrow money

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Are Visited

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Deaths in Texa

The tornado tore a Tyler 100 feet wide.

great damage was done

Organization Completed ton, to Be Subsidiar

Washington, Feb. 15. was completed here toda ing trades department can Federation of Labor

ization, which is to be the American Federatio composed of members of and international buildi

and international buildin ganizations, which are the federation. A constitution was an officers were elected, and ed that the next com-body, which is to be the various building trades of the country, should be the country should be the

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BUILDING TF

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Storms

Restore