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The Semi-Weekly Colonist,

VOL L., NO. 122

ONLY AWAITING CANADA'S WORD

Britain and United States Said to Agree on International

REPORT FROM WASHINGTON

Ambassador Bryce to Consult Ottawa Government Next Week

Washington, Feb. 8.—Mr. Bryce, the ritish ambassador, has settled upon abruary 16 as the date of his departfor Ottawa, where he will confer Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian emier, and other Dominion officials specting the consummation of a eaty between Great Britain and the nited States for the settlement of crious issues between the United ates and Canada.

The matter of the Newfoundland theries is not involved in this mis-, as it has already been arranged. important question of the right province or a colony to nullify treaty by legislative action will be ubmitted to arbitration before the lague tribunal. The ambassador's rpose is to secure Canadian approval the project he has framed for the ettlement of questions connected ith the use of the waters of the Niagara, fisheryright s in the Great Lakes, navigation rights in internaional rivers and certain boundary

Many months spent in patient work experts employed by the state de-rtment and by the British governent have resulted in an agreer etween the government of Great Britain and the United States that only requires the approval of the Canadian government to take form at once in a treaty.

St. John. NB., Feb. 8.—Richard Grey, charged with unnatural crimes at Knoxford, Carle on county, has been captured in Maine.

FRANCO'S FLIGHT

Bordeaux, Feb. 7.—The former premier of Portugal brought a large amount of baggage with him. A group of local newspapermen awaited him at the station, but when they stepped up he waved them away with a gesture of weariness and ignored the questions they asked him. He walked quickly to his hotel, The face of the man is haggard, and he appears to be pre-occupied. He looks constantly to the right and left as if he felt he had to forestall some impending danger.

Franco told the manager of the hotel that he would remain over night, as he wished to change his Portuguese money in to French money, having as he wished to change his rortuguese money in to French money, having none of the latter. He did not say where he proposed going tomorrow. The hotel is being guarded tonight by

STRANGE LONDON TRAGEDY

A Millionaire and Women of His Household Murdered by Per-sons Unknown

Holmes was a well known London business man.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Word has tacked the state department that the avtian government has ordered the die of four persons from the Island, the Cuban, who, it is understood, have charged with being implicated in late revolutionary movement. Interest that four foreigners were eking the American consulate, and the belief here is that these are the fams referred to in the despatch.

of forth persons from the Island all quotations fell today. The citizens of Great Ritial and all quotations fell today. The biggest drop was in the schares of the best dark with being simplicated, in a ter revolutionary movement. In that had here has been to fict that four foreigners were first that four foreigners were first that these are the best means of reassuring the public.

Immigration Question.

Fraudulent Use of Mails.

DOMINION FINANCES

Revenue Shows Large Increase For Present Year, and Expenditure a Greater Increase

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—The revenue of the Dominion for the ten months ending Jan. 31 amounted to \$81,903,972. If the February and March show returns as large, the revenue for the year will be \$96,000,000. The revenue for January was \$7,268,313, as against \$6,936,976 for the same month last verifies to Modify Order Regarding U. S. Pub-

478 and \$11,907,395 respectively a year ago. The increase in capital expenditure is due to public works and railways. On the Trancontinental road of \$17,446,487 heap spent ago. so far \$17,446,487 has been spent, as against \$7,108,971 last year.

LIVES IN DANGER

Many Employees of Halifax Shoe Factory Have Narrow Escape—Two
Badly Burned

Halifax, Feb. 8.—Two persons were seriously injured, 140 others had a narrow escape and a property loss of \$10,000 was caused last night as the result of a fire in the Robert Taylor
Shoe company's factory.

An elevator boy named Swan and
another employe named Greenough
were badly burned in fighting their

way out.

The fire occurred just before the em-

Retired Admiral Dies. Washington, Feb. 8.—Rear Admiral Seth M. Ackley, U. S. N., retired, died here yesterday, aged 62 years.

RUSSIAN PICTURES SEIZED BY CUSTOMS

London, Feb. 8.—Frederick Holmes, a millionaire, his wife, daughter and two women servants were found dead today of bullet wounds. The police think they were murdered, but are at a complete loss for the assassin's motive or identity.

Holmes' corps was found in the woods near his mansion, near Henley on the Thames. When it was carried home the extent of the tragedy was discovered. The women had been shot through the head while asleep.

Holmes' wound is such that it is believed impossible he could have slain the members of his household and then suicided.

Holmes was a well-known in the son knelt by the body, and murmured, "Lord, have mercy." While he was kneeling his mother came into the room and fell by his side. They remained for only a short time, when the son returned to he jail. He did not attend the funeral, which was set for early afternoon.

Feat of the Wireless. Washington, Feb. 8.—A remarkable instance of wireless telegraphic communication has been verified at the

POSTAL RATES

C. Brooks, Once Wealthy, Goes Through Wall Street Route to Suicide's Grave

Regarding U. S. Pubwas \$1,208,313, as against \$6,936,976 for the same month last year. During the corresponding ten months last year the revenue was \$71,645,730.

The expenditure on current account has been, for January, \$10,665,448, and for the ten months; \$56,332,534. The corresponding figures last year were \$8,632,194 and \$45,682,305.

TO BE REDUCED

Magazines Are Given Concessions

Washington, Feb. 7.-In May, 1907. the Canadian postal authorities gave the six months' notice required by the convention that they would no longer be malled to points in Canada at the second class or pound rate of postage. Up to that time there had been no postal barrier between Canada and the United States with respect to the transmission of newspapers and periodicals through the mails. Papers deposited at the post offices in the United States were delivered in Canada at the posited at the post offices in the United States were delivered in Canada without payment of additional postage, The notice of abrogation of this agreement was protested by the United States postal authorities, but as Canada had a legal right to abrogate this feature of the convention, the protest of the postmaster-general was without avail.

After one year under this agreement the Canadian authorities reached the conclusion that the conditions which they had forced upon American which they had forced upon American publishers were not to their advantage and sought a, re-opening of the question. As a result a new agreement has been reached that legitimate periodicals and magazines may apply for and secure entry at the Canadian second class rate of postage at any office in Canada which may be selected for that purpose.

New York, Feb. 8.—The official Russian collection of paintings that was brought to this country for exhibition at the St. Louis exposition has been seized by the customs authorities and today the collection of the port issued an order for the sale of the collection. Fermission of the Emperor of Russia, the was stated today, and a bond of \$50,000 was given been seen out of Russia, it was stated today, and a bond of \$50,000 was given to the United States treasury department of the United States treasury department to the United States treasury department from the square that the collection is a guarantee that the collection of the deputy possible of the United States treasury department from the square that they believe they are periodicals. While American publishers do not under the new arrangement to the United States treasury department to the United States treasury department from the manual treatment as guarantee that the collection is a guarantee that the collection in their entirety of the conditions that formerly prevailed.

Collector of the Port Fowler declined to the provided of the state possession of the set would be returned to Russian within a certain period after the exposition.

Collector of the Port Fowler declined to the provided of the state possession of the power declined to the provided of the state possession of the power declined to the provided of the state possession of the power declined to the provided of the power declined to the provided of the

Winnipeg, Feb. 7.—The attorney-

LOST HIS FORTUNE

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

New York, Feb. 8.—Declaring that he had lost a fortune in Wall street through duplicity, C. Brooks, who came from the West a wealthy man a few years ago, killed himself in an annex of the Produce Exchange to-day by drinking noison. He was annex of the Produce Exchange today by drinking poison. He was
found unconscious on the floor by a
clerk of the exchange, and died before
a physician arrived. A bottle which
contained the poison with which
Brooks ended his life, was found lying
by his side. In his pockets the police
found several notes, among them one
in which he named several men whom
he charged with being responsible for
the conditions which caused him to
end his life.

Another note reed: "In cause of the conditions which caused him to
end his life."

Another note read: "In case of my death my name is Edward C. Brooks, 134 East 126th street. Communicate with my brother, Clifford Grooks, 188 Week Road, Hampstead, England. Week Road, Hampstead, England.
Entries in a diary showed that Grooks had sustianed severe losses. One recorded losses aggregating to \$20,000 in a single day in Wall street. Little was known of Brooks around the produce exchange. It was said that when he came from the West a few years ago he appeared to have plenty of money. He was unfortunate in speculation, however, and of late had been on the verge of poverty. Within the past two days he had made application at the exchange for full was continued to the street of within the past two days he had made application at the exchange for employment, even asking to be put to work as a porter or a laborer. He was about 50 years old.

Ontario Election Act Toronto, Feb. 8.—The new Ontario election act will correspond with that

or laying a water conduit into Aylmer

DAWSON HAS HOPES FOR BUSY SEASON

Placer and Lode Mining Expected to Look Up in Coming Summer

the constraint, was do be returned having to the correction, was do be returned having to the government found it necessary to the government found it necessar Ex-Mayor of Kingston III

Kingston, Ont. Feb. 8.—Ex-Mayor John Gaskin, chairman of the board of works, is dangerously ill, with slight hopes of recovery.

Retail Grocers' Wants.

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 7.—The retail grocers of Hamilton have started an agitation to have legislation enacted compelling manufacturers to mark the net, tare and gross weights on all packages, boxes, barrels and cases. They will endeavor to get grocers in other parts of the Dominion to join them.

Instructing Fruit Growers.

Toronto, Feb. 7.—As an incentive to the fruit growers of Ontario to raise better fruits and vegetables the farmers' institute of the province will hold a three days' convention, commencing Monday next, when a course of instruction and lectures will be given to the growers.

NEWSPAPER MEN

which promises to rival Bonanza creek in its best days. The district is a new one. Most of the hill and bench claims there have been developed by their owners, but after next summer's output machinery will swell the results of succeeding years. The paydirt runs from a few cents to 25 cents per pan. There is one record of \$65 to the pan.

"The Guggenheim will operate at least six dredges this season and will continue all the year to install additional plant. The syndicate will mine millions of dollars' worth of gold during the next few years. The wealth is still there, but in order to extract it, operations on the old creeks have to be conducted on an extensive scale."

Mr. Monroe is enthusiastic about the possibilities of lode mining in the Yuskin institute of the province will hold a three days' convention, commencing Monday next, when a course of incommencing of the province will be given to the growers.

NEWSPAPER MEN

Fatality at Fernie.

Fernie, B. C., Feb. S.—A Belgian mand John Fambo was fatally influred at the coke ovens here yesterday afternoon. Through some misunderstanding, the signal was given to the engineer to start the engine, when Fambo, who had a leg outside up a message being sent from the wireless station at Pensacola, Fla. Experts are wondering whether the message went across the continent or in the other direction around the world.

Haytian Suspects Exiled.

WORKED ON SUNDAY

Sleeves.

Sleeves.

WORKED ON SUNDAY

Who battled with a blizgard for two days and two nights, together with her husband, at their home in St. Journal of the other direction around the world.

The Winnipeg Dragnet Caught

The Winnipeg D

BIG TUNNEL PROJECT

TURK BECOMING

Russia Alarmed Over His Ac-

for Expense of the Demonstration

menia, the Russian government has decided to execute a formidable military demonstration in reply on the Turko-Persian frontier, despatching thither a compact expedition of sixty thousand select troops from Central Russia, with full war equipment. It is acting with uncommon rapidity with a view to overweighing the Turks by a decisive exhibition of force.

The war office has drawn up plans of the expedition, and submitted them hurriedly for legislative enactment to the duma on Friday. The committee on national defence assembled in a virtually closed session. A report of the

tually closed session. A report of the war office briefly and impressively out-lined the Turkish preparations, on which Russia is fully informed and asked for an open credit for the main-tenance of an army of sixty thousand. The minister met the consettion of the tenance of an army of sixty thousand. The minister met the opposition arguments of economy by saying that Russia had expended blood and treasure in Manchuria in vain, owing to the initial backwardness in armament. The empire's prestige in the middle east is now also in the balance, and Russia must be prepared to defend it.

M. Guchkoff, leader of the Octoberist party, in a speech said that the ma-jority in the duma were Russian patri-ots and willing to part with their last shirt to defend the fatherland. The committee in a high pitch of patriot-sm passed the appropriation unani-

Montreal, Feb. 8.—A special London cable says: The most significant feature of the enthusiastic proceedings at the Tariff Reform League yesterday was the unceremonious way in which the delegates from all parts of the Kingdom rejected the suggestion that the preference side of the movement be postponed until the present British food taxes can be replaced by taxes on manufactured imports. The delegates insisted by an overwhelming majority that the preference was a vital and essential part of the policy. The chairman announced that every member of the Chamberlain executive would resign if any attempt to remove preference from the forefront of the programme were made.

HALL FOUND GUILTY

ttorney Henry Secures Conviction Case of Former U. S. District Attorney at Portland

Portland, Ore., Feb. 8.—John H. Hall, formerly U. S. district attorney, was found guilty today on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the U. S. land office.

The offense is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding two years. Judge Webster, counsel for Hall, was allowed 60 days in which to file notice of appeal, and was granted to May 1st in which to prepare a bill of exceptions, pending which sentence was suspended. The rollowing individuals were indicted in connection with the alleged conspiracy: ex-State Senator W. W. Stewart, U. S. Commissioner H. Hendricks, Clarence B. Machary, A. C. Cahary, Chas. A. Watson, Clyde Glass, ex-Commissioner of the General Land Office Binger Hermann, ex-District Attorney Edwin May, State Senator Franklin Pearce Mays, Agent Clark Loomis, and Special Agent Ed Stratford.

Michigan Bank Goes Under

Michigan Bank Goes Under. Detroit, Mich., Feb. 8.—A bulletin to the Free Press from Dowagiac, Mich., says: Announcement was made to-night that the City Bank of Dowagiac

Port Arthur, Ont. Feb. 8.—E. S. James, an oiler employed by the Canadian foundry company, was instantly killed yesterday morning by being caught in the main shaft of the works. His arms and feet were torn from his body, which was hurled a considerable distance.

TO CARRY THE DAY

Think Conditions in Portugal Combine to Give Them Success

Lisbon, Feb. 7.—(via Badajos, Spain, Feb. 8). The republican leaders in Portugual are today in extremely high spirits. They assert confidently that a republic is now a matter of months not of years.

The Associated Press today secured an opinion on the situation and an outline of the republican plan of campaign from perhaps the most competent spokesman of the party. This man said:

LAID AT REST

FIFTIETH YEAR

Portugal's Royal Dead Conveyed to Tomb With Solemn Ceremony

GREAT FUNERAL PAGEANT

Last Act in the Royal Tragedy Passes Over With No Sign of Disturbance

Lisbon, Feb. 8.—With the church bells tolling continually, the bodies of the murdered King and Crown Prince. the murdered King and Crown Prince, in two golden chariots, shrouded in black velvet, and drawn by eight hooded horses, were escorted by a glittering funeral pageant today across Lisbon to the Portuguese pantheon and laid at rest beside their ancestors of the Braganza dynasty. Seven hours elaped from the time the foreign princes and the special ambassadors of all the powers gathered at the of all the powers gathered at the palace for the ceremony there, until the three salves of 21 guns and three volleys of musketry, reverberating over the terrecody. volleys of musketry, reverberating over the terraced and sup-bathed hills, and answered by the Gritish warships in the harbor, announced that the last rites were over.

that the last rites were over.

Not a single untoward incident marred the last act of Portugal's tragedy. The vague forebodings proved baseless, and there is a general feeling of relief tonight that all passed well, in view of the political turmoil. The great outpouring of the people along the line of procession, was noteworthy. They packed the pavements, crowded the windows and choked the side streets. While evidences of deep and popular sorrow seemed to be absent, many stood with uncovered heads as the funeral cars passed, and nowhere was actual disrespect witnessed.

Troops guarded the streets

respect witnessed.

Troops guarded the streets, and were massed in numerous parks and plazas along the route. All shops and cafes were closed, and shutters covered the windows of the ministerial buildings in the pracado Commercia, where the King and Prince were assassimated a week ago.

It was a prief-stricken palacea. Hen it were united in pity a

and ammunition. There have been many reports of dissatisfaction in the army and navy, but a careful investigation made by the correspondent of the Associated Press does not confirm them, and it may be assumed that, the military is still Joyal.

The censorship that is being maintained at Lisbon over both commercial and Press despatches is most rigorous. There is in operation a regular star chamber to prevent arry, but the most rosy view of the situation from reaching the outside world. Even letters mailed at the postoffice are opened by the authorities.

Large Company Fails.

New York, Feb. 3.—The appointment of Richard H. Colwell as receiver of the Hardware and Woodenware Manford of Richard H. Colwell as receiver of the Hardware and toy manufacturing company, a \$3,000,000 corporation, which owns and operates sixteen hardware and toy manufacturing plants in Connecticut, Rhode Island and Missouri, was announced tonday, and it was that its assets would probably exceed the liabilities. The farm's embarrassment is said to have been due to the contraction of its bank credits during the recent finance of a triple of the contraction of its bank credits during the recent finance of a triple of the contraction of its bank credits during the recent finance of the contraction of its bank credits during the recent finance of the contraction of its bank credits during the recent finance of the contraction of its bank credits during the recent finance of the contraction of the contract

REPORT OF PROGRESS FROM SECRETARY

Dr. Fagan Tells of the Present Condition of the Anti-

that the efforts of the promoters were justified, it may be remarked that, although the Sanatorium was opened only on November 28th last, yet every whole again. available bed-twenty-three in num-

Every intelligent citizen knows, or should know, that consumption is a house disease. The presence in a home of a consumptive person, who is not suffered as to just what he or she

homes, almost innumerable, in which, following the advent of the first case, and because of carelessness and inattention to practically minor or ele-mentary precautionary measures, suc-cessive victims are seized and carried away by the disease.

Here, then, is matter for thought. Heredity does not play the part it was once thought it did, and although it undoubtedly predisposes, yet it is now known that infection from existing the cases is the direct cause, and without lized people. that infection there can be no con-

This being so, we have in our hands the power to control the greatest known destroyer of human life. Let each of us ask ourselves, are we doing our duty regarding this question? If not, is such neglect either reasonable or human? The spirit of self-protec-tion, inherent in every human being, aside altogether from the broader principle of Christianity and the humanitarian aspect of the question, places upon the individual, as well as the public generally, the duty of doing something towards stamping out this common evil, and those refusing or neglecting to assist assume the series. There is no chronic disease requirements to the humanitarian aspect of the humanitarian aspect of the humanitarian aspect of the question, places and control a number of sana-aria and are increasing the accommon evil, and those refusing or motives or good finance?

For all practical purposes it is now universally admitted that consumption is contracted in one way only, namely, by the entry of the consumption of the consumption

or whether Von Behring is right in his statement that all true consumption has its first stage in infancy, are distributed as follows:

A human life at the period of insix rooms.

The board of directors was fortunate in securing the services of Mr. sick consumptive can pass on his disease to persons who would not have been victims had the sick one acted conscientiously and intelligently.

Here, then we have a simple propos-tion. Is it worth the expense and trouble to handle the propagators of the disease so that they may become as little danger as possible to our selves, our families, and the commun-

There are many proposals as to consumptives: Some people advocate that the consumptive be treated in his own home; others think that dispensary advice, and providing, when necessary tents or shacks is sufficient; while others look on special hospitals as being too expensive for the results obtained. These views arise arises

ed 650,000 persons in four years. The cause of this way was just, but the destruction of human life is looked on with horror. We know that 600,000

many vicissitudes, may now be considered as having reached a position which will enable it to effect some practical benefit for those in whose more direct and particular interest the movement was inaugurated; and that the efforts of the promoters were

It is, however, different with a case available bed—twenty-three in number— is now occupied.

In view of this striking endorsement of the first practical results in the campaign against tuberculosis, the board of directors consider this an opportune time to place certain facts bettee the public.

Every intelligent citizen knows, or as the constitution of the constitution be good and if what is termed the "resisting power" be high, then the results are more satisfactory and the actual percentage of cures vouched for by reliable authorities runs as high as 70 and 80.

of a consumptive person, who is not "informed as to just what he or she should do in order to prevent danger to others, is a real peril to the other members of the household; whereas the conscientious, instructed and intelligent consumptive is practically as little menace as the healthiest person in the community."

crowded and ill-ventilated living-rooms and work-shops and may be subjected to over-strain or over-fatigue; or his resolve to lead a more wholesome life falls, and he returns to old evil habits of drink, excitement and consequent worry, etc. Of course he is then ready for a fresh infection in the community. bered that no amount of fresh air during work will compensate for the lack of sufficient nourishing food or bad accommodation during the rest of the day. the community.

Notwithstanding this, there are In the old infected centres break down. In this connection it must be remembered to the community.

These conditions, happily, do not nevail in British Columbia to the same extent as they do in older and more polyneus countries. It presents at aspect, however, of the problem which can and must be met if we are to continue to claim the title of civi-

Let us then consider what is the best method of handling our consumptives The Germans lead the world in actual results obtained, and statistics show that the death rate from conshow that the death rate from con-sumption has been reduced 62 per cent, during the last 20 years. I under-stand their sanitary laws are actively administered and they have more san-atoria for the treatment of consump-tives than any other country in the world. The insurance companies, too, finance and control a number of sana-aoria and are increasing the accom-

common evil, and those refusing or neglecting to assist assume the serious responsibility of fostering a danger to their own personal health as well as to the community generally. A field of work here suggests itself which the women of the community should claim as largely their own. When the first case of consumption appears in the household of a poor, or, indeed, any family, then is the time when the mother of that family needs the ministration of some person who

when the mother of that family needs the ministration of some person who is sympathetic, tactful, and knows how to advise correctly and supervise a little. Such work, to be effective, must be done through organised societies.

An opportunity will be given every city, town and district in British Columbia to form societies. Every memiliant of consumption depends.

In a sanitarium no fanciful theories, untried methods or mere experiments are proposed. The simple, Good-given Bricklayers and Masons.

Typographical union Typographical union Street Railway Employees...

Painters and Decorators' union Bricklayers and Decorators' union Bricklayers and Decorators' union Bricklayers and Decorators' union Street Railway Employees...

Painters and Decorators' union Bricklayers and Masons.

Street Railway Employees...

Painters and Decorators' union Bricklayers and Masons.

Street Railway Employees...

Painters and Decorators' union Bricklayers and Masons.

Stationary Engineers

Musicians' union Typographical union ...

Painters and Decorators' union Bricklayers and Masons.

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Valent Railway Employees...

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Stationary Engineers

Musicians' union ...

Painters and Decorators' union Bricklayers and Masons.

Valent Railway Employees... lumbia to form societies. Every mem-ber of the community is asked to join, their efficiency.

city town and district in British Columbia to form societies. Every member of the community is asked to join,
not necessarily with the intention of
paign at the expense of the ordinary
avoestions of life:. This is a work
which may be cartied on quietly and
which may be cartied on quietly and
which is offer the case of allure in
pile edication, and without any of that offers,
show obtrustveness or estimated the control of the community; and when after
any obtrustveness or estimated the control of the control o

depends upon our own individual as well as united efforts.

For all practical purposes it is now.

The community and capable of being above named there is a grazing ranch for the community and salve named the com

tion has its first stage in infancy, are distributed as follows:
matters with which we need not be concerned and which may be left to (which is the universally accepted to (Shaw is a reliable and practical farm-

of the federal Government, \$1,000, (which is the universally accepted figure).

To the Provincial Government, \$500.

To the Provincial Government, \$500.

To the Community and family, \$4,000.

The above calculations have been acted to the "artionale" of productiveness, based upon the expectancy of life at the period of industrial users of second cours of the average age at which tubers of second cours as a to a course of the expectancy of life at the period of industrial usefulness is twenty years, the average age at which tubers as as to acted in the average earning capacity \$500 per and 250 miles to the east of \$500 to each in the course of the twenty tyvears. These contributions are both the law of mutuality represent a sum his spen. The law of mutuality represent a sum of the law of mutuality the provincial and nive to the municipal government, making the total of \$500 to each in the course of the twenty years. These contributions are both direct and indirect, and according to the law of mutuality represent a sum superior to \$500, but this sum-total, if it errs, does so on the side of conservation.

was appointed who drew up and adopted a constitution.

This constitution largely deals with the question of management of the sanitoria. It provides that funds be raised for the maintenance of the institution in the following ways:—

(a) Ordinary subscriptions.

(b) Collections through branch societies.

(c) Grants by municipalities and corporations.

ment.

(f) Weekly payments by patients. Fourteen dollars weekly will be charged such patients, but the executive have power to remit all or part of this amount if the circumstances of the case demand it. No patient shall be refused admission to the sanatoria, or discharged before cured, solely because of inability to nay

be admitted till further account tion is provided.

Dr. R. W. Irving, late medical attendant at Gravenhurt sanatorium, is in charge, and gives his entire time to patients. Miss Matheson is matron, and I have little doubt will maintain her reputation for ability, firmness and kindness.

In order to gain admittance as a The Hon. James Dunsmuir... 10,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Co... 5,000 Vancouver city council... 5,000 Vancouver Auxiliary society... 2,800 Victoria Auxiliary society..... Victoria city council......

Cedar Hill
Salt Spring Island
Mayne Island

Mason's Lodge No. 1.......... Stone Cutters' association.....

may appear to savour of, "red tape-ism," but it must be remembered that to effect real benefit it must be known 150 to effect real benefit it must be known what are the exact conditions of every patient before he or she undertakes a long journey, possibly to be told that nothing can be done to assist them. Rossland city council and citizens\$1,100.00 Kamloops city council 500.00

> What the Society Proposes to Do. Accommodations for existing cases

Salt Spring Island 29.00
Mayne Island 83.00
The following Victoria societies also contributed as under:
Native Sons \$50.00
Mason's Lodge No. 1. 25.00
Mason's Lodge No. 1. 25.00
Mason's Cutters' association 25.00
Mason's Cutters' association 25.00
Mason's Lodge No. 1. 25.00

15.00 enough to contract the disease, 10.00 whether the site will be near the present to building, or half a mile back from the lake, will be decided by the meteorological observations taken during 25.00 the winter.

the institution, is by his training in the sanatorium not only impressed to take more interest in the sanatorium not only impressed to take more interest in the sanatorium not only impressed to take more interest in the sanatorium not only impressed to take more interest in the sanatorium not only impressed to take more interest in the sanatorium not only impressed to take more interest in the sanatorium not only impressed to take more interest in the sanatorium not only impressed to take more interest in the sanatorium not only impressed to take more interest in the sanatorium not only impressed to take more interest in the sanatorium not only impressed to take more interest in the sanatorium not only impressed to take more interest in the sanatorium not only impressed to the show that the sanatorium such to success of his knowledge of how to live so gained, becomes in his family and are urgently needed, but as only half of the society.

The farm consists of about 600 acres. The soil is a sandy loam and is capaniful to give special attention towards the physical betterment of the chilled the physical betterment of the chilled the physical betterment of the chilled the construction of sanitorium. I hope, however, to be able to show that the sanatorium and of the most important thoroughfares of the district repairs are urgently needed, but as only half of the society.

The farm consists of about 600 acres. The soil is a sandy loam and is capaniful to give special attention towards the physical betterment of the chilled the society.

The soil is needed for this bullding. It is needed for this bullding. It is needed for this bullding. It is needed for this deal to how that the sanatorium to however, to be able to show that the subtility and objects of the sale of the society.

The farm consists of about 600 acres. The soil is a sandy loam and is capaniful to give special attention towards the physical betterment of the chilled the society.

The sale of the most to the most the most important to deal of the society rich man should write out his cheque for his subscription, nor that the poor man should pay his dollar, and that then both should sit back complacent- ly and say "my duty is done." Humanity first, mutual safety second, calls for united action between the north and south poles of society. Capitalist was also instructed to prepare an establishment of the municipality and to return the same complete at as early a date as for united action between the north and south poles of society. Capitalist was also instructed to prepare an establishment of the municipality and to return the same complete at as early a date as a complete at as early a date as a complete at as early a date as a south poles of society. Capitalist was also instructed to prepare an establishment of the municipality and to return the same complete at as early a date as and cordered naid. The third reading the poor man should pay his dollar, and that the poor man should pay his dollar, and that the poor man should pay his dollar, and that the poor man should pay his dollar, and that the poor man should pay his dollar, and that the poor man should pay his dollar, and that the poor man should pay his dollar, and that the poor man should pay his dollar, and that the poor man should pay his dollar, and that the poor man should pay his dollar, and that the poor man should pay his dollar, and that the poor man should pay his dollar, and that the poor man should pay his dollar, and that the poor man should pay his dollar, and the poor man should pay his dollar, and that the poor man should pay his dollar, and that the poor man should pay his dollar, and that the poor man should pay his dollar, and that the poor man should pay his dollar, and that the poor man should pay his dollar, and that the poor man should pay his dollar, and that the poor man should pay his dollar, and that the poor man should pay his dollar, and that the poor man should pay his dollar, and that the poor man should pay his dollar, and that the poor man should pay his dollar, and the p and south poles of society. Capitalist was also instructed to prepare an esand working man, master and servant, timate of the amount of money requirare equal in this greatest of modern ed by him for the current year for the tion is contracted in one way only, namely, by the entry of the consumption germ (Bacillus Tuberculosis) into body. It is also universally admitted that this germ comes from persons or animals afflicted with consumption. Milk is the great carrier when it comes from animals; while the surface of the sesentials of success, and saffords the essentials of success, and death bring all men to a common sense and management they should more than pay agement they should more than proved. The man, the woman, the father, the mother, the brother, the sister, who stand aloof, says in effect: its old rock crusher and offering to be sister, who stand aloof, says in effect: its old rock crusher and offering to be sister. sister, who stand aloor, says in effect. Its old rock trusher. The council will sink who cannot swim." The one without family, without kindred, who adopts a similar stand, says: "What A plan of extension of the Finnerty and to the Gordon Head road, as re-

sary advice, and providing, when necessary tents or shacks is sufficient;
while others look on special hospitals
as being too expensive for the results
obtained. These views arise from two
last. The enormity of the problem
and consequent impossibility of effecting the desired end.

The failure to cure a majority

are advice, and providing, when necessary tents or shacks is sufficient;
while others look on special hospitals
as being too expensive for the results
obtained. These views arise from two
last. The enormity of the problem
and consequent impossibility of effecting the desired end.

The average precipitation is 10.6
tens, the thirteen year old lad who was work at once and the clerk was indays ago, after he had escaped and
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average highest temperature, as taken
for an unmber of years, is 97 degrees,
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MUNICIPALITIES TALK OVER WATER QUESTION

Oak Bay and South Saanich Find Independent System

The following report was prepared by Dr. Fagan to be submitted to the phoard of directors of the anti-tuberculosis society and after them to the annual meeting of that body.

The grish Columbia Anti-Tuberculosis society, having passed through is almost persisted as naving reached a position sidered as having reached a position sidered as having reached a position is described by Dr. Pagan to be compared to the phoard of directors of the anti-tuberculosis society, having passed through is almost paralysing, but, to make the difficulty, we will look in value to inaction. A policy of directors society, having passed through is almost paralysing to the consumptive patients. No doubt, in the property and the members of their consumptive patients. No doubt, in the property was acquired at a low price. But the property was acquired at a low price, but the the property was acquired at a low price. But the the property was acquired at a low price. But the the property was acquired at a low price. But the the property was acquired at a low price. But the the property was acquired at a low price. But the the property was acquired at a low price. But the the property was acquired at a low price. But the the property was acquired at a low price. But the the property was acquired at a low price. But the the property was acquired at a low price. But the the property was acquired at a low price. But the the property was acquired at a low price. But the the property was acquired at a low price. But the the property was acquired at a low price. But the property was acquired at a low price. But the the property was acquired at a low price. But the property was acquired at a low price. But the property was acquired at a low price. But the property was acquired at a low price. But the property was acquired at a low price. But the property was acquired at a low price. But the property was acquired at a low price. But the property was acquired at a low price. But the conditions, to say otherwise than that the property was acquired at tiations between the two municipalities, committees from each of which met in the Oak Bay municipal offices last Wednesday afternoon to discuss the matter. Representing the municipality of Oak Bay were Reeve Oliver and Councillors. Noble Fernie ver and Councillors Noble, Fernie Newton, Henderson and McGregor, and Reeve Quick and Councillors and Mannix represented the South

Saanich municipality.
Reeve Quick reported to last night's meeting that the whole situation had been discussed, that the suggestion of the Oak Bay council that water should be obtained from the Esquimait Waterworks company, by the laying of a pipe line from Goldstream to a point on the boundaries of the two munici-palities, from which a distribution system in each municipality could laid had been found to be altogether too expensive. The cost had been estimated at about \$50,000 and this was cosidered to be altogether too large a proposition.

Make Suggestions to City

After three hours consideration the matter the following resolution

of the Elk lake water supply satisfac-tory it is necessary in the opinion of this meeting;

(1). That Beaver lake be abolished as any part of the reservoir system;
(2.) That the main be taken from the centre of Elk lake proper where the springs are.

It was also resolved that the prov-

tions on regular forms and the medical requested to insert a condition in the superintendent has instructed them to city of Victoria's charter requiring the proceed to Tranquille. Anyone who city to supply all parties outside the 300.00 seriously considers the best interests city within a reasonable distance at a certain reasonable fixed maximum recognize the need of this absolute

Reeve Quick pointed out that at the joint meeting the city's right to fol-low the suggestion of Arthur L Adams, the water expert, that steps be taken to enlarge the capacity of the Elk lake watershed had been denied, but he had subsequently inquired of the government and had been inform-ed that the city had the right to use any source within a radius of twenty 25.00 tude.

Tranquille is intended for incipient cases only, and the society hopes to build an institution for these which will be capable of accommodating any British Columbian who is unfortunate enough to contract the disease miles of the city, a right granted adequate source for their own use. As the city now controls all the real sour-ces of supply Reeve Quick was of the opinion that if either numicipality at-tempted to locate such it would be un-able to find it, all springs and other sources having already been taken up sources having already been taken up by the city.

Results in Little

The result of the conference, in the Reeve's opinion, had been nil. view, however, of the fact that

Get After the Dirt

Use "Prism" Brand Paint



For Your Spring Painting

Water Proof, Weather Proof, Won't Blister or Peel Off. Wears Longest.

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Phone Orders receive Prompt Attention

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HARDWARE AND HOT AIR HEATING

"Drink and Fear Not."-Shakespeare

Aromatic Schnapps

The very latest and best appetizer on the market. It is not only an appetizer in the true sense of the word, but it is also an excellent tonic and system-builder. It has proved most marvellously beneficial already to hundreds of invalids afflicted with chronic rheumatism, gout, kidney disease, etc.

Those who appreciate good Gin and Whiskey should try these Old Pensioner Dry Gin, perbottle\$1.00 Simpson's Blue Funnel Scotch, per bottle\$1.25

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Up-to-Date Grocers,

1316 Government Street.

Gets Salary Increase Clerk Carmichael's request for an in-

that he had taken action against the accident in 1905 at Lulu island. Mrs. China nen, residing on Carey road, Atkinson, after alighting from a tram

will be done: Improvements to the bridge on Richmond road, and the putting in of sewer pipes; to blast a small piece of rock on the West approaching completion, and marks

and ordered paid. The third reading of the Annual Loan Bylaw to raise \$10,000 for municipal purposes until the year's revenue is collectable was given its final reading. Despite the given its final reading. Despite the meeting of the hospital board it was expectations of the council that the decided that a hospital was necessary rate of interest would this year be higher than last, Reeve Quick report-ed that the bank had granted the money at last year's rate, six per cent.

BOUNDARY MINING

Granby Company Ships Large Quantity Of Ore—Snowshoe Again Working Phoenix, B. C., Feb. 8.-The reco

of the Granby mines for ore shipping for last week was larger than for any week since shipments were begun after the fall close-down, being 22,011 tons for the seven days. This was due to the fact that the entire battery of eigh blast furnaces are in operation at the smelter, and are being operated at as full capacity as possible. For January the Granby mines jeweler, in an attempt to defraud the

shipped to the company's smelter 74,- latter's creditors, was today acquisitions of ore, and this in spite by Magistrate Alexander.

Steinfield was defended by Joseph of the fact that during the first part of the month but part of the furnaces were in operation while the plant was being gotten under full headway. Only two or three times during 1907 did the company ship more ore in any one month July being the first part. one month, July being the first month that showed larger figures. Figuring on a basis of about 24 pounds of copper per ton of ore, the Granby produced about 1,725,000 pounds of the red metal during language.

will be made to the company's smelter at Trail. This ore is now all broken be run out and loaded on C. P. R. ore dumps, and taken over to Trail in a solid train.

Tels. 52, 1052, 1590

The Snowshoe ore is known to be has been stated as yet regarding the resumption of permanent operations at the Snowshoe mine.

Vancouver, Feb. 8.-Damages in the vas referred to the road superintend-nt to act.

The municipal constable reported Railway company Railway company, on account of an accident in 1905 at Lulu island. Mrs. at station No. 9. fell into a ditch while to the jury at 4:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and an hour later the ver-dict was returned to Mr. Justice Mor-

Lynn Valley Industry. Saanich road, thus improving drain-age conditions; a ditch to be dug along a section of Cadboro Bay road, and a culvert be put in near the Richards property.

West approaching completion, and mark and near the valley. Quite a little village has sprung up around the schoolhouse and residents have unbounded confi dence in the future of the section. The Accounts to the amount of \$179.60, mill is a subsidiary concern of the Lynn Valley Lumber company, and will bring in a number of new settlers.

North Vancouver, Feb. 8.-At

difficulty in arriving at this the sion and the estimated cost for twelve patients is \$10,000. centrally located, and the board not report its finding to the var bodies interested, the city cou municipal council and the board

STEINFIELD ACQUITED

Magistrate Holds That Case is Not One For Criminal Court to Adjudicate Upon

Vancouver, Feb. 8 .- Sol. Steinfield, the Seattle broker, charged with receiving goods from Eugene Wagner,

ORDERS CAU AT ES

British Admiralty structions for "C ces Which Ma

NOTICE TO SHI

Will Have to Anchi For Examination To Denote C

The news of the pro of a squadron of armor the Cressy type to Esqu an announcement whi have been following the of the political situation cific ocean generally will readily accept as p followed by a warning been issued to shipmas ers about the world stances may arise in necessary to forbid naval ports at night, proaching the shores or of any port in the searchlights are observ stant operation, great be observed as obstruc outside the harbor. One of the naval sta

in the admiralty's warni with regard to the which may arise to for ports at night is Esquire. It was also reported though on what author be learned, that arrange ing made for the dispa cargoes of steam coal ports to Esquimalt. At is but one cargo of fue the British ship Hilsto due from Cardiff wit Welsh coal and 2,300 fuel in briquettes for na is also a considerable a ormer coal piles remai

The warning to marine Esquimalt in common w ish naval bases about the hydrographic departme quest of the British says:
"Masters are warned in their own interests all instructions given to

vessels which will be ch

duty of examining ship enter the ports, and a tions in which the ships In case of fog they shou count attempt or enter be permission from the exercicer. The institution of tion service at any port poublicly advertised, but when the relations of (with foreign powers are in a state of tension, should be taken in apports, by day or by night sharp lookout for the steamer and to be readsteamer, and to be ready at once when halled by by the firing of a gun. circumstances unless th municated with the steamer and received enter the harbor, vesse ceed to the examination marked on the admiralt anchor there. If an en-port is closed, three red by night, or three red will be exhibited in some position, in or near to and as far as possible fact will be given by lo in the offing. If the exan ice is in force the evan red horizontal surround distinguished at night: (port is closed, by three lights. (b) When the po-three white vertical light calities referred to are a United Kingdom-Bel

ven, Clyde, Doven, Fal wich, Hull, Mersey, M Newhaven, Plymouth, Po mouth, Queenstown, She rees, River Thames, Rive erney, Guernsey and Jer Canada — Esquimalt, Mediterranean-Gibralt Indian Ocean-Aden, E

cutta, Colombo, Karac Mauritius and Rangoon. China Sea-Hong Kong Africa-Cape Town, Du Leone and Simons Bay.

Australia—Adelaide. All
bane, Fremantle, Melbou
castle, Sydney, Thursd

castle, Sydney, Thurs Townsville and Wollongo Tasmania-Hobart. Port Lyttelton and Welling West Indies—Bermuda ton, Jamaica. The announcement of t strong cruiser squadro

nalt attracted consideral from United States newspa Washington dispatch to th isco Examiner, under da day, says:
"So sinister is this move Washington that a special was held today between

Roosevelt and prominent nembers of the naval con the House. The mobilization North Pacific British sq he subject under discus "President Roosevelt, wishes to be assured that no Democratic opposition to have the naval aprop reased to \$69,000,000 in number of new battleships

dered at once. "In case of a great natiween the United States gland, both in the ligh sibly ally of Japan's, and most interested nation wit est coast line in the war that it should be prepar

Collegiate School C An interesting ceremony n Tuesday afternoon l Laurels," Belcher street, Holmes, D. O. C., M. esented prizes to three e Victoria Collegiate S corps. Two of the prizes ad for the two best shots

ORDERS CAUTION

Will Have to Anchor Off Ports

For Examination—Signals

To Denote Closure

The news of the proposed coming

of a squadron of armored cruisers of the Cressy type to Esquimalt in May, an announcement which those who

have been following the development

of the political situation in the Pa-cific ocean generally of recent date will readily accept as probable, is now

followed by a warning which has just been issued to shipmasters and marin-ers about the world "that circum-

with regard to the circumstances which may arise to forbid entry to ports at night is Esquimalt.

It was also reported yesterday, allowed on what authorities and allowed to the control of the control o

ough on what authority could not learned, that arrangements are be-

is but one cargo of fuel on the way, the British ship Hilston being fully due from Cardiff with 500 tons of Welsh coal and 2,300 tons of patent fuel in briquettes for naval use. There is also a considerable amount of the former coal piles remeived to the coal side of the corner coal piles remeived to the coal sides of the corner coal piles remeived to the coal sides of the coal sides remeived to the coal sides of the coal sides of

rmer coal piles remaining at Esqui-

The warning to mariners referring to

hydrographic department at the request of the British admiralty. It

case of fog they should on no ac-

count attempt or enter before receiving permission from the examination of-ficer. The institution of an examina-

steamer and received permission to enter the harbor, vessels must proceed to the examination anchorages

marked on the examination anchorages marked on the admiralty charts and anchor there. If an entrance to a port is closed, three red vertical lights by night, or three red balls by day, will be exhibited in some conspicuous position, in or near to its approach, and as far as possible notice of this fact will be given by lookuit vessels.

vill be given by lookout vessels offing. If the examination serv-in force the examination steam-

fly a special flag (white and

norizontal surrounded by a blue r) and a blue nesign, and will be

distinguished at night: (a) When the port is closed, by three red vertical lights. (b) When the port is open, by three white vertical lights, The localities referred to are as follows:

United Kingdom—Belfast, Bereha, ven, Clyde, Doven, Fellmenth

ven, Clyde, Doven, Falmouth, Har-wich, Hull, Mersey, Milford Haven, Newhaven, Plymouth, Portland, Ports-

mouth, Queenstown, Sheerness, River Tees, River Thames, River Tyne, Alderney, Guernsey and Jersey.

Canada — Esquimalt, Halifax and

Mediterranean-Gibraltar and Malta

Indian Ocean—Aden, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Karachi, Madras, Mauritius and Rangoon.

China Sea-Hong Kong and Singa-

Africa-Cape Town, Durban, Sierra

Arrica—Cape Town, Burban, Sierra Leone and Simons Bay. Australia—Adelaide, Albany, Bris-bane, Fremantle, Melbourne, New-castle, Sydney, Thursday Island,

Port Lyttelton and Wellington.
West Indies—Bermuda and Kings-

The announcement of the coming of

Pacific British squadron was

castle, Sydney, Thursday Townsville and Wollongong. Tasmania—Hobart.
New Zealand—Auckland,

Jamaica.

Paint

Your iting

of, Weather on't Blister Off. Wears

COLOR CARD

rders receive Attention

HEATING

pps

It is not only an excellent tonic y beneficial al-

52, 1052, 1590

over to Trail in

or fluxing. Nothing s yet regarding the

8.-Damages in the

Lulu island. Mrs lighting from a tramell into a ditch while and as a resul hour later the ver-to Mr. Justice Mor-

ey Industry. 8.—The new shin struction is rapidly letion, and marks little village has unbounded conficoncern - of the

Hospital: er, Feb. 8.—At a spital board it was ng at this concluequipment for 10,000. It has to be nd the board will the city council. and the board

D ACQUITED That Case is Not

e Upon 8.-Sol. Steinfield, charged with ren Eugene Wagner, mpt to defraud the ander. efended by Joseph

Russell appeared for he story set up by that Wagner had prior to making an the bulk of his that he gave a for \$1,715 to one and groceryman, Coleman disposed d that the bill of that Steinfield had

pany. Sergt. A. Grant was the win-ner of the first prize, a gold badge, with a score of 143 points out of a pos-AT ESQUIMAT

Sible 175. Corporal H. Scharschmidt won the second prize, a silver badge, making 128 points. Lieutenant R. Stirling was the winner of the prize for the most "efficient cadet" in the company, which consisted of a handsomely bound book. Preparatory to awarding the prizes the D. O. C. accompanied by Mrs. Laing, the head master, and Mr. Meredith inspected the boys on parade, remarking in a few pleasant words upon their smart and soldier-like appearance, and he was very pleased to present the prizes, which were won by the sons of officers upon his staff. The proceedings were brought to a close by the cadets giving three hearty cheers for Col. Holmes and Mrs. Laing. The company paraded 50 strong.

BURGLARS IN A HURRY

Get Goodly Booty But They Overlook Sum in Their Search

Some time late last Monday night Some time late last Monday night or early Tuesday morning burglars broke into the premises of the Hinton Electric company; gaining entrance through the door at the top of the back stairs, by breaking the glass and thus succeeding in turning the lock. From the safe, which they succeeded in opening, they obtained about \$200 in cash, though they overlooked a similar amount which was lying in a bag just behind the door opening into the cash department.

From the fact that several bills were found the next morning lying upon the ers about the world "that circumstances may arise in which it may be necessary to forbid all entrance to naval ports at night," and if on approaching the shores of Great Britain or of any port in the British Empire earchlights are observed to be in contant operation, great caution should be observed as obstructions may exist outside the harbor.

found the next morning lying upon the floor of the office, it would appear that the burglars took alarm and levanted before they had succeeded in making a thorough search of the premises.

One of the naval stations concerned the admiralty's warning to mariners FIGHT BITTER OVER **NEW RAILWAY BILL**

mg made for the dispatch of further argoes of steam coal from Welsh orts to Esquimalt. At present there shut one cargo of further there shut one cargo of further there.

The application of D. C. Corbin for a charter for his railway, to be known as the Eastern British Columbia railway, will come up in the house this week, when the bill to incorporate corporate a company to be known by that name comes up for second read-

Squimalt in common with other Brit-sh naval bases about the world is be-ng circulated by the United States ing.

The application is bitterly opposed by Vancouver interests, which are engaged upon a road, which will tap the same district. The latter have expended some \$50,000 upon the preliminary work and allied investments, and they declare that the Corbin coal measures will be served equally well by their road. ys:
"Masters are warned that they must
their own interests strictly obey all instructions given to them by the vessels which will be charged with the duty of examining ships desiring to enter the ports, and allotting positions in which the ships shall posiby their road.

They maintain that they will not

sell out to the Corbin syndicate in any event.

The latter are quite prepared to buy out the older concern as they have the better route. The Corbin people admit that they would save in cost of construction by taking over the rival road.

cost of construction by taking over the ports, by day or by night, to keep a sharp lookout for the examination steamer, and to be ready to "bring to" at once when hailed by her or warned by the firing of a gun. Under these circumstances unless they have communicated with the examination steamer and received permission to

Blue Funnel Liner Left Yokohama on Thursday—Kumerio Left Manila On Friday

The steamer Ning Chow, of the Blue Funnel line, left Yokohama on Thursday for this port, and is expected to arrive here about February 19. She has about 1,000 tons of general freight for this port, mostly from the United Kingdom. The Antilochus, which is following the Ning Chow, left Singapore yesterday on her way here. The Kumeric, of the Boston and Weir combined lines, left Manila on Friday for this port, behind her schedule.

St. Thomas Ex-Mayor Dead. St. Thomas, Ont., Feb. 7.—Ex-Mayor Israel Morse is dead of pneumonia.

Ice Shove at Cornwall

The announcement of the coming of a strong cruiser squadron to Esquimalt attracted considerable attention from United States newspapers, and a Washington dispatch to the San Frana strong cruiser squadron to Esquimalt attracted considerable attention from United States newspapers, and a Washington dispatch to the San Francisco Examiner, under date of Thursday, says:

"So sinister is this move regarded at Washington that a special conference was held today between President Roosevelt and prominent Democratic members of the naval committee from the House. The mobilization of the North Pacific British squadron was

Injured in Train Wreck Frankville, N. Y., Feb. 7.—Ten of the passengers were injured in a wreck on the Pennsylvania railroad two miles

subject under discussion.

'resident Roosevelt, it is said,

es to be assured that he will have emocratic opposition to his desire sed to \$69,000,000 in order that a ber of new battleships may be or-

RETURNS FROM VISIT IN EASTERN CITIES

A. W. McCurdy More Than Ever Impressed With the Beauties of Victoria

After a six weeks visit in the cities of Eastern Canada and the Atlantic states, A. W. McCurdy has returned home to Victoria better saisfied than ever with the climate and surroundings of this city. He is of the opinion that they gain rather than lose by contrast with the Eastern centres.

The trip combined both business

and pleasure. He proceeded direct to Washington, D.C., where he attended the triennial convention of Y. M. C. A. Workers of the World. His visit in that city lasted six weeks, for in passing through a model shop in which his work connected with the patent department is done, he noticed one of his own appliances which he had never finished. He set to work and completed this. During his stay in completed this. During his stay in the capital he was thoroughly in touch with Y. M. C. A! work and met many of the foremost leaders in that activity. He received assurance from President! Roosevelt of his intention of visiting British Columbia shortly after the completion of his term of after the completion of his term of

Incidentally, while in Washington, Mr. McCurdy attended the banquet of the National Geographical Society, of which he is a member. Needless to say he displayed his "Live in Victoria" say he displayed his "Live in victoria pin, and it occasioned numerous in-quiries from the savants, many of whom expressed their hope of verify-ing the glowing reports they had heard of the island city's scenery, its cli-

office.

While in Washington Mr. McCurdy went into the Lumiere process of color photography and he has brought back with him a number of plates prepared in this manner. The exposure necessary is about twenty times as long with these plates as in ordinary photography. He trusts to be able to get some wonderful results in photographing some of the beauty spots upon Vancouver island.

The kodak works near Rochester, N. Y., in which Mr. McCurdy is interested, were next visited by him expansion in the last ten years has been very great and the buildings are been very great and the buildings are constantly being increased in size and numbers. Recently the highest chimney in the world was erected there. It is 366 feet high and is designed to carry off the fumes from nitric and other acids used in the various processes. Commenting upon one solution of the trouble experience

one solution of the trouble experienced with the local chemical works.
While in Rochester Mr. McCurdy received a telegram inviting him to attend the congress of delegates of the Canadian clubs in Ottawa. He attended this and the meeting proved very interesting as the clubs from one ocean to the other were represented.

Thence he went back to Vermont to investigate the marble quarries, near Rutland. Mr. McCurdy is interested in the Nootka Marble company of this city, and his trip was largely for the purpose of getting fresh ideas upon the processes of development and other work connected with the industry. He had interviewed the head of the industry in Washington, Senator Redfield Proctor, and through his kindness was given every opportunity to look into matters.

He took a great many photographs

He took a great many photographs and has had made a number of lantern slides from these. Much useful in-formation he acquired.

A great deal of the machinery used in the finishing processes was a revelation to him. For instance, there was the pneumatic drill used for carving the marble. Columns could be fluted and figures, busts and other cutting done in a marvellously short cutting done in a marvellously short space of time.

He found the topographical condi-

tions there very similar to those at Nootka, and the differences were all vor of the local quarries While in New York Mr. McCurdy investigated the Telharmonium, the new process by which musical tones

Alderman Unseated

Brantford, Ont., Feb. 7.—Ald. James
Wright was today unseated by Judge
Hardy on the ground that he, as a contractor, had an unsettled contract with the city for a new fire station.

In the process by which musical tones are moulded, producing entirely new effects. He found it very wonderful. A central building distributes the musical tones are moulded, producing entirely new effects. He found it very wonderful. Sic to hotels, to theatres and private residences by way of wires.

Mr. McCurdy was impressed by the handless under which the Fest laboration.

handicap under which the East labors owing to the severe winter climate. He believes that the time is not far Brockville, Ont., Feb. 7.—Larimer Hay, a young son of C. J. Hay, florist, is dead from lockjaw following vaccination. It is thought the lad was inoculated with the bacilli of tetanus while nlaving in his father's green-Pacific is nearer the markets of the prairies and the Orient . England, France and Germany have

Cornwall, Ont., Feb. 7.—There was a big ice shove on the St. Lawrence today, and the water rose 26 feet, but afterwards receded. Both the Canada and the Stormont cotton mills were obliged to close down, as their lower rooms were flooded. The street railway was also put out of business.

Supposed Black Handers

Pitisburg, Pa., Feb. 7.—Six Italians, supposed members of the Black Hand Society, were arrested in a body to-

po'clock. No one was killed. The infumber of new battleships may be ordered at once.

In case of a great naval war between the United States and Japan, Incleand, both in the light of a possibility of Japan's, and as the next coast line in the war zone, feels interested nation with the near-coast line in the war zone, feels into interesting ceremony took place in Imperior of the Month of the Canadian Manufacturers' association received a vigorous scoring at the hands of the municipal committee of the district labor counties of the district labor countie

Young's Show of English Spring Dress Fabrics A Veritable Revelation of Style! Come and See It!

Glorious Spring weather will soon be here. Is it not better to get ready for it with new, smart Street Costumes? Many fashionable folk are purchasing with unbounded satisfaction at these close prices. No need to postpone the happy day-buy yours while the show is at its best.

ALL-WOOL VENETIAN CLOTHS, 48 inches wide, in all the popular new shades, light blue, dark blue, brown, SATIN-FACED CLOTHS, in every desirable shade, splendid quality—see those priced at \$1.00, in south window— Per yard only \$1.00 and\$1.25

VENETIAN CLOTHS, extra fine quality, 42 to 56 inches wide, all the new colorings. Per yard only \$1.25, \$1.50,

Dressmaking Department

The great increase in this department reflects in a measure the perfection of our cut, fit and finish, the widely different range of our exclusive styles and our supremacy of price-reasonableness. The most charming 1908 fashions of Paris, Vienna, London and New York are here in profusion-authoritatively correct.

Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty.

A large and expert staff. Well equipped



"Home of the Hat Beautiful"

Latest ideas in highclass exclusive Mil-

Celery, two heads.
Lettuce, hot house, per head.
Garlic, per ib..
Onions, local, per ib..
Potatoes, local, per sack. 1.5(
Sweet Potatoes, new, # ibs.
Cauliflower, each
Cabbage, local, per ib..
Red Cabbage, per ib..
Rhubard, hot house, per lb..

Dairy Procuce.

Eggs—
Fresh Island, per dozen
Cooking, per dozen
Cheese—
Canadian, per lb.
Neufenatel, each
Neufenatel, each
Butter—
Manitoba, per lb.
Best, dairy, per lb.
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.
Beita Creamery, per lb.
Butter, cooking, per lb.

Grape Fruit, per dozen.
Oranges, per dozen.
Lemons, per dozen.
Lemons, per dozen.
Lemons, per dozen.
Figs, cooking, per lb.
Apples, local, per box.
Malago Grapes, per lb.
Bananas, per dozen.
Figs, table, per lb.
Raisins, Valencia, per lb.
Raisins, table, per lb.
Grapes, Con., per basket.
Pineapples, each
Pears, per box.
Cranberries, per lb.

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

Cod, saited, per lb.
Halibut, fresh, per lb.
Halibut, smoked, per lb.
Cod, fresh, per lb.
Flounders, fresh, per lb.
Salmon, fresh, white, per lb.
Salmon, fresh, red, per lb.
Salmon, smoked, per lb.
Clams, per lb.
Clams, per lb.
Oysters, Olympia, per pint
Oysters, Toke Point, coz.
Shrimps, per lb.
Smelts, per lb.
Herring, kippered, per lb.
Finnan Haddie, per lb.

Meat and Foultry.

Finnan Haddie, per lb.

Meas and Poultry.

Beef, per lb.
Lamb, per lb.
Lamb, per lb.
Lamb, per quarter, fore. 1.00
Leamb, per lb. 12
Gesse, dressed, per lb.
Chickens, per lb. live weight 12
Chickens, broilers, per 1b
Guinea Fowis, each.
Pigeons, dressed, each.
Hare, dressed, each
Hare, dressed, each
Hams, per lb.
Bacon, per lb.
Pork, dressed, per lb.

Is were const. Mr. McCurdy alluded to the reit lower by the constitution of the latest victorial paymore action. The constitution of the Pacific count for there it life, creased, such in the pacific count for the reit little states should pay more action. The country of the country of the pacific count for there it life, creased, such in the pacific country of Sir—For some years an almost consuming desire has possessed me to make known to the world the practically unlimited natural wealth of the province of British Columbia, to aid in its development by the up-building of its incustries and the increase of its population. This satesire was demonstrated-during the last eighteen months—by the offer of a series of prizes for the best papers submitted on specified subjects papers submitted on specified subjects all more or less bearing upon and into this country under one or another policy.

In approaching this greatest of national questions, the first thought that presents itself is the diversity of our requirements. For example, it is obvious that the labor necessary to properly swould be more or less unsuitable for province of first in counting and manitoba. Going further east, not only of serious and manitoba. Going further east, not only of serious and manitoba. Going further east, not only of serious and manitoba. Going further east, not only of serious and several manitobac speaking world, by post to every member of the Dominion Senate. Houghout the English-speaking world, by post to every member of the Dominion Senate. Houghout the English-speaking world, by post to every member of the Dominion Senate. Houghout the English-speaking world, by post to every member of the Dominion Senate. Hough as the United States—receiving tures; also to some 1,200 newspapers and should address themselves with profit of this all-important subject. Where are

turbances my plan has become enlarged, and for the purpose of attracting thoughtful minds and eliciting the best ideas I propound questions as below, offering several prizes for the best answers on what appears to be the most important subject of the age, one which tremendously affects this province, is of vital and paramount importance to the Dominion and—if indications are to be relied upon—must soon become the most momentous problem to be dealt with by the Imperial government, viz. Immigration. The insistent demands and the gravity of the situation render if imperative that party politics should be forgotten; that differences of opinion be laid asside and the best brain of all classes in our great Empire turned toward the solution. We should think strongly and with deliberation, not only provincially but nationally, indeed, internationally, and in doing so, should take proper thought for the future as well as of the present. Then, with thought controlled, we should attempt fearlessly, resting in absolute confidence that our destiny is assured.

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What position shall we take?

In considering this question, due regard must be had of the presently existing markets to which Canada has access and the significant fact that our per capita exportation is greater than any nation in the world and that we now stand third among the peoples of the earth in the total of our per capita trade; also that Great Britain is our largest customer. Attentive respect should also be given to the fact that a very large percentage of our exports are in a raw state, and as our manufactures increase wider markets must be found if our industries are to be prosperous. Where are such trade outlets to be had, and can we depend upon holding those markets which are now absorbing a great proportion of our exports?

One would be safe in the assertion

sorbing a great proportion of our exports?

10 to 12

One would be safe in the assertion that if Canada is to become a great nation, addition to her population is the first requisite, in order that the arable lands now lying idle may be successfully and profitably tilled; that our virgin forests, the largest in the world, may be put to commercial uses; that our manufacturing plants may be increased; that the wealth of our mines—both metalliferous and coal—may be successfully exploited; and further, that we may have regular and continuous develoument and expansion now possible, hundreds of thousands and possibly millivity to 18

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These are a few—only—of the thoughts this great issue.

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These are a few—only—of the thoughts this great issue.

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Hand Tailored Garments, Completely Finished.

Dress Suits \$25, \$30, \$35.

The finest garments made in Canada.

And that means the finest materials —the finest tailoring—the finest in every detail of style, fit and finish.

\$25. \$30. \$35.



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United Kingdom.

AN INVITATION DECLINED

The Vancouver World would like the Colonist to put itself at the head of the Provincial Press in a movement world was never quite sure whether for the preservation of the constituthreatened, because no one believed that the Lieutenant-Governor's action in regard to the Bowser Bill was intended as an infringement upon those rights. It was simply a mistake, and although some of the Colonist's political friends have not been that was wish to treat we want to onist's political friends have not been that we wish to treat, we want to able to see eye to eye with us on the let our readers hear an echo from matter of correct constitutional practice. Which may not have an tice, we venture to think that the ungrateful sound in view of the docrine propounded by this paper will things that have been said in recent prevail in this province hereafter, and that no lieutenant-governor will Mother Land. Under the influence

construe as a violation of the constitutional rights of the people is Mr. Speaker's interpretation of the number 15, of Rules of Order of the Provincial Legislature. His interpretation may be right or wrong; the pretation may be right or wrong; the House held it was right, but we draw our contemporary's attention to the fact that Mr. Speaker was careful to say that he ruled the resolutions of Mr. Oliver and Mr. Hawthornthwaite out of order because he all the world knows the result. This thought their phraseology was objectionable under the rule mentioned. He did not say that a resolution could not be moved in the House in-volving the constitutionality of the Lieutenant-Governor's action. We also draw our contemporary's attention to the fact that the resolutions nentioned related to Mr. Dunsmuir personally, and had nothing whatever to do with any question of constitutional principle or practice. For these reasons we do not feel under any obligation to assume the leaderwhich our esteemed contemporary wishes us to take. We are also very much of the opinion that the Oriental immigration question is very good one upon which it is wise policy to permit our Liberal friends to "fry in their own gravy."

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURB

We have been given the opportunity We have been given the opportunity of examining the plans drawn by the Messrs. Olmsted for the laying out of the Uplands, and, although to do so may seem a little like advertising a real estate project, the proposed plan is of such a nature and means so very much to Victoria that we will have to take the chance of doing a little gratuitous advertising for the enterprising owners of the property. Not every one in Vicof the property. Not every one in Victoria knows where the Uplands Farm is. The Hudson's Bay officers had a pretty knack of choosing names. Thus they had the Constance Cove Farm, which is out towards Esquimalt; Viewfield Farm, which embraces Macaulay Point and that neighborhood; North Dairy Farm, which is out where the city numping station stands, and city pumping station stands, and the Uplands Farm, which overlooks Cadboro Bay and Oak Bay. One way of getting to the Uplands Farm is to go up to the Fountain and drive di-rectly out Hillside avenue and keep go up to the Fountain and drive di-rectly out Hillside avenue and keep on going. After passing the road which comes over the hill from Spring Ridge, Hillside avenue becofes Lans-downe road, and if you go on until you cross the Mount Tolmie road you come in a little while to the Uplands Farm. Of course there are other wars water. It is a spacious area, having a gentle slope to the sea, and is very prettily timbered, principally with oak trees, large and small. The outlook is superb. There is nothing finer on the Pacific coast. On a clear day the Cascade mountain chain is in sight for cade mountain chain is in sight for more than two hundred miles, or from beyond Vancouver on the North to Mount Rainier on the South. The whole northern front of the Olympics is also spread out to view. The middle distance is made up of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the Race Rock light being in sight, and the lower part of the Gulf of Georgia, including sever-al of the beautiful islands which are at of the beautiful islands which are surrounded by that beautiful expanse of water. A large part of Victoria is also in full view. As a residential site the locality is ideal and it is not very

ar from town.

The plan followed by the Messrs. The plan followed by the Messrs. Olmsted will, when carried out, produce very beautiful effects. The tract has been carefully surveyed and all the levels have been taken, so that the roads are placed in conformity to the natural surface. Very few of the roads are straight for any great distance. They sweep in curves sometimes circular, sometimes oval. Take for example Lansdowne road. It enters the estate in a line with the present road, that the Secretary of State for that the Secretary of State for the strain output of the strain output output of the strain output output of the strain outp ample Lansdowne road. It enters the estate in a line with the present road, but after a few hundred feet it swings a little to the aouth; then it takes a pronounced curve to the north until it reaches the Shore road; after crossing which it goes to the water in a request for the inclusion in the straight line with the secretary of State for the Colonies in 1905. Sir Alfred Lyttle Colonies in 1905, Sir Alfred Lyttle Colonies the Shore road; after crossing which it goes to the water in a request for the inclusion in the it reaches the Shore road; after crossing which it goes to the water in a straight line. By the way, there are in all nine roads leading down to the water, and on the water there is safe boating, and there are beaches suitable for bathing. The broadest street will be Midland Way, which will be about one-taird of the distance between Cadboro Bay road and the water and will run in a general direction about one-taird of the distance between Cadboro Bay road and the water and will run in a general direction from north to south. Near its southern end there will be a large circular area, and the road will terminate in another such area a little north of Lansdowne road. Into the latter circle three roads will debouch, but these will be so laid out that the circle will really be a central point for some ten roads. The use of curves in the road plans makes most of the intersections very spacious, and in the centre of these intersections are plots of varying area, which appear to be reserved for purposes of ornamentation. The lots vary in sizes, some of them being quite large and others of moderate dimensions. The area is laid out on the principle of modern landscape gardening and the effect promises to be remarkably beautiful.

Six months 50 arises chiefly out of the fact that there

AN ECHO FROM THE PAST

"Ouida" has gone to her rest. The

in the future reserve a Bill without of Gladstone and Bright, Great Britexpress instructions from Ottawa.

What our contemporary chooses to the world as being devoted to peace at any price. In 1881 occurred the disaster of Majuba Hill, and Gladstone refused to avenge came a change. Arabi Pasha re-belled against the Khedive and there-upon Gladstone, though proclaiming that he was not about to sanction a war, sent the fleet to Alexandria, and led Ouida to write the following verses to the London Times:

1882 Great England put her armor by, and stretch'd Her stately limbs to slumber in the

The nations, seeing then she slebt. Commun'd together, "Lo! she is old and tired:

steal The crown from off her brows. She will not know! And Goneril and Regan, over seas, Mocking her, cried: past. Her

is sluggish, and her rusted sword from out Her scabbard she will draw no more!"

Of discord and of hate amidst her

Her lands among themselves, parcelling
Her honor. Then, swift as lightning

serves open to a charge of misrepresentation. A few days ago the Colonist printed a resolution moved in the House of Commons by Mr. R. L. Borden, in which were recited the circumstances under which Canada accepted the Japanese treaty without any reservation of the right to regulate the immigration of Japanese into Canada. Yesterday we had a London despatch containing a statement upon the same subject by Mr. Winston Churchill, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. His statement is of such importance that we reproduce it. He said: "In 1905, when reproduce it. He said: "In 1905, when the Canadian government raised the question of their adherence to the treaty with Japan, the former secretary of state inquired whether they were prepared to adhere to the whole treaty without, reservation, or wished to adhere subject to limitations respecting immigration and other maters as to which stipulations were reproduce it. He said: "In 1905, when any the more difficult thereby. the Canadian government raised the We have endeavored to state the

a request for the inclusion in the treaty, as far as it related to Canada, of such conditions as had been made applicable to Queensland. The re-fusal of the Dominion government to ask for such conditions can only be explained on the supposition that they did not wish to have them, for

for the preservation of the constitu-tional rights of the people. We ap-preciate the compliment although we decline to accept the invitation. Our principal reason for doing so is that the constitutional rights of the people do not appear to be in any danger whatever. They have never even been threatened, because no one believed last long arough to fill the questomers. any provincial legislation intended

of Commons on December 18th: "I the North Pacific ocean by a strong ask my honorable friend from East squadron. Our special London corres-Grey, since he has taken some interpondent says that three cruisers are est in this matter, if he does not coming. One of them carrying the flag know as well as I that the people of of Rear Admiral Inglefield will come British Columbia are averse to having any Asiatic immigration. I regret extended visit. His letter will be this position of the people there." As found on the marine page of this we said in a previous reference to this morning's issue. quotation, it is absolutely frank. The value of it is that it shows the point of view from which the Premier approached the consideration of the Japanese treaty. If he had shared tion of the public revenue. in the feelings of the people of this province, his first thought would have been to reserve the right of restricting immigration and then have entered into a commercial treaty. But to his mind there is no objection, not only to Japanese immigration, but to any Asiatic immigration. He believes it to be in the interest of the country that Orientals shall be allowed to come in He may be willing to restrict them under pressure, just as after much pressure from this province he acceded to the request to put on a \$500 head fax on Chinese. But personally he thinks we are mistaken, as is shown not only by his language above quoted, and by the statement made in his Russell Theatre speech, in which he took pains to tell the peo ple of this province that he does not share their views on this question, but by the policy of disallowance which he has exercised in regard to restrictive legislation passed by this pro-vince and by the fact that he has And so,
Thus gibing, flung with cruel hands never originated any movement in the direction of restriction nor taken any steps in that direction, until after prolonged and insistent pressure. On no

wished to make it impossible for British Columbia to put pressure upon him to which political exigencies for foreign affairs, who is regarded as would compel him to yield.

Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs, who is regarded as the ablest member of the Campbell-Bannerman ministry, during the flashes

From the blue skies, her glance of scorn fell on them,

As they crough! A like and start of the claim that Japan would view restrictive legislation as contrary to the spirit of the treaty and give notice of its absorbed. scorn fell on them,

As they crouch'd like wolves that are

give notice of its abrogation, we do ity of invasion, urging the nation to beware of acting in such a matter as As they crouch'd like wolves that are o'er-mastered.

England stretch'd out her hand, and touch'd the world—

England arose, and spake, and calmly arose, and spake, and calmly contact are the right had been reserved and a law to increase the risks of war and protouch'd the world—

with a clause empowering the Governor-spake and calmly ernor-space are from one occupying a position and protocological spakes.

In a little while to the Uplands Farm. Of course there are other ways of getting there, but this description will give, perhaps, the best idea of its location. It lies on both sides of the Cadboro Bay road, but the part that is to be laid out for residential purposes is between that road and the water. It is a spacious area, having ernment of Japan to exercise that authority so far as the subjects of that the country are are the subjects of that

to ignominious defeat.

ARE THE CRUISERS COMING?

port that a squadron of cruisers is to with Russia.

We venture the prediction that the Uplands will not long remain unoccupied, but that it will become in a very few years one of the most beautiful suburban localities in the whole of America. The interest which the people of Victoria have in this enterprise is something very much more than that which naturally centres in a project, which means, if it is successful, the addition to the city's population of a large number of well-to-do people, who will combine to create a beauty spot of remarkable attractiveness; it arises chiefly out of the fact that there are other tracts quite as well adapted for the location of suburban residences as that which is about to be placed upon the market. The opening of the Uplands means a new departure for Victoria.

ation that she would regard hostile legislation on the subject of immigration the subject of immigration to the spirit of the treaty has such a violation of the spirit of the treaty has residence to the reaty in the right was reserved in the treaty to restrict Japanese limmigration, public opinion would compel the enactment of resquadron is coming here, is an increase in the stock of Welsh coal on and, and as far as we can learn no orders have been placed for such a supply, but that is a matter that would hardly be called pressing. If it is the intention of the Admiralty to send a ment gave effect to Canadian public sentiment on the subject of Japanese immigration. We do not think that the contrary are persistent. There are no signs of preparation for the coming of the treaty has respect to the contrary are persistent. There are no signs of preparation are no signs of preparation are no signs of preparation the coming are no signs of preparation are no signs of prepa sentiment on the subject of Japanese immigration. We do not think that the warmest supporter of the federal Premier can take exception to this statement of his views. Therefore, we may with perfect fairness state his position to be as follows:

He deliberately elected to tie the bands of the Gardinest and the content of the concerned. We suppose that about thirty days would have to be about thirty days would have to

ment of the Admiralty, or at least we suppose it is the Admiralty that re-quested the Associated Press to deny any provincial legislation intended for the same purpose.

This is an intelligible position. It makes clear the whole course pursued by the present Dominion government upon this question. That it is in keeping with Sir. Wilfrid Laurier's views of Oriental immigration, we have abundant evidence. We quote again from his speech in the House of Commons on December 18th: "I ask my honorable friend from East

The new King of Portugal

The Prince Rupert Empire advises to keep away from that potential met-ropolis until the town lots are on the market, which seems to be a substantial chunk of very excellent advice

King Carlos left less than \$30,000 to be divided among his heirs. The king business in Portugual is certainly not a money-making one. The deceased monarch could have done much better in some other line.

A fine new hotel-The Russell-has just been formally opened at New Westminster. We congratulate the people of the Royal City on this mon ument to their pluck and enterpris and faith in the future.

Miss Agnes Deans Cameron has begun a series of a illustrated articles in "The Westminster," published in Toronto, entitled "The Romance and Beauty of British Columbia." Miss Cameron is gaining a name for herself as a graphic writer.

sons.

But from the East there came a blast too loud,

As from the West there came a taunt too much;

And she awakening, raised her head, and saw

Around her all her faithless friends, and all

Her sisters and her children jeering her,

And crying, "She is old!" and meting to long to long and and insistent pressure. On no occasion, since he came into power, now more than eleven years ago, has Sir Wilfrid Laurier of his own motion exhibited the slightest inclination to restrict Oriental immigration, but on the contrary, when an opportunity was afforded him to reserve the right to restrict it in the case of Japan, he deliberately rejected it. And the reason for his rejection was that he wished to make it impossible for Britannian in the state of the came into power, now more than eleven years ago, has subut to land, arms on Chinese territory. It is said that the arms were intended for a band of revolutions. This liftle item of news were intended for a band of revolutions. This liftle item of news were intended for a band of revolutions to restrict it in the case of Japan, he deliberately rejected it. And the reason for his rejection was that he wished to make it impossible for Britannian in the said that the arms were intended for a band of revolutions. This liftle item of news were intended for a band of revolutions to the contrary, when an opportunity was afforded him to reserve the right to restrict it in the case of Japan, he deliberately rejected it. And the reason for his rejection was that he wished to make it impossible for Britannian in the said that the arms were intended for a band of revolutions. This liftle item of news were intended for a band of revolutions. Chinese Imperial customs officials

Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state Bannerman ministry. during the course of a speech in the House Commons on Thursday evening, Ingland arose, and spake, and calmly said:

Nay! I am mistress still."

THE GROUND CLEARED.

The ground is being cleared at last in regard to the attitude of the Dominion government on the question of the proposition of the highest responsibility is of extreme significance, and seems to lend confirmation to the opinion very generally held in England that a confirmation to the opinion very generally held in England that a confirmation to the opinion very generally held in England that a confirmation to the opinion very generally held in England that a confirmation to the opinion very generally held in England that a confirmation to the opinion very generally held in England that a confirmation to the opinion very generally held in England that a confirmation to the opinion very generally held in England that a confirmation to the opinion very generally held in England that a confirmation to the opinion very generally held in England that a confirmation to the opinion very generally held in England that a confirmation to the opinion very generally held in England that a confirmation to the opinion very generally held in England that a confirmation to the opinion very generally held in England that a confirmation to the opinion very generally held in England that a confirmation to the opinion very generally held in England that a confirmation to the opinion very generally held in England that a confirmation to the opinion very generally held in England that a confirmation to the opinion very generally held in England that a confirmation to the opinion very generally held in England that a confirmation to the opinion very generally held in England that a confirmation to the opinion very generally held in England that a confirmation to the opinion very generally held in England that a confirmation to the opinion very generally held in England that a confirmation to the opinion very generally held in England that a confirmation to the opinion very generally held in England that a confirmation to the opinion very gene reassured at the knowledge that the meet them.

The meagre telegraphic reports oncerning events in Armenia do not enable one at this distance to know the real nature of the trouble that is said to be impending. Asia is bounded on the east by Russian Armenia, and that part of Per-sia, which is within the Russian zone of influence. The mobilization of troops on the Armenian frontier Turkey is admitted at St. Petersspecting immigration and other matters as to which stipulations were made when Queensland adhered to it. The Canadian government replied that they were prepared to adhere absolutely, and without reserve."

This seems to dispose of the position taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the second of the province are given an opportunity to pronounce assumely a sourcely upon it, there is not a single that the second of Austria's designs upon Macedonia. Turkey would be a very formidable for for Russia to meet. Her army, including some 60,000 irregulars, numbers nearly a million men, and the forces in European Russia are something like a million and a half. It is probable that Turkey could the cauare given an opportunity to pronounce squarely upon it, there is not a single constituency in the province that will throw a stronger force into the Caunot send the Liberal candidate down to ignominious defeat.

App. The Common Candidate down frontier undefended, and so greatly We would like to know just how to weakening her local garrisons that popular uprisings, if they occurred, could not be suppressed. Turkey does answer the above question, but we not appear to be troubled with any do not. The Associated Press has been officially asked to deny the latest represent her from prosecuting war

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It is not too early to think of the changes you are

Have you seen the dainty Mexican Linen Drawnwork we lately received? If you haven't you have missed seeing some of the daintiest work of Mexico's best women workers and should without delay visit our Second Floor. This is a collection of personally selected pieces, chosen where they are made, and bought under most favorable conditions as to price. Mexican Drawnwork is so superior to the Japanese and Oriental efforts it is in a class by itself, and the other kinds seem "coarse" in comparison. The present assortment comprises an excellent variety of dainty d'oylles, sideboard scarves, table covers,

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AN ERA

A year or two ago.

and several other place quake, and islands had in several parts of the eriod through which many timid people wer end of all things this kind are not new, periods people have fe was any occasion in wh cation for such a belief Emperor Justinian. was the appearance in comet. Its head was in across the northern sky. in its place in the hea in terror of the fearful th ended. They expected kinds. The former were the others were a little dread was heightened omet appeared. The h sky and its tail exter vest. It was a magnifi inspire fear in mind fill with alarm the mas believe they have ide which appeared shortly with one that appear Persian empire with a wonderful celestial visit prayer made in all the protection against "The Comet." It has appeare arrive again in A.D. produced by the comet of the sun grew pale siderable time. It is no such a sequence of even a feeling of alarm wou Coincident with thes ccession of earthquak Gibbon says that every marked by frequent ear lence." For forty days was in the clutch of one of the shocks were loca they were severely felt impire. Great chasms masses were thrown into he sea far below its ord again high upon the la banon came down to ached from it and preci of Phoenicia, the seat of earning then existing. n number, in prosecutir d, and in its ruins peris But while in one blow that could have I ished in a moment so been useful to the State destructive as the earthq ed in A.D. 551. That di of visitors, who had as estival of the Ascension appened. In one day sand people were killed But awful as was comets, frightful as was

earthquakes, they were visit of the plague. In A its appearance in Egypt the Nile. Its spread was it was two years in rea extended its terrible Northern Africa and ove Asia. The medical science The whole population Nothing seemed able to sued its terrible course and the cold of winter. prise in the fact that may vould only be stopped v n a victim to it. 1 its terrible harvest. The mained untilled. In Cons How many victims this p ascertained. Estimates high as 200,000,000—a fi excessive. Statistics on able, for there was no me its ravages extended. That there is no doubt, and th lally affected the history question.

INFALI

A Protestant minister

infant child had been

replied in the negative, a it should be, the ministe for you to know that I is an illustration of an which has done as much the influence of the Chur ligence. It is not alway quite as bald as in t usually only very thin Founder of Christianity ments with the words, "C the leaders of the Church an appeal to reason as o infidelity, and today we same attitude. As an exa Anglican Bishop of days ago. He said that man to marry his deceas be his own sister. This sustained neither by an clesiastical precedent, or version of Scriptural tead sumption on the part of others shall think. It is have at all times claimed they have denied to the sooner begun their minist ion arose between them, i lation to the teachings matters, which regarded seem trivial. We wonder disagreements between position of Gentiles unde there were doubtless ma question at the time. So Church history down to called heresies creating d sometimes with awful heresies really touched a test of reason, had any b truths of Christianity a They had to do only wit clerics, who, we now know ant on almost every subj

bearing upon the welfar Christian world is divide lines created by men, wh

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# AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

AN ERA OF DISASTER

A year or two ago, after San Francisco, Kingston and several other places had suffered from earthuake, and islands had been thrown up from the sea n several parts of the world, a good deal was said the press and elsewhere about the severity of the riod through which the earth was passing, and nany timid people were under the impression that e end of all things was not far away. Ideas of is kind are not new, for at many times in historical criods people have feared that we were on the eve some tremendous catastrophe. Perhaps there never vas any occasion in which there was as much justification for such a belief as in the reign of the Roman Emperor Justinian. The first cause of popular alarm was the appearance in A.D. 531 of a remarkable comet. Its head was in the west and its tail extended across the northern sky. For twenty days it remained in its place in the heavens, and all the people were in terror of the fearful things which its presence por ended. They expected wars and calamities of all kinds. The former were not slow in materializing; the others were a little delayed, but the popular dread was heightened when in A.D. 530 a greater comet appeared. The head of this was in the eastern ky and its tail extended across the zenith to the est. It was a magnificent object, and well calculated inspire fear in minds not wholly ignorant and to with alarm the masses of the people. Astronomers lieve they have identified this comet with that hich appeared shortly after the death of Caesar, also th one that appeared in 618 B.C. and filled the Persian empire with alarm. It was probably this onderful celestial visitor which in 1,106 inspired the rayer made in all the churches of Christendom for otection against "The Devil, the Turk and the Comet." It has appeared once since then, and is due o arrive again in A.D. 2,255. To add to the terror produced by the comet in Justinian's time, the light the sun grew pale and so continued for a considerable time. It is not difficult to believe that if such a sequence of events should occur in such time feeling of alarm would be very general. Coincident with these celestial phenomena was a

ccession of earthquakes of an appalling character. Gibbon says that every year of Justinian's reign was marked by frequent earthquakes "of uncommon vio-lence." For forty days at one time Constantinople was in the clutch of one of these earth-spasms. Some f the shocks were local; others so widespread that ney were severely felt in all parts of the Roman Empire. Great chasms opened in the earth, vast masses were thrown into the air; tidal waves carried the sea far below its ordinary level and hurled it back again high upon the land. Where the Mountain of Lebanon came down to the sea a huge crag was de-tached from it and precipitated into the water, creating a new harbor. The city of Berytus on the coast Phoenicia, the seat of the greatest institutions of learning then existing, where the finest of the youth of the Roman Empire were engaged, many thousands number, in prosecuting their studies, was destroyed, and in its ruins perished nearly the whole population. But while in one sense this was the greatest blow that could have befallen Rome, for it extinguished in a moment so many lives that might have seen useful to the State, it was not numerically so destructive as the earthquake of Antioch which occur-ed in A.D. 551. That div was reled with multitudes of visitors, who had assembled to take part in the estival of the Ascension, when the terrible calamity happened. In one day two hundred and fifty thou-sand people were killed and the property loss was

But awful as was the alarm caused by the comets, frightful as was the loss of life due to the earthquakes, they were as nothing compared to the visit of the plague. In A.D. 542, this pestilence made its appearance in Egypt near the eastern mouth of the Nile. Its spread was not very rapid at first, for was two years in reaching Constantinople, but it extended its terrible sway both westward along Northern Africa and over Europe and eastward over Asia. The medical science of the day was paralyzed. The whole population of some cities fell before it. Nothing seemed able to stay its progress, and it pursued its terrible course alike in the heat of summer and the cold of winter. There is no reason for surprise in the fact that many people believed its ravages ould only be stopped when the last of mankind had fallen a victim to it. For fifty-two years it reaped rible harvest. Throughout Italy the fields re-In Constantinople for months together the death rate was from 5,000 to 10,000 a day. How many victims this plague claimed can never be ascertained. Estimates vary, some of them being as high as 200,000,000-a figure which certainly seems excessive. Statistics on the point were never available, for there was no means of ascertaining how far its ravages extended. That it reached India and China there is no doubt, and that its consequences materially affected the history of 'mankind is beyond all

INFALLIBILITY A Protestant minister once asked a layman if his infant child had been baptized. When the latter replied in the negative, and asked for a reason why should be, the minister replied: "It is sufficient for you to know that I say it ought to be!" is an illustration of an assumption of infallibility which has done as much as anything else to lessen the influence of the Church among people of intelligence. It is not always, and perhaps not often, quite as bald as in the instance cited, but it is usually only very thinly veiled. Although the Founder of Christianity prefaced one of His state-ments with the words, "Come let us reason together," the leaders of the Church were not long in stamping an appeal to reason as one of the grossest forms of infidelity, and today we see them occupying the same attitude. As an example, take the remark of the Anglican Bishop of Westminster, made a few lays ago. He said that it was just as wrong for a man to marry his deceased wife's sister as it would be his own sister. This is a proposition that can be sustained neither by an appeal to reason or by ecesiastical precedent, or by the most violent perersion of Scriptural teaching. It is simply an asumption on the part of one man to dictate how thers shall think. It is remarkable that the clergy ave at all times claimed a liberty of thought which have denied to the laity. The Apostles had no oner begun their ministry than differences of opinarose between them, not on points having any reon to the teachings of Jesus Christ, but upon ters, which regarded from our distant view point, trivial. We wonder how there could have been greements between Peter and Paul as to the tion of Gentiles under the new dispensation, but were doubtless many heartburnings over this on at the time. So as we follow the record of h history down to our own time, we find so-heresies creating discord, and being suppressed times with awful severity. None of these ies really touched anything which, tried by the reason, had any bearing upon the fundamental of Christianity as taught by Christ Himself. had to do only with the views propounded by who, we now know, were hopelessly ignoralmost every subject whatever that had any upon the welfare of mankind. Today the in world is divided into sects along cleavage reated by men, whose opinions we would not

now accept upon any other subject whatever.

The truth of the matter is, that Christianity has een in process of evolution ever since the followers of Jesus attempted to make the world comprehend the truth of the Gospel. If we think a little while about it, we will not be surprised at this. A small company of men, not all of them educated even in the narrow education of those days, set out to evangelize a part of the world, which at that time had reached a remarkable stage in civilization. In some respects we are not today as "advanced" as were the people of the Roman Empire nineteen hundred years ago. That was an age of great deeds, an era of an almost impenetrable materialism, a time when might was right to a degree which to us is incomprehensible. The wonder is not that Christianity attacked his formidable fabric and emerged from it somewhat disfigured, but that it had the courage to attack it in the first instance, and the inherent strength which enabled it to conquer. Scarcely was this terrific combat ended, when another was precipitated. Those people whom we call Northern Barbarians began to hammer at the frontiers of Rome. The result was the overthrow of the ancient civilization and the inauguration of an era of intellectual darkness, peopled with all the strange shapes which the superstitions of the Teutonic races had conjured up in their Northern forests. That Christianity should have survived this period in its history is remarkable in the highest degree; that it should have been overlaid with some of the weird fancies of the new rulers of Europe is by no means remarkable. One of the first effects perhaps it would be more nearly accurate to say one of the principal causes of the Renaissance was a revival of liberty of thought in religious matters, and since that time there has been steady progress, not away from the teachings of Christ, but rather towards them. Christianity is rising above the mists of mediaeval ecclesiasticism into the clear sunlight of truth, and its progress upwards would be more rapid and the effect of this progress more general, i those who are charged with the responsibility of leading the thoughts of men, would assume less of the role of infallible teachers, employ more of their own reasoning powers, and appeal more to the

reasoning powers of those whom they seek to guide The movement towards Church Union is, in this view of the case, a very healthy sign of the times. Unity may yet be some time away, but it is a great thing that it is being seriously considered, for one of the first things, which will have to be settled before union is possible, is that there may be a divergence of opinion in regard to matters which are non-essential. We fancy that when men sit down, carefully and prayerfully, to consider what parts of Christian dogma as it is presented by the various branches of the Church, can be eliminated without affecting the vital principles of Christianity, the result will be a surprise. For ourselves, we do not look for any sudden results. Men hold to their ideas, prejudices and beliefs with tremendous tenacity. It is hard to break away from old traditions, and not always desirable to do so until something has arisen to take their places. One of the most difficult things for the Church to surrender will be the idea of infallibility-not the infallibility of the Pope, which forms no part of what we are now discussing, but that idea of ecclesiastic infallibility which, though never openly taught, completely dominates the minds of many religious teachers, and perhaps the majority of them. Its existence may even be denied by those whom it influences, but the great mass of the people recognize it, and that is one of the reasons why so few men go to church.

#### MARIA EDGEWORTH

upon the development of the character of its people

The literature of a country has a great influence

We do not now mean those books which treat of po-litical subjects, and are read by the few, but those that deal with every day matters and are read by the many. In the latter class comes fiction, which, while professing only to present the sayings and doings of imaginary people, is often more real and truer to actual life, than history or biography. For historians rarely uninfluenced by the partisan feelings of their time, and biographers have a natural tendency to gloss over the weaknesses of their subjects, and they rarely essay an analysis of motives. The novelist is under no limitations. He writes as he chooses. He may have a dominant idea in his mind, as Dickhis stories, and he may never f ment lose sight of this, but his effort is to make his characters play natural parts. Hence a novel is a mirror held up in which society may see itself as the novelist sees it, and in proportion as the novelist's view is elevating, or the reverse, so is the influence of the popular novel. If in a novel virtue is shown to be humdrum, and insipid and vice brilliant and attractive if the family tie is held up as something to be regarded lightly, if godlessness is shown to be fashionable and characters are made interesting in proportion to the openness with which they violate the Ten Commandments, and especially one of them, the effect is necessarily bad, and the national character developed under the influence such writings is sure to be unstable and irresponsible. The fact that in France today it is proposed seriously to permit of trial mar-riages shows that the influence of the French novel is sapping the moral vitality of the people. On the other hand, if the fiction of a nation is wholesome in tone, the character of the people will be wholesome, and it was singularly fortunate for the British people that at a time when Europe was passing through a period of stress and storm, and doubt was being raised in millions of minds whether there were any laws human or divine, to which obedience should be rendered. their character was being molded by the writings of writers of whom the subject of this sketch was representative. Madame de Stael said of Miss Edgeworth, that her writings were marred by their "dull utility. To the brilliant Swiss, whose views of life had been formed in the luxurious and immoral court of Louis XVI, the domestic virtues and rude vices of which the English authoress told were uninteresting. They were common-place; they lacked the finish and the finesse of the follies and wickedness of high life in France. But perhaps the fact that France had its Revolution, with all its attendant horrors, while in Great Britain the problem of constitutional government broadened down from precedent to precedent, and the people were able to bear, with unflinching courage and determination, the tremendous responsibilities cast upon them in the last quarter of the Eighteenth and the first quarter of the Nineteenth century, may have been due to the fact that in British lands the simple and homely virtues were cultivated, while in France they were despised, at least by those in whose hands was the fate of the nation. Therefore we say that the British people owe a debt of gratitude to such women as Joanna Baillie, Hannah More and Maria Edgeworth. They were literary gyroscopes, which kept the good ship steady amid the awful tempests, which lashed Eurone with a rain of lead and a blinding

Maria Edgeworth was the daughter of Richard Lovell Edgeworth, of Edgeworthtown, Langford, Ireland. She was born in England, where her father was temporarily residing in 1767. She was educated under the close supervision of her father, and her, first works were written in collaboration with him. although his share in them does not appear to have been great. She made her entrance into literature when she was 28, in a book entitled "Letters to Literary Ladies"; to this followed educational and juvenile. works, in which her father's views as to the duties

of parents and children were elaborated. In 1800 appeared "Castle Rackrent," her first and best Irish novel. This had a great vogue and when "Belinda" followed, and after this a joint essay by her father and herself on "Irish Bulls," her reputation as a writer became international. She visited France shortly after and was the recipient of many attentions. At this time the only romance of her life occurred, for she was sought in marriage by a Swedish nobleman, but declined his offer, and this appears to have been the only one of which she was the recipient. On her return to Ireland she engaged actively in literary work, producing a number of stories of Irish life, of which "The Absentee" is the best known and has been ranked by some even higher than "Castle Rackrent." Her last novel, "Helen," was written in 1834, at which time she was 67/years of age, and it is as full of charm and grace as her earlier productions.

Miss Edgeworth was exceedingly small in stature and her features were by no means beautiful, but she was endowed with a charm of manner which made her bosts of friends. Her sense of humor was ad-mirably developed, as her Irish stories show. Sir Walter Scott was among those who enjoyed her friendship, and he has left it on record that she inspired him to write the Waverley Novels. Byron delighted in her company, and Macaulay greatly admired her. Recently her letters have been printed, and they give an excellent idea of the distinguished men who were her contemporaries, and with whom she lived on terms of close friendship. It would be impossible in this place to give any illustrations of her style of writing that would convey an adequate idea of it, for she was not blessed with the faculty of graphic description, nor that species of imagination which permitted her to draw word-pictures. She did her work under very unusual circumstances, writing in the family sitting room, oblivious to what was transpiring around her, a method of composition which may contribute towards directness of style, but is not calculated to lead to flights of fancy

#### SOCIAL AND MORAL REFORMERS

N. de Bertrand Lugrin.

Dante's Life and the Divine Comedy

When a giant tree, having fulfilled its life, falls in the forest, all about where it lies the tall, sweet leaves spring up, filling the woods around with a delightful fragrance, and the children call them the "Sweet-in-death." So it is, and so it has been since the beginning of time, with those whose names have come down to us in history, men who have spent their years in study, research and meditation, the better to instruct and to enlighten mankind; when the breath of their life has gone out, it has indeed meant the death of their bodies, but the Godinspired messages they have brought to the world cannot die. The thoughts of their hearts live after them, and, like the leaves of the "sweet-in-death," diffuse a gracious fragrance, as pure and beautiful as it is lasting.

It has been very justly said that there are only a few fundamental, moral truths, and that they are as old as eternity. Yet it is not given to all of us to understand these truths clearly, of ourselves, even though we may be aware that they exist. Our interest and our imagination require an external stimulus, either from being directly inspired by the contemplation of nature, or from communicating with those who have mastered the truths, and who, from that insight, are enabled to portray them in such a manner that our intelligence becomes quickened thereby, and our perception capable of full appreciation of the great moral laws. Then, at once preciation of the great moral laws. Then, at once, what is as old as eternity becomes to us as new and fresh and lovely as the break of day, and we are the broader and the happier men and women for the knowledge thus gained. Men may make new laws for every generation; science may continue to discover principles hitherto unknown, that change our

views of many material things; but the great moral truths remain the same yesterday, today and forever.

When we try to recall the names of those whom we consider as the leaders of moral thought, we speak of Confucius, Zoroaster, Guatama, Jesus the Christ, Paul and Mohammed glibly enough, and we have some knowledge of a few Roman and Grecian eaders as well. Probably in this matter, as in most other matters, distance lends an enchantment, and the farther back we look in history the greater the dignity given to the research, and the greater the credit accorded to those whose lives study. But there are scores of men, who have lived in comparatively modern times, to whom we do not, perhaps, give credit enough, for the wonderful inluence they have exerted upon mankind in their lifetime, and in the years that have passed since their death. From time to time there arises among us one who stands out distinct from the rest, as a leader of thought, as a public benefactor, as a social reformer. It is the purpose in this series of articles to try and select those who are thus distinguished, to give a short review of their life and work, and a brief outline, when possible, of their teachings. If in thus looking over the lives of those who have fulfilled their missions and gone before, we gain an impetus to nobler thoughts, the time thus spent will

#### Dante-His Life

"It is the imagination," writes Charles Eliot Norton, in his life of the great Italian poet, "which lifts man from the petty, transient and physical interests that engross the greater part of his time and thought in self-regarding pursuits, to the large, permanent and spiritual interests that ennoble his nature, and transform him from a solitary individual into a member of the brotherhood of the human In the poet the imagination works more powerfully and consistently than in other men, and thus qualifies him to become the teacher and inspirer of his fellows. . . . Is is needful to know Dante the man in order fully to appreciate him as a poet. He gives us his world not as reflection from an unconscious and indifferent mirror, but as from a mirror that shapes and orders its reflections, for a definite end beyond that of art and extraneous to it. And in this lies the secret of Dante's hold upon many and so various minds. He is the chief poet of man as a moral being."

There is very little known of Dante's family. He was born in Florence sometime in the spring of 1265, and of his early years we have no account. But of Dante, the man, a description is given by the Chronicler of Florence, Giovanni Villani, a contemporary, "Dante," wrote Villani, "was an honorable and ancient citizen of Florence. . . He was a great master in almost every branch of knowledge, although he was a layman; he was a supreme poet and philosopher, and a perfect rhetoritician alike in prose and verse, as well as a most noble orator in public speech, with the most polished and beautiful style that has ever been in our language."

While he lived in Florence, Dante held office and showed himself a man of eminent practibility. He was intensely patriotic, and loved his birthplace with all the loyalty of which his positic nature was capa-ble. We can imagine what his feelings must have been when he was banished from his country, fol-lowing the order of Charles II. of Naples, who had undertaken to reduce to obedience the refractory opponents of the Pope in Tuscany. Dante was cused of refusing obedience to the Church and to Charles. In a most touching passage, near the beginning of the "Convito;" he thus describes his

exile, an exile that was to last as long as life itself, for he was never permitted to return to his beloved Florence: "From the time it pleased the citizens of that fairest and most famous daughter of Rome to cast me out from her sweetest bosom

almost all the regions to which our tongue extends I have gone a pilgrim, almost a beggar, displaying against my will the wound of fortune, which is wont often to be imputed unjustly to him who is wounded. Truly I have been a bark without sail and without rudder, borne to divers posts and bays and shores by that dry wind which grievous poverty brings forth, and I have appeared mean in the eyes of many, pho perchance through some report had imagined me in other form; and not only has my person been lowered in their sight, but every work of mine, whether done or to be done, has been held in less

The earliest of Dante's works is the ("Vita Nouva") "New Life." In it he relates, both in prose and verse, how he met and was influenced by Beatrice. It would only be fair to state here that many people do not believe Beatrice to have been a person at all, but rather an ideal of the poet, or a source of his inspiration. Beatrice literally means "making happy." There have been many pretty tales woven around his subject, but their authenticity is doubtful. According to Dante himself there were no interviews between them, no love tokens exchanged. He tells us that when he was only nine years of age he saw a lovely little maiden of such grace and unconscious dignity, and whose eyes mirrored such purity of soul, that from the moment of their first meeting love reigned in his heart. About her he wove all his loveliest thoughts and fancies. Not until nine years after their first meeting did she speak to him, and then it was only to salute him in assing. She died when Dante was twenty-five. Under the narrative embodied in this first work lies an allegory of the power of love to transform earthly things into the likeness of heavenly, and to lift the soul from things material, and transitory to things

spiritual and eternal.

After Beatrice's death he sought for comfort and forgetfulness in worldly things, "devoting himself to the acquisition of the wisdom of the earth, and to the neglect for a time of the teaching of Divine revelation. He was attracted by the allurements of life. He married. He took office. He shared in the pleasures of the day. . . . But at last a change came. He awoke to consciousness of how far he had strayed from that good of which Beatrice was the type; how basely he had deserted the true ideals of his youth. He took up his writing again with renewed vigor, preparing for the great work of his life."

#### THE STORY TELLER

An English journal arises to ask, "Why is Canada like courtship?" and replies in the next breath: "Because it borders on the United States."

Which?

During a political campaign in Mississippi, the Hori Jeff Truly was one of the unsuccessful aspirants for the suffrage of his fellow-citizens; Prohibition doctrine figures in the struggle and seamed very important. "Brother Truly," said a minister, "I want to ask you a question. Do you ever take a drink of whiskey?"

"Befo' I answer that," responded the wary candidate, "I want to know whether it is an inquiry or an invitation."-Short Stories.

Heroic Treatment

A Canadian senator, talking of suffragettes and their gentle ways, told of a strenuous sister who was recently addressing an audience on the subject of

happy homes.

"Do you think," demanded the speaker, who was of alarming height and weight, "that when my husband comes home intoxicated that I storm and scold and jeer at his helpless state." No, my friends, I run to him and throw my arms about his neck and—"

"Serves him right, mum, serves him right," ejaculated a humble hearer with fervid approval.

A Word for Dufferin

ronto caused an elderly citizen to indulge in certain reminiscences of former representatives of the Bri-

"I've nothing to say against any of them," he descendingly, "though it seemed as if Lady Aberdeen did too much of the governing, when her husband was at Rideau Hall. Earl Grey is one of the best and is more in sympathy with Canadians than most of the governors who have come our way. But you should have seen Dufferin when he'd come down here 'way back in the seventies.' I remember a banquet he gave in the old Parliament Bulldings and the echo of that laughter is in my ears yet. It was a great night, I tell you! And Dufferin had brought his own wine down from Ottawa with him—some of it old Austrian stuff such as I haven't tasted since. Well, I swore off long ago and, of course, local option is a fine thing; but he brought his own special port and—oh, Dufferin was a gentleman."

#### Unstated

Unstated

Hon. G. E. Foster is a statesman whose eloquence is as dazzling as January sunshine on a field of snow. Years ago, when the Scott Act was young and untried, the Fosterian oratory would turn a cup of cold water into a beverage as enticing as champagne and with no ensuing "head" As the Foster periods flowed on, even the city water which comes bemicrobed from ten thousand taps turned into a thing of harmlessness and a liquid joy forever. Mr. Foster is still in demand as a speaker on inspiring themes. Recently he gave an address before an audience of Upper Canada College boys who applauded his ringing remarks in a fashion to bring happiness to the heart of any jaded M. P.

"Well, how did you like the speech, my boy?" asked an authority who had not been present.

"Fine," said one of the smallest boys.

"What was the subject?"

"He didn't tell us, if you please, sir."—Canadian Courier.

The Greatest Ever

The Greatest Ever

Mr. E. A. Evans, general manager of the Quebec Railway Light and Power Company, tells many an interesting yarn about visitors to the Ancient Capital. Some years ago a Methodist Conference was being held in the city of Quebec and it was proposed to give the visiting clergymen a complimentary trip to some historic point of interest. Ste. Anne de Beaupre was suggested but it was feared that the followers of Wesley might consider the spot unorthodox. However, they were approached with the project and about three hundred of them accepted the invitation with alacrity. Mr. Evans accompanied the clerical tourists to Ste. Anne where Father Holland, a jovial Irish priest, soon made them feel quite at home. They spent an hour or two at the shrine and Father Holspent an hour or two at the shrine and Father Hol-land accompanied them to the station on their depar-ture. There are not a few Irishmen in the ministry of the Methodist church and one of these sons of Erin said with a twinkle in his eye:

"Now. Father Holland you must be a son to the son the son to the son the son to the son to the son to the son the son

Erin said with a twinkle in his eye:

"Now, Father Holland, you must have seen many miracles in your day. What do you consider the greatest wonder of them all?"

Father Holland appeared to be in deep reflection for a moment and then said slowly: "Well, I've never seen anything to equal the miracle this afternoon when three hundred Methodist ministers were gathered at this sacred spot." The visitors appreciated the reply and parted from their new friend with due restret.

#### WITH THE POETS

The Hand of Lincoln

Look on this cast, and know the hand That bore a nation in its hold; From this mute witness understand
What Lincoln was—how large of mold.

The man who sped the woodman's team, And deepest sunk the plowman's share, And pushed the laden raft astream, Of fate before him unaware.

This was the hand that knew to swing The axe—since thus would Freedom train fer son—and made the forest ring, And drove the wedge, and toiled amain.

A conscious leader's will obeyed, And when men sought his word and look, With steadfast might the gathering swayed.

No courtier's, toying with a sword, Nor minstrel's, laid across a lute; A chief's uplifted to the Lord, When all the kings of earth were mute. The hand of Anak, sinewed strong,

The fingers that on greatness clutch, Yet, lo! the marks their lines along Of one who strove and suffered much. For here in knotted cord and vein

I trace the varying chart of years; I know the troubled heart, the strain, The weight of Atlas—and the tears.

Again I see the patient brow
That palm erstwhile was wont to press; And now 'tis furrowed deep, and Made smooth with hope and tenderness.

For something of a formless grace
This molded outline plays about;
A pitying flame, beyond our trace, Breathes like a spirit—in and out.

The love that cast an aureole Round one who, longer to endure, Called mirth to ease his ceaseless dole, Yet kept his nobler purpose sure.

Lo as I gaze, the statured man, Built up from that large hand, appears; A type that Nature wills to plan But once in all a people's years. What better than this voiceless cast

To tell of such a one as he, Since through its living semblance passed. The thought that bade a race be free!

La Belle Dame Sans Merci "O, what can ail thee, knight-at-arms, Alone and palely loitering?
The sedge is wither'd from the lake, And no birds sing.

"O, what can ail thee, knight-at-arms, So haggard and so woe-begone? The squirrel's granary is full, And the harvest's done.

"I see a lily on thy brow
With anguish moist and fever dew.
And on thy cheek a fading row
Fast withereth, too."

"I met a lady in the meads, Full beautiful—a faery's child, Her hair was long, her foot was light, And her eyes were wild.

"I made a garland for her head, And bracelets, too, and fragrant zone; She look'd at me as she did love, And made sweet moan. "I set her on my pacing steed

And nothing else saw all day long, For sideways would she lean, and sing

"She found me roots of relish sweet,
And honey wild and manna dew,
And sure in language strange she said,
'I love thee true!' "She took me to her elfin grot

And there she wept and sigh'd full sore; And there I shut her wild, wild eyes "And there she lulled me asleep,

And there I dreamed—Ah! woe betide!
The latest dream I ever dream'd
On the cold hill's side. "I saw pale kings and princes, too, Pale warriors, death-pale were they all, Who cried—'La Belle Dame sans Merci Hath thee in thrall!"

"I saw their starved lips in the gloam-With horrid warning gaped wide, And I awoke and found me here

"And this is why I sojourn hrre Alone and palely loitering, Though the sedge is wither'd from the lake;

And no birds sing." -John Keats (1795-1821.)

Could We But Know

Could we but know The land that ends our dark, uncertain travel,
Where lie those happier hills and meadows low—
Ah! if beyond the spirit's inmost cavil
Aught of that country could we surely know—

Who would not go?

Might we but hear The hovering angels' high imagined chorus, Or catch, betimes, with wakeful eyes and clear, One radiant vista of the realm before us,

With one rapt moment given to see and hear, Ah! who would fear?

Were we quite sure
To find the peerless friend who left us lonely,
Or there, by some celestial stream as pure,
To gaze in eyes that here were love-lit only—
This weary mortal coll, were we quite sure—
Who would endure?

An Important Call.

An important Call.

"Hello, there, Central! do you know Who 'tis that says to you Hello? I'm mamma's little girl, Louise, And won't you send the doctor, please? 'Who told me?' No one; I'm alone, And climbed and ringed our telephone, Because I want the doctor, quick, For Butterball is dreadful sick. No, not a dolly, nor a horse—My yellow chicken 'tis, of course. What! you don't think he'll come at all? I know he would if mamma'd call; He comed quick when I had the croun: He comed quick when I had the croup; And Butterball's on our back stoop, All scrooched up in a yellow heap, I think it's croup, or some such thing. And that is why I climbed to ring. You say that he can't come—then I—I'm Iraid my Butterball will die!" -Cora A. Matson Dolson. Bill Introduced Into Legislature By W. J. Manson Yes-

or package on pain of a heavy fine.

The bill is to go into force August, 1908. The chief provisions of the bill

formula or prescription, showing the exact name and quantity of each ingredient contained in said medicine and according to which the same is SHIPBUILDERS FIND

Any person, firm or corporation who Any person, firm or corporation who is guilty of an infringement of this act shall be liable, upon summary conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, to pay a penalty not expect the peace of the peace, to pay a penalty not expect the peace of less than twenty-five dollars for each offence, and in the case of any duly qualified chemist or druggist being convicted twice for an offence against this act, he shall forfeit his right to

It shall be the duty of the public analyst, from time to time, upon request and upon payment of the fee prescribed by section 27 of the Phar-macy Act, to analyze any proprietary medicine offered for sale and verify the truth or falsity of the formula or prescription mentioned in section 2 of this act, and to report the result of his analysis to the attorney-general and to the party at whose request the

Any person, firm or corporation guilty of printing a false formula or prescription under section 2 of this act shall be liable, on summary conviction before a justice of the peace, to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars for the first offence and five hundred dollars for each subsequen This act shall come into force the 1st day of August, 1908,

Thaw in the Asylum,

Thaw in the Asylum.

Fishkill, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Harry K.

Thaw has requested that neither his wife nor his mother visit him while he is in the state hospital for the insane at Mattewan. A. Russell Peabody, of Thaw's counsel, and Dr. Britton Evans, the alienist, visited Thaw today. Mr. Peabody said that Thaw does not want either his wife or his mother to see him in the hospital and that he has changed his views on the point. Mr. Peabody said no action would be taken so secure Thaw's release.

Fire at Three Rivers Three Rivers, Que., Feb. 7.—The National tool and axe factory was destroyed by fire tonight. Loss, \$5,000,

Too Enterprising.

Vancouver, Feb. 8.—"I am sorry that I cannot give you a harder sentence. There are too many artists like you apound this town now." So spoke Magistrate Alexander today, when he sent J. N. Vigeant to jail for six months for obtaining money by false pretenses. Vincent was canvassing pretenses. Vincent was canvassing the Montreal Daily Subscriptions for the Montreal Daily Star, giving a watch with each year's subscription for three dollars. The watch, he admitted, cost him \$1.60. The agent of the Star for Vancouver told the court that he got 50 per cent. commission. That would leave the agent \$1.50 commission, and against this was the \$1.60, making a loss of ten cents on each subscription, which the court did not regard as business-

Auto Speeder Fined \$50.

Vancouver, Feb. 8.—In the police court today T. G. McGuire was fined \$50 and costs for driving his automobile faster than eight miles an hour along the street. Magistrate Alexander was himself the informant, seeing McGuire speeding up and decrease in the city, notably the Willows.

1. That the distance from the present terminus to the centre of the city is considerably less, and consequently the value of the services to patrons in proportion, than that accorded to the other services in the city, notably the Gorge, Douglas street, Oak Bay and the Willows.

2. That with the elimination of the game.

STRIKE OF MARINE STRIKE OF MARINE That was lucky to a few exceptions, the locals of the game.

STRIKE OF MARINE STRIKE OF MARINE That will be willows.

a number of nominations, and the same with the council. The ballots will be returned by March I, the members

ble grant the prayer of this petition.

Gotch a Winner

Chicago, Feb. 7.—Frank Gotch defeated Fred Bell in a two bout wresting and twenty councilmen. Thomas Duke was appointed treasurer without opposition.

New Westminster Gas

New Westminster, Feb. 8.—The feature of the committee meeting of the city council last evening was the appearance before the council of James Cunningham, owner of the New Westmourt of the New Westminster of the committee meeting of the city council last evening was the appearance before the council of James Person, to protest against the granting of a franchise to another gas company, and Manager Brown, to protest against the granting of a franchise to another gas company. Pany, Mr. Cunningham stated that the sheld with the city did not give his onight of the stated that the sheld with the city did not give his conpany protection. He believed in an unwritten law that would give his company protection. He stated that the would give his company protection. He stated that the would be able to supply gas cheaper, but that he had agreed to maintain present prices so as not to complete with the city's election.

Mean Westminster Gas

New Westminster, Feb. 8.—The feature of the committee nearly with representatives of the engineer's with representatives of the corresponding out of San Francisco have been laid up because of the over-supply of lumber on the head to ever-supply of lumber on the head to ever-s

tric fight system. The rate here, was \$2.50, while in every other city the rate was \$1.50 or less. Mr. Cunningham also offered to sell his plant to the city, but no action was taken in the matter, and he left without receiving any sat-isfaction from the council.

Old in Crime

Vancouver, Feb. 8.—Earl Higley, the young lad who was arrested yesterday when he was alleged to be robbing a room in an apartment house on West-(From Saturday's Daily)

A bill to regulate the sale of patent medicines was introduced at the sitting of the house yesterday by W. J. Manson (Dewdney.) It provides that the formula or prescription shall be printed on the outside of each bottle or package on pain of a heavy fine.

From In an apartment house on Westminster avenue, has to face two charges. He is charged with stealing a watch and chain valued at \$50 from the house composed of the members of the city council and representatives of the where Higley was found. Higley pleads guilty to the Eddy charge, but not guilty to the Eddy charge, but not guilty to the other. Higley is also wanted by the police of Portland.

Back to "Eden"

The bill is to go into force August, 1908. The chief provisions of the bill are as follows:

"Proprietary medicme" in this act shall mean and include all medicine which is not prepared and dispensed by a qualified chemist or druggist according to the prescription of a registered medical practitioner entitled to practise as such in the province of British Columbia, and the word "medicine" shall mean any material or substance, solid, liquid or gascous, applied to the living animal body, externally or internally, for the prevention and cure of disease.

Back to "Eden"

Vancouver, Feb. 8.—After three months' painful experience of trying to do without a newspaper, the people of Enderby are about to have their desires met, and the proverbial long-felt want filled by the establishment of a real live and up-to-date journal. H. M. Walker, who formerly published the Edenograph at Enderby, has accepted an invitation to return and start a new paper. He has been in Vancouver, Feb. 8.—After three months' painful experience of trying to do without a newspaper, the people of Enderby are about to have their desires met, and the proverbial long-felt want filled by the establishment of a real live and up-to-date journal. H. M. Walker, who formerly published the Edenograph at Enderby, has accepted an invitation to return and start a new paper. He has been in Vancouver, Feb. 8.—After three months' painful experience of trying to do without a newspaper, the people of Enderby are about to have their desires met, and the proverbial long-felt want filled by the establishment of a real live and up-to-date journal. H. M. Walker, who formerly published the Edenograph at Enderby, has accepted an invitation to return and start a new paper. He has been in Vancouver, Feb. 8.—After three months' painful experience of trying to do without a newspaper, the people of Enderby are about to have their desires met, and the word desires met, and the word desires met, and the proverbeal control of a real live and up-to-date pour leaf to the people of E ternally or internally, for the prevention and cure of disease.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to sell or offer for sale any proprietary medicine unless there shall be printed in English on a label on the bottle or other vessel or package containing the same, as well as on the outside wrapper if enclosed therein, in plain type of a size not less than small pica, the formula or prescription, showing the

NEWS DISCONCERTING

The decision of the Ottawa govern-nent to ignore Canadian shipbuilders practice under the Pharmacy Act and in the construction of government his certificate issued by the Pharmaceutical Association shall forthwith be British Columbia coast service, is disheartening news for those who are seeking to develop the shipbuilding industry in the Dominion. A local shipping man discussing the matter yesterday said that without the additional straw of the course were taken.

SPRING RIDGE PEOPLE WANT CAR EXTENSION

Petition To the B. C. Electric Railway Co. Is Receiving Many Signatures

Tuesday, February 11, 1908.

avenue on Sunday afternoon last. He and Gladstone avenue respectively, the called an officer and had him take the number of the machine. The magisticoned extension will not be length-

# FOR FUEL SUPPLY

Vancouver Public Institutions Thought To Be Paying Too Much

society yesterday afternoon decided to call for tenders for the supply of fuel for the institutions represented, the price to be quoted on the basis of scowload lots, delivered at locations along the waterfront. At attempt to insert a rider to the resolution stipulating that United States firms should not be allowed to enter the field failed

to secure support.

Ald. Macmillan opened the conference by stating that he believed the city was now paying an excessive price for its fuel supplies and might well consider any scheme whereby the cost would be reduced. He suggested that the representatives of the various boards state their case as to supply

City Comptroller Baldwin reported that the city used 530 tons last year, the price being \$7.50 per ton. Secretary Murray, for the school board, reported the total cost for fuel for the twelve schools at \$5,210.85. Three hundred tons of coal had been used, the price being \$7.50 per ton, as against \$6.30 the previous year. The main supply of fuel was, however, slab wood, which was secured at varying prices, according to the distance of the schools from the mills.

schools from the mills.

Secretary South of the Children's Aid society reported that 35 tons of coal were used at the Hastings institution, \$8 per ton being charged bestitution, \$8 per ton being charged because of the distance of the site from the wharves. The Alexandra orphan-

shipping man discussing the matter yesterday said that without the additional straw of the government taking its public work to a British shipyard out of the hands of the home-workers the shipbuliding of Canada had been at a disadvantage for some time. The local builder must compete with the yards where the material for construction of vessels was available, for the government provides that the finished steamer built at a British yard may enter the country free of duty, while the steel, machinery and other material necessary to be imported for the construction of vessels in Canadian waters must pay duty.

The majority of the government steamers have been built outside the Dominion. anthracite coal which was rated at a higher price. As to the proposition of taking, bids from the United States, it should be remembered that this supply was inferior, Wellington coal being quoted at San Francisco at \$1.50 above the American supply. If the city was going to throw a bomb at the local coal dealers why did it not enter other fields and start drug stores and mills to supply its requirements in those lines?

After some further desultory discus-

After some further desultory discussion the conference adopted the resolution to call for tenders for the com-

Daly Won at Billiards.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb, 8.—John Daly, of Chicago, defeated Harry H. Cline, of Philadelphia. 50 to 42 tonight in the last block of three cushion of the billiard championship tournament, winning from Cline the Jordan-Lambert diamond championship emblem.

of the game. F. English refereed the

**ENGINEERS IN SIGHT** 

Steamship Owners of Pacific Coast Ports Throw Down Gauntlet-Vessels Tied Up

with the rules laid down by the marine age is lost to your company.

Trusting your company will seriously consider our request, and if possible grant the prayer of this petition.

Gotch a Winner

with the rules laid down by the marine to overtime and the number of engineers required on all vessels. A committee headed by A. B. Hammond was named to meet with representatives of the engineer's with representatives of the engineer's union.

With the rules laid down by the marine for use on the Copper river, Alaska, a subsidiary concern of the Guggenheim interests. This vessel will be used for the carriage of railway supplies.

Mr. Supple built a small stern-

BALL FINERY

# CAMPBELL'S

BALL **FINERY** 

# The Empress

In the midst of our GREAT WHITE SALE we devote today's publicity to our wealth of ball finery, specially imported for this unique occasion, with such a variety of dainty garnitures to select from probably the following will be the most interesting on account of their exclusive fashion and the very

EXQUISITE LACE COATS, specially imported from Paris, indispensable in every lady's wardrobe for 1908.

BLACK SILK WRAPS, very choice and rich.

SEPARATE SKIRTS, in English silk and silk voile, masterpieces of London

SILK UNDERSKIRTS, a very large and fascinating assortment in all shades. BLACK MANTILLA SCARVES, these are genuine Spanish lace scarves im-

DAINTY BALL HOSIERY, in every shade, lightest texture, yet durable. HANDKERCHIEFS, in real lace and lace border, the smartest of the smart. HAIR GARNITURES, of which we have a splendid assortment, combs and ornaments, the very latest from Paris and Vienna.

#### **™ LONG SILK GLOVES ▼**

These are the finest English Goods, heavy silk, double tipped. They have just arrived by express. Every lady should call and inspect these gloves: 19 inches, in black, white, red, pink, blue, Nile green and champagne, at, per

23 inches, in black, white, red, pink, blue, Nile green and champagne, at, per pair ..... \$1.50

27 inches, in black, white, cream, sky blue and pink, at, per pair..... \$1.50 THIS EXCLUSIVE GOWN IS SOLD AND WILL NOT BE REPEATED



# ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.

Long Silk Gloves Double Tipped

THE LADIES' STORE

Promis Block, Government Street, Victoria,

Long Silk Gloves Double Tipped

**WORK ON TERMINALS** 

Was made out under our lee bow, and in a few moments they gathered in their sail and swung around under the stern up to the day and up she portation Facilities

Tuesday, February 11, 1908.

The residents of Spring Ridge age agitating for an extension of the street care company. The residents of Spring Ridge age agitating for an extension of the street care company. The residents of the street care company. The text of a petition which will be presented to the street care company. The text of a petition which will be presented to the street care company. The text of a petition which will be presented to the street care company. The text of a petition which will be sufficient to the street care company. The text of a petition which will be presented to the street care company. The text of a petition which will be sufficient to the street care company. The text of a petition which will be sufficient to the street care company. The text of a petition which will be sufficient to the street care company. The text of a petition which will be sufficient to the street care company. The text of a petition which will be sufficient to the street care company. The text of a petition which will be sufficient to the street care company. The text of a petition which will be sufficient to the street care company. The text of a petition which will be sufficient to the street care company. The text of a petition which will be sufficient to the street care company. The text of a petition which will be one of the steamer dolling to the stance of the stance o crease in transportation facilities soon be provided.

STEAMER CASSIAR TO BE LAUNCHED

Sternwheeler Built Here For Hudson' Bay Company—Vessel For An Alaskan River

avenue on Sunday alternoon last. He called an officer and had him take the number of the machine. The magistrate refused to try the case without the defendant's consent, which was granted. McGuire pleaded guilty and the only thing that saved him from a hundred dollar fine, as the magistrate promised at the time of fining Milligan of the same offense, was that the MGuire offense was committed before the Milligan offense.

Vancouver Exhibition Association Vancouver, Feb. 8.—J. J. Miller has been re-elected president of the exhibeen re-elected president of the exhibeen re-elected president of the exhibition by acclamation. For

A Stormy Promotion. It was already sundown. We got up the cutting blocks and reeved off the falls and guys after taking in the

foresail, the big mate giving us qu'et orders about the decks. Just at dark, the starboard boat came two blocks—in silence.
"Did you miss a whale?" the captain asked the second mate.

Then you'll soon have a chance to try," came in a tone that couldn't have been drowned in a gale of wind;

and thus I got a stormy promotion.-Forest and Stream. Was Missionary in China Chatham, Ont., Feb. 7.—Susanna Carson Moyes, wife of Rev. Jas.

Perhaps the most interesting fact concerning M. Paquin, the famous mo-

diste, who died the other day, is that he started in life as a bank clerk. It he started in life as a bank cierk. It was his marriage to a saleswomen in one of the big dressmaking houses of Paris which led him to leave the bank and with a very meagre capital, open and with

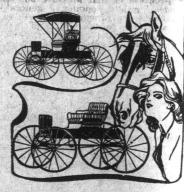
GOLDEN GATE'S GOLD IS STILL UNSECURED

Capt Johnson and Associates Returned Without Success—Pumps Failed to Work

Another attempt has failed to wrest from the sands of the Mexican shore ain asked the second mate.
"Yes," came the rather sulky ansver.

line the treasure supposed to be lying with the bones of the steamer Golden Gate, which was burned off Manzanillo

C. P. R. MAY HAVE TO PAY FOR THE DELAY



D. HAMMOND VICTORIA, B. C. Phone 1369

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STOCKS IN LONDON

at Manzanillo ready to have one more try.

Dearness of Money And Other Influences Cause Depression on Stock Exchange

London, Feb. 8.—The recent buoyancy of the giltedge securities was Carson Moyes, wife of Rev. Jas.

Moyes, a woman prominent in Chinese missions, having been some years in China, died today.

China companied with profit taking, once to dearer money. Quotations in consols, after touching 88, closed at 88 1-4, which was only 3-8 lower than the price of last Saturday, while home consols at the week-end. The R. M. S. Empress of China is due tomorrow at Hongkong according to her schedule, but there is little hope that she will reach her destination cratism contains the price of last Saturday, while home rails were depressed at the week-end by poor board of trade returns, following unsatisfactory dividends.

The dearness of money caused by The dearness of money caused by

grew firm when it became apparer that France would take the gold bor

CIVIL SERVI BILL D

Tuesday, February

Hon. Dr. Young Exp ure And the Diffi

SIR WILFRID'S

Said to Have Be During Progress On Natal

(From Saturday's The debate upon the of the legislature when up for second reading shortly and to the poin bill, reviewing the various dealing at some length ditions which had to be province as distinct for He stated that he hop

that various amendmen suggested. The measu ay a skeleton one. The measure was c who attacked the princ ing a superannuation function public monies or in pasource. He expressed him in favor of a system

by A. H. Macgowan, wh that this very principle ation was being adopte corporations throughou hich contribute gener The adjournment of oved by John Jardine The bill to amend the by dividing the departrand works into two diff ments was given its esterday.

In moving the second Richard McBride refer length to the great gr ness in the department

tailed this change, in the debate asked ment had not in adding portfolio created a depa ligration and labor.
The premier in reply excellent work which the bureau of infor o dealt with immigra was under the charge ninister.
The question of the mnity was not touched jocular fashion by th anaimo, Mr. Hawthorn

expectancy the assent ant-governor to the Na stated that amongst th ened to the debate was ened to the debate was emissary of Sir Wilfrid spatched from Ottawa for this gentleman has nor the progress of that me sounded public opinio throughout the province, port as to the feeling in with regard to the action tenant-governor upon it

The later part of the v fairly busy and the hou aged to go through with able amount of routine Next week promises to busy. 'The budget speed given until Monday we time the Civil Service been enacted and the clothe various employees was to be the control of the contr

made by the provincial the treasury department been completed. en completed. The speaker took the c Prayers by the Rev. F Mr. McPhillips, K. C., seventh report of the committee.

Coal Tax Ac The bill to amend the 1900, was re-committed. On motion of Hon. Mr On motion of Hon. Mr. tion 4 was struck out, Mr. Macdonald said he jection to this being don derstanding that a meas introduced later in the ing these companies beyone the same footi The hill was reported as The bill was reported, uest of the leader of the

its further consideration until Monday. Railway Assessme On the bill to amend Assessment act being to Hawthornthwaite moved ment: Provided that suc shall only be granted upon condition that the lowest to any workman for un shall not be less than two fifty cents per day.

fifty cents per day. The amendment was ros lowing division:
Yeas: Jones, Yorston,
Jardine, Brewster, Willi thornthwaite, McInnes—8. The amendment was lo Nays: King, Naden, H Kergin, Munro, Tatlow, M ser, Cotton, Ellison, Rosser, Cotton, Ellison, Rosser, Cotton, Ellison, Rosser, Cotton, Ellison, Rosser, Cotton, Homeson, House, Taylor, Garden, Gennsen, Manson, Haywa Parson, Davey, Schofield—Pairs: McGuire, Olive The report was adopt third reading was ordereday.

Quadra Cemet The bill granting certai erally known as the Old the corporation of this purposes was passed throtee and read the third ti Increase in Cal

Hon. Mr. McBride, in second reading of the h the constitution act, said or, I desire to present to few facts of importance pinion, amply justify that the ministry be increaddition of a minister of and the creation of a department. In 1899, by ment to the constitution, nade for five salaried since that time, with toof periods when the government incomplete, the local a has been made up of ministers and one unsa ter. The question may how does British Column this respect when compared administrations which other provinces. other provinces. Now, I Ontario has eight salar

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N LONDON

And Other Influ-Depression on xchange

The recent buoy-

ge securities was

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int rates suddenly

merican crisis in her bills, coupled on the New York hich clouded the rly gold shipments

ss probable for

al influences, with aking, acted ad-ns, but the intrin-

narket is good, and that the prospect the near future is of the Wall street

past week was not confidence or pro-American rails ricans moved listtion, poor earnings wings assisted th e market, and in influential support, s closed from 2 to last Saturday. The market was de-week by the Lisuguese bonds sold later they recov confident support

lividends.

Quotations in con-

Tipped

# CIVIL SERVICE

Hon. Dr. Young Explains Measure And the Difficulties In Framing It

shortly and to the point explained the bill, reviewing the various clauses and dealing at some length with the conditions which had to be met in this province as distinct from other communities.

He stated that he hoped and trusted

He stated that he hoped and trusted nat various amendments might be uggested. The measure was in a a skeleton one.

urce. He expressed himself as rather favor of a system of state assur-

The meaure was strongly defended A. H. Macgowan, who pointed out at this very principle of superannuon was being adopted by various orporations throughout the country, thich contribute generously to it.

The adjournment of the debate was

ved by John Jardine. The bill to amend the constitution dividing the department of lands and works into two different depart-ments was given its second reading

In moving the second reading Hon. Richard McBride referred at some length to the great growth of busi-

ith regard to the action of the lieu-nant-governor upon the last Natal

The later part of the week has been fairly busy and the house has managed to go through with a considerable amount of routine business.

busy. The budget speech will not be given until Monday week. By that time the Civil Service act will have peen enacted and the classification of the various employees which is being made by the provincial secretary's and

Mr. Macdonald said he had no objection to this being done, on the understanding that a measure would be introduced later in the session placing these companies beyond all question upon the same footing.

The bill was reported, and at the request of the leader of the opposition its further consideration was deferred until Monday.

until Monday.

Railway Assessment Act On the bill to amend the Railway Assessment act being taken up Mr.

Hawthornthwaite moved in amend-ment; Provided that such exemption shall only be granted upon the express condition that the lowest wages paid to any workman for unskilled labor shall not be less than two dollars and be less than two dollars and fifty cents per day. The amendment was lost on the mi-

owing division:

lowing division:
Yeas: Jones, Yorston, Henderson,
Jardine, Brewster, Williams, Hawthornthwaite, McInnes—8.
Nays: King, Naden, Hall, Eagleson,
Kergin, Munro, Tatlow, McBride, Bowser, Cotton, Ellison, Ross, Shatford,
McPhillips, Thomson, Hunter, Fulton,
Young, Taylor, Garden, Gifford Grant,
Behnsen, Manson, Hayward, Mackey, Behnsen, Manson, Hayward, Mackay, Parson, Davey, Schofield—29. Pairs: McGuire, Oliver.

The report was adopted, and the hird reading was ordered for Mon-

Quadra Cemetery. The bill granting certain lands, gen

rally known as the Old Cemetery, to be corporation of this city for park

Hon. Mr. McBride, in moving the

cond reading of the bill to amend constitution act, said: Mr. Speak-

SIR WILFRID'S EMISSARY

SIR WILFRID'S EMISSARY

Silver Wilfridge and the service of the previous and so the previous data of the track is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy that the task is by no means an easy t

Increase In Work. Now, sir, in order to give to this house some idea as to the manner in The measure was criticized by the which the work has recently increased in this department, I wish to draw the attended the principle of providing a superannuation fund from the ments to the following important stability monies or in part from that ments to the following important statistics. In the calendar year 1897 the receipts in the lands and works department reached a total of \$107,353, or an average of \$8,946 per month, while in the year 1907 these receipts reached a total of no less than \$3,088,923, or an average of \$174,077 per month. (Cheers.) The house will consequently perceive that a much larger sum was received in this desaying that in the next five years the pour permission I would like to speak briefly by way of explanation, with respect to the public works of the processes and in still greater proportion. It is a much larger sum was received in this department, it seems to me, should be under a distinct minister of the crown, in order that the minister of public works may be come well-selzed of all the facts constitute a beard of saminister of public works may be come well-selzed of all the facts constitute. The part of the government to classify and prevision of the treasury, but also of the purchase of 1906, which totalled \$1,-230,545, with a monthly average of \$102,562, (Cheers.) And what will provide which its administration, and is being still done-and I think in the minister of public works may be come well-selzed of all the facts constitute. The part of the government to classify and prevision of the treasury, but also of the purchase of 1906, which totalled \$1,-230,562, (Cheers.) And what will provide what will practically one to minister of public works of the province in connection with labor and in the appointment of a registrar and in the respect to the public works of the province in connection with labor and in the appointment of a registrar and in the part of the government of a registrar and in the minister of public works of the province in connection with labor and in the appointment of a registrar and in the province in connection with labor and in the province in connection with labor and in the appointment of a registrar and in the respect to the public works of the province in connection with labor and in the appointment of a registrar and in the respect to the public works of the province in connection with labor and in the respect to the public works of the public works of the province in connection with labor and in the minister of the crown, in order that the minister of public works of the province in connection with labor and in the minister of the crown, in order that the minister of public works Richard MeBride referred at some length to the great growth of business in the department which had entailed this change. Mr. Macdonald in the debate asked why the government had not in adding an additional portfolio created a department of immigration and labor.

The premier in reply referred to the excellent work which had been done by the bureau of information which was under the charge of the finance minister.

\$12,562. (Cheers.) And what will perhaps present a more startling illustration still. I can inform the house that more money was received in this department during one month in 1907 than was received during the whole year of 1837. (Hear, hear.) While it is equally significant that the receipts for 1907 also show a large increase over those of 1906. And still further to explain how the work of this department has increased, and how much individual exertion has become increasing on the part of the staff of was under the charge of the finance minister.

The question of the increase in independent was not touched upon save in a jocular fashion by the member for Nanaimo, Mr. Hawthornthwaite.

The house is awaiting with some expectancy the assent of the lieutenant-governor to the Natal bill. It is stated that amongst those who listened to the debate was a confidential emissary of Sir Wilfrid Laurier despatched from Ottawa for the purpose. This genureman has not only followed the progress of that measure but has sounded public opinion generally throughout the province. He will report as to the feeling in this province with regard to the action of the lieutenant has increased, and how were strong has been much individual exertion has become the part of the staff of the staff of the details was of disposing of our crown lands, our timber and our coal lands. And may say, that in this disposition of the department has increased the department has increased the department has increased the department; and when we consider that, although the way of disposing of our crown lands, our timber and our coal lands. And may say, that in this disposition of the department has increased the department has increased the department; and when we consider that, although the way of disposing of our crown lands, our timber and our coal lands. And may say, that in this disposition of the department has increased the department, I might call the attention of the estimates to the estimates for 1907, and to the details was of disposing of our crown lands, our timber and our coal lands. And I may say, that in this disposition of the may say, that in this disposition of the may say, that in this disposition of the department has increased the public opinion of the department has increased to the department; and when we consider that, although the way of disposing of our crown lands, our timber and our co

minister in charge of it. (Hear, hear.)

In the part of the week has been and to go through with a considerable extent endorsed my position and to go through with a considerable extent endorsed my position and to go through with a considerable extent endorsed my position and to go through with a considerable extent endorsed my position and to go through with a considerable extent endorsed my position and to go through with a considerable extent endorsed my position and to go through with a considerable extent endorsed my position and to go through with a considerable extent endorsed my position and to go through with a considerable extent endorsed my position and to go through with a considerable extent endorsed my position and to go through with a considerable extent endorsed my position and to go through with a considerable extent endorsed my position and to go through with a considerable extent endorsed my position and to go through with a considerable extent endorsed my position and to go through with a considerable extent endorsed my position and to go through with a considerable extent endorsed my position and to go through with a considerable extent endorsed my position and to go through with a considerable extent endorsed my position and to go through with a considerable extent endorsed my position and to go through with a considerable extent endorsed my position and to go through with a considerable extent endorsed my position and to go through with a considerable extent endorsed my position and to go through with a considerable extent endorsed my position and to go through with a considerable extent endorsed my position and to go through with a considerable extent endorsed my position and the public extent to the constituent of the minister in charge should travel.

The budget speech will not be formed to the country to the constituent of the minister in charge should travel.

The budget speech will not be formed to the country to the minister in charge should travel.

The budget speech will not be fo

The bill to amend the Coal Tax act, 900, was re-committed.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Bowser, second 4 was struck out.

Mr. Macdonald said he had no obso varied that it is absolutely impossible for the minister if he promous assent to this timely proposal on poses to exercise an independent the part of the administration. judgment upon any question that may (Cheers.) come before him, to reach a proper conclusion from what he may know about one section of the country, as to what should be done in respect to some other section. (Hear, hear.) And I moreover think, sir, that as this country develops and becomes

some other section. (Hear, hear.)
And I moreover think, sir, that as this country develops and becomes peopled, and as we bring into operation the somewhat complicated machinery of local government, it becomes all the more necessary, and indeed absolutely essential, that the minister who presides over the crown lands department should become, and as intimately as possible, sir, acquainted with conditions as they really are, and not as they may be supposed to be, and consequently to be in a position to exercise a sound and discriminating judgment in respect to criminating judgment in respect to them, whenever he may be called upon to do so. (Hear, hear.) And further, sir, if this should become necessary he should even be in a position to be able to start the should even be in a position to be able to start the should even be in a position to be able to start the should even be in a position to be able to start the should even be in a position to be able to start the start that is the start that is the start that the should even be in a position to be able to start the start that is the start that the start t sir, if this should become necessary he should even be in a position to be able to go so far as to supervise the work of his own officials on the spot. (Hear, hear.)

Much Office Work Now, it must further be understood by those who take the trouble and the time to look into these things, that a only charged with the administration time to look into these things, that a great deal of office work must necessarily devolve upon the shoulders of some of the under-officials. (Hear, hear): and I strongly maintain in view of the tremendous size of this country, and of its many and varied conditions, and of its many and varied conditions, and of its many and varied conditions, and of its many and varied conditions.

and three without portiolios; Quebec, seven salaried ministers and one unsalaried. Manitoba, six salaried and one unsalaried: Manitoba, six salaried and three unsalaried, Prince are however some lands as alaried ministers; Nova Scotia, six salaried and three unsalaried, prince are however some lands as salaried and three unsalaried, while Saskatohewan and Alberta have each four salaried ministers.

Multitudinous Duties.

Now, sir, when one considers the interior at Ottawa and the department of lands is called upon to administer, I find administer, I find the salaried minister. Then, sir, as regards Alberta have ear that the department of lands is called upon to administer, I find administer. Then, sir, as regards Alberta have lands is not of such importance as to that the task is by no means an easy of the corner of the salaried minister. Then, sir, as regards Alberta have land in the salaried minister. Then, sir, as regards Alberta have each four power so, sir, the work condition, sir, to the administer of the service and the department of the salaried ministers. Then, sir, as regards Alberta have each four power so, sir, the work condition, sir, to the administer, I find the control of one of the province for 25 planes which are power so, sir, the work condition, sir, to the department of the corner power than the department of the corner power than the control of one of the province for 25 planes which are power and all other public lands in these two provinces are still administered from Ottawa, and are not to, be given over the salaries with an administer of the service and the interior (Haar, hear) the find the department of the superannuation fund. The find the department of the surface that the find the control of a minister who should give his whole time to the salaries with a mount of the count of the service and three unsalaried, while hear the salaries which are coming the country of the country

tirely separate from the lands department, I need but call the attention of the legislature to the tremendous increase, which particularly of late years has taken place to justify this comp necessary. come necessary in order to make pro-vision for the deputy minister and the office staff.

The bill was read the second time.

years has taken place, to justify this important change in the administra-

tion of our public affairs. (Cheers.)

And while our public works in the last five years, have increased tremendously, the growth of the coun-

try, which must come about by reason of the construction of the G. T. P., and which will be caused by the

Liberals Advocated Increase.

of a single minister, with a seat

T. P., and which will be caused by the rapid and splendid settlement, that is now going on in the more southern parts of this country, will be unquestionably such that I reel quite safe in saying that in the next five years the work of this department must inwork of this department must increase and in still greater proportion.

Mr. Macdonald: In regard to this proposed increase in the number of the ministers of the crown, I may say.

The bill was read the second time.

Attachment of Debts. Hon. Mr. Bowser, in moving the second reading of the bill to amend the attachment of debts act, 1904, explained that its object was to lessen the expense of paying money into court under the statute of debts of 1904. One of the judges of the supreme court had decided that when money due a debtor was garnisheed under the attaching order it was necessary to a puly for and obtain a further house. Still it does seem to me that sary to apply for and obtain a furthe order before the transaction could be fully completed and the money paid into court. Now, this was not the original intention of the act, and it moreover entailed a good deal of undone through the department of the interior, which is under the charge necessary expense, which in the end came out of the creditor.

He consequently introduced this bill with the view of removing this anomaly; of restoring the condition of things which was originally intended to exist, and of making it unnecessary to secure more than one order to ccomplish the purpose in question

The bill was read the second time.

Hon. Mr. McBride—I beg, sir, to move the second reading of the bill to establish a department of public works.

Labor and Immigration

The intention of this bill, sir, is to establish a department of public works and to provide the minister with a department of public works.

Question of Classification

Since this bill has been before the nuation fund what they have actually paid into it in the event of retirement, owing to some infirmity, a gratuity based on the average salary of the then preceding three years, which will be about three per cent. more than has been paid into the fund, will be paid. Provision is also made for the appointment of a registrar and of experiment of public works. ury and with my own department we hope to bring about what may at the first be called a skeleton plan, while

required interference; and I may here say that at any time, and under all circumstances, when the officials of the provincial government are able to assist in the solution of the provincial government are able to assist in the solution of the labor question generally, they will only be too pleased and ready and willing to act. (Hear, hear.) So far as my knowledge extends, there exists no reason why the government should be asked to take the step which my hon, friend has suggested for the establishment of such a department. (Hear, hear.)

I might say sir, by way of further the fact set of the last parliament I myself felt that the views of my hon, friend, which are at all times worthy of consideration, should in this particular instance receive at my hands more than ordinary attention, and conset than ordinary attention and conset than ordinary attention, and conset than ordinary attention and conset than ordinary attention, and conset than ordinary attention and conset than ordinary attention.

I have graded the clerks into four classes. The chief clerk is, as it were, the sub-head in his department, and derks beginning with \$600, which is the lowest salary, will receive yearly increases of \$60, until their salaries reach the figure of \$900, the maximum of that class if found, descriping he of that class. If found deserving, he ed, and so on—the maximum for the second class being \$1,500, and for the first class \$1,800. Grading and Promotions.

It is impossible, sir, to specify fully the grades in each class, but further

promotion chiefly rests upon length of service, and is without reference to merit. (Hear, hear.) And one of the objects of this measure is to ensure the recognition of merit in the service.

Austria in which the principal requirement was that all candidates shall have been thoroughly educated in the schools and higher institutions of learning in the country, had examination as a prerequisite.

In Belgium a craft.

some of the under-officials. (Hear) corporation of this city for park poses was passed through committed and read the third time.

Increase in Gabinet.

I

The minister of finance will have dous power was exerted against this charge of this fund, and will rein-vest it in the interest of the service. ed it were members of parliament,

province for 25 or 35 years, does not of necessity mean that either the service service.

sembly, and appointed to employment or office by the lieutenant-governor in council; provided always, that this act shall not apply to any person who, having attained the age of forty-five years or upwards and not having previously been a member of the public service, shall at any time hereafter be appointed to any office or employment.

Question of Classification

Since this bill has been before the appointment of a registrar and of examiners, and during the coming sum-mer, the working out of this important part of the act will be the mos important and the most pressing duty to be performed. Other special work. which remains to be done, includes the grading of the higher service, the elimination of some, and the promotion of others. And it is to be hoped that at the beginning of the next fiscal year, when this act will take effect, the service may be so graded that we will be in a position to start with as clean a sheet as can reason ably be expected in such a mixed conabiy be expected in such a mixed condition of affairs. (Hear, hear.) I beg, sir, to submit the measure to the house with these few observations. I house with these rew observations. I anticipate a very free discussion upon it, and will be pleased to consider seriously any amendment that may be placed upon the order paper. I have great pleasure, sir, in mov-ing the second reading of this bill. (Cheers.)

Attacks Principal.

C. W. Munro (Chilliwack) attacked the principle by which \$200,000 was set aside for the superannuation fund and asked if this did not smack of class legislation. If the civil servants of the province were not paid enough let the province pay them enough, but if they have a special claim to this re-tiring allowance let it be demonstrated. Why were they to receive special consideration? He would prefer to sup-port a measure looking to old age pen-sions than the present one. He asked if the civil servants were more de-serving than the school teachers, the hospital misses or other classes of the community. He would prefer to see

It would give to the employed ambition and self-respect, and ensure

promotion and permanency. It would raise the service in character and capacity and would create the truest and highest claim upon public positions, and it ought through a sense of justice of that class. If found deserving, he can then be promoted into the third class, with the same rate of increase, with the same rate of increase, until the maximum of \$1,200 is reach-political intrigue. Civil Service Reform.

He referred to a few of the countries which had adopted civil service reform in their government

Australia by its public service act of 1902 had recognized four divisions, the on, under the supervision of the exec-utive council, all the clerks in the ser-all permanent heads and chief officers creditor.

y introduced this bill of removing this toring the condition as originally intendiated making it unneces-

jealous of their power, political wire Superannuation will take place at a certain age, but will not necessarily and the clergy demanded that the religious tests which had been in force

In 1855 Palmerston's administration gave orders that an order in council should be published which provided for the appointment of a commissioner

The manner in which the superannuation fund should be constituted differed in different communities

(In Austria the employee paid 3 per cent. In Australia a system of life insurance with representative com-In Belgium there was a compulsory assessment and in addition an appropriation. The retiring allowance was

fixed by multiplying one-sixtieth of the salary for the preceding five years by the number of years of service. In Great Britain the fund was, up until 1810, by voluntary contributions. In 1829 an enactment provided that the employee should pay two and a half per cent. In 1859 the government

assumed the total responsibility.

The British civil servant was entitled, after ten years' service, to a pension of 10-60ths of his salary unless he had been recently promoted. In that case he receives 10-60ths of his

average salary for the last three years. This increased one-sixtieth for each successive year up to a maximum of two-thirds of his final salary. Business Men Follow.

A further examination of the sub ject proved that many, in fact most of the leading railroads, telegraph and cable companies as well as nearly all the most important banks, had estabthe most important banks, had estab-lished some system of superannuation. Hard-headed, thoughtful business men, not particularly selfishly or un-selfishly, but in the best interests of all concerned, had given this subject great attention, with the result that some benefit had accrued to them-selves and those associated with them In many cases these large financial and other institutions provided all the necessary funds, but in some, however. necessary funds, but in some, however the employees contributed half the necessary sum, usually two and a half per cent of the annual salary, which, with an equal amount from the em-ployers, was considered adequate. Some of these make the contribution by employees one per cent of the aver-

age salary.

It was every day becoming apparent that it was one of the first duties of employers and others responsible for the administration of public affairs to see that provision was made for the comfort of old and inacapacitated em-ployees. It would be necessary to give

He congratulated the minister bringing down the bill (Hon. Dr. Young) for the stand which he had taken in leaving the bill open to amendments. The was one thing to be sure of, and that was was that whenever any system of superannuation had been established there had been recommended. the subject original thought Term "Officer."

The term "officer." as used in this grade taken in leaver the solution of any and of all these labor problems. (Cheers.) I beg to move, sir, the second time.

The bill was read the second time.

Municipalities Act.

Hon. Mr. Bowser, in moving the second reading of the bill to Amend the Municipalities act, explained that provision was made for the simplification of proceedings, making it possible in the cases in question to refer to the last revised assessment roll; where the rights of bondholders were involved, these persons were to received proper in the cases.

The term "officer."

The term "officer." as used in this does in this includes the members of any offer class in our civil service who may owe class in our civil service who may owe hat the government which stood back of it. It argued a healthy condition of affairs and showed that the government which stood back of it. It argued a healthy condition of affairs and showed that the government which stood back of it. It argued a healthy condition of affairs and showed that the government which stood back of it. It argued a healthy condition of affairs and showed that the government which stood back of it. It argued a healthy condition of affairs and showed that the government which stood back of it. It argued a healthy condition of affairs and showed that the government which stood back of it. It argued a healthy condition of affairs and showed that the government which stood back of it. It argued a healthy condition of affairs and showed that the government which stood back of it. It argued a healthy condition of affairs and showed that the government which stood back of it. It argued a healthy condition of affairs and showed that the government which stood back of it. It argued a healthy condition of affairs and showed that the government which stood back of it. It argued a healthy condition of affairs and showed that the government which stood back of it. It argued a healthy condition of affairs and showed that the government which stoo

Read First Time.

On the motion of Mr. Garden (Van-couver) a private bill entitled An Act to Incorporate the Vancouver and Nicola Valley Railway company was introduced, read a first time and referred to the

Bills Reported.

Bills Reported.

The bill entitled an act to incorporate the Hudson Bay Pacific Railway company was committed and reported complete with amendments.

The bill entitled an act authorizing the Ladysmith Lumber Company, Limited, to construct and operate a railway for logging and lumbering purposes was committed and reported complete amendments.

Crows Nest and Northern. The bill entitled an act to incorporate the Crow's Nest and Northern Railway company was read a second time.

In moving the second reading W. R. Ross, K. C. (Fernie), said:

Mr. Speaker:—In moving the second reading of this bill, No. 50, An Act to Incorporate the Crow's Nest and North

Measure is Pressed Through All Stages in House of Commons

ALL-NIGHT SESSION HELD

Timber Lands Amendment is Voted Down But Discussion Not Over

Ottawa, Feb. 7.-After the all-night session on the timber limit debate, the house today presented only a handful of members. Mr. Fielding moved for seed grain distribution among the farmers of Alberta and Saskatchewan and both sides agreed to the formal passage of the resolution and permitted the first, second and third readings of the bill to follow thereon. Discus-sion, however, has been deferred until the orders-in-council are taken up on Tuesday. The vote is for \$2,850,

Mr. Staples complained that Manitoba had not been included, a view which was shared by Mr. Barrows, but Mr. Burrows added that the Manitoba government, unlike those of Saskatchewan and Alberta, had not asked for aid. In fact, Mr. Roblin had introduced in the Manitoba legislature a bill empowering municipalities to borrow money for the purpose of advancing seed grain to needy settlers

Mr. Lake urged delay in order hat the regulations might be studied, but Fielding emphasized the neces sity for haste. Dr. Roche also com-plained of the fact that Manitoba had not been included, and Mr. Oliver answered that Manitoba had not asked swered that Manitoba had not asked for assistance, but had assured the superintendent of immigration that that province could look after its own requirements. If the occasion arose. Mr. Oliver stated that the government would only be too happy to co-operate with that of Manitoba. There was hardly a quorum when the bill reached its final stages.

Mr. Blain complained that the fruits act was not being enforced. In reply Mr. Fisher stated that it was, and that the department had about fifty prose-cutions on hand at the present time. The house did not sit this evening.

Mr. Lake's amendment dealing with the alienation of timber lands was voted down by 111 to 55. The debate continued until 6:30 this morning. The cost of transportaion of supplies in connection with the survey work of the transcontinental railway reaches very high figures in Northern Ontario, according to returns brought down yesterday. The government paid \$90 a ton for carrying supplies 42 miles. In another case 12½ cents per pound was paid for a distance of 117 miles, and in two cases where the distance to be covered was 120 miles the price paid was 12½ cents and 16 cents, respectively. The H. B. Company and Revillon Bros. were the agents in several covers.

eral cases.

In reply to a question by Mr. Bergeron regarding the introduction of the proposed proprietary medicine bill,

Templeton said the matter proposed proprietary medicine bill, Hon, Mr. Templeton said the matter was still under consideration.

Replying to a question by Dr. Thompson of Yukon, Hon. Mr. Fielding said that if gold of sufficient pur-ity were found in Canada in sufficient quantities the making of gold coins by the new mint would begin at an early date. It might be found necessary to build a refinery, which would delay the operation for the time being. The gold coins would be in \$2.50, \$5 and

The public accounts committee this morning, on motion of Mr. Ames, and P., Montreal, decided to call for the production of all papers in connection with the sale last year of timber berths in the Northwest to Messrs. Fraser, Perkins, Gibson, Hermann, Finger, William Anderson and C. R. tunity to become a school teacher, and it seemed to his friends that he was and four Bulgarian loaders.

The panal morning, on motion of Mr. Ames, and army.

after which he was expense.

Buisso returned to his native village brighted in taking out the bodies of ten victims. Their names are: John Campbell, Dan McDaniel, Maltonia, Malt understood that Mr. Ames will proceed with the investigation when the from the district school. Buisso was papers are brought down.

#### SIR HARRY MACLEAN

Turned Over to British Representative at Tangier—Raisuli's Show of Arrogance

Tangier, Feb. 7.—Caid Sir Harry Maclean, who has been held in bondage for the past seven months by the bandit Raisuli, has been officially turned over to the British charge d' affaires here in accordance with the agreement between Raisuli and the agreement between Raisuli and the positish government, under which that he accepted money for the composition of his crimes. Manuel was

om for himself and family. Maclean is in good health but he looks weaker and older than before his murder. capture. He says he will tan Abdel Aziz at Rabat. He says he will rejoin Sul-

When Raisuli arrived outside the walls of Tangier with Maclean he sent a demand for permission to enter the city accompanied by five hundred of his soldiers. Sid Mohammed Gabbas, the Morocco foreign minister, flatly refused to allow him to be so attended and as the result of inducement by the British charge d'affaires, he came in with Maclean and three domestics

When Maclean had been officially turned over to the British authorities Gabbas released the imprisoned Rais-ulites, and Raisuli departed undisturbed and almost unnoticed.

Civil Servants Taxable

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 7.—The supreme court this afternoon upheld the contention of the city of St. John and rendered a decision to the effect that civil servants were subject to taxafor municipal purposes. had made a test in the case of Frank Abbot, customs officer.

Found Frozen.

Montreal, Feb. 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Robidoux, who live near this city, were visiting friends on Tuesday. Go-

MUST BORROW MONEY

North German Lloyds Company Has Not Cash Enough to Pay for Big Steamships

Bremen, Feb. 7.—An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the North German Lloyds Steamship company to day passed a resolution to raise a loan of \$6,250,000 to cover the cost of construction of the two trans-Atlantic liners which were laid down last year. Herr Weigand, director of the North German Lloyd line, in reviewing the position of the company said that the loan had been rendered necessary owing to the fact that last year did not equal expectations as a result of the rate war of trans-Atlantic lines, and also because of the recently ended competition of the Japanese company and the struggle with the English companies for South American traffic.

President Refers to Wide Sup-

**ENDED HER LIFE** 

Montreal Young Woman Strangles Herself in a New York Board-ing House

New York, Feb. 1.—Without leaving a clue to her identity, or to the cause that impelled her to take her life, a young woman who had evidently recently arrived from Montreal, was found dead to-day hanging by the neck to a bedpost in a room which she had engaged at a boarding house yesterday. The suicide was well dressed and about 25 years old. She had used a piece of clothes line to strangle herself. In a pocketbook was found a sale check made out to Miss Hebert, from the store of the S. Carsley Company, Limited, dated December 30, and a transfer of the Montreal street railway dated February 4. The names on the sale check appeared to be those of two French salesmen.

Asleep on the Track

Grand Falls, N. B., Feb. 7.—Wm. Sullivan, aged 25, a lumberman, who had been drinking, was run over/by a C. P. R. train near his home near here tonight. He had evidently fallen asleep on the track

### LISBON REGICIDE LED STORMY LIFE

History of Buisso, Leader of

Portugal. As a boy he went to the lyceum at Braganza. He had nine brothers and sisters, and one of his sisters, named Belmira, lived until a short time ago in this city. Manuel was not the first criminal in the famility, one of his aunts killing a servant in her employ when she found that her husband was making love to the woman. She was arrested and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment in After the same of the same to a long term of imprisonment in Af

As a boy Manuel was quarrelsome, haughty and audacious. He went to the Lyceum with the reputation of a bad student, and as having a vicious character. The life he led in Braganza made it necessary for his father to put him into the army, and he conse-quently enrolled in the Seventh Cavalry regiment of Braganza. But even in the army he was hard to control, though in spite of oft-repeated punishment, he managed to gain the grad-

of sergeant.

He continued a dissipated mode of life and was soon transferred from Braganza to a regiment on duty at the frontier. Here he had a serious brawl with six soldlers. For this of-fense he was court-martialed and condemned to serve a term in prison, condemned to serve a term in prison, after which he was expelled from the

up to Braganza, where he graduated intelligent, and had he devoted him-self to his studies he would soon have

gained his diploma.

After this he was sent to the national college at Lisbon as a professor, a post which he filled up to the time of his death During the last few years he was a

Republican in politics, and he had friendly relations with members of the party. He became a free thinker

government, under which that he accepted money for the coms to receive \$100,000 as a mission of his crimes. Manuel was vicious and wicked in many ways, but he was above taking money for Buisso's family is well off, but not to say wealthy.

Elevator Burned.

Winnipeg, Feb. 7.—Fire today which destroyed Ogilvie's elevator at Winkler caused a loss in grain and building of about \$15,000. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

Death of G. B. Pattee.

Ottawa, Feb. 7 .- Gordon B. Pattee

a wealthy pioneer lumberman of this district, died this morning at an ad-

Montreal, Feb. 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Robidoux, who live near this city, were visiting friends on Tuesday. Going home they lost their way and were not found till 48 hours after, both frozen and unconscious. Robidoux may recover, but all his limbs will have to be amputated. His wife cannot live.

Hon. W. J. Hanna Renominated. Petrolia, Ont., Feb. 7.—Hon. W. J. Hanna, provincial secretary, has been renominated by West Lamb'' Conservatives.

Slashed Girl With Razor.

Toronto, Feb. 7.—It is expected that the charge of attempted murder will be laid against Nazzareno Millione au Lexington and vicinity last night, shot two police officers, the driver of a police wagon and a small boy and who were responsible for the calling out of a local squad of militiamen, were arrested early today. When bridge, while efforts were made to get him back to Italy. He was before the police magistrate this morning and was remanded for a weak

# TARIFF REFORM

President Refers to Wide Support Accorded to the Movement

London, Feb. 7 .- The Tariff Reform league held its annual "love feast" here today, and judging from the enthusiasm of the 1,500 delegates in attendance, the protectionists are more than satisfied with the progress of the

PRICE OF IRON ORE

Steel Corporation and Mine Owners Agree to Maintain Last Year's Level

History of Buisso, Leader of Band Who Murdered King Carlos

Carlos

Rio Janeiro, Feb. 7.—The life story of Buisso, the leader of the band that assassinated King Carlos and Crown Prince Luiz a Lisbon last Saturday, has been chtained in this city from a Portuguese clerk in a commercial house, who was a schoolmate of the regicide. He says the assassin's name is Manuel Reis Silva Buisso, and that he was born in the Vinhaes district, prortugal. As a boy he went to the lyceum at Braganza, Trazos Montez, Portugal. As a boy he went to the lyceum at Braganza and Carlos and Crown Prince Luiz a Lisbon last Saturday, has been chained in this city from a position on the part of the mine owners to make a rate less than that which a commercial house, who was a schoolmate of the regicide. He says the assassin's name is Manuel Reis Silva Buisso, and that he output will exceed 25,000,000 tons. Although no reports were made as to any action taken at today's meeting, yet it was intimated that the 1907 rate will prevail.

Montreal Man's Arrest.

Montreal, Feb. 7 .- H. R. Richie, dir-

# IN CAPE BRETON PIT

Explosion at Port Hood Colliery-Bodies of Victims Recovered

the result of damp, but is now considered to be from some other cause.

No damage has taken place in the mine, and the same conditions exist as before. An inquest will be held and further particulars brought out. The miners' committee of the Provincial Workmen's association will take charge of the bodies.

Vancouver Man Mangled.

Vancouver, Feb. 7.—Because the engines were started too soon by mistake, Signal Man John Fambo had his right leg torn off and was otherwise fearfully injured today. He will die.

Berlin Banker's Failure.

Berlin, Feb. 7.—Sigmund Friedburg, a private banker, and owner of the financial newspaper, the Investor's Adviser, has disappeared. It is said that Ve has liabilities amounting to \$440,000 \$400,000.

Wm. G. Meakins Dead. Hamilton, Feb. 7.—Wm. G. Meakins, one of the best known brush manu-

Ontario to Appeal. Toronto, Feb. 7 .- The Ontario gov-

ernment will appeal against the judg-ment of the exchequer court in the In-dian treaty case, by which the province

TENNESSEE OUTLAWRY

Men Wounded and Property Destroyed By "Night Riders" in the Tobacco War

Adams, Tenn., Feb. 7 .- "Night Riders," well armed and mounted, visited the farms of Hugh C. Lawrence and Washington T. Vickers, within three miles of this place, last night near midnight, destroyed the barns on both farms, together with twenty thousand pounds of tobacco, shot and wounded Lawrence and his son Bradley, and whipped a negro named Motlow un-mercifully.

The "Night Riders" first visited the farm of Lawrence. He and his son were in the barn loading their tobacco on wagons, and heard the riders coming. They came out of the barn and started for the house, and when within 15 or 20 yards of the house they met ten or a dozen "Riders" and at once opened fire on them. They re-turned the fire, wounding Lawrence in the cheek and his son in the leg. At Lawrence's first fire the Riders Lawrence's first fire the Riders re-treated, but rallied and renewed the at-tack, firing seventy or eight shots through the windows of his house, where the father and his son hed see where the father and his son had re-treated after emptying their guns. The Lawrence's returned the fire, but Right Hon, Joseph Chamberlain de- no casualties occurred.

and pointed out that the 2,186 vicepresidents of the league included 45
members of the house of commons, 170
members of the house of lords and 204
candidates and former members of
parliament.

The principal resolution, embodying
the tariff reformers' "confession of fiscal faith," which was declared to be
the official pronouncement of the
Unionist party, was carried by acclamation.

### PENNYPACKER HAD HAND IN BUSINESS

Witness at Trial of Pennsylvania Grafters Brings in ex-Governor

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 7.—The trial of Contractor Sanderson and three former state officers charged with conspiracy on furnishing the new capitol, took a sensational turn today, when Stanford B. Lewis, assistant to Architect Huston, declared with dramatic earnestness that Huston's letter to ex-Attorney-General Carson explaining his part in the contracts, had been pre pared at the suggestion of ex-Governor Pennypacker, ex-Auditor General Snyder, one of the defendants, and Mr. Carson, and that it was "misleading and intended to be a whittwash." The letter which is referred to is

one of a series written during November and of December, 1906, in response to the Carson inquiry into the capitol scandab Lewis is being bjected to a severe cross-examina-on by Mr. Gilbert of counsel for the defense, about the letter, and when asked if certain statements made by Huston were true, the witness demanded the right to explain the circumstances under which it was written.

told a story which astonished every one in the court room, except the lawyers for the commonwealth. According to Lewis, when it came to Huston's turn to write an answer to Mr Carson Lewis was telephone. Mr. Carson, Lewis was telephoned to come to Harrisburg by ex-Governor Pennypacker and Snyder, and the letter was prepared at a conference with these two officers and the ex-attorney-consent to "downthal" in with others Port Hood, C.B., Feb. 7.—An awful general to "dovetail" in with others prepared by state officers connected with the construction and equipment of the capital

mines this morning.

Manager H. A. Morine, who has just come up from the levels where the explosion took place, reports that rescuers have succeeded in taking out the bodies of ten victims. Their names are: John Campbell, Dan McDaniel, Malcolm Benin; Lachlan Gillis, Wm. McKenzie and Allan McDonald, miners.

New York, Feb. 7.—That managers of the great corporations would welcome supervision by the Federal gov
£6,000 each, and each shot about £30.

Mr. Perkins defended the big corporation as the natural outgrowth of business conditions. He declared that

ager of today," he said, "who is alive to his responsibilities to the future growth of the country, and to the enormous opportunities before us for foreign trade, who would not welcome supervision, could he but feel that it would come from the national government, acting in an intelligent, and fair-minded facturers in the Dominion, died this morning, aged 70. Death was due to paralysis. A widow, four sons and two descriptions are supplied by the proceeding that those who superpublic of the possibility of a return of British warships to Esquimalt was published in The Colonist in Septemoughly versed in their calling, would solve most of our difficulties, and be of the greatest possible benefit and protection to one and all."

Saskatoon, Feb. 7.—While F. Ryan was attending the funeral of his wife

## THREE CRUISERS FOR ESQUIMALT

Colonist's London Correspondent Says Euryalus, Hogue And Sutlej Are Coming

ON GOOD AUTHORITY

Despite Admiralty Denials Reports Squadron Will Come Here in May

The report that a squadron of British armored cruisers, not as power-ful as previously reported, but nevertheless a strong one, is coming to Esquimalt in May is reiterated in special advices received yesterday by The Colonist, coincident with the cabled statement that the admiralty has "of-Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain declared himself in a message he sent to the league: "The meeting has passed mouse, narrowly escaped being struck by the flying bullets. The Riders then went to the barn and after shooting a horse, placed dynamite under the two wagons containing tobacco and blew them to pieces. The barn was burned to the deducated classes, and pointed out that the 2,186 vicepresidents of the league included 45 date of January 22, the correspondent of The Colonist says "I learn on good authority that, de-

spite the official reticence on the sub-ject, the admiralty has decided to send ee armored cruisers to the Pacific three armored cruisers to the Pacific station next May. The three cruisers selected are the Euryalus, Hogue and Sutlej, all sisters, and presently forming part of the North America and West Indies squadron, the first named carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral Frederick S. Inglefield, commanding the squadron, which is also sometimes designated the Fourth Cruiser squadron. These three cruisers do not redesignated the Fourth Cruiser squadron. These three cruisers do not remain permanently on the North
America and West Indies station.
They join the other cruisers on the
station each spring and spend about
four months on it, and then return
to cruise in other waters. The three
cruisers will be by far the most powerful ever employed on the station.
"All three are identical practically. "All three are identical practically,

and a description of the Euryalus will suffice for the trio. The Euryalus is officially described as a first-class armored cruiser. She measures 440 feet in length, with a beam of 69½ feat and a draught of 28 feat 8 inches feet in length, with a beam of 10572 feet, and a draught of 26 feet 6 inches, and has a displacement of 12,000 tons. The hull is built of mild steel throughdivided into numerous water-The hull is built of mild steel throughout divided into numerous watertight compartments on the latest system. The hull is sheathed and coppered for service in tropical waters, where the bottoms foul quickly. Her water line is amply protected by a massive belt of harveyized nickel steel which extends along each side for a distance of 230 feet, ending forward in the deadly ram, with which these ships are fitted; and aft, in an armored 6-inch bulkhead. The ram weighs about 18 tons. The belt varies from 11½ feet to 11½ feet helpow the water line, and it connects with the protective steel deck. The latter runs from stem to stem, has a thickness of from 3 to 1½ inches, and under it are the engines, boilers, magazines and other vital parts. The engines are of 21,000 horse-power and of four-cylinder triple expansion type. They are supplied by 30 Belleville boilers, fitted with economisers. When at full power, the Euryalus can run off 21 knots per hour, the revolutions of her twin screws being then over 100 per minute. The coal bunkers have a capacity of 800 tons, and both the bunkers and the coal can be used as additional protection in action. The amounted in an armored barbette on the foregath and the varies of applications for charters for railways has been by people who were of opinion that foregath and the varies in the selection of applications for charters for railways has been by people who were of opinion that foregaths and the an armored barbette on the first in-stance where the promoters have said. out divided into numerous water-tight compartments on the latest sys-tem. The hull is sheathed and coptons. With regard to the armament, it includes two 9.2-inch guns, one mounted in an armored barbette on the forecastle and the other similarly mounted aft. The barbettes are protected by 6-inch armor, and each gun, with its shield and mountings, weighs to build the road if you will let us. That statements to the effect that he had weighed and measured aricles of furniture for the capitol were practically false and made for a purpose.

GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION

George W. Perkins Says Corporation

To leave the muzzle of the gun build the road if you will let us. It measures 37 feet in length, and throws an armor-piercing projectile scaling 380 pounds. With a cordite charge of 103 pounds this projectile leaves the muzzle of the gun build the road if you will let us. Is probably a new spirit, but it is probably a new spirit, but it is probably an ewe spirit of probably an ewe spirit, but it is probably an ewe spirit, but it is probably an ewe spirit. projectile leaves the muzzle of the gun with a velocity of 2,000 feet per second, or with sufficient energy to punch 22 inches of wrought iron at the comfortable fighting range of 3,000 ernment was the opinion expressed by George W. Perkins, of the firm of J. H. Morgan & Co., in an address before the students of Columbia university on each broadside in armored casemates; four 4.7-inch quick-firers, mounted in armored casemates, two on each side; twelve 12-pounders and business conditions. He declared that it has accomplished great good, and is capable in its further development of accomplishing much more. "There is scarcely a corporation manager of today," he said, "who is alive to his responsibilities of the future growth of the future growth of the following machine guns to repel torpedo attack. The torpedo equipment includes two 18-inch submerged tubes. The Eury-alus, as a flagship, is manned by 745 all told, and the Hogue and Sutlej carry 700 officers and men each. Each of these cruisers cost well on to £900.000 each.

"The Euryalus was built at Barrow in 1899-1901; the Hogue at Barrow in 1898-1900, and the Sutlej at Clydebank in 1898-1900. The trio will form Mrs. Vanderbilt.

Buta Pest, Pak 7.—A report that Mrs. Comment \$300,000.

Novin Hadik has been received marry Count Hadik has been received the substance of the fleet on the authority of letters and the substance of the fleet on the authority of letters and the substance of the fleet on the authority of letters and the substance of the fleet on the authority of letters and the substance of the fleet on the authority of letters and the substance of the fleet on the authority of letters and the substance of the fleet on the authority of letters and the substance of the fleet on the authority of letters and the substance of the fleet on the authority of letters and the substance of the fleet on the authority of letters and the substance of the fleet on the authority of letters and the substance of the fleet on the authority of letters and the substance of the fleet on the authority of letters and the substance of the fleet on the authority of letters and the substance of the fleet on the authority of letters and the substance of the fleet on the authority of letters and the substance of the fleet on the authority of letters and the substance of the fleet on the authority of letters and the substance of the fleet on the authority of letters and the substance of the fleet on the substance of the fleet on the authority of letters and the substance of the fleet on the substance of the fleet on th abroad, a denial was made by the admiralty through the Associated Press. Later this paper published further advices regarding the proposed return of the fleet on the authority of letters

## Wallace's 'Purse Teasers' for Saturday

Much value at little price here always, but Saturdays you find

Figs and Pineapple

Schilling's Moneyback Goods: Best Coffee, Best Baking Powder, Best

W. O. Wallace, THE FAMILY CASH GROCERY Cor. Yates and Douglas St. Phone 12



Stoves, Ranges, Granite and Tinware, Crockery, etc. Builders' Hardware

We carry a full line of

great MAJESTIC RANGE, the range that has no equal

We are sole agents for the

GEO. POWELL & SONS CHEAPSIDE. 1411 Government Street

December 23 by the London Standard. This again elicited a denial from the admiralty, and coincident with the denial comes the information from The Colonist's London correspondent published above, that he has it on good authority that three armored cruis ers are coming here in May. Snow Blockade Raised

one or two cases. Up to 9 o'clock this evening 27 trains had arrived over the G. T. R. and 28 had departed CIVIL SERVICE

Toronto, Feb. 7 .- The tie-up in the

railway service is practically over. No trains were cancelled today, although consolidated trains were sent out in

BILL DEBATED

(Continued from Page Two)

To Incorporate Chilliwack. The bill entitled an act to incorporate the city of Chilliwack was committed The committee rose and reported prog

The house adjourned at 5:30 p. m. Questions of Ministry. Mr. Williams asked the minister of agriculture and finance the following mestions:

wertisements are appearing in Lloyd's Weekly, Reynolds' newspaper, and other newspapers circulating in the industrial districts of England to the following effect: Canada—One thousand men and women wanted to join parties going to British Columbia ("the Garden of Canada") February 20 and March 26 next, under B. C. government ausnices. Idea! inder B. C. government auspices. Ideal limate. Work guaranteed. Canadian officers welcome and direct new arriv als. Favorable social conditions and ceptional opportunities for women. in 1893-1901; the Hogue at Barrow in 1893-1900, and the Sutlej at Clydebank in 1893-1900. The trio will form the nucleus of a powerful squadron."

The first information given to the public of the possibility of a return of British warships to Esquimait was published in The Colonist in September last, on the authority of a local gentleman who had received information form a well-informed naval officer in London to that effect. Then, when the news was telegraphed abroad, a denial was made by the admiralty through the Associated Press. Later this paper published further advices regarding the proposed return of mr. Tables of the proposed return the proposed return of the solution of the agreement indicated in the above advertisement? 4. Has the government any information or knowledge as to whether Lloyd's Weekly and Reynolds' Newspaper are agricultural or industrial papers?

Hom Mr. Tables 2014 or solutions and exceptional opportunities for women. Assisted passages to selected applicants. Canadian trains specially fitted and reserved for exclusive use of party. Particulars of spring sailings on application. Weekly conducted parties. Early application necessary. Write to the Salvation Army Emigration Offices. Address, Colonel D. C. Lamb, 122 Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C. 2. Is there any shortage of labor existing at the present time in the Province of British Columbia? 3. If not, will the government order immediate cancellation of the agreement indicated in the above advertisement? 4. Has the government any information or knowledge as to whether Lloyd's Weekly and Reynolds' Newspaper are agricultural or industrial papers?

Hom Mr. Tables 2012 and exclusive use of party. Particulars of spring salignes of application. Science of party. Particulars of spring salignes of application of exclusive use of party. Particulars of spring salignes of application necessary. Write to the Salvation Army Emigration Offices. Adversages of labor existing at the present time in the Province of British Columbia? 3. If not, will

A Marvellous Talking Machine

## The Victor **Victrola**

Must be seen to be appreciated.
Adequate description impossible.

LETCHER BROS

Victor, Columbia, Edison Goods

NOTICE

## RAYMOND & SONS

613 PANDORA STREET New Designs and Styles in all kinds of

Polished Oak Mantels All Classes of GRATES

English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles. Full line of all fireplace goods Lime, Portland Cement, Plas-ter of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always



B. C. SADDLERY CO., 566 YATES STREET EVERY BIT

of leather going into our harness is the best that money can buy. Every bit of work is the best that the highest skill can do. Any kind of harness you buy of us you can rely on for quality and you'll always find the price the lowest possible for the quality.

Trunks and Valises always on hand.

as follows: Recorded this 29th day of April, 1892, in favor of The British Columbia Paper Manufacturing Company. Limited, the right to divert, for a term of thirty years, by one or more flumes, 14,000 inches of water to be taken from Somas river, Alberni district, Vancouver island, at or near a point on the right ascending bank of said river situate at the first rapids, for the purpose of manufacturing paper and for driving machinery. This record is granted subject to any regulations or to any legislation which may be made relative to water which may be made relative to water rights. (Signed) W. S. Gore, Deputy Commissioner L. & W., is still standing in the books of the department.

**BILL INCREA** THE INDE

> Measur Amended Down Raises N

REJECT THE AMI

Government Includ Wage Provision (From Friday's

The provincial govern day brought down by sp a bill to amend the Co withdrawing the act fit and given its first read The act provides for of the department of lan each being made a se ment under separate clause is included incredemnity of members of from \$800 to \$1,200. The bill does not p increase in the salaries

ters. It is understood will be made for the mates. The second reading of act bill, introduced by lipps, K. C. (Islands), measure was supporte

parties.

The bill amending th sessment act, which elieutenant-governor-in-cempt railways from tax years after their con committee and was rep with amendments. Bo ment of Mr. Henderson prohibit the employment and Chinese, and that thornthwaite, fixing a of \$2.50 per diem upon a fiting by the measure, In either case alternation have the same effect we and adopted by the gove first of these prohibited ment of "aliens" unless lished to the satisfactio tenant-governor-in-coun labor could not be obtai ter provided for the in "fair wage" regulation.
The third reading of amend the Coal Tax act ed with the consent of the bill referred back t

had been introduced at t John Oliver, the member but on consideration it w the clause would milita interests of the provin The bill of Mr. McInni istic member from Gran prevent discrimination a bers of trade unions, wa end reading. The debe menced by Mr. Mchmi nounced that the bill w the adoption of the which had been in use ng centres of the United

have clause 4 struck

ther discussion upon the adjourned until today. The bill is somewhat re our is somewhat si provisions. It prohibits, penalty, an employer or an employer asking or steps to ascertain whet seeking employment is It is unlikely that the

pass, as it is pointed out would prove injurious t rather than helpful, for tually enforce the "open throughout British C would prevent an employ matter any of his emplo man if he had a union Quadra street cemetery,

out comment.
Prior to the opening the members assembled entrance and were photo staff correspondent of a razine entitled Wheatlan in Edmonton This evidently served prayers, for the latter we The Speaker took the

Increase in Inder Hon. Mr. McBride bro message from his honor t governor transmitting a Act to Amend the Con The bill was forthwith pa committee of the whole was read the first time

bill contains the

visions: Section 10 of chapter 4 vised Statutes, 1897, bei stitution act, as enacted of chapter 16 of the Stat is hereby repealed, and t section is substituted the The executive council of lumbia shall be composed sons as the lieutenant-go time to time thinks fit to exceeding seven, and shall following officials: province attorney-general, chief con lands, minister of finance culture, minister of mine council, of whom not m shall receive any salary.
Section 11 of said chapte by amended by striking 'six" in the eleventh line substituting therefor

Section 67 of said cha amendments thereto are pealed and the following s stituted therefor: In each session of the assembly there shall be pa member of the legislative attending at such session allowance of trushy him.

owance of twelve hu and no more. No Applause All Hon. Mr. Eberts—It ha to my attention that durin erday afternoon ther eal of applause in the g that these manifestations must cease. I am glad in the gallery, but at these people—who are o welcome—must preserve the strictest silence, and the future may infringe t will be my painful du nstant removal.

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to be taken from istrict, Vancouver oint on the right I river situate at purpose of manfor driving masgranted subject to any legislation relative to water S. Gore, Deputy ., is still standed edepartment.

department. Approval of Cem-

nove, on third attituled An Act

move, on third intituled An Act Assessment Act, not read a third back to commitrike out sub-secand insert in Heu: such exemption on the express directly nor intron of Oriental employed, either of the said rail-exempted railway exemption.

as to extend the

needments thereto are hereby re-aled and the following section is sub-tuted therefor:

The protection of young girls and of women up to the age of 18, as well as in the way of enforcing sanitary reguituted therefor: each session of the legislative lations and of ensuing the moral and mbly there shall be payable to each physical well-being of all employees. sembly there shall be payable to each other of the legislative assembly ending at such session, a sessional vance of twelve hundred dollars d no more.

No Applause Allowed

Hon. Mr. Eberts—It has been called its enforcement depends upon the apmy attention that during the debate pointment of an inspector. A great day afternoon there was a good of applause in the gallery, and it me—must preserve at all times averse to passing laws, and then leav-trictest silence, and if anyone in them to be dealt with by the lieu-

THE INDEMNITIES Amended Measure Brought Down Raises Members'

Tuesday, February 11, 1908

labor could not be obtained. The lat-ter provided for the inclusion of a

The third reading of the bill to amend the Coal Tax act was discharged with the consent of the house, and

istic member from Grand Forks, to prevent discrimination against mem-

bers of trade unions, was up for sec-end reading. The debate was com-menced by Mr. Mchinis, who an-nounced that the bill was to prevent the adoption of the "card system"

ich had been in use in certain min-

ng centres of the United States. Fur-

ner discussion upon the measure was djourned until today.

prayers, for the latter were emitted.
The Speaker took the chair at 2.45 Increase in Indemnity Hon. Mr. McBride brought down a

is bill contains the following pro-

Section 10 of chapter 47 of the Re-

vised Statutes, 1897, being the Constitution act, as enacted by section 3

of chapter 16 of the Statutes of 1899, is hereby repealed, and the following section is substituted therefor:

The executive council of British Co.

fumbla shall be composed of such persons as the lieutenant-governor from time to time thinks fit to appoint, not exceeding seven, and shall include the following officials: provincial secretary, attorney-general, chief commissioner of lands minister of finance and emissioner.

ands, minister of finance and agri-

ulture, minister of mines, minister of

ouncil, of whom not more than six

Section 67 of said chapter 47 and

works, and president of the

visions:

itigation at present under way. The bill of Mr. McInnis, the Social-

fair wage" regulation.

BILL INCREASES

Down Raises Members'
Salaries

REJECT THE AMENDMENTS

REJECT THE AMENDMENTS

REJECT THE AMENDMENTS

Overnment included the Fair

Wage Provision in Rail
"Way Act.

Legislation Is Necessary Now it might be advanced that as we have so far got along very well, legislation of this character is not amend the Coal Tax act was discharged with the consent of the house, and the bill referred back to committee to liave clause 4 struck out. The latter had been introduced at the instance of John Oliver, the member for Delta. ment act, was read a third time and had been introduced at the instance of John Oliver, the member for Delta, but on consideration it was found that the clause would militate against the interests of the province in certain well to mention the fact that we have already legislation on the statute book John McInnis (Grand Forks) then noved the second reading of the bill entitled An Act to Prevent Discrimination Against Members of Tradalready legislation on the statute book providing for the cases of workingmen who may be employed on dangerous work. But nevertheless it will be generally agreed that prevention is better than cure. It is true that we have the common taw, the Workmen's Compensation Act, and the Employers' Liability Act, but it is certainly far more preferable to take steps to prevent the occurrence of these accidents, (Hear, hear.) And to order the interests and hired their employees in common.

Follows Manitoba Act

(Hear, hear.)
Provision is in particular made for

Depends Upon Inspector

The length of the bill is inevitable in view of the many and very import-ant matters which are involved, and

deal of power is left in respect to make

ing necessary regulations to the lieutenant-governor-in-council, but in

Each man seeking employees in common.

Each man seeking employment was compelled to answer a long list of questions. He was compelled to re-(Hear, hear.) And to order the in-stallation of proper machinery sur-rounded by suitable and necessary The bill is somewhat sweeping in its provisions. It perbithits, subject to provisions. It perbithits, subject to an employer raking or taking any section and the provisions are personally an employer or taking any according to the bound of the possible the occurrence of these according whether a man will prove the spent of an employer asking or taking any according to the possible the occurrence of these according whether a man will prove the spent of an employer or the spent of a possible the occurrence of these according whether a man will prove the spent of a possible the occurrence of these according whether a man will prove the spent of a possible the occurrence of these according to the unions. The bill is unlikely that the measure will pass, as it is pointed out that the bill will be extended the provisions. It perbits the possible the occurrence of these according to the unions of the possible the occurrence of these according to the unions. The bill is allowed to the unions assistance that are always at the command of capital, and while it can be the provisions and the capital stead of the provision and the capital stead of the provision and the capital stead of the provision an adjourned until today.

The bill is somewhat sweeping in its provisions. It provibits, subject to penalty, an employer or the agent of an employer asking or taking any steps to ascertain whether a man seeking employment is a member of a union.

Tounded by suitable and necessary duestions. He was compelled to renounce his allegiance to any trade union. He was thus fettered in every way. The trade unions have been able to do much for their members in the way of alleviating their lot, obtaining better when actions are brought by working-

message from his honor the lieutenantgovernor transmitting a bill entitled an
Act to Amend the Constitution act.
The bill was forthwith passed through
compatitive of the whole house and cause of the accident. Another and a remarkable circumstance was brought out in the testimony, was that while there were two distinct sets of machinery, one part could not be shut for repairs or for any other.

The adjournment of the debate was brought out in the testimony, was that while there were two distinct sets of machinery, one part could not be shut of the debate was brought out in the testimony. The adjournment of the debate was brought out in the testimony, was that while there were two distinct sets of machinery, one part could not be shut of the debate was brought out in the testimony, was that while there were two distinct sets of machinery, one part could not be shut of the debate was brought out in the testimony.

The adjournment of the debate was brought out in the testimony, was that while there were two distinct sets of machinery, one part could not be shut of the debate was brought out in the testimony.

Master and Servant Act.

To Protect Trades Unionists.

down for repairs or for any other reason unless the other part were also shut down, and that if oiling were Coal Tax Act.

necessary in one section and were to be safely done, the entire plant had to On the order for the third reading of the bill to amend the coal tax act, 1900, being reached Hon. Mr. Bowser be closed down. And it moreover became evident that such a request would have led to the man's dismissal. a request rose and said that he proposed to strike out section 4, as when the bill was drawn up the fact was overlook-In drawing up this bill, sir, I have closely followed the legislation of Manitoba, which was adopted in 1902, pealed, and consequently section 4 of Manitoba, which was adopted in 1902, owing to the fact that this is the latest act of this character, which had been placed on the statute book of any province in Canada. The Ontario act is much older, and it is evident that the Manitoba legislature has taken disputes as to the payment of royal-ties and other-taxes, which were pendcouncil, of whom not more than six shall receive any salary.

Section 11 of said chapter 47 is hereby amended by striking out the word "six" in the eleventh line thereof, and by substituting therefor the word "seven" is the substituting therefor the word "seven" (Hear, hear.) ing with his department.

Mr. Macdonald said he understood that royalties had for several years past been paid by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company, under protest, and en-quired whether it was the intention of the government by this bill to do away with royalties, and place all companies which were operating in this province upon the same basis. It was only fair that the Crow's Nest Pass company should be placed in the same position that the other companies oc-cupied; and especially so as this com-

other companies increase its price. Hon. Mr. Tatlow.—It is quite true

The bill introduced by Dr. Hall (Nelson) entitled An Act to Amend the Master and Servant Act Amend-

both as a matter of policy and as a matter of law, that all acts which emnow proposed in amendment in regard to this particular class of labor in view of these facts there could only

entirely different position on this question, in view of a decision which had been given by the privy counci This entire change in policy dated from 1903. The hon: gentleman in support of his contention cited a num-ber of cases, which the hon the attorney-general maintained were wholly irrelevant to the present situation.

Says There Are Later Rulings. Mr. Henderson asked why the at torney-general went back so far when there had been later rulings on the

pany being limited to a charge of \$2 In 1903 an act to amend the Subsiper ton at the pit's mouth, was so handicapped that it could not like house. It included a clause not quite as drastic as the one at present un-der consideration, but to the same ef-

He is Merely Amusing.

Hon. Mr. McBride: The hon. gentleman (Mr. Henderson) remarked that I was somewhat irritable, but I must admit that he now appeals to me only in the light of being rather amusing. Why, sir, it was only the other day when he was trying to make this legislature believe that although the Natal act contained the word lawful, as a matter of law, "lawful," as it appeared in the bill meant "unlawful." And now we have a repetition of that performance this afterbeen essaying to reconcile the performances of the Ottawa government on this question with his statements.

Henne proposes to introduce into its legislature. I hope that the hon. My withdraw his amendment. If we come down to this amendment. If we come down to this root of thing. Why, next year, I suppose, we will be asked to vote that the money which is paid out on these contracts shall be paid in certain bank notes, and at a certain hour of the day, etc. (Laughter). The hon. member may rest perfectly satisfied that we will do our very best we possibly can in the interests of the workingmen of British Columbia.

We are quite sensible, sir, of the fact that we have been sent here by the workingmen of this province, who have the great majority of the votes.

Hawthornthwaite—I suggest the substitution of the word "checkedo" for

Mr. Bowser quoted the advice of the minister of justice to the governor-general in council in 1901 when a numsee to it that in our entries to bring about this construction under the terms of this bill, we will most scrupulously general in council in 1901 when a numsee to it that white labor is properly and the properly as the pr minister of justice to the governorgeneral in council in 1901 when a number of acts, including the Victoria Terminal Railway and Ferry company, all
of which contained a clause of this nature, were under consideration.

After reciting the circumstances and
the ruling in 1899 upon the same matter Hon, David Mills concludes:

"The undersigned therefore recommends that a copy of this report, if
approved, be transmitted to the liest
tenant-governor of British Columbia
with a request that he inform your
excellency's government as soon as
convenient whether these acts will be
amended within the time limited for
disallowance by repealing the clauses
affecting aliens, and sturther, as to the
legislation respecting the victoria
Terminal Railway and Ferry company,
by reforming the bylaw and agreement
therein referred to so as to do away
with the provisions relating to Japansee."

The undersigned therefore recommends that a copy of this report, if
approved, be transmitted to the liest
tenant-governor of British Columbia
to the transmitted to the liest
and in any bargains that we may conclude we will most scrupulously
protected. (Cheers.) But here, sir, as
an act passed by this legislature five
years ago under pressure from Ottawa,
which practically compels the executive council to see that white labor is
not protected. And surely my hon.
of the most serupulously
protected. (Cheers.) But here, sir, as
an act passed by this legislature five
years ago under pressure from Ottawa,
which practically compels the executive council to see that white labor is
not protected. And surely my hon.
of the form must know that as a matter of
mere consistency in any arrangements
and in any bargains that we may conclude we will most
see to it that white labor is
not protected. And surely
my hon.
of the form of the same and the refore recommere consistency in any arrangements
and in any bargains that we may confriend must know that as a matter of
mere consistency in any arrangements
and in any bargains that we may c with the provisions relating to Japanese."

That is to say the government of British Columbia was informed that if it did not strike out the clause referring to Japanese and Chinese in these measures the latter would be disallowed.

we must andoubsedly surrer; and further, there is it not quite evident that as the government of the day, we must carry out these transactions in a proper manner. And in all the circumstances of the case it must be taken for granted by every reasonable man, it seems to me, that this administra-

mind the case of a man, who in this city met with an accident, which could never have occurred if the machinery had been properly protected, but it so happened that the jury, which fully intended to give him a verdict with damages, so answered one of the questions that the court could do nothing except record a verdict of the defence. And this was one of the unfavorable features, which at times arose in connection with these questions. (Hear, hear.) The evidence, however, plainly established in the Granby Mining company, was entact that a wholly unprotected bolt on the Granby Mining company, was entact that a wholly unprotected bolt on the defence. And this was one of the questions of the Boundary country, one company, the Granby Mining company, was entact that a wholly unprotected bolt on the grant of the court of the defence of the government and in fact, the law of the authorities at Ottawa did not pre-tiend the court of the defence of the government and, in fact, the law of the authorities at Ottawa did not pre-tiend the court of the sub-tiended to prohibit the government and, in fact, the law of the authorities at Ottawa did not pre-tiended to prohibit the authorities at Ottawa did not pre-tiended to prohibit the authorities at Ottawa did not pre-tiended to prohibit the government and, in fact, the law of the authorities at Ottawa did not pre-tiended to prohibit the government and, in fact, the law of the land is intended to prohibit the sub-tiended to prohibit the government and, in fact, the law of the authorities at Ottawa did not pre-tiended to prohibit the government and, in fact, the law of the authorities at Ottawa did not pre-tiended to prohibit the government and, in fact, the law of the land is intended to prohibit the sub-tiended to prohibit the government and, in fact, the law of the authorities at Ottawa did not pre-tiended to prohibit the government and, in fact, the law of the authorities at Ottawa did not pre-tiended to prohibit the government and, in fact, the law of the authorities at Ott Hon, Mr. Bowser: He had pointed out that it was evidently the fixed intention of the Dominion government. both as a matter of policy and as a we might not run the risk of disalmatter of law, that all acts which emanated from this legislature and which contained such a section as was lowed to go through, and I am quite gard to this particular class of labor would be disallowed. This fact had become crystallized in their legislation, in view of these facts there could only in view of these facts there were the view of the view

As far, sir, as the constitution and the Liberal administration at Ottawa been proposed by my colleague to pass had since 1898 and 1899 assumed an the house. (Cheers.)

Question of Application.)

Hon. Mr. Bowser: I must point out that the Labor Regulation act of 1898 referred simply to Chinese and Japanese, and not to aliens at all. Mr. Macdonald: It referred to specific races, and that fact is admitted by the hon member for Yale, whose

workingmen of this province, who have the great majority of the votes. Cheers).
The hon, the first minister then out-

lined the clause, which he moved at a later stage.

Is Not Satisfied

Mr. Hawthornthwaite observed that when in 1902 he had introduced a similar resolution, the hon, the first minimal term had been a similar or head to the first minimal term had been a similar to the first minimal term had been a similar to the first minimal term had been a similar to the first minimal term had been a similar to the first minimal term had been a similar to the first minimal term had been a similar to the first minimal term had been a similar to the first minimal term had been a similar to the first minimal term had been a similar to the first minimal term had been a similar to the first minimal term had been a similar term had been ister had voted for it.

Hon. Mr. McBride: Fixing a mininum rate of wage

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: My motion Mr. Hawthornthwaite: My motion fixed a rate not less than \$2 a day. Hon. Mr. McBride arose smiling, and amid applause and some genial laughter, replied: My hon. friend may rest quite satisfied that if the opportunity were given me I could explain, even to his own satisfaction, my vote on that oceasion.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite objected that

When Elections Are Coming. Mr. Hawthornthwaite: When the elections are coming on! (Laughter.)
Hon. Mr. McBride: Even so, but it
enables workingmen to get fair treat-

Mr. Macdonald: That is a point in favor of the Liberal party.

Hon. Mr. McBride: I rather think that this has been due to the efforts of the ofd Conservative party. (Applause and laughter.) It was the intention in any event that only white workingmen shall be employed the qualification of "white" wil will be

placed in the clause .

Mr. Hawthornthwaite read the

Hon. Mr. McBride: I beg to move that the following clause, which shall known as sub-section 1 of section 2, be incorporated in the bill "That such exemption shall only

"That such exemption shall only be granted on express conditions:

"I. That no aliens shall be employed on the railway under construction, unless it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the ligutenant-governor-incouncil that the work cannot proceed without the employment of such aliens.

"2. That every exemption from taxation granted under this act shall be ation granted under this act shall be he one reason for the desire of hon, gentleman opposite to insert the very same kind of a section in this bill, and that was to make it inoperative, by bringing about its disallowance. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Henderson denied that his amendment, if adopted, would render the bill inoperative, and claimed that the Liberal administration at Ottawa

As far, sir, as the constitution and circumstances will permit us to go, we have gone, and in view of the authoratites, which the hon. the attorney-general, has city, and of the legislation of 1902, I trust that hon. gentlemen opposite will, at this stage of the debate, perceive the advisability of withdrawing his amendment, and of per mitting the amendment which has been proposed by my colleague to pass railway is constructed and operated." (Cheers.

Mr. Macdonald held that the hon. the attorney-general had not been quite fair in the inferences which he had drawn from the report of the Hon. David Mills, who had in reality dealt with this whole subject and with their the constitutionality of legislation from the point of view of aliens, which included every man who was not a British subject.

Mr. Macdonald said that aliens were excluded by this proposition, and protested against the exclusion of white aliens who might be bonn fide settlers. The privy council had decided against the constitutionality of legislation which was directed against aliens, and had declared that such legislation lay exclusively within the domain of the Dominion parliament. If the motion Mr. Macdonald Objects. nad declared that such legislation lay exclusively within the domain of the Dominion parliament. If the motion were so changed that it would only exclude Asiatics instead of all aliens, but still the still aliens, we have the still aliens. would receive the support of his side of the house. Hon. Mr. McBride: We have not

The amendment applies to all Asiatics.

The amendment which was proposed by the member for Yale was declared by the member for Yale was a time. The pole was declared by the first for the Liberal government at Ottawa, we are using the term "aliens" as the least objection at the form the slightest intention of discrimination. The firm described by tabled by Italians on Saturday fight was a duty in the circumstances to sage analifestations in the future head manifestations in the future head enables of the becoming overnment in the cases. I am glad to see visitors that it is company has paid the royal-ties under protects, but after July 1 next the same time spallery, but at the same time specified which are the same time specified with the company has paid the royal-ties under protects, but after July 1 next the same time spallery, but at the same time specified with a full times that I is company has paid the royal-ties under protects, but after July 1 next the same time specified with the same time of those who are otherwise most that I is no need those who are attentions that I is no need those who are attentions that I is no need those who are attentions that I is no need those who are attentions that I is no need those who are attentions that I is no need those who are attentions that I is no need those who are attentions that I is no need those who are attentions that I is not so that I is not so that I is so that I is no need those who are attentions that I is not so thought that I was that I am one of those who are attentions that I is not so the will recompany the specified with the sum of the word will be abolished. Wh. Henderson also alluded to the distance operative. (Hear, hear.) I have already the member for Yale was declared by the member for Yale was declared by the member for Yale was declared to the thing that the sum of standard allowed the total and the sum of the individual to the place of the intention of the line and the company of the cases of the I is not so the that I is not so the that I is not so the place of the sum of the place of the intention of the standard that in order to content the that this company of the scape places, but at I am one of those who are attent monies allowed to the sum of the intention of the I is not so division.

Where I is not the intention of the intention o

bill for the protection of persons employed in factories, said: It is worthy of remark, sir, that this class of legislation is rather late in making its a parame on the statute book of this province. For as a matter of fact it is the case. This fact, substantiates the statement made yesterday that the oppositions of the committee and it is the case. This fact, substantiates the statement made yesterday that the oppositions of the committee that in this instance the minister of using his the case. This fact, substantiates the statement made yesterday that the oppositions of the committee that in this instance the minister of using his to fix administration to the provisions of the committee that in this instance the minister of using his the case. This fact, substantiates the statement made yesterday that the opposition of the committee that in this instance the minister of using the late in the most of the first time he invites us to insert in this bill a particular clause fixing a minimum wage scale, is not this a series in the statement made yesterday that the regulation by selling its coal to one will pretend for a moment that this instance the minister of using the house, and it is the none will pretend for a moment that this is the case. This fact, substantiates the statement made yesterday that the expenditure of the first time he invites us to insert in this bill a particular clause fixing a minimum wage scale, is not this a series of their own employees. (Hear, hear). The proposal in the present instance the minister of using the house, and it is the none with the time that in this instance the minister of using the house, and it is the none that this in the term with the verse will have the new time the winters of the first time he invites us to insert in this bill aparticular clause fixing a minimum wage scale, is not this a serie with the verse will have the none of the form of the

M. Hawthornthwaite—I suggest the substitution of the word "chechaco" for "alien." (Laughter.) As a large number of the Japanese had been naturalized and as even a great many Chinamen were naturalized, the motion as it stood would be absolutely useless for the protection of white labor.

Mr. Macdonald—In the Union collieries labor case the privy council decided that legislation of this kind directed against aliens was absolutely unconstituted.

against allens was absolutely unconsti-tutional. The hon gentleman is simply destroying his own legislation. Hon. Mr. McBride—Does the honegen-

tleman mean to say that in his opinion the use of the word "alien" courts dis allowance.

Mr. Macdonald—I say nothing of the kind. But I do say that the use of the word "alien" in the proposed amendment make this measure ultra vires in this house.

Hon. Mr. McBride—Would it not be the same if the word "Japanese" were

the same if the word used?
Mr. Macdonald—No.

that occasion.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite objected that the proposed change, did not limit the rate of wage to the rate which was rodinarily paid to white labor. It might be made to apply to \$1.10 or \$1.25, the Chinese figure.

Mr. Macdonald remarked that wages differed in different localities. While \$2 might be paid in another district. If changed to suit varying conditions the first minister could count upon the support of his party.

Parker Williams (Newcastle) objected that a fair wage clause was altogether indefinite.

Hon. Mr. McBride: The hon. gentleman must be aware that it will be the man must be aware that it will be the man must be aware that it will be the see that these conditions are carried out to the letter. The Dominion government has the services of an official, whose special business it is to go from one section of the country to another to look into and adjust matters in connection with the wages paid.

When Elections Are Coming.

The wage if the word "Japanese" were used the act would be disallowed. The decision which was given in a similar case went to great lengths, and it was beaufuloused. The decision which was expressly mentioned. Regulation 4, which came under consideration, set out that the bow above 12, and no woman or girl, and no Chinaman, shall be employed, etc. And it was simply because the word "Chinaman" was expressly mentioned that the decision was given against this regulation. And in the case of Tommy, it was pointed out that the Chinese as a class were expressly mentioned that while it was the intention to legislate against Chinamen the court looked upon the fact that legislation in this house dealing with aliens is unconstitational. I can come to no other conclusion. The amendment was declared carried on division and the committee rose and reported.

When Elections Are Coming.

Municipal Election Laws.

Hon. Mr. Bowser in moving the sec-ond reading of the bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to elec-tors and elections in municipalities, extors and elections in municipalities, explained that it was for the most part a mere consolidation of existing legislation. Only one matter which related to households would in all probability give rise to any discussion and he hoped that the definition which he had framed would meet with the approval of the house.

The bill was read the second time.

Quadra Street Cemetery.

Quadra Street Cometery.

Hon. Mr. Fulton in moving the second reading of the bill to authorize the grant of certain lands to the corporation of the city of Victoria, explained that it referred to the Quadra street cemetery concerning which negotiations had been in progress for a considerable time with the city. It was proposed to use these grounds for park purposes, and the house could rely upon every possible care/having been taken by the department to safeguard the cemetery property.

A bill intitled "An Act to Amend the Attachment of Debts Act, 1904," was introduced and read a first time. The bill amends the act so that money may be paid into court by garnishee without order from the judge.

Cost of Survey Work. sioner of lands and works the follow-

mr. Yorston asked the chief commis.

Re expenditure of \$48,110.44 as per Mr. Yorston asked the chief commisRe expenditure of \$48,110.44 as per
abstract statement of revenue and expenditure for six months ending December 1, 1907. 1. What firms of surveyors were engaged in this work? 2. How
much was paid to each firm of surveyors so engaged? 3. What work has
been accomplished (approximately)?
Hon. M. Fulton replied as follows:
J. H. Gray, Bulkley Valley, Range V.,
Coast district—

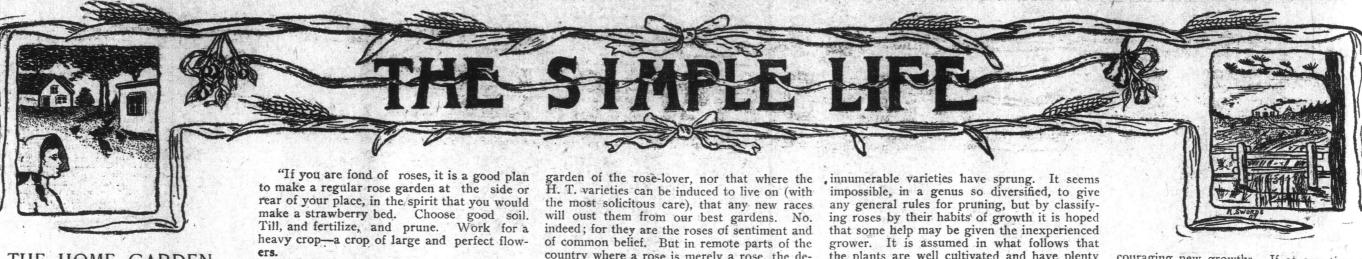
1,995.00 935.00

6,525.00 \$22,939.00 A. W. Harvey, Cassiar District, Kis-A. W. Harvey, piox valley— Surveyed 25,645 acres .....\$ 5,129.00 Lake and river traverse..... 3,126,00

\$ 8,255.00 Gore & McGregor, Cariboo District and

Total .....\$49,021.00

Fernie Stabbing Case.



#### THE HOME GARDEN

Garden Calendar For February

Dig and Manure Flower Borders which have not Dig and Manure Flower Borders which have not yet been prepared:

Plant—Hardier Border Plants, Alpines, Hardy Climbers, Shrubs, Deciduous Trees, Fruit Trees, Vegetable Roots. And especially: Paeonies, Delphiniums, Pyrethrums, Vines for Forcing, Gladioli, Young Grape Vines, Roses, Virginian Creepers, Clematises, Anemones, Ranunculuses, Forest Trees, Horse Radish, Early Potatoes, in frames, Garlic, Shallots, Forcing Asparagus, Forcing Rhubarb, Forcing Sea Kale, Start Begonias, Start Gloxinias, Start Achimenes.

Sow—Peas, Earliest, Early Horn Carrots in warm border, Frame Radish, Spinach, Mushrooms, Cucumber

border, Frame Radish, Spinach, Mushrooms, Cucumber in heat, Melon in heat, Early Cauliflower in heat, Brussels Sprouts in warm border, Globe Beet in frame, Tomato, Lottuce, Cos and Cabbage, Onion, Mustard and Cress, Broad Beans, Cabbage, Leek in warm border, Capsicum in heat, Corn Salad, Parsnip in warm border, Parsley, Couve, Transchude, in heat in warm border, Parsley, Couve Tronchuda in heat, Celery in heat, Early Turnip, Asters, Tender Climbing Annuals in heat, Begonia, Nicotiana, Cockscomb, Auricula, Gloxinia, A little Primula, Lobelia, A little Cineraria, Petunia, Phlox Drummondi, Jerusalem Artichoke.

Note—Some of the above sowings are probably a little early in some localities, but it is worth while to risk sowing a little seed in order to obtain an early crop of delicious spring vegetables.

#### Roses and Rose Culture



O the flower lover, there is no more interesting occupation or hobby than the cultivation of the rose. Once established the fascination of a rose garden will keep your interest enlisted and you will determine to make it a success. Nothing is more healthful or gives more pleasure. No the rose as a garden

achievement in the social, business or literary world brings greater elation than that with which you will cut the first bouquet from the rose bushes that you have grown in your own yard.

You can watch the development of every bush and bud and blossom, and find that in your garden you have a ready cure for brainfag, and nerves, and the current afflictions of the rush-a-day age. Work in the rose-garden will refresh and rest you, will give you wholesome relaxation; and, when you have succeeded in bringing your plants to the flowering point, you will feel that, after all, the best of life is out-of-doors under your "own vine and fig tree."

#### Where Shall I Plant My Roses?

Is the first question you ask. Well, that would depend a great deal upon circumstances. However, L. H. Bai-

ley, Professor of Horticulture, Cornell University, would seem to have answered the question in the following article taken from "How to Make a Flower Garden," in a manner that would govern most cases: "That depends on

what you want them for. If you want them primarily for fine flowers, plant

them in an area by themselves, where they can have good care. Roses are highly bred plants. They cannot shift for themselves and yet maintain all their superlative excellences, any more than potatoes or blackberries can. Thrust into the shrubbery, they suffer in the competition. The flowers deteriorate; the bushes dwindle and die. Roses need special treatment and care. They are flower-garden subjects. "If one wants a good mass of shrubbery, he

Crimson Rambler, before pruning.

must choose plants that are vigorous, hardy, verdurous, and able in large measure to care for themselves. The common named garden roses do not belong to this class of shrubs. They are not verdurous. Their foliage is scant, not adapted to mass effects, and very liable to insect and fungous attacks. Highly bred roses should not be mixed in the general border.

"To all these remarks there are exceptions. Some of the single and wild roses are well adapted to shrubbery masses. This is particularly true of the East Asian Rosa rugosa, which is hardy, has an attractive habit, strong and picturesque canes, abundant and interesting foliage, attractive large white or red single or semi-double flowers, large and conspicuous fruits, and is practically free from insect and fungous attacks. This rose has character as a shrub, winter and summer.

"When I say that roses should be planted by themselves, I do not mean that they should be set in the lawn. They are out of place when scattered over the yard. They mean nothing there. One cannot cultivate them. They are unsightly when tied up in straw for the winter. Their period of attractiveness is short. When the bloom is past they are uninteresting. In the lawn, the plants must compete with the grass. They suffer from drought. Being scattered, they receive only occasional atten-

"There are certain kinds of roses that are well in place on banks and rough borders and against fences and gates. These are usually not the highly developed named sorts, how-

"Crimson Rambler is always in place on a porch. The same may be said of the Baltimore already referred to is in the production of what

hardy. If there is no space in which roses can be separately grown, the plants may be placed alongside other shrubbery, and late-blooming herbs may be massed about them to supply foliage and to fill the latter part of the season.

There are two questions to ask when you are discussing the place to grow roses: Are they to be grown primarily for flowers? Are they to form a structural part of the landscape planting?" The Modern Tendency in

Roses Leonard Barron, a noted horticulturist, says :-"Notwithstanding the nominal position that the rose has held, from time immemorial, as the "queen of flowers," it is not to be gainsaid that plant has been relegated

of late years to a secondary place. It has been overshadowed by the very laudable desire to plant more largely of native trees and shrubs, with which have been associated the flowering. shrubs of Japan. Unfortunately, rose plants are not decorative bushes of themselves-at least, the most commonly accepted groups are not, and in order to devote space to roses a decided rose enthusiasm is first of all needed. A rose plant

must be looked upon only as means to an end-glorious roses-and the more this object is kept in view the less ornamental does the rose plant become. This is due to the hard pruning that is necessary if you would have the best blooms on the hybrid perpetuals, which are the only generally reliable cinds for the average gar

"But there is a change coming over the scene. Since the very wide distribution of the popular Crimson Rambler, attention has been directed to the possibilities of other groups of roses for various purposes. The availability of climbing roses for garden use has led many into planting this and Wichuraiana, and hybrids from them, in continually increasing numbers. A few progressive horticulturists have seen these things, and there is a very marked tendency now in various parts of the country to raise up a new race of roses which will fit our climatic conditions better than the French races upon which dependence has been placed, and to which the mind naturally turns whenever the rose is named. The strong sun of summer and the severe trials of winter make the conditions for roses in America very different from those that prevail in England and in France, and the roses which have been bred to meet the requirements of those countries do not always find things most comfortable for them here. Yet for a long time to come reliance must be placed upon such varieties of European origin as are found best fitted to

"The present trouble with roses in American gardens is that the bloom falls as soon as it is developed, and while we can grow fine wood and get a burst of bloom that is marvelous, yet it is all over in a day or two, and the season of the rose is dead in its birth. Therefore is the present tendency to try other roses for other purposes than the mere blooms.

"There are hydridists at work who are endeavoring to blend the roses of France and England with some of our native species, in the belief that from the introduction of native blood they will obtain roses which will stand the climate better. May their efforts be crowned with success! The creation of a sturdy North American race will more surely give ar impetus to rose-culture than will the mere multiplication of forcing varieties

"That the rose can be grown with great success is demonstrated each year, for the plant simply insists on flowering profusely in the face of all sorts of neglect. What we need is the proper adaptation of varieties or races. I do not for a moment think that the popular H. P. roses of today will be driven out of the

country where a rose is merely a rose, the demand for varieties that will last in flower is great, and when such can be introduced there will be roses everywhere. The rose will never be out of fashion or favor, and, given the right varieties, the demand for it will increase. A marked feature of hardy rose-growing

Belle and multiflora types, where they are may be called the Rambler hydrids-roses that



Rosa Rugosa-One of the Best Roses for the Shrubbery

make tremendous growth each year and are suitable for pillar work. Many people want rose-bowers and arbors, to which purpose these hybrids are, of course, well suited. They are hardy, free-flowering, and of rampant growth, and where Wichuraiana has been used in their making, have foliage that is almost and insect-proof. I look to this class as the



A Good Pillar Rose-Climbing General Jacqueminot

basis of a fresh stimulus for rose-growing in our gardens.'

#### Pruning Roses

B. M. Watson says on rose-culture: "In Bailey's 'Cyclopedia of American Horticulture' some fifty species of roses are enumerated as common in cultivation. From these species the plants are well cultivated and have plenty nourishment.

'Hybrid perpetuals, hybrid teas, Provence and moss roses are best grown as bushy plants, They should be severely cut back while dormant in spring, but never in summer or early autumn, as is sometimes done because they are straggling and look unkempt in an otherwise neat garden. From two-thirds to four-

fifths of last year's wood, and all weak shoots, are removed. This results in strong growths, producing large flowers, the size of which can be increased by disbudding. If numerous smaller flowers are desired-i. e., quantity at the expense of qualitythe shortening-in need not be carried so far. It is permissible to cut back only one-half, but this treatment is objectionable, and does not tend to keep the plants in good condition. This winter pruning should be supplemented by a summer pruning, which consists of simply cutting the flowering shoots after the flowers fade. It is already done if all the blooms have been gather-Remove weak growths and all sprouts from the stock as they appear. As the plants age, worn-out stems must be taken out and the centre left open to encourage new shoots. Some of these roses are short-lived and must eventually be replaced. Hybrid perpetual roses of weak habite. g., Prince Camille de Rohan - should be cut back harder than vigorous growers like General Jacqueminot, but only when in good health. Hybrid teas as a rule require the most severe pruning; moss and Provence roses

Climbing roses need not be pruned so hard as those above described. Cut off in spring, before the buds open, from one-fifth to one-third of the previous year's growth; also, in established plants, any of the old, flowering wood which is enfeebled. Do not hesitate, even if a part of the trellis is laid bare. It is by this ly that these plants can be kept vigorous. In summer take out most of the old wood after it is done flowering, and train new growths as desired, pinching out weak and objectionable shoots.

"Half-climbing roses, like the Japanese Rosa multiflora (R. polyantha) and its varieties, the sweetbriars, R. setigera, the type and the dog rose, are commonly grown as bushes and pruned as above described, more attention being paid to cutting out wornout stems and keeping the centres open; but the flowering wood must not be removed after blooming where fruit is desired in winter. "Trailing roses (R. Wichuraiana and its

varieties) require comparatively little pruning, particularly in the North, where unfavorable seasons are apt to kill some of the wood. By taking out dead branches and cutting back enough to restore the balance opportunity is given for new growths which are essential to keep them in good condition.

"The Persian Yellow rose, Harrison's Yellow, and Austrian Brier are not strong growers. One must be cautious with the knife, cutting out the flowering wood after the blooms fade. In established plants the worn-out stems can be removed at any time. Scotch roses can be treated in the same way, and are much benefited by being cut clean to the ground once in about seven years. Their habit of spreading by underground stems helps the recovery.

"Wild roses, R. blanda, Carolina, lucida, nitida, etc., are grown not only for the flowers, but for bright twigs and helps, in winter. Consequently much depends upon sturdy growth. They are frequently planted in such quantity that careful pruning is impossible. Take out the older wood from time to time, and at intervals of several years, determined by their condition, cut clean to the ground, at the same time giving manure and stirring the soil. An equally good method of renewal is to dig up and reset the plants, discarding the old and feeble.

"Rosa rugosa and its variety alba do not require annual pruning, unless it be a little shortening-in of the tips-an interminable operation. After these plants are well established, however, the older canes should be cut out occasionally, thus keeping the centre free and en-

couraging new growths. If at any time they are in bad shape from winter-killing or disease they can be cut to the ground. Hybrids Rosa rugosa, like Madame Bruant, are helpe by spring pruning, cutting back the annual growths, and thinning out old wood. "Tender roses, like the teas, Chinas, Ben-

gals, and Bourbons, should be cut in at the beginning of the flowering season, and, since they are really perpetual bloomers, this process must be continued as long as the season lasts. Weak and unproductive shoots must be removed. Cloth of Gold, Lamarque, Marechal Niel, and other roses of like habit, are closely pruned after their wood is well ripened, when they are most at rest. Under glass, this is usually done just before starting them into growth. To bloom the Cherokee rose in a cool greenhouse in January and February, fourfifths of the summer's growth must be cut away in October. Worn-out canes can be removed at any time. The double-flowered varieties of R. Banksiae are severely cut-back after the blooms have faded, in May or June, in a cool house."

#### A Rose Bank

Concealing an unsightly bank by transforming it into a rose garden accomplishes several desirable objects. It "makes the waste places to blossom as the rose," and also affords the plants abundant light, air and room, which they do not always get if planted in beds where room is of more value.

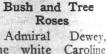
Pockets should be dug into the side of the bank and the turf brought forward and shaped into basins. In this way all the wash from the bank will be collected around the roots. Climbing roses do particularly well if kept a little off the ground

What Kind of Rose to Grow

Crimson Rambler, pruned.

You must start right if you would have a rose garden that will repay your efforts, and of which you can be proud. Start with plants of mature size, which can be depended upon to grow, and let your success be sure. More disappointment is caused by a selection of plants not adapted to amateur culture than anything else. It is those who persist in buying cheap, puny plants who have the least success. Insist upon having the best. The follow-

ing are a few of the varieties which have been found eminently adapted to the soil and climate of British Columbia:



the white Caroline Testout: Alfred Colomb, carmine crimson; American Beauty, rosy crimson; Baron de Bonstettin, rich dark red; Baroness Rothschild, rich pink; Belle Siebrecht, imperial pink; Black Prince, dark velvety red; Captain Christie, deep flesh; Cap-

tain Haywards, bright carmine crimson; Clio, flesh shaded with pink; Duke of Edinburgh, that breeders are to fo bright vermilion; Fisher Holmes, dark rich are to be governed? scarlet; General Jacqueminot, shining crimson; must be made to the Golden Gate, creamy white tinged with yellow; and illustration (and better), shall serve in Gross au Teplitz, bright scarlet; Hermosa, clear rose; Jubilee, rich velvety crimson; Kaisbreeder and fancier, he culls out his flock a erin A. Victoria, creamy white; La France. deavors to bring his b satin pink; La France of '89, bright red tinged with carmine; La Sylphide, creamy pink; Libpleasing type. erty, brilliant velvety crimson; Louis Van that have appeared in and in the catalogues ticularly of the black ed to be the best in sl most beautiful and pr zled to know whether

Houtte, red shaded with crimson; Mable Morrison, pure white; Mad. Caroline Testout, brilliant satiny rose; Mad. Falcot, apricot pink; Mad. Lambard, rich bronze tinged with salmon; Mad. de Watteville, creamy white tinged with rose; Margaret Dickson, white, pale flesh centre; Marshall P. Wilder, cherry carmine; Marie Van Houtte, creamy white tinged with rose; Maman Cochet, flesh, rosy pink; Medea, creamy white, yellow centre; Mildred Grant, ivory white flushed with pink, flowers of enormous size; Mrs. B. R. Cant, rose, shaded silvery rose; Melville de Lyon, ivory white, cup shaded; Mrs. Cleveland, rich velvety red; Mrs. John Laing, beautiful soft pink; Papa Gontier, rich rosy crimson; Paul Neyron, dark rose, enormous size; Perle des Jardines, rich golden yellow; Prince Camille de Rohan, deep crimson maroon; Rainbow, pink striped with crimson; Raphael, a white moss of fine quality; Robert Scott, clear rosy pink, shading to pink; Safrano, bright apricot; Soliel d'Or, rich golden yellow shaded with orange and red; Souv. de Malmaison, pale flesh, large and full; Souv. de President Carnot, delicate rosy blush; The Queen, a white Souv. d'Un Ami; The Bride. white tinged with rose; Sunset, rich saffron yellow; Ulrich Brunner, bright, clear red; Viscountess Folkestone, creamy pink shaded with white; White La France, white, slightly tinged



Tuesday, February

with blush; White M ed with pink. Ramblers

During the past roses has been incr popularity by the intr valuable kinds. The pioneer among the having a remarkable been surpassed by so troductions. Not o pillars, posts, arches ing unsightly places rambler roses are ind tion is comprised in Cherokee Double

age; Cloth of Gold, b ing Belle Siebrecht, ing Cecil Brunner, s Climbing Captain Ch to white; Climbing 1 rosy centre; Climbin Climbing Kaiserin Climbing La France Mad. Car. Testout, h ing Malmaison, pale rich velvety crimson: white; Climbing Perle yellow; Climbing Crimson Rambler, a son flowers borne in d'Auerstadt, rich gol Dijon, rich golden ye Mareshall Neil, deep

Of course, there a of roses, which can be nurserymen, a great perior flowering qualit repay the care and att upon them.

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shape first captured or after a lapse of years, thoroughbred poultry to educational pursuit catalogue direct from the Orpingtons." An what we regarded as fowls. And again a catalogue from some had in its pages a pen tured, which we cons a Plymouth Rock fand a fancier of the true (



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#### Ramblers or Climbers

During the past few years, this family of roses has been increased in usefulness and popularity by the introduction of many new and valuable kinds. The Crimson Rambler was the pioneer among the modern climbing roses, naving a remarkable wealth of bloom, but has een surpassed by some of the more recent inroductions. Not only for verandas, but for illars, posts, arches and gates, and for coverng unsightly places, tree stumps, etc., the ambler roses are indispensable. A good selecion is comprised in the following:

Cherokee Double, white flowers, rich folige; Cloth of Gold, bright, clear yellow; Climbing Belle Siebrecht, rich brilliant pink; Climbng Cecil Brunner, small salmon pink flowers; Climbing Captain Christy, fleshy pink shading to white; Climbing Devoniensis, creamy white, rosy centre; Climbing Hermosa, clear pink; ('limbing Kaiserin A. Victoria, large white; limbing La France, satin pink; Climbing Mad. Car. Testout, brilliant satin pink; Climbing Malmaison, pale flesh; Climbing Meteor, rich velvety crimson; Climbing Niphetos, pure white; Climbing Perle des Jardins, deep golden vellow; Climbing Wotten, bright crimson; Crimson Rambler, a rapid climber, small crimson flowers borne in large clusters: Duchess l'Auerstadt, rich golden yellow; Gloire de Dijon, rich golden yellow, shaded with amber; Mareshall Neil, deep golden yellow.

Of course, there are hundreds of other kinds of roses, which can be procured from your local nurserymen, a great many of which have superior flowering qualities, and which would well repay the care and attention you would bestow

#### WITH THE POULTRYMAN

THE ORPINGTON TYPE

N the Orpington type breeders and fanciers have quite the ideal and perfection of shape, which forms the chief attraction in thoroughbred fowls, to most, if not all, who admire and love them. For where the outline or form of any variety fails to please the eye, no color of plumage, however beautiful, will ever

make up for this loss. We must have distinct form and outline if we would have distinct breeds, for no breed is worthy of a name except it have a shape all its own and different from that of every other breed. And the name Orpington may admirably describe a breed of lowls possessing this peculiar type to a marked

t is not whether we have attained the type to perfection in our breeding. The greater thing is that we have such a type to go into perfection in attaining. And there is little question but that all varieties of the Orpingtons may be made to approach this type very closely within the next few years, provided the same care and skill be bestowed upon them as

has been upon other popular breeds. But what is the more exact Orpington type that breeders are to follow, and by which they are to be governed? Doubtless the appeal must be made to the Standard, which by word and illustration (and if colored, so much the better), shall serve in guiding the progressive breeder and fancier, while from year to year he culls out his flock and by wise selection endeavors to bring his birds up to a uniform and

Yet, in comparing the cuts and illustrations hat have appeared in some of the journals, and in the catalogues of breeders, more particularly of the black variety, which is conceded to be the best in shape of all, as well as the most beautiful and prolific, one is almost puzzled to know whether he is looking at an Orpington or a Plymouth Rock or a featherless legged Langshan. The full, broad, deep, evendeveloped body, with an almost horizontal poise, without that excessive, unsightly poserior development, appears in some measure and in some cases to be lost sight of. Yet the andard, in unison with the breeder's highest deal of type, demands this peculiar developnent in Orpingtons, which should be sought iter by all who have taken them up to breed nem as is fitting.

We well remember when the Orpington ape first captured our serious fancy. It was ter a lapse of years, when the breeding of roughbred poultry had to yield necessarily educational pursuits, that we sent for the stalogue direct from the "originators of all Orpingtons." And it was there we found it we regarded as the ideal in shape of all And again a little later we sent for a gue from some reputable breeders, who its pages a pen of birds beautifully picwhich we considered would have served mouth Rock fancier to greater credit than

would breed them as a breed. This led to a little correspondence and we were informed that it would probably be several years before Orpingtons would be found to harmonize in shape with those pictured in the catalogue first named. And that was doubtless a true statement, as the writer has since come to learn; yet we have always felt that the type was best and fairly represented in the first catalogue. And be it understood, that these were represented as ideal pictures and not as photographs taken from life.

would expect, after some experience, to go into the yards of the most careful breeders of Orpingtons, of which now there are not a few, and find that type fully and generally attained. And this discrepancy between the ideal and the real might at first fill the novice with keenest disappointment, but if looked at rightly it should inspire him rather than discourage, because of the possibilities towards perfection that lie just beyond, in the path of the conscientious, energetic fancier. Still there are some finely shaped Orpingtons today in the hands of the best breeders, which does not mean, however, that all the best birds are in the possession of the biggest breeders. And such birds, dear reader, are worth some more than a dollar each.

However, as we have viewed the various pictures and cuts of the present, representing the Orpington type, we are conscious of some evidence of weakness in infringing on the shape or type belonging to other breeds, perhaps similar but not identical in shape to the Orpingtons. And this results in a misrepresentation of what some may feel should be the standard or ideal type.

If we are correct in our view or impression and may be allowed a little expression, we udge that an ideal Orpington should have a back and breast somewhat broader than a well developed Plymouth Rock, with a more massive general appearance and a lower carriage. Not, however, so low as to have mere stubs for legs, with the posterior aspect of the body carried so low as to almost touch the ground. This type, with the long, loose feathering of the Cochin, will, we believe, prove to be lacking in stamina and vigor, and in that alacrity which we love to behold in all breeds of lowls and will fall far short of the higher, closer and feathered type as a business or utility fewl. Some of the illustrations of the black variety appear to us as having too much of this Cochin build and feathering, which does not give promise to the building up of a strain of fowls prominent in real utility value. Then again there is the danger of leaning towards the Langshan type, which should be left alone distinctly to that breed.

Taken as a whole, the Orpington male hould be a big fellow, not coarse, but of compact build, with close feathering, carrying a well developed tail, not so high as the Langshan but at a more moderate angle and with somewhat more posterior development than is found in that breed. Above all, he should possess great vigor, for as in all the larger breeds vigor is soon lost if not preserved in the male

bird by careful selection. As for color, even in the buff we would allow shape to be the first consideration, for if this be lost or neglected and preference be given to color, we have at once dismissed the breed, and its death knell has already been sounded. There are those who breed the Buffs who perhaps may not be able to go in altogether with the advice we offer here, but as our experience has been limited to the beautiful Blacks we feel like extending our sympathy to all who are wrestling with the buff color.

Preserve and cultivate strong constitutional vigor in all breeds and not the least in breeding Orpingtons, which were and still are so favorably received on the accredited testimony so true of the Blacks which were the first Orpington creation, of their surpassing shape and general excellence.-American Poultry Jour-

#### <del>\_\_\_</del>0<del>\_\_\_</del> Color Feeding in Poultry

With regard to color feeding: that can hardly be described as a "trouble," but my reason for introducing the subject here is to explain how it comes about that birds often lose color, or if they do not actually lose it, never moult out as sound in color as they might. The color of feathers-whatever be its tint-be it red, yellow, blue, black, white, or what not (and white, be it remembered, is a color), depends upon the presence of certain pigments, and these pigments vary, of course, n intensity, the variations often being due fo conditions of health as well as to what is known as environment.

The blood is composed of corpuscles-living things-and these corpuscles when nourished properly, of course, keep the whole system well nourished and healthy. It has been found that certain articles of diet have a particularly healthy effect upon the blood corpuscles; and among these nothing is more effective than iron. A course of iron treatment during the molt seems to have the effect of bringing out the new plumage deeper and more brilliant than before—and the only way in which I can account for this is by suggesting that the blood corpuscles have some effect up-

from the blood into the feathers, and thus by indirect means the color can be intensified. There is another method of color-feeding applicable to buff poultry, to which, however, it would be inappropriate to refer here, as what is now suggested—the iron treatment—is suitable for birds of any color.

Iron can best be given to poultry in comso combining it seems to be to make it more readily assimilable. The "saccharated carbonate" of iron would appear to be as good a com-Looking at such a type no one, we suppose, bination as any, and this is easily given in the form of capsules which are obtainable from the druggists who specialize in that form of medicament.—Poultry—London.

#### To Cure Feather Eating

The following is recommended by an Australian paper as a cure for feather-eating: Put three or four lumps of fresh burnt lime, the size of eggs into an iron burnt pot, shake the lime, then stir in about 6 ounces of flour of sulphur, add gradually two quarts of boiling water, stirring all the time. Boil gently for an hour or so, pour off the clear liquid, which will be the color of dark brandy, cork and bottle. A second boiling may be made with fresh water, but the liquid will not be so strong. A tablespoonful of the liquid for every six hens in the water used for mixing the mash is the best way to give it. The liquid is also a good tonic, and will keep the fowls' plumage in good condition. ing the progress of the operation.

#### Poultry Notes

When you see poultry scratching in the scratching pen it is a sign of thrift,

To renew the vitality of the flock, get male birds of the same breed, but of another family. Don't raise mongrels.

Draught and damp quarters mean colds; colds mean roup; roup causes trouble. Stop the trouble by preventing the cause.

Fresh eggs are always in good demand during the winter, and farmers should pay more attention to the productive of eggs at this time

Do not let hens become too fat, or they will not lay winter eggs. Exercise, sunlight, fresh meat or green cut bone, grit, vegetables, good grain-these are the things.

A poultry house badly infested with mites and lice may be easily freed of the pests. First throw out every movable thing inside, clearing out all dressing and sweeping clean. Spray thoroughly with kerosene oil, forcing the oil in all the crevices in the walls and overhead and on the floor. Use the oil very freely. Repeat the oil spraying within eight or ten days in the same manner, and still another spraying ten days after the last application. Then put in new roosts, new nests and straw, not restoring old fixtures, as these will infest the whole house with vermin as badly as ever. This thorough work will bring success. The poultryman cannot raise eggs and vermin in the same house with any profit.

#### AROUND THE FARM

How to Make Gilt-Edged Butter

HE difference between first-class butter and the unmentionable stuff which the country storekeeper is too often compelled to take "in trade" is only the matter of observing a few simple precautions and the purchase of a few inexpensive tools. Absolute cleanliness is the first consideration but one on which few care to be advised. Keeping cream at the proper temperature and ripening it just right is probably next in importance. Where the amount of cream is large enough to make daily churnings practical it is simple enough, but where few cows are kept it becomes more

Under no circumstances would I be without a good cream separator even if I had only two cows. One will not only richly pay the interest on the investment but the principal as well in a short time. And while using it you have the satisfaction of knowing that you are getting all the cream from your milk, which you can do in no other way, and getting that cream in the best condition for butter making. There are some half dozen makes of separators in the market that will give continued satisfaction. There are dozens of others whose only merit is their low first cost.

Where cream must be held for several days to collect a sufficient amount for churning, it must be cooled immediately to and held at a temperature of between 40 and 50 degrees; each succeeding mess should not be added at once, but cooled to the same temperature first. When added the mixture must be slowly but

thoroughly stirred to secure an even mixture. When a sufficient amount of cream for a churning has been collected it should be held at a temperature of about 70 degrees for from twelve to twenty-four hours to "ripen it" or, in a language of the true Orpington or one who on the pigmentary matter which is deposited develop. Just how far this process should proother words, to allow the lactic acid bacteria to

ceed is largely a matter of experience and judgment. The cream should have a mildly acid taste and a faintly sour but aromatic and pleasant smell. The use of pure culture starters and acid tests are quite beyond the threecow dairy.

When properly ripened the cream must be immediately cooled to churning temperature bination with saccharine matter—the effect of and churned. This temperature varies within reasonable limits, running from about 58 degrees in the heat of summer to 68 degrees in winter. It is also affected to a less degree by the breed of cows and the advancement of their milk flow. The observation of these phenomena constitutes one of the chief pleasures of the intelligent dairyman.

The form of churn is important; avoid the dasher or any contrivance inside a churn which tends to break the grain of the butter. The milder the concussion secured, so long as it suffices to bring the butter in a reasonable time, the better the product. My personal preference for a small dairy where the work must be done by hand is an elliptical bodied swinging churn which has absolutely no "inside works" to be cleaned. It is also the easiest to operate. My next choice would be one of the revolving churns, either square or six-sided. They are a little harder to run but have the advantage that the butter may be nicely worked before removal. Next comes the barrel churn which is capable of good work, but runs rather hard and takes some time to open when watch-

Stop churning when the fine granules first begin to show, and if there is danger of its coming too soft, a small lump of ice or a small quantity of cold water should be added and churning continued till the granules are about the size of wheat grains. In this condition all traces of the buttermilk can be readily washed out with abundant cold water. The salt should be added at the rate of about one ounce to the pound, more or less, to suit individual tastes. My customers are economical and demand I I-4 ounces to the pound when butter reaches the present high limits. The least working which will express the surplus moisture and thoroughly incorporate the salt will be found

The white spots in butter are very detrinental and need constant attention to every etail to avoid. Too thin cream is probably the principal cause. The thinner the cream the more skim milk it contains, therefore more casein which curdles and gives white spots. Most makers prefer a cream testing about 30 per cent. butter fat and the leading separators are set to skim that density. The cheap machine will not skim so rich in cream.

Do not flush the separator bowl with skim milk to secure the separation of what whole milk is left in it. Use warm water instead. I had no end of trouble with white flecks until it dawned on me that part of the skim milk used for flushing was causing the trouble. Since using warm water the trouble has disappeared. Uneven salting may cause the same effect, Rancid taste usually comes from the development of undesirable bacteria in the cream. Holding it at the proper temperature, ripening rapidly and churning immediately will prevent their development.-F. E. B., in Garden Maga-

#### \_\_\_\_0\_\_\_ How Horses Are Spoiled

Were it possible to arrive at a correct estimate of the percentage of horses that are ruined every year by mismanagement, the total would surprise a good many people who have not troubled to consider the matter. Beyond all doubt a large number of such animals are, spoiled by being broken hurriedly—that is to say, that although they may have been entrusted to capable hands, their breakers have not possessed sufficient time to attend to their duties thoroughly, and consequently have, through no fault of their own, been compelled to hasten their work. A still larger number of young horses owe their subsequent bad manners and consequent reduction in value to having been under the tutelage of men who either have possessed little knowledge of how to make a colt, or else have been handicapped by an inability to act by their charges as they ought to. Finally, there comes a third category, and this is by no means a small one, namely, that which includes horses which practically have never been broken at all, as they have been put to work alongside a steady old horse almost as soon as they have been brought up from grass, and have been compelled to pick up their ideas of harness as best they could.

If the colt is timid, the methods employed by some breakers, aptly named, will break his heart, and should he be inclined to show temper, an impatient or rough breaker is likely to make bad a great deal worse.

Then, too, there is a tendency on the part of some people to overbit their charges, and whilst this is as bad as it well can be in the case of an old horse, it is absolutely fatal to a young one's progress. A sharp bit breaks the heart of many a colt, and almost as many are ruined by overwork. Such inflictions as the above engender a hatred of the sight of harness or saddle, even before the youngsters have an idea of what is expected of them, and, therefore, as a preliminary word of advice, it may be laid down that the earlier lessons should be as

light as possible. No doubt there would be fewer failures if breakers were, as a rule, to make some attempt to discriminate as regards the difference of tempers that exists amongst horses; and not only this, but if they were to treat the animals as though the latter possessed some degree of intelligence. As soon as the colt gets to understand what is required of him, he will usually try his best to do it; but if he is taught a bad style, it will stick to him to the end, and his prospects for life will be spoiled.

It is to be feared, however, that there are a good many people who, either by reason of their bad or careless driving, succeed in spoiling a horse which came to him as free from vice or tricks as could be desired. A horse which by nature is not a shier, can easily be transformed into something very like one by being unmercifully thrashed if he becomes startled at some unfamiliar sight. The next time he encounters anything of the kind he remembers his thrashing and associates the sight with suffering; then he shies again, and the punishment is repeated, with disastrous effects. The man who is careless about his harness, and who allows his horse to drive himself, will spoil any animal, and is as likely to end up by letting the horse down as not; but this observation must not be taken as suggesting that a driver should always be fidgeting and worrying his horse. His aim should be to get the animal to go right and to keep him at it; it is often the slovenly driver who produces the ill-mannered horse. In frequent cases it is the driver's fault when a horse stumbles, but even when it is not so, it is quite unnecessary to use the whip in nine cases out of ten. If the horse once begins to connect a stumble with a thrashing, he gets flurried when he puts a foot wrong, and is very likely to come down in consequence; but if he gets careless, it is necessary to wake him up by a light stroke, just to remind him that he must keep awake. Of course, the jagging at a horse's mouth is as certain a way to ruin the animal as anything can be; and it is very far removed from a good practice to shout at and rate a horse for no particular fault. A naturally timid animal is liable to lose its head on such occasions, whilst a bad-tempered one resents it, for horses are not fools, and are far more amenable to kindness combined with firmness than they are to ill-usage or violence of any kind. This being the case, it is unfortunate that their memories should be so good for the recollection of chastisement has often transformed an ordinarily-tempered horse into a perfect savage, and a good reliable worker into a useless brute. Of course, horses can be spoiled in many other ways, but it is believed that the causes mentioned above are responsible for most of the losses incurred by owners through the deterioration of their animals.-Live Stock Journal.

#### A Beautiful Seed Catalogue

Through the kindness of Messrs. Brackman-Ker we have received a copy of Sutton's latest catalogue, which we find exceedingly interesting and well filled with valuable information for those engaged in amateur or gardening for the market. We are requested to say that the above firm will be pleased to furnish a copy to anyone who chooses to call at their office, corner of Broad and Pandora streets.

#### B. C. Poultry Journal

We are indebted to Mr. W. Bayliss for a copy of the February issue of the B. C. Poultryman. This journal is published in Victoria, in the interests of the poultry and pet stock industry of British Columbia. We are pleased to note that the publishers have departed from the deplorable practice of most poultry journals of airing the publishers' private troubles, and is attending strictly to the business of furnishing their readers with a generous supply of good, practical poultry knowledge. We have no hesitation in stating that the B. C. Poultry Journal is one of the best of its kind that has reached our reviewing desk, and is a credit to its pub-

#### Value of Early Care of Cows

A cow's further performnace usually depends largely on the care and development she. gets in the first two or three years of her existence. I believe it possible, with improper feed and care, to injure calves so as to impair their future usefulness-their digestive organs are dwarfed and stunted the same as their bodies, and later on when we ask them to take a lot of feed and convert it into milk, they say; "We can't do it, we have not been developed and brought up along this line.-F. H. Scribner, in Holstein-Friesian Record.

The average milch cow needs forty quarts of clean pure water daily. Are yours getting it or do you think they can filter the mud holes? Milk is 87 per cent water. Let it be good water and let the cows put it in. A few carrots in the feed will hold the butter up to "June color."

Tuesday, February

# TO ESQ

Fine Cruisers of Late cluded in Fleet Or This Statio

DESCRIPTION OF

Generally Believed Village That Repo Founded

While no further advice received regarding the Halifax of the coming cruiser squadron from augmented by six of the cruisers, to Esquimalt in pression prevails at Esqu is correct. Since the months ago made the finent that the British n occupy the local station been made from time to same end, usually prom by a denial from the a naval officer stationed an official connected w. alty, in which the write officially the information reports of the coming of Esquimalt were untrue, I continued "unofficially, of tell you that there is true imperial government, Ottawa government has for an early transfer of yard at Esquimalt to thas continued to retain station, and it is the opi held at Esquimalt that summer will see a squad malt, larger than ever be The squadron of elever reported coming to Esqui include vessels of two c types of the British armo The armored cruisers of navy are of three classes, displacement, 12,000 tons and 9,800 tons, respective known as the Drake, Cre or county classes. Of the there are six ships, all of Cruiser Squadron, three of flagship Euryalus, Cressy are included in the flee Esquimatt. Perhaps the b description of this type cruiser is that given by Maxim company of Barr of the Hogue. This vess Cressy type, and in some sembles the Powerful, em features of that ship, w dition of an armored belt or county classes. Of th dition of an armored belt able area. The displacem tons. The hull is sheathe and copper. The armamet two 9.2 inch (22 ton) mounted in an armored k mounting being of specia which the guns can be lo angle or elevation of tra are also eight 6-inch gun pounders, quick firing, an of machine guns. The four partments take up 130 fe length of the ship, the

partments take up 130 fe length of the ship; the c being arranged on either protective deck, and an passage is situated immed the protective deck. Ther athwartship bunker right Thirty boilers are carried Beleville type. These crui feet longer than the Diade have a few inches more draught. They are, howe finer lines forward, and gives a little more pitch it the speed and stability speed and stability The special characteristic mor which weighs 1,100 some small economies have effected to give them only more displacement than t class, in the wake of the deck consists of only to plates, while the protecti not so thick as that of the belt, which is coterming citadel, has a length of 2 a depth of 11.6 feet—that i ginning at the main deck a depth of 5 feet below the where it joins to be the control of the country of th where it joins the protect thus completely enclosing the vital parts of the ship out the armor is of Harve of a thickness of six inches d of five inches at the bulkheads at either end of Forward of the citadel the stiffened by two inches of to support the ram and t small projectiles. The conni of the thickness of 12 inch belt are the twelve firing guns and these are 6-inch casemates, but with armored protection.

The Cressy was delivered mouth in October, 1900, works of the Fairfield con had remarkable success on

The London Times of Dec 1900, reported the trials a "During her eight hours f trial, when the wind and se ly reduced her speed, she 20.7 knots, while her enging so uniformly that the large

so uniformly that the

so uniformly that the 1. 10,473 starboard and 10,767 the difference between the the two engines at the thirty aours' trials at fourer was only 12, the I. H. F. being 8,141 and port 8,129, revolutions on both side.

revolutions on both sides tical, being 1,146 starboar

During this trial the vesse

runs over the deep sea a mean speed of 20,596, fraction less than that re

full power trial. It is ary to record the coal con full-power run, but it w the Cressy, and worked out unit of power per hour, four-fifths power run it

The County Class, of whi sels are to be included in ron, according to the repo the fast armored cruisers tons discharged

tons displacement type, the following description

principal particulars of the as follows: Displacement, length, 440 feet; beam

as follows: Displacement, length, 440 feet; beam draugat, mean, 24 1-2 feet; fourteen 6-inch, 45 calibre pounders; three 3-pounders nite number of maxims protorpedo tubes two 18-inch In the arrangement of gun ty cruisers closely resemb nown, and bear much the tion to the big armored the Drake or Cressy clas

The head of a certain Pittsburg manufacturing concern is an old gentleman who built up his business from nothing by his own dogged and persistent toll, and who never felt that he could spare the time for a vacation. Not long ago, however, he decided that he

The Wood Buffalo

One of the most interesting features of the report is the account given by Inspector Jarvis respecting the wood buffalo in the Mackenzie river district. Inspector Jarvis spent several weeks in the vicinity of Fort Smith, Fort McMurray and Smith Landing last Fort Smith, Fort McMurray and Smith Landing last summer, and made trips in every direction for the purpose of locating the buffalo. The Chippewa Indians were very much opposed to his entering the buffalo country, but finally he succeeded in inducing a halfbreed to accompany him. Mr. E. Thompson-Seton, the well known naturalist, was also in the party. Inspector Jarvis and his associates traveled west from Smith Landing for a couple of days through a country which he describes as eminently suited for settlement, the ground being of rich clay loam. Late on the second day they were successful in approaching within 60 yards of a herd of 13 buffalo. The following morning they saw others, and in four days tracks of ten or twelve more. Inspector Jarvis states that it would take two or three months to report intelligently as to the numbers of buffalo in the north country; that the animals are in danger of extermination not from wolves but from noachers living at

Will Establish Detachments

Referring to Inspector Jarvis' statement, the com-missioner says: "I think his opinions have been formed somewhat hurriedly, as the reports I have re-recived from time to time for some years back do not agree with his expecially as recognize the weakers.

#### A CAT'S WAIT FOR HER SHIP

An instance of remarkable sagacity displayed by a cat in connection with the oil tank steamer Bayonne, now loading at Point Breeze, is just now the prevailing tooling at onne, now loading at Point Breeze, is just now the prevailing topic of conversation among the officials of the custom house and the employees of the Atlantic Refining Company, says the Philadelphia Times. It is a true story and is vouched for by the crew of the Bayonne, the boarding officers, and all others having to do with the vessel.

When the Bayonne came to Philadelphia about

While the big oil-tanker was loading its cargo: at Point Breeze, to the horror of the captain and at the consternation of the steward, who was charged; with its keeping, the animal disappeared the day after presenting to the ship four beautiful kittens, well organized parties searched the tanker and thoroughly explored the streets and wharves around the oil works, but all to no avail. Pussy was gone, and with much regret Captain Von Hugo was obliged to make sail without his old companion.

Two days after the Bayonne left the prodigal re-Two days after the Bayonne left the prodigal returned: Running down on the wharf it cast anxious glances at the big barque Sternbeck, which now occupied the pier formerly held by the Bayonne. Visiting in succession every ship in the vicinity the instinct of the cat forbade it boarding any of them, and finally, giving up in despair, it cast its lot in the watchbox of Watchman Manly, seemingly reconciled to the fact that it must await the appearance of the absent oil ship. During the six weeks in which the Bayonne was on its voyage to Savonia, Italy, some twenty other steamers came in, and each was carefully inspected in turn by the abandoned tabby. Strange to say, a survey from a distance seemed to trange to say, a survey from a distance seemed to

At last the Bayonne returned, and then was manifest an unparalleled exhibition of animal instinct. pussy took her position on the end of the wharf, showing by a thousand antics that the oncoming craft was the one so anxiously awaited for so many is still far down the street

shaken. Every argument was used to convince me that I was mistaken in my theory of God, and the power of their belief was demonstrated before my eyes, but not in the very least did it affect my firm belief in Jesus, and although I could not demonstrate, yet I could always meet their arguments very skilfully. One day when life seemed more blue than usual, I called upon an optimistic believer in the power of New Thought, and a discussion over the usual topic of God arose. Oh, how my heart was hungering for a clearer vision of Him, and my friend professed to have found God and His power within herself. Jesus, she insisted, was but a man, more perfect than the rest of humanity, simply because He had come into a knowledge of the Divinity within himself and having found out His unity with God, was therefore able to demonstrate. However, these arguments made not the sightest impression upon me. I had a mind of my, own and I left her presence without being in the least disturbed in my faith. That night after I had retired, without any desire on my part, the conversation of the afternoon began to go over and over in my mind all the arguments used to convince me were vivilay recalled. his celebrated pet, which will ornament his private cabin, and on his return home will have the strangest of tales to relate to his family and friends concernith the phenomenal instinct of pussy.—Philadelph of pussy.—Philadelphia

Some years ago King Alfonso was witnessin some years ago king Alfonso was witnessing a number of baloon ascents at Madrid, and in walking around the enclosure he came across an unattended inflated baloon. He immediately jumped into the car and commenced to cut it adrift, with a view to

#### NED'S TWENTY-SIX SERVANTS

"I wish I had somebody," sighed doleful Ned,
"To spell my hard lesson for me;
I try and I try, but the words are so long
I never can learn them," said he.

"My servants!" and Ned's two blue eyes opened wide.
"I—I've never had eyen one."
"You have twenty-six," said his sister, "in all";
And she just bubbled over with fun.

"All you've got to do (as I told you before,
And I am quite sure that you heard)
Is to tell each wee servant, 'Run quick to your place,'
And presto! they've sipelled you the word.

The servants are a, b, c, d, e, f,

to every settler. The snow was very deep, there were no trails, and it was trying work for men and horses. Many of the patrols were made on snowshoes. Relief was given to 145 families. This relief was necessary because those people had gone on the open plains far in advance of railway construction, and were unprepared for a winter of great severity which set in much earlier than usual. Police patrols have gone over the country recently, and for the present winter nearly all are fully prepared and no anxiety need be felt for their safety. Next summer two railway lines will be in operation in their midst, which will prevent any further danger, Extensive coal mines have been discovered almost in the centre of this rich tract, which will aid much in its early development.

## servation of our own forests." "We are not opposed to the repeal of the duties, provided an arrangement can be made whereby Canada will permit the exportation of pulp wood without export duty. The supply of pulp wood as you well know is very important for the paper making interests of this country; and if we let the bars down on paper and pulp from Canada, we should have some guarantee that their pulp wood can come into this country free so long as the pulp and paper does. Such an arrangement in our opinion would work no detriment to the American paper manufacturer; and we think with free wood we can stay in the game as long as the Canadian paper manufacturers. We have thought for some time that wood pulp and sulphite pulp should come in free, but have not been quite clear on the paper question. If paper manufacturers can be assured of free pulp wood, in our judgment there would be no objection to the repeal of duty on paper from Canada."

Canada's area of pulpwood is much more the envy "Aside from any recommendation by the President we believe it would be wise to take off the duty from all wood pulp, both mechanical and chemical; also believe in lowering the duty on paper to say 20 per cent, which would afford a reasonable measure of protection"

every paper mill and consumer as also for the pre-

license in the Province of Quebec alone, the Yankees own nearly 15,000; therefore, 28 15 is to 70, so is the position of these mercantile marauders to the south of us with respect to Quebec timber lands.

And unless we prohibit exportation of pulpwood from Canada, this ratio will increase year by year. In the last quarter of a century, I have seen it grow from practically nothing to its present eleminary pre-'If Canada will take her duties off we would be glad to have duty off of our country."

"In Canada there is a widespread demand that the Canadian Parliament should enact an export duty on

Large Industry

N considering the very important question of

prohibiting the export of pulpwood and saw logs, many seem to forget, or not to know, that Canada has the most of the best green trees on earth, and that our magnificent heritage of evergreen, spruce and pine trees provides a crop that only requires careful handling on our part to be a permanent source of incalculable wealth to the country; and that, especially with reference to pulpwood, Canadian spruce makes the strongest, longest, and most fibrous and feathery wood pulp obtainable any-

most fibrous and feathery wood pulp obtainable any-where, far superior to that of Scandinavia, Russia, Austria, Finland, or to what remains in the United States. Canada has over 2,600,000 square miles (over 1,650,000,000 acres) of green timber, very largely spruce and pine, although there is besides a great deal of hardwood.

The Envy of the United States

of the United States than it is—as it should be—the pride of Canada. This is made clear when we realize that out of 70,000 square miles of timber lands under

\$7 a cord is left in Canada on an average for the

hundreds of thousands of cords of pulpwood taken out of our country annually.

What Paper Manufacture Means

Grind this wood into pulp and watch the disbursements for wages and freight grow; every cord of wood made into pulp will realize about \$20; when made into fibre, about \$30 to \$32; when made into paper, \$40 to \$45 and upwards. The pulp and paper industry gives

more healthy, steady, day and night employment to a larger number of men, women and children, at higher wages, all the year round, than any other industry in

Establish Mills in Canada

Has Canada anything to fear from the United States about this? Can they retaliate? Will they?

No, they got about all they could stand of that sort of medicine when the Dingley Tariff on eggs aroused the great Canadian hen. President Roosevelt's big

stick has no retaliation knobs on it just now with which to whack Canadian wood pulp. The President and the press of the United States urge, let me re-peat, urge, the repeal of the United States import

duty on pulpwood, wood pulp, and white news paper, and are now suggesting, nay, may soon be suing for and begging for an agreement with Canada to try and

who will do these two great things for Canada. Remember what happened throughout the Georgian Bay district when the Ontario government restricted the

export of sawlogs into Michigan, Wisconsin and other Western States. Saw mills sprung up by the dozens, factories started by the score. If all our wood was

kept at home to be turned into pulp and paper in Canada, the result in ten years would surprise the most sanguine of us, while the result in twenty years most sanguine of us, while the result in twenty would be almost beyond present imagination In 1888 there were 34 pulp mills in Canada

ing 154 tons per day; 40 paper mills, making 173 tons per day; total 327 tons per day. In 1907 there were 58 pulp mills in Canada, making 2,361 tons per day; 46 paper mills, making 966 tons per day; total 3,327 tons per day. That is, 15 times as many pulp mills

The United States View Point

or opposed to, the recommendation of Preside sevelt to repeal the duty on pulp and paper going

Mr. N. W. Jones, manager of the Katahdin Pulp and Paper Co., Lincoln, Maine, says:

States Nov. 1st, 1906, is: Sulphite, 1,235,832 tons; ground wood, 1,737,216 tons; soda pulp, 327,600 tons; total, 3,300,648 tons.

"While the annual production of pulp in Canada is: Sulphite, 172,224 tons; ground wod, 550,368 tons; soda pulp, 10,920 tons; total, 733,512 tons."

Showing that Canada is producing enly about one-fifth as much pulp as is produced in his country.

Mr. Jones also adds that if United States manufacturers were obtaining their entire supply of wood from lands wholly in the United States they would be using up the States territory nearly six times as fast as Canada is using up hers, but fortunately for them, a large proportion of the pulp wood used by them is obtained from Canada, hence they are getting the benefit of our timber, and so on.

obtained from Canada, hence they are getting the benefit of our timber, and so on.

Mr. Geo. W. Sissons, President of the Racquette River Paper Co., United States, says: "I am a staunch protectionist from the period of Henry Clay. The Canadian Government and certain Canadian interests are agitating for such legislation there as will reduce the exportation of their pulp wood and compel its manufacture into paper by their own labor in Canada, and then to sell to us the finished product. I believe in protecting our own labor and industries, and am opposed to any present tariff revision, as a general proposition or as a special favor to interests which have it in their own power to protect themselves. The real prosperity of the varied interests of our country in which all classes participate, and never before to such a pronounced or general extent, is the strongest arguing against unsettling such conditions through any accertainty as to the extent of tariff revision if attempted at all."

strongest argulating against disecting such conditions through any discretainty as to the extent of tariff revision if attempted at all."

Other answers are: "Cannot see how it will do the

Other answers are: "Cannot see how it will do the mills any harm, or the consamers any good. It will simply build up the industry of Canada. Do not think their industry can be singled out for tariff revision. Must go down the line."

"Would be opposed to the duty being removed on pulp or paper. While it would make no difference in the line we manufacture, it would be a very serious matter for the print mills of this country."

"If we read the signs of the times correctly, the moment the duty was taken off the commodities referred to Canada would immediately put on an export duty much heavier than the duty now levied by the United States."

"Would not object to reduction of tariff duty on

Would not object to reduction of tariff duty on with Canadian government to allow Canadian pulp wood to come into the United States without export

duty, and on same basis on which Canadian mills re-ceive their wood supply."
"Satisfactory if Canadians remove their wood re-

"Satisfactory if Canadians remove their wood restrictions; otherwise free trade with Canada."
"We are most emphatically in favor of repeal of all duty on wood pulp. The duty must be taken off pulp, and the sooner it is done the better it will be for

"The annual production of pulp in the United

"While the annual production of pulp in Canada

The leading pulp and paper trade journal of the United States asked the United States pulp and paper makers the other day whether they were in favor of,

and 5½ times as many paper mills in nine years.

Canadian Parliament should enact an export duty on pulp logs. The American papermaker is not getting raw material from Canada, because his field of supply is exhausted. If such an export duty were imposed there it would merely mean that the cutting in American forests would be increased. The imposition of an export duty on pulpwood on Canada's part would probably mean that American capital would cross the border and build up mills there, thus distributing its money through pay rolls in the Dominion rather than in the United States. This would not be a step of benefit to our own country and its from practically nothing to its present alarming pro-portions, and those who come after me will find it worse for Canada and its paper industry, unless a stop is put to this marauding.

While pulpwood is a raw material of comparatively low value, it produces manufactured articles of high Millions upon millions of spruce logs, hundreds of thousands, of cords of pulpwood, from Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, go annually to feed the pulp and paper-mills of the Eastern, Middle and Western States; Canada gets but little out of this; the government do not get one dollar a cord for the standing wood; the chopper, the loader and the teamster not much more, and the railways only a low rate on coarse freight; so that in all not over \$6 to \$7 a cord is left in Canada on an average for the not be a step of benefit to our own country and its people, I believe." And so on.

These are the opinions of the manufacturers across

the line whose interests are vitally affected. The con-

The Georgian Bay Canal Mr. Rowley passed from the subject of pulp and paper, to a discussion of transportation, which is closely bound up with all industries. He said in part: The Key to the Situation

ne great problem of transportation on this continent is the passing of the products of the west that are all eastbound to the ocean. There is only one present practical solution for the relief of the congestion that has arisen and is increasing, and that is the construc-tion of a water-way from the Great Lakes to the Sea-board that shall do away with the necessity of transferring freight at intermediate ports or points. Can-ada holds the key to the situation in the building of the Georgian Bay Canal. The economy of water transportation is no longer questioned, as it is now well known that the rate per ton per mile will thus be about one-sixth of the lowest present rate by rail. be about one-sixth of the lowest present rate by rail.

The Géorgian Bay Canal route is 600 miles shorter than the present best (but circuitous) route by the Welland and St. Lawrence canals; it is also well known that by the Georgian Bay canal route the time consumed will be only about 4 1-4 days or about 3 days less than are now consumed in the passage. Commerce of Great Lakes

Commerce of Great Lakes

The enormous magnitude of the commerce of the Great Lakes is represented by the vast tonnage that passes through the Soo Canal—over fifty-one million tons more than went through these canals in 1905. This traffic has doubled in the past six years. The lumber traffic, which amounts to over five and a half million tons, will at once be added to these large figures, when the Georgian Bay Canal is opened.

Coal from Nova Sectia to the volume of one and a half million tons already comes annually to Montreal (some as far west as Ottawa), but with the Georgian Bay Canal Nova Scotia coal can be laid down all along the route as far west and north as North Bay, thus pushing our coal supply 200 miles further north and west, and laying the coal down at Toronto now. and begging for an agreement with Canada to try and prevent the Canadian government from imposing an export duty on pulpwood or from prohibiting the exportation of our wood and logs. But we must not permit our country and its forest products to be further devastated by these marauders; let them come over here and establish pulp and paper mills; just as the Eddys, the Baldwins, the Millens, the Bronsons, the Yestons, the Hughsons and others came here and established saw mills. They are welcome to come to Canada. I would like to see Hull "the Holyoke of Canada." just as much as the Prime Minister will be glad to see Ottawa "the Washington of the North," and in tals work will stand shoulder to shoulder with Sir Wilfrid Laurier or any other man who will do these two great things for Canada. Re-

35,000,000 tons of iron ore passed through the Soo als last year.

canals last year.

Pulpwood, now shipped by rall from the Nipissing district at a cost of \$3 and up a cord, could be sent to the mills by the Georgian Bay Canal in vaster quantities at a much lower cost of freight.

The stone and marble quarries near Portage du Fort and other points all along the proposed route of the Georgian Bay Canal only await development until the opening and operation of the canal.

The cement industry, and this is the "cement age," will then develop all along the canal route in a way that now may look like a dream to some, but will be a paying and profitable enterprise when we get water transportation.

Thus cheap waterways will give to Canada an open

market to the world, a market of which we have so far only touched the edge and fringe, just as I have only touched the edge and border of the subjects about which you have bein good enough to be interested in hearing from me for the past few minutes.

#### POLICE IN THE FAR NORTH

CCORDING to the report of the commission-er of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, the total strength of the force on Oct. 31 last was 639 officers and men and 527 horses. This is a reduction of 45 men since last year, caused principally by withnorses. This is a reduction of 45 men since last year, caused principally by withdrawals from the Yukon territory. The commissioner says in the Northwest territories the strength is insufficient. Posts are

tories the strength is insufficient. Posts are required at different points on the Mackenzie river. In the Keewatin district inhuman practices among the Indians have come to light, and in the interests of humanity more police posts ought to be established. In Ungava the same practices are said to take place. There are no police stationed in that district at present, but they ought to be sent there.

A marked increase in crime is noted, the number of cases being 6,736, as against 5,184 the previous year. Details are given of the splendid work which has been carried on by the detachment which for the past three years has been engaged in the work of

past three years has been engaged in the work of cutting a trail from the Peace river to the Yukon. Superintendent Moodie has recommended that the post at Cape Fullerton at the northwest corner of Hudson's Bay, be abandoned, as the whallag fleets have ceased to winter at that point. He recommends that a new post he established on Bolton Bolton in that a new post be established on Baker lake, west of

Relief Given to Settlers

The commissioner mentions that early in December, 1906, alarm was felt for the safety of the large number of settlers who had gone into the country west of Saskatoon, and south of Battleford, along the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the Wetasthe route of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the Wetas-kiwin branch of the Canadian Pacific. Some had pushed out a hundred miles from the nearest railway station. Wood is very scarce in that area, and some of the settlers were obliged to travel sixty miles to obtain it. Some had only oxen, which are quite useless in deep snow, others had no sleighs. As an instance of the helpless condition of more than one, our patrol found a Scotch family which had come in during November, having only a yoke of oxen and one cow. They travelled one hundred miles on foot to their homestead. On arrival the cold weather overtook them. They were without a supply of fuel. to their homestead. On arrival the cold weather overtook them. They were without a supply of fuel, fodder for their animals, and, in fact, without any of the necessities of a winter climate. Both father and son froze their feet in endeavoring to obtain provisions and fuel. Their wants were amply supplied. Patrols to Every Settler

The minister of the interior decided that steps should be taken to give relief to any settlers in that district who required it. Mr. Speers, chief colonization agent, representing the immigration branch, purchased and forwarded ample supplies to Tramping lake, 60 miles south of Battleford, where a relief depot in charge of Inspector Knight was established on Feb. 15. He had under his command 10 non-commissioned officers and constables. Patrols were made ssioned officers and constables. Patrols were m

RemarkableStory Victoria Lady Describes Two Extraordinary Incidents During the Cours

The Lord is the true God; He is the living God.—(Jer. 10:10).

Sir,—Your talk of Sunday last on "The,

although personal, yet it is an experience that must be of vital interest to every one who is seeking to know God, and for that reason I feel prompted to tell it, for as you say truly the cry of the ages has been for a God and a Father. Jesus says: "This is life eternal to know Thee the only true God and Jesus Christ whom He has sent." (John 17. 3). sent." (John 17, 3).

To relate fully I must go back to something which occurred in my life twenty-four years ago. One beautiful Sunday morning in mid-summer on my way home from midday communion service, I was prompted to stop at the door before entering the

house to gaze in admiration at the beauty of the sky. A large expanse of clear blue sky with just one bank of fleecy white clouds, that seemed to glow

a fancy of my own. As soon as lunch was over I went to my room, picked up the prayer book and

sat down near the open window with the book unheeded in my lap, as I was musing upon the beauty I had beheld, and in my heart the light seemed shining. I mechancally lifted up my right hand to my face and I was greatly astonished and bewildered to behold the palm completely covered with fine print written in the form of a circle. The word "books" on the line in the control of the party of the control of the party of the word.

"books" on the line in the centre of my hand and the word "Jesus" on the line directly below the word books, caught my eye at once, but I could not read

the rest as some of the letters seemed to be upside down. I now know that it must have been written in Greek, for I lately saw a Greek Testament with the

English reading printed right beneath and it recalled very vividly the writing on my hand and that causes

me to think it must have been written in Greek.

me to think it must have been written in Greek. I looked at my left hand, and there I saw extending completely across the middle of the palm the three words, all in capital letters, "Jesus, Lord, Master." I was truly frightened and dismayed and no longer did I recall the vision in the sky with gladness, but with sorrow unspeakable, as I felt sure it was a summons for me to leave this world, and I did not want to die. I called to my mother and sister to come to me, and waited some time for them but as they did

me, and waited some time for them, but as they did not appear I went to them and shewed my hands; they were as mystified as myself and could only read the words I had already made out. My nephew of nine years wet his finger and tried tod rub it off, as he thought it a trick of some sort, but he could not erase a mark. My mother then suggested that I we

erase a mark. My mother then suggested that I go shew it to the minister, thinking that he would be able to read it. So I started for the minister's house,

able to read it. So I started for the minister's house, which was a long way off. When about half way there I looked at my hands and saw that it was growing fainter. When I arrived at his house there was not a trace of anything to be seen on my hands; they were perfectly clean. I could only tell my story in a broken voice, as I feet sure it could only mean but one thing and that was my death; for months that dread hung over me, yet with the sadness, a joy too, for I knew I had nothing to fear, but heaven had no great attraction for me then, and life was sweet. As the idea of death left me, I was constantly sustained with a realization of the presence of God in my life, and as years rolled on I knew that such a realization was necessary for me that my faith failed not, and that my heart did not faint on the road I was destined to travel. I treasured that experience in my heart very close and rarely referred to it, as it was too sacred for constant repetition.

The next strange occurrence took place about four

The next strange occurrence took place about four

rice lext strange occurrence took place about four years ago and for the first time in all those years I began to see a ray of light in connection with the writing on my hands, and so my tongue has been unloosed that I may speak of it with joy. My heart has always been filled with a hunger and thirst for God and His righteousness, and everywhere I searched for a fuller knowledge of Him. I was fully persuaded of the truth of all the promises contained in the Bible, but how to come into the realization of

persuaded of the truth of all the promises contained in the Bible, but how to come into the realization of them was beyond my ken. I eagerly dipped into the pages of new thought, thinking I might find the key of faith which unlocks the treasure there, but I found it did not contain the truth I sought, for my allocated the Local Lague (Chaire and the Lague (Chaire and

legiance to the Lord Jesus Christ was not to be shaken. Every argument was used to convince me

on my part, the conversation of the afternoon began to go over and over in my mind all the arguments used to convince me were vividly recalled. I tossed restlessly about wishing I had never heard tell of New Thought. I was annoyed with the persistence of the unwelcome thoughts, but stronger came up the arguments in favor of her way of thinking; despair came over me as I realized, or had thrust upon me the thought that after all those years of faithful service and unflinching faith in Jesus I had

not God, then I must know the truth." All night long, and it did seem very long, my mind was in a turmoil with the pros and cons of the question. Just

lowing morning they saw others, and in four days altogether they ran across 33 animals and the fresh ation, not from wolves but from poachers living at Smith Landing in the summer time. He strongly recommends that a police patrol be established at this point as well as resident guardians placed on the grounds. He also suggests the capture of a number of calves in the early summer to be sent to Banff and to the reservation hear Edmonton for the improvement of the captive herds. ment of the captive herds.

recived from time to time for some years back do not agree with his, especially as regards the wolves. Reports from every portion of that north country say that wolves are there in great numbers. During my recent trip to the Peace river country I was told of depredations committed by them and their boldness. Many horses were killed on the open ranges last winter, and some even in corals close to houses. There is no doubt but that the buffalo also suffered. Nevertheless these reports are of importance and clearly show the necessity of establishing posts at Fort Smith and Fort Resolution, from which points a close supervision can be maintained. These are the last wild buffaloes and it would be a thousand pities if they were exterminated. I propose, therefore, with your concurrence, to establish these detachments early next year."

when the Bayonne came to Philadelphia about seven weeks ago it had as a pet a black and white pussy, whose birthplace was far beyond the Italian Alps. The cat, which was a present to Captain Von Hugo, had accompanied him on several voyages.

While the big oil-tanker was loading its cargo

satisfy the cat. It was obvious that its former home

was not recognized. craft was the one so anxiously awaited for so many weeks. Unnecessary to say, perhaps, that the recognition was mutual from Captain Von Hugo on the bridge, and there was no need to decry the absence of an enthusiastic welcome. To cap the climax, when the Bayonne was some feet from the pier the eat's impatience reached the limit. With one flying leap it cleared the intervening space, and, to the surprise of the cheering crew, ran directly to the place where her kittens were formerly domiciled. The latter were still on board, and in a few moments the happy family was again united.

Captain Von Hugo will have a picture painted of

Captain Von Hugo will have a picture painted of Times.—Our Dumb Animals.

#### BY PRESENCE OF MIND

making an ascent on his own account.

An aide-de-camp hurried up just as the car was rising. It was too late to stop it, but, fearful of an accident, he quickly clambered into the car, whipped out his knife, climbed into the "rigging" of the balloon, and ripped up the envelope, thus allowing the gas to escape and the balloon to descend.

For a moment King Alfonso was intensely appro-

For a moment King Alfonso was intensely angry, but only for a moment. He ended by congratulating his aide-de-camp on his presence of mind, admitting that an ascent would have been extremely foolish.

Why, call on your servants," laughed hib sister Nan, "They'll do all your spelling for you.

Just tell them to take their right places, and then

And all the rest down to z;

And all the rest down to z;

hey not only help you, they do all the work

In spelling the word—don't you see!"

—A. F. Caldwell in S. S. Times.

speakable; here in truth was a God of Love, which the heart of hungering humanity could understand and love. He had come down to our understanding and revealed something of His true character i life in the flesh, such a life as no man or wo has ever lived before or since. Now can we recthe truth of the statement: "God is love," when image of Jesus of Nazareth comes before our and we realize that in Him dwelleth all the fulnes of the Godhead bodily. He was born into the worl as the Redeemer and Saviour of mankind. Now is the message on my hand beginning to take form. The words: "Jesus, Lord, Master," were written in capitals and when the word Lord is printed in capitals it stands for Jehovah. So Jesus is none other than the Jehovah of the Old Testament, who fulfilled all the prophecies in His own person.

sky. A large expanse of clear blue sky with just one bank of fleecy white clouds, that seemed to glow with life, so gloriously, wondrously and softly beautiful they were. As I gazed, the clouds parted gently in the very centre, and slowly floated in either direction, in the opening I beheld what looked like the form of the Saviour with hands raised as if in blessing and the face looked alive, so full of love it appeared as He looked directly at me. "Oh, it looks like Jesus," I said softly, and as the thought came, the vision faded and only an ordinary sky with all the light and beauty gone from the clouds remained. I went indoors with a heart elated and glad, as the memory of the look remained with me. I told no one, as I felt it must indeed have been but a fancy of my own. As soon as lunch was over I I was led to study the Bible and there I found ample proof of this statement and I wondered I had never discovered it before, for it shows up clear and plain. I have sent in letters at different times the Colonist to prove from Scripture the truth of this assertion, and everyone who is at all interested of assertion, and everyone who is at all interested of anxious for the truth can find it there for themselves though I could not convince them of it, for Jesus says "No man knoweth who the Son is, but the Father and who the Father is but the Son, and he to whom the Son will reveal him." (Luke 10, 22). I believ the day is drawing near when God will reveal Him self more fully to His waiting people. The days a self more fully to His waiting people. The da proverbs will soon give place to a clearer light, in the hungering hearts unite in the cry: "Come quic Lord Jesus." "Take up Thy power and reign in our hearts, in our lives, in our churches, in the world that the reign of righteousness may begin.

A right understanding of God is the foundation of all true religion. "The stone which the builders rejected is become the head of the corner." This truth concerning our God is the foundation stone: "A tried stone, a precious corner stone, a sure foundation; he that believeth shall not make haste." (Isa. 18, 16). Not until this great truth is established ed shall the reign of love and peace on earth begin. This is the good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people. The shepherds heard the heavenly hosts praising God and saying: "Glory to God in the highest; and on the earth peace good will highest; and on the earth peace, good-will towards men." We can now understand something of the true meaning of that glad jubilation as we draw near to the truth, and with enlightened eyes and adoring hearts behold our God.

"And the Lord shall be king over all the earth, in that day there shall be one Lord and His name (Zech. 14, 9). "Sandalphon," 1739 Fort Street, Victoria, B.C.,

February 4, 1908.

AN APPRECIATION OF REV. R. J. CAMPBELL R. A. G. Gardiner, editor of the Daily

News, is evidently the author of an interesting appreciation of Rev. R. 7. Campbell, of the City Temple, recently published in that paper.

"Whether to friend or foe, the Rev. R. J. Campbell is one of the two most arresting personalities in the London arresting personalities in the London of our time," he says. "He is the disturber of our comfortable peace. He hurries with

breathless eagerness from point to point, the lighted torch ever in his hand, the trail of conflagration ever in his wake. He follows no lead, except that of his own urgent, unquiet spirit. He is indifferent to consequences, will brook no interference, drives straight forward, deaf to appeals from the right hand or the left. Friends cannot nerves him parties

left. Friends cannot persuade him, parties cannot hold him, creeds cannot limit him. He is like the wind that bloweth where it listeth.
"If stagnation is death and discontent divine then he is one of the best assets of our time. He flings his bombs into the stagnant parlors of our thought, and thrills the air with the spirit of ungest. and thrills the air with the spirit of unrest. Acquiescence and content vanish at his challenge. The sleeper rubs his eyes. He is awake. The vision is before him. The air is filled with the murmur of many

"Mr. Campbell is the 'kneeker up' in the twentieth century. The chimes of the great cathedral surge dreamful music on our slumbers, but across from the City Temple comes the sound of a bell, violent, clangorous, insistent, that shatters sleep,

bell, violent, clangorous, insistent, that shatters sleep, and awakes the City. You may not like it. You may find it harsh and discordant. But at least it makes you leap to your feet if only to take up its challenge. "Noncomformity does not know what to make of this apparition that has suddenly burst into its midst. It finds at throne, as it were, in the hands of the revolutionary. It finds the old flag that waved from the keep hauled down, and the twin flag of the 'New Theology' and Socialism flying defiantly in the breeze, It finds doctrines vaporized into thin air, diffused into a kind of purple mist, beautiful, but intangible. It to a kind of purple mist, beautiful, but intangible. It finds itself indicted in its own cathedral for the sin of Pharisaism, pictured to the world as Mrs. Oliphant loved to picture it—as a system of smug content, caricatured in the bitter sneer of Swift:

We are God's chosen few,
All others will be damned.
There is no place in heaven for you,
We can't have heaven crammed.

"It is the irritation with his environment that gives him the touch of perversity which is so noticeable in him. Nonconformity is definite, he is mystical. Nonconformity is individualistic, he is a member of the L. L.P. The L.L.P. is for Free Trade, he, I gather from a conversation I had with him, is for tariff reform. He conforms to no system accepts no shippleth either. conforms to no system, accepts no shibboleth either spiritual or temporal. When Sir David Baird's mother heard that her son was captured in India and chained to natives, she remarked, placidly, 'I pity the puir laddies that are chained to oor Dauvit.' She knew the imperious waywardness of her son. The way of one chained intellectually to Mr. Campbell would be not less twices. would be not less trying.

upon me the thought that after all those years of faithful service and unflinching fatth in Jesus I had nothing to show for it but sorrow and disappointment. I could only find strength for the daily duties, and oftimes to do them was a task unspeakable for lack of strength. "Give up Jesus and come to God direct without a Mediator and you will find God, and power in your life." I was dismayed when this thought intruded itself to give up Jesus now would mean no God for me at all, my faith would be shipwrecked, it was agony to think of it. Again came the thought: "What if after all I am mistaken. I want God, and Oh, I must find Him, and if Jesus is not God, then I must know the truth." All night would be not less trying.

"When men reflect upon Mr. Campbell's astonishing career one question rises to their lips. Whither? There is no answer. I question whether Mr. Campbell himself has an answer. He belongs to no planetary system. He is a lonely wanderer through space—a trial of fire burning at white heat, and flashing through the inscrutable night to its unknown goal. His head grey in his youth, his eyes eloquent with some nameless hunger, his face thin and pallid, his physique frail as that of an ascetto of the desert, he stands before us a figure of singular fascination and disquiet, a symbol of the world's passionate yearning after the dimly-apprehended ideal, of its unquenchable revolt against the agonies of men."

turmoil with the pros and cons of the question. Just as dawn was near, I heard a voice, low but distinct, it seemed to come from within me, and this is what I heard: "All is one. I Jesus am the Father, I am the Son, I am the Holy Ghost, Lo, I am with you always." A peace that I had never before experienced came over me, the turmoil was stilled, and a realization of God within my soul came to me. Soon I slept and in a short time I woke, for it was morning. I expected to feel exhausted and worn out after my restless night. But no, I felt a new power within me. I dressed with joy and felt myself indeed a new creature. I looked at humanity in a different light. I caught a glimpse of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, but I cannot put into words the realization that came to me of God and His love. For three months I had a taste of what life is like when filled with the Spirit, and I know now, not by faith alone, but by experience that His yoke is easy, His burden light, was getting along in years, and that he was entitled to a rest. Calling his son into the library, he said:
"Tom, I've worked pretty hard for quite a while now and have done pretty well, so I have about decided to retire and turn the business over to you.
What do you say?"

The doctrine of the Trinity I had always looked upon as the correct theory of the Godhead, although I could not understand it, yet I never questioned its truth. Jesus, as the Son of God, or the Second Person in the Trinity, was always the God of my adoration. God the Father, had an outside place in my The young man pondered the situation gravely Then a bright idea seemed to strike him. "Say, pop. he suggested, "how would it do for you to work a few years longer and then the two of us retire together?" Harper's Weekly.

HE following communication is addressed to the Editor of The Colonist: affection, though I tried to be very impartial, an always endeavored to address my prayers correctly and went according to the creed in which I had bee trained. Now, here in a night the theology of a life time was swept out of my life like the dew befor the summer sun; henceforth I could no more separ ate Father, Son and Holy Ghost then I could my own House of Many Mansions," gives me a de sire to relate an experience in my life, body, soul and spirit. A trinity indeed, but not trinity of persons, and all the Trinity of the Gor head was centred in Jesus Christ. It was so cleato my understanding that it filled me with joy un



ery impartial, and prayers correctly, which I had been theology of a lifeke the dew before nen I could my own indeed, but not It was so clear me with joy uncould understand our understanding before our mind

d beginning to take Master." were word Lord is printvah. So Jesus is he Old Testament. and there I found

ws up clear and different times t the truth of this but the Fathe d will reveal Him ople. The day of clearer light, if all "Come quickly er and reign

the foundation of the builders re-corner." This tone, a sure foun-ot make haste." truth is establishe on earth begi eard the heavenly lory to God in the good-will towards omething of the

er all the earth, in rd and His name E M. CHRISTIE. t, Victoria, B.C.,

F REV. R. J.

ditor of the Daily the author of an tion of Rev. R. J. aper.
id or foe, the Rev.

ne of the two most les in the London ays. "He is the He hurries with point, the lighted conflagration ever except that of his ce, drives straight right hand or the n, parties cannot n. He is like the

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doing.
p' in the dawn of s of the great caour stumbers, but es the sound of a hat shatters sleep. like it. You may at least it makes e up its challenge, what to make of trst into its midst e hands of the rethat waved from a flag of the 'New ntly in the breeze, a air, diffused inbut intangible. It hedral for the sin I as Mrs. Oliphant mug content, car-

onment that gives s so noticeable in s mystical. Nonmember of the I. e, I gather from a tariff reform. He boleth either vid Baird's mothin India and acidly, I pity the pr Dauvit. She of her son. The to Mr. Campbell

ampbell's aston-their lips. Whith-on whether Mr. He belongs to no wanderer through white heat, and night to its uns youth, his eyes er, his face thin nat of an ascetic figure of singuool of the world's imly-apprehended ainst the agonies

manufacturing t up his business and persistent toil, are the time for a e decided that he the was entitled brary, he said: for quite a while I have about dess over to you.

tuation gravely him. "Say, pop," ou to work a few retire together?" FLEET COMING TO ESQUIMALT

Tuesday, February 11, 1908,

Fine Cruisers of Late Types Included in Fleet Ordered to This Station

DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS

dition of an armored belt of considerable area. The displacement is 12,000 tons. The hull is sheathed with teak and copper. The armament comprises two 9.2 inch (22 ton) guns, each mounted in an armored barbetta, the mounting heing of special designs by which the guns dan be loaded at any which has a special small motor the mounting heing of special designs by which the guns dan be loaded at any will be added that three layers of the general hospital, school board, indirectly connected—the holst is then many the protective deck and an ammunition passage is situated immediately under the protective deck. There is also an athwartship bushers are carried, all of the Belleville type. These cruisers are five feet longer than the Diadem class and draught. They are, however, built on must five the protective deck, and an assaway, the speed and stability is improved. The special characteristic is the armore which weights 1,100 tons, and some small economies have had to be effected to give them only 1000 tons more displacement than the Diadem class. The four holst is also and some small economies have had to be effected to give them only 1000 tons more displacement than the Diadem class, while the protective deck and to five deck considered is that of securing a support of the ship; the coal bushers are five feet longer than the Diadem class and an athwartship bushers are carried, all of the effect of the protective deck, and an assaway, the speed and stability is improved. The special characteristic is the armore which weights 1,100 tons, and some small economies have had to be effected to give them only 1000 tons more displacement than the Diadem class. For instance, in the Cressy class, in the wake of the citadel, the deck consists of only two half-inch plates, while the protective deck and affective the considered is that of securing a support of the ship of the s

r was only 12, the L. H. P. starboard coing 8,141 and port 8,129, while the evolutions on both sides were identical, being 1,146 starboard and port. During this trial the vessel made five luns over the deep sea course at mean speed of 20,596, or only a raction less than that recorded at the full power trial. It is not customery to record the coal consumption at

to record the coal consumption at ull-power run, but it was taken in Cressy, and worked out at 1.93 per t of power per hour, but at the ir-fifths power run it was only The County Class, of which six vessare to be included in this squadh, according to the report, are of
fast armored cruisers of the 9,800
so displacement type, from which
following description is taken. The
neipal particulars of the type are
follows: Displacement, 9,800 tons;
gth, 440 feet; beam, 60 feet;
ugat, mean, 24 1-2 feet; armament,
ricen 6-inch, 45 calibre; ten 12inders; three 3-pounders, an indefinumber of maxims probably eight;
and tubes two 18-inch submerged.
The arrangement of guns the counruisers closely resemble the Rein and bear much the same relato the big armored cruisers of.
Drake or Cressy class that the



**Black Watch** On a Tag on a Plug of Black Chewing Tobacco

Stands for Quality.

The contract for the necessary repairs to the British ship Port Patrick, Capt. Santy, which collided with light-ship No. 50 off the Columbia river bar change of British Columbia was held on Wednesday, February 5, in the city hall. 

Dr. Shoop's

Vancouver, Feb. 6.—The southern interior of British Columbia was swept by a snowstorm last night, from North Bend to the summit of the Rockies, and south to the boundary, a heavy snow fall occurred.

Awarded Damages

New Westminster, Feb. 6.—Heirs of the late H. J. Follis, who was killed several months ago at the Schaake Machine Works, were yesterday awarded \$1,500 under the Workmen's Compensation act against that firm.

Mr. Sifton Offers Defence of His Actions as Head of Department

Royal City May Borrow New Westminster, Feb. 6.—Mayor Keary has advised the calling of a public meeting to consider the special expenditures to be made this year for schools, the market and the Lulu Island bridge and its rescribed by the consideration of Control in the constant in the constan

of the province were present, including Vernon, Armstrong, Enderby, Kelowa, Nelson, Chilliwack, Victoria, Peachland, Grand Forks, Kamloops, Salmon Arm, Penticton and Revelstoke

ORANGEMEN MEET

New Westminster County Lodge Elects Officers for Year—Many Local Lodges Represented

New Westminster, Feb. 6.—Officers vere elected and other important business transacted at the annual meeting

Weak Kidneys, surely point to weak kidney Norves. The Kidneys, like the Heart, and the Stomach, find their weakness, not in the organististell, but in the nerves that control and guide and strengthen them. Dr. Shoop's Restorative in a medicine specifically prepared to reach these is stull. If your back aches or is weak, if the urine allos, or is dark and strong, if you have symptoms of Brights or other distressing or dangerous kidney disease, try Dr. Shoop's Restorative and and sell.

Dr. Soot Dr. L., No. 1,593, New Westminster; Bro. R. A. Stoney, county recording secretary, L. O. L., No. 1,150, New Westminster; Bro. R. G. Patterson, county director of ceremonies, L. O. L., No. 1,150, New Westminster; Bro. R. G. Patterson, county director of ceremonies, L. O. L., No. 1,150, New Westminster; Bro. R. G. Patterson, county director of ceremonies, L. O. L., No. 1,150, New Westminster; Bro. R. G. Patterson, county director of ceremonies, L. O. L., No. 1,150, New Westminster; Bro. R. G. Patterson, county director of ceremonies, L. O. L., No. 1,150, New Westminster; Bro. R. G. Patterson, county director of ceremonies, L. O. L., No. 1,150, New Westminster; Bro. R. G. Patterson, county director of ceremonies, L. O. L., No. 1,150, New Westminster; Bro. R. G. Patterson, county director of ceremonies, L. O. L., No. 1,150, New Westminster; Bro. R. G. Patterson, county director of ceremonies, L. O. L., No. 1,150, New Westminster; Bro. R. G. Patterson, county director of ceremonies, L. O. L., No. 1,150, New Westminster; Bro. R. G. Patterson, county director of ceremonies, L. O. L., No. 1,150, New Westminster; Bro. R. G. Patterson, county director of ceremonies, L. O. L., No. 1,150, New Westminster; Bro. R. G. Port Hammond; Bro. E. Percy, deputy county lecturer, L. O. L., No. 1,886, Port Hammond; Bro. E. Percy, deputy county lecturer, L. O. L., No. 1,886, Port Hammond; Bro. E. Percy, deputy county lecturer, L. O. L., No. 1,886, Port Hammond; Bro. E. Percy, deputy county lecturer, L. O. L., No. 1,886, Port Hammond; Bro. E. Percy

DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS

Unexpected at Navel

Village That Report is Well

Founded

F

STAKING OF CLAIMS

Hon. Dr. Young Brought Matter to Attention of Standing Commit-tee on Mining

Harmony was the chief characteristic of the convention. The delegates were welcomed by Mayor Lindmark. At the day session co-operation was assured. A banquet was given by etti. were welcomed by Mayor Lindmark. At the day session co-operation was assured. A banquet was given by citizens in the evening.

The board of directors is: Mr. Puckle, Victoria; Mr. Slavin, Kamboos; Mr. McCallum, Salmon Arm; Mr. Handcock, Enderby; Mr. Main, Mr. Handcock, Enderby; Mr. Main, Mr. Vickery, Peachland; Mr. Mutch, Penticton; Mr. Smythe, Revelstoke; Mr. Hurlburt, Nelson; Mr. Rorke, Grand Forks; T. Johnstone, Nelson, president; J. Wilson, Chilliwack, vice-president; J. M. Hager, Revelstoke, Some years ago Dr. Young brought in a bill enlarging the size of placer claims. No new provision with regard to the staking of placer claims should be introduced, but this was ruled out of order on the grounds that the committee could not introduce legislation, president in a bill, which would only pass, upon legislation referred to it by the house. The amendment of the provincial secretary would have to be brought to the notice of the house in a bill, which is remembered with pleasure by all.

Some years ago Dr. Young brought in a bill enlarging the size of placer claims in a bill enlarging the size of placer claims. No new provision with regard to staking was made. Hence with the larger claims it is necessary to place stakes as frequently as it was with the smaller. Dr. Young provision with regard to the staking of placer claims should be due to the committee could not introduce legislation, prince Fushirs, presented by His Imperial Highness of Victoria I would esteem it a favor if you would be good enough to express to His Imperial Highness of Victoria I would esteem it a favor if you would be capted by the house. The amendment of the provincial secretary is a favor if you would be compressed by His Imperial Highness of Victoria I would esteem it a favor if you would be good enough to express to His Imperial Highness of Victoria I would esteem it a favor if you would be capted to the compression. The provincial secretary is a favor if you would be good enough to express to His Imperial Highness of Victoria I would e

to place stakes as frequently as it was with the smaller. Dr. Young proposed that only corner stakes be required. The committee transacted no fur-ther husiness.

**GETS FIFTEEN MONTHS** 

Sentence on Basil Hewitt of Vancouver For Wrongfully Endorsing Cheque

Bro. G. A. Docksteader, county lecturer, Eno. G. A. Docksteader, county lecturer, L. O. L., No. 1,866, Port Hammond; Bro. E. Percy, deputy county lecturer, L. O. L., No. 1,633, Port Moody.

Bro. William Pope, deputy county lecturer, L. O. L., 1,150, New Westminster.

The Emperor of Japan has no fewer than thirty residence, each a model of comfort

The Emperor of Japan has no fewer than thirty residence, each a model of comfort

This statement was regarded as absurded sure by the court, surd by the court, and the court, surd by the court, and the court, and the court, and the court, surd by the court, and the court



## Let me send you the proof of the big money you can make raising chickens with . Chatham Incubator

HAVE the proof from all parts of Canada and the United States, which shows emphatically that the Chatham Incubator is making good profits for its users.

Some people who "just kept" hens as a side issue are now making big money raising poultry with a Chatham Incubator.

Others who were raising poultry with other makes are now making bigger profits with a Chatham Incubator.

You know it doesn't do to put all your eggs in one basket. The year comes along when crops are not so good. The farm does'nt pay as much as it should. Then don't you think you will appreciate the sure and certain profit that you get from poultry raising with a Chatham Incubator?

Better still; the price I can sell you a Chatham Incubator for and the terms I can sell it on, mean that you will be making a profit out of it before you have paid me

I practically start you in a profitable poultry business-which really only takes a small part of your time, or your wife's or daughter's-and it doesn't cost you one cent until you are making a profit out of it.

Now, I want you to write me to-day-a post card will do. Then I will send you my 1908 Booklet, which tells all about the Chatham Incubator, how it is made-the five-year guarantee we sell it on. How strong and successful a company is back of this

and also of the way the Chatham Incubator works, how it has made money for others, how it can make money for

Write me to-day and let me send you all this information about poultry raising, and I will also give you my special price and special easy-payment plan. To save time address my

nearest office - do it now while you think of it.

The Manson Campbell Co., Limited,
Brandon, Man.
The Manson Campbell Co., Limited,
Calgary, Alta.
D. Hammond, Box 194, Victoria, B.C.
Cote & Co., 6 St. Peter St., Montreal,
Oue.

MANSON CAMPBELL President The Manson Campbell Co., Ltd. Dept. 263 Chatham, Ontario also have a shipping warehouse at Halifax, N.S.



berths.

Col. Ward, whose named had been mentioned by Mr. Turriff, showed that the claim in which he was interested had been granted three years before he was a member of the House. After spending \$3,000, he and two Liberal associates had dropped it as a bad venture. He would vote for Mr. Lake's motion.

Dr. Schaffner twitted the government for lying down and remaining silent. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Avery, Taylor, Lalor, Crawford, Bergeron, Chisholm and Morin, after which the house divided, Mr. Lake's motion being voted down.

CHANGE RULES FOR

"The Mayor of Victoria, British Co-lumbia" "H. I. Japanese M's. Consul. "The Mayor of Victoria, British Co-

Mayor Hall replied as follows to the Mayor Hall replied as follows to the above letter of presentation:

"Victoria, B. C., Feb. 6, 1908.

"Mr. K. Morikawa, His Imperial Majesty's Japanese Consul, Vancouver, B. C.

"Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the

TIDE TABLE.

4 16 8 2 6 16 8 0 11 20 9 4 19 36 1

## SPECIAL

# February Sale of Heaters

No. 11-Special Oak. Regular price, \$9.00. Sale price......\$7.50 No. 13—Oak Home Junior. Regular price \$12.00

No. 15—Oak Home Junior. Regular price \$14.00 

**B. C. HARDWARE COMPANY** 

Cor. Yates and Broad Streets P.O. Box 683

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ATLAS of the WORLD

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

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PALMER BROS.

Head Office and Works: Cos. Cob. Conn 25 DIFFERENT KINDS AND SIZES 25,000 IN OPERATION B. C. BRANCH OFFICE: 1600 POWELL ST., VANCOUVER ,

Engines and Launches in Stock. Launches Built to Order.

Monkey Brand Soap creams tohen uten-sils, steel, iron and tinwar knives and forks, and all kinds of outlery.

The Sprott-Shaw VANVOUVER, B. C. 336 HASTINGS ST. , W.

Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions To every graduate. Students always in Great Demand.
Commercia, Pitman, and Gregg Shorthand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the six standard makes of machines), and languages, taught by competent specialists.

H. J. SPROTT, B.A., Principal.
H. A. SCRIVEN, B.A., Vice-President.
L. M. ROBERTS, Gregg Shorthand.
H. G. SKINNER, Pitman Shorthand.

- Subscribe for THE COLONIST

#### LICENCE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCE AL COMPANY. "Companies Act, 1897."

Province of British Columbia, No. 335.

No. 335.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The Conton Insurance Office, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate in Victoria, Hongkong.

The amount of the capital of the Company is two million five hundred thousand dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of two hundred and fifty dollars each.

sand shares of two hundred and fifty dollars each.

The head office of the company in this Province is situate at Victoria, and William Monteith, insurance agent, whose address is Victoria, is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia this 23rd day of February.

whose address is Victoria, is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 23rd day of February, one thousand nine hundred and six.

[LS.] S. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which the Company has been established and licensed are:

To continue under the provisions of "The Companies Ordinance, 1865," the insurance business heretofore carried on by the Canton Insurance Office, and for that purpose to carry on in the Colony of Hongkong and elsewhere, under the management and agency of the partnership of merchants now carrying on business at the City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and elsewhere in China and Japan, or elsewhere, the business now carried on at Hongkong under the firm or style of Jardine, Matheson & Co., or of the person or persons who for the time being shall carry on or continue in Hongkong or in any other port or place in China or Japan, or elsewhere, the business now carried on at Hongkong under the said firm, whether being the present members of that firm or being any person or persons including or not including all or any of the present members of the said firm, or trading under any other firm or style so long as such person or persons or some of such persons jointly or severally or one of them shall hold two or more shares in the capital of the Company, and when there shall no longer be any person or persons so trading, and qualified and willing to act in manner aforesaid, then and thenceforward under such management and agency of the company, and when there shall no longer be any person or persons to trading, and qualified and willing to act in manner aforesaid, then and thenceforward under such management and agency of the Company or to strangers in and on board of ships and vessels (whether steam or sailing vessels), boats, hulks, or receiving or other stationary vessels in ports, in or on rivers, in dock, at sea or going to sea, and to undertake all other risks and liabilities cannot express too strongly my great gratitude to this medicine as I am as well "Fruit-a-tives" — or "Fruit Liver Tablets" are sold by dealers at 50c a box -6 for \$2.50-or will be sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa. ton A. Harrison on the 29th day of June 1906 and numbered 183.

### SKEENA LAND DISTRICT

District of Coast

TAKE NOTICE that W. P. Johnson, of Aldermere, occupation rancher, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:—
Commencing at a post planted on the west line of J. H. Gray's survey and attached to J. H. G. ¼ sec, post of section 29, Tp. 9, the plot being known as S.W. Fraction of Sec. 29, Tp. 9, and lying between W. P. Johnson's S. W. ¼ Sec. 29, Tp. 9, and the N. W. ¼ sec; 29, Tp. 9.

W. P. JOHNSON, Date, October 25th, 1907.

#### LAND ACT

Victoria District, District of Metchosi

TAKE NOTICE that I, Norman Hardie, of Victoria, B. C., occupation S.S. Agont, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described land: foreshore lot opposite lot 54, Metchosin district; for fishing purposes: Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Bentinck Island, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement

NORMAN HARDIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership existing between the underpartnership existing between the undersigned as general merchants 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 accounts due the said firm are to be paid.

montreal, Feb. 5.—A London special be paid by John Locke Paddon, to whom all outstanding accounts due the said firm are to be paid.

JOHN LOCKE PADDON, ANDREW DEACON.

RUFERT LAND DISTRICT

District of Victoria

Take notice that Thomas J. Marks, of Seattle, timber estimator, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described land:

(a.) Commencing at a post planted about 55 chains north of the outlet of Loon Lake, thence south 160 chains, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked 23rd December, 1907.

(b.) Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains east of the outlet of Loon Lake, about 20 chains north of Loon Lake, about 20 chains north of Loon Lake, about 20 chains north of commencement.

(c.) Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Lease No. 23, Kla-anch River, thence sust 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence morth 80 chains, thence onth 80 chains, thence morth 80 chains, thence morth 80 chains, thence onth 80 chains, thence ont

INTERCHANGE MESSAGES

(e.) Commencing at a post planted about 160 chains in a southeasterly direction from the cutlet of Loon Lake, and about three miles in a southwesterly direction from the Kla-anch River, thence east 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

The Pacific Wireless Telegraph

SEND TEN CENTS for Omega the silent revelation. Tells truth on business, luck, wishes, wealth and marriage. Omega, Box 578, Vancouver, B.C.

#### NOW I AM WELL IT WOULD INCREASE THANKS TO "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

I wish to state, for the sake of others who may be sufferers like I was, that I suffered from severe indigestion and constipation for years and that there

was also womb trouble with unpleasant

pains in my back which made me miser-

able, constantly. I tried physicians and took many remedies but I got no relief.

I was induced to try "Fruit-a-tives" and

I can truly say this was the first medicine

that ever did me any good. 'Fruit-a-tives' quickly relieved the constipation and indigestion and completely cured

me of all symptoms of womb trouble. I

low in every way as ever I was, thanks

to "Fruit-a-tives". I can strongly recom-

mend "Fruit-a-tives", it is easy to take

and the effect is always mild like fruit.

Many women suffer with what the doctors call "Womb Trouble"—
"Diseased Ovaries"—"Female Com-

plaints" etc. - when Constipation is ausing all the pain. Cure the liver and

make the bowels move regularly with "Fruit-a-tives" and the "Womb

Trouble" will be cured at the same time.

LAND REGISTRY ACT

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C. this 23rd day of January, 1908.

Phase of Immigration Question

Receiving Attention in

Britain

London, Feb. 5 .- The whole Canad-

ian government policy of bonusing emigration agents was severely con-demned by presiding Alderman Sir

Marcus Samuel at the Guildhall court

yesterday. He said he could under-stand it if the government bonus went to emigrants themselves and added

S. Y. WOOTTON

OF BONUS SYSTEM

Registrar-General

(Sgd) MRS. M. BREILAND.

Immunity for Private Property

London, Feb. 6.—In connection with recent reports of a serious "cave" the representatives of the Atlantic steamship lines engaged in passenger parliament on the question of reducing naval expenditures, much importance is attached to a strong speech which Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs, made in the house of commons tonight in reply to a suggestion from the Unionist side that it was to Great Britain's interest, as the greatest sea power in the world, that private property at sea should be immune from capture, and that it was being in the disarmament proposal at The Hague conference. Sir Edward said that the government could not consistently and with safety to the country take the risk proposed.

"The British Empire," he said, "is a tremendous aggregation, but it might, if we were to become a week became a steerage business, as its proposed as the proposed.

London, Feb. 6.—The conference of the Atlantic steamship lines engaged in passenger the Atlantic steamship lines engaged in passenger that the agreement was reached, it is understood that a complete understood that a complete understanding has been arrived at.

This is partly confirmed by the fact that a committee of the conference is at work this evening, presumably that private property at sea should be time understanding has been arrived at.

This is partly confirmed by the fact that a committee of the conference is at work this evening, presumably the property at sea should be that it was to great Britain's interest, and the representatives of the deligates will date for the parliamentary vacancy by the Nationalist convention at Carlow, is important and significant.

Mr. Kavanaugh Kavanaugh Kavanaugh as candiadate for the deligates will date for the deligates will date for the deligates will date for the

BRITAIN'S DANGER

Fernie, B. C., Feb. 5.—J. R. Cameron was fatally stabbed last night by two

Rossland Winter Carnival. Rossland, Feb. 5.—At the Rossland winter carnival tonight the Spokane winter carrival tonight the spokale hockey team defeated Coleman, Alb., by a score of 6 to 5. The ice was in fine condition and the attendance large. The carnival is on for the erst of the week.

Munich, Feb. 6.—The Pope has excommunicated Prof. Jos. Schnitzer, one of the most prominent proftssors in the Munich university, because of an article recently published by Prof. Schnitzer referring to the Pope's encyclical on modernism. The theological students have been forbidden to attend Prof. Schnitzer's lectures. the matter of an application for a duplicate of Indefeasible Title to Lots 25, 26, 51, 52, and south 32 feet of Lots 24 and 50 of Lot 1694 Victoria City (Map 24).

#### UNCLE SAM'S NAVY

House Committee Inclined to Keep Down Appropriations for New Ships 2015

Washington, Feb. 6.—Phough the house committee on hazal affairs has taken no vote on the subject, there is excellent authority for predicting that excellent authority for predicting that Washington, Feb. 6.-Though the it will recommend the application of monies for the building of only two in-stead of four battleships urged by President Roosevelt and Secretary of

the Navy Metcalfe.

The certainty of a heavy deficit and the prospect of decreased revenue during the next fiscal year were held up as a warning by Chairman Tawney, of the appropriations committee, and a general tendency on the next of Research. general tendency on the part of Republicans in the house to hold down expenses is evident. The naval committee feels that it is wiser to trim and prune in committee than to recommend measures of expenditure which probably will be voted down on which probably will be voted down on

to emigrants themselves and added that it seems to him to be the most serious thing if the government of Canada had been giving bonuses to booking agents, who used every ruse to attract immigrants. After this the Dominion government will probably consider whether the system is not to be modified.

at least three of the additional six thousand men asked for by the secretary of the navy to man the new battleships New Hampshire, Idaho and Mississippi, and the new armorred cruisers North Caroline and Montana, soon to go into commission. The navy is now 6,000 men short of its quota.

#### **BLOCKED BY SNOW**

Traffic Stopped in Ontario and New York State—Flood Caused at Cornwall

Toronto, Feb. 6-Reports from points all over Ontario are that railway and vehicular traffic is practi-cally suspended on account of yes-terday's great snowstorm. When trains are moving they are many hours late. The storm is reported as

hours late. The storm is reported as one of the worst on record.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Feb. 6.—This city is completely snowbound. Not a train arrived or departed durnig the day. All the snowplows and shovelers that can be worked are battling hard to reopen the lines. The snowfall on the level this week has been 32 inches.

The ice has jammed the St. Law-

The ice has jammed the St. Law-rence river at Cornwall, Ont., settling back the water about 15 feet, the highest level it has reached since the disastrous flood twenty-one years ago. The water is pouring over the river banks, and has flooded the cotton panks, and has flooded the cotton mills, causing their suspension and throwing 500 hands out of work.

Another ice jam has forced at the mouth of the Grasse river, causing the water to back up over the village dam at Massena and flooding the flat lands. Many inhabitants are vacating their homes.

#### ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Considerable Programme of Legislation Set Forth in Speech From the Throne

chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

(f.) Commencing at a post planted about one mile west from the bank of the Kla-anch River, and about one mile in a northerly direction from the foot commencement.

(g.) Commencing at a post planted about one mile west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

(g.) Commencing at a post planted about twe miles in a northerly direction from the foot of Ess Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

(g.) Commencing at a post planted about twe miles in a northerly direction from the foot of Ess Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence as 80 chains the post planted on the north bank of Crescent Lake about 25 chains, thence 40 chains east, thence 40 chains south to place of commencement.

(h.) Commencing at a post planted about twe miles in a northerly direction from the foot of Ess Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains thence south 80 chains, thence as 80 chains thence south 80 chains, thence as 80 chains thence or from the foot of Ess Lake, thence and the post planted about twe first place of commencement.

(h.) Commencing at a post planted about twe miles in a northerly direction from the foot of Ess Lake, thence and the foot of Ess Lake, thence and the foot of the province in order as far as post planted on the north bank of Crescent Lake and the post planted on the north bank of Crescent Lake and the post planted on the north bank of Crescent Lake and the post planted on the north bank of Crescent Lake and the post planted on the north bank of Crescent Lake and the post planted on the north bank of Crescent Lake and the post planted on the north bank of Crescent Lake and the post planted on the north bank of Crescent Lake and the post planted of the province in order as far as post planted on the north bank of Crescent Lake and the post planted on the n

#### AGREEMENT REACHED TO END RATE WAR

Reason for Rejecting Idea of Result of Conference of Steam- Mr. Kavanaugh Selected as ship Representatives Held

remendous aggregation, but it might, for we were to become weak, become a steerage has been the chief cause of tremendous temptation. At the present time we have the good will of the world, but supposing the policy of immunity had been adopted, and supposing that our navy should lose composing the composing that our navy should lose composing the composing that our navy should lose composing the compos posing that our navy should lose command of the sea, it would mean not only defeat, but conquest."

In solemn tones Sir Edward concluded his speech by pointing out the possibility of invasion, urging the nation to beware of acting in such a manner as to increase the risks of war manner as to increase the risks of war difficulty was settled at one of the conference. and prolonging it indefinitely at a minimum risk to other powers.

Stabbing at Fernie.

Stabbing at Fernie.

Stabbing at Fernie.

Stabbing at Fernie.

short period, the longer established of the English steamship companies practically contending that the continual advent of improved steamers made a revision of the rates necessary at frequent intervals.

It is understood that the result of the Atlantic steamship conference will insure a harmonious working of the British and continental lines for the next three years, that the Cunard company will re-enter the North Atlantic conference, which now for the first time also will include four Canadian Pacific, the Dominion and the Donaldson, and that an understanding will be arranged between the Cunard and German companies respecting the Mediterranean.

Herr Ballin, director general of the Hamburg-American line left London.

To Help Seattle Exposition.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The senate to-day passed a bill providing for the participation by the United States in the Alaska-Yukon exposition at Seattle in Given Up By Bandit Raisuli After Ransom is Paid by British Government

# OFFICIAL GAZETTE

Appointments Recorded and Three New Companies Incorporated

nounced in the recent issue of the B. C. Gazette: man in the department of lands and

To be clerks in the department of lands and works:

Arthur B. Stewart, from January 2, high offices.

Charles E. Hopper, from June 19, to terms. Newman Taylor, from August 27, William S. Beckwith, from April 1, 1907.

William J. Rant, from July 1, 1907. Albert J. Briggs, from August 12,

1907.
To be stenographers in the department of lands and works:

Miss Elizabeth M. Earle, from July 1, 1905.

Miss Susan H. Short, from July 12, 1906.
Roy E. Williams, of the city of Van-Ald. H. W. Knight and W. F. Came ron, to be members of the board of li-censing commissioners for the city of

ders to be members of the board of ency with the constitutional procommissioners of police for the city of tion of gambling. It is not our

The Pacific Steam Dye Works, limited, is incorporated with a capital of \$10,000, to carry on business in the city

#### Theatricals at Duncans

The Speech From the Throne

Throne

The Abill to rearrange the constituencies of the province in order as far as possible to equalize representation, was

The Abill to rearrange the constituencies of the province in order as far as possible to equalize representation, was

The Abill to rearrange the constituencies of the Province in order as far as possible to equalize representation, was

The Abill to rearrange the constituencies of the Duncans and Duncans

The Abill to rearrange the constituencies of the Tennis club of Duncans, a dramatic entertainment with the three of the province in order as far as possible to equalize representation, was

The Abill to rearrange the constituencies of the Duncans and Duncans

The Abill to rearrange the constituencies of the Tennis club of Duncans, a dramatic entertainment from the race tracks or in parlors, on the race tracks or in public entertainments for charting the opera house. "The Comedy of Barbara" and a farce entitled "A' Master, if a Wife," will be produced. Keen interest is being taken in the forthcompart of the province in order as far as possible to equalize representation, was

Thompson, the local manager, received to intercept measures equipped with the Massle apparatus in future, and to accept messages for despatch to the Accept messages for despa St. Luke's, Cedar Hill

#### UNIONIST CHANGES TO HOME RULE SIDE

Nationalist Candidate in Carlow

The Irish board of agriculture has decided to withdraw its support from the Irish agricultural organization, of which Sir Horace Plunkett is president, on the ground that a letter pub-lished by John Redmond was one which Plunkett's chief lieutenant had sent to an Irishman in St. Louis, and shows the organization to be engaged in political antagonism to Irish party,

#### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIR

Arrest of U.S. Treasury Agent Changes
Aspect of Emerson Kidnapping Case

Herr Ballin, director general of the Hamburg-American line, left London tonight, but will remain in England for a few days' rest.

leased.

The matter was brought before the British ambassador at Washington who has made a demand for redress against the United States government, but no answer has yet been given.

Tangier, Feb. 6.—Caid Sir Harry Maclean, commander of the Sultan's bodyguard, and next to the Sultan the bodyguard, and next to the Sultan the most influential man in Morocco, has arrived here under an escort from the bandit Raisuli who has had him under bondage for the past seven months. He was brought here in accordance with an agreement which the British government finally succeeded in making with Raisuli for his release, in return for which Great Britain will pay \$100.000 to Raisuli and will gnagantee. \$100,000 to Raisuli and will guarantee him protection and immunity from ar-

The capture of Caid Maclean was carefully planned. He went out to meet Raisuli alone, against the advice of his companions in order to persuade the bandit chief to resume a peaceful mode of life and obey the laws of the mittee will recommend an application to cover the reception into the navy of at least three of the additional six thousand men asked for by the secretary of the navy to man the new battleships New Hampshire, Idaho and Mississippi, and the new armoured Mississippi, and the new armoured consistency. North Caroline and Montana.

Works. Such appointment to date from July 1, 1898.

Guy P. Goddard to be draughtsman in the department of lands and works. Such appointment to date from July 1, 1899.

Such appointment to date from July 1, 1898.

Such appointment to date from July 1, 1898. the governorship of Tangier and other

Reginald F. Child from August 19, 502.

Charles E. Hopper, from June 19, to terms.

#### CONDEMNS GAMBLING

Bishop Doane of Albany Supports Pro-posed Legislation in State Legislature

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 6 .- Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, Bishop of the Albany Episcopal diocese, has sent a letter to the clergy of his diocese, in which he takes up the ques-tion of anti-track gambling legisla-The letter reads in part as follows:

"The governor of New York, in his address on the anti-track gambling question touched in these words the Ald. H. W. Knight and W. F. Cameron, to be members of the board of liperensing commissioners for the city of Vernon.

Ald, John Glover and James Stodders to be members of the board of lers to be members of the lers to be members of the lers to be members of the board of lers to be members of the board of liperens to be members of the board of liperens to be members of the board of liperens the level of the less words the substitution of gambling. An appeal has been made to the clergy of Albany to throw the weight of their level of the lev Vernon.

The Golden Giant Mines, limited, is incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 to carry on a general timber business.

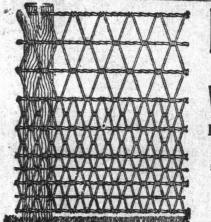
It is not our way, and I hope it never will be to use the pulpit of the Episcopal church for dealing in detail with questions of dealing in detail with questions of the Episcopal church for dealing in detail with questions of an opportunity offered here which I am disposed to ask the clergy to deal with, of pointing out the sin and wrong which underlie this whole question.

"Disguised under innumerable forms "Disgulsed under innumerable forms, some seemingly innocent and harmless, the passion for gambling is tolerated and indulged in, for private amusement and in public entertainments, with an apparent dullness of conscience as to its sin, which is alarming. Whether it is done in pool-rooms or in parlors on the race tracks.

Montreal, Feb. 6.—A special London cable says: Lord Ranfurly, the popular ex-governor of New Zealand, sailed for Canada at the end of the week on a tour understood to be associated with some of the Mackenzle & Mann interests

NONE SO PURE NONE SO DELICIOUS NONE SO ECONOMICAL

ABSOLUTELY PURE AS REQUIRED BY THE PURE FOOD LAWS OF 1907 LEAD PACKETS ONLY. BLUE LABEL 40c., RED LABEL 50c. AT ALL GROCERS



WIRE FENCING

Bull Proof, Chicken Proof, Fire Proof We also carry ornamental wire Fencing suitable for residences.

THE HICKMAN, TYE HARDWARE CO., Ltd. 544-546 Yates St. Victoria, B. C., Agents.

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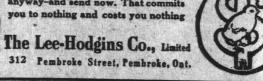
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Tuesday, February



Irish peers that he is in the House of Lord cant by the death of read with interest by zon's claims to a place clear to be dwelt upo as to his policy when portions of it which we able completely to app a great Viceroy, and t self a high place amo British India, is beyon went to the East he served reputation in His knowledge, his in ble dexterity in debat front rank of his con ooked upon as one of the younger members and when he accepted his ambition, as he sta turn to that House wh office. It was with a this ambition that the him on his appointmen was an Irish peerage, a tended, a peerage of the enjoyment of the Irish ly say, does not preven



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was the Duke of Mon Mr. Haldane, who said there was only on came over his mind wh magnificent meeting, a Henry Campbell-Banne self be there. (Hear, h Minister who proposed among them, and he it large part in the schem working out. (Cheers. Bannerman was closely Cardwell, and his expen made him what he was principles which Mr. C. than a generation ago. which they were carryi

and it was on the foot that the Prime Ministe hand to work these this The Future He desired to say a the Army Order which ago. They were makin Militia. He would read country who did not ry services which the n

(Cheers.) The oldest of the King's Army ha them. They had suffer lars had pressed on the because the Volunteer Pitt first, and again rais on them on the other si done their work, for who tion had been pressed t there to bear their burd tremity. Under no com their men and officers h to take their share of th not a legal duty, but a hear.) They had never changes had come, they had come, not from any future the Militia would done in the past, but be of things which the mo training of our Army re time was ripe for a dep give to the Militia an ev tion than that which the past. (Cheers.) At fir whether or not the drafts, not merely to t own corps, but generally of their officers, demur seemed to him that it wa should demur, but he h they should go, and he they should go into the was the very essence of component part of the move up one. They ha which the Volunteers l other footing, and they

unit of organization, and to ask the Volunteers to Militia in the true sense As the Volunteers mov was who should remain should go further forw 5 MICAL

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u before-nd I won't able to sell a Peerless. to let me bmit the y free book hen Poultry over what

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, B. C.

COLONIST

# Lord Curzon's Reappearance in the Political Field

RITING some days previous to the election of Lord Curzon to the seat in the House of Lords, which had become vacant by the death of Lord Kilmaine, the London Times

The letter in which Lord Curzon informs his brother Irish peers that he is a candidate for the seat in the House of Lords which has become vacant by the death of Lord Kilmaine will be read with interest by the public. Lord Curzon's claims to a place in that House are too clear to be dwelt upon. Opinions may differ as to his policy when in India, and there are portions of it which we have not ourselves been ble completely to approve. But that he was great Viceroy, and that he has won for him-If a high place amongst the statesmen of ritish India, is beyond dispute. Before he ent to the East he had achieved a well-deerved reputation in the House of Commons. lis knowledge, his industry and his remarkble dexterity in debate had placed him in the ront rank of his contemporaries. He was ooked upon as one of the most promising of he younger members of the Unionist party, and when he accepted the Viceroyalty it was nis ambition, as he states in his letter, to return to that House when he had laid down his office. It was with a view to the fulfilment of this ambition that the peerage conferred upon him on his appointment nearly ten years ago was an Irish peerage, and not, as originally intended, a peerage of the United Kingdom. The enjoyment of the Irish peerage, we need hardly say, does not prevent the holder from sitting

and voting in the Commons. We are not at pany, was Sir John Lawrence, and he was all sure that the realization of this project would have been desirable either in the interests of the State or in those of Lord Curzon himself. The sight of an ex-Viceroy of India engaged in the rough controversies of the House of Commons might easily be misunderstood by Orientals. The change from a position of exceptional dignity and exceptional isolation to that of equal comradeship with the composite elements of the popular Chamber. must inevitably try very severely the temper and the susceptibilities of any man who underwent it, and perhaps Lord Curzon's nature is not particularly well suited to adapt itself to such a transition. All of us must regret the cause which forbids him from making the experiment, though we may not all be sorry that the experiment may not be made. The strain of his work in India has been so great that, in the opinion of his medical advisers, it would be imprudent for him to re-enter the House of Commons. The result has been to debar him from taking part in public life at all since he came home. He resigned the Viceroyalty, it will be remembered, near the close of Mr. Balfour's administration, and he resigned it in circumstances which made it difficult, if not impossible, for the then Prime Minister to offer, or for him to accept, any distinction before the government went out. But men who have held his high office have always hitherto had a voice in the House of Lords. In recent years only peers have been appointed viceroys, and they have usually been given a step in the peerage on their retirement. The only commoner, before Mr. George Curzon, to fill the office since the Crown took over the government of India from the East India Com-

made a peer on his return to England. When viceroys have come home they have been able to speak at Westminster with the authority which their abilities and their experience gives them. This practice is so manifestly in accordance with the interests of the Empire, that representations appear to have been made to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to allow Lord Curzon to take his place in the House of Lords with all the other ex-Viceroys of India. It would have been a graceful and becoming act for the Liberal Prime Minister to have acceded to a request so natural and so reasonable. The boon was not a great one to grant, for, as the eldest son of Lord Scarsdale, Lord Curzon will in the course of nature eventually succeed to a British peerage. For reasons which, in view of the prejudices of some sections of his followers, it is not, perhaps, difficult to surmise, the Prime Minister has not seen his way to grant it. Lord Curzon now asks the other Irish peers to give him that opportunity of resuming an active part in the affairs of the country which Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman refuses him.

There are, of course, objections to such a candidature, which are sufficiently obviouse Lord Curzon himself is sensible that this is the case. He owns that there are many considerations which may induce those whom he addresses to give their votes to a peer who is directly connected with their own country, rather than to an Englishman, and he observes that no one would have less cause to complain than he should this prove to be the case. The Duke of Abercorn and Lord Londonderry, who have great and deserved influence with the Irish peers as a body, and who have addressed to them a joint letter warmly supporting Lord

Curzon's election, are equally alive to this fact. abuses which the Government and their allies kind for giving the preference to another candidate are more than outweighed by the reasthe choice of the Irish peers. They are able, they affirm, to state with confidence that should he be elected, "he would consider it his duty as a representative peer to devote special attention to Irish subjects." Lord Curzon himself gives a pledge to the same effect, declaring that, if elected, it will be his desire to take an interest in those Irish affairs which are the special and natural concern of the important body whose suffrages he has the honor to seek." Of his ability to master these complex questions, to form wise and prudent opinions upon them, and to defend those opinions vigorously in debate, there cannot, we imagine, be much doubt. On the broader aspects of Unionism his views are well known. He is a thoroughgoing and convinced defender of the Unionist cause, and, in the House of Lords will add greatly to the debating strength of the Unionist party.

The matter is a matter wholly for the decision of the Irish peers, but most competent judges will share, we imagine, the view of Lord Lansdowne, that they will be fortunate presentatives. Those of their number whom they select to speak and vote for them in the House of Lords are in many respects well fitted for their duties. Many of them possess an intimate knowledge of Irish affairs, and particularly of Irish rural affairs, which often enables them to expose the mischiefs of schemes which the Liberals take over from the Nationalists, and to bring to light in a telling fashion

They hold, however, that any reasons of this would gladly keep concealed. But they would themselves probably be quite ready to admit that, as a rule, they are not conspicuous for ons which should recommend Lord Curzon to debating power of a very high order. They put their case well for those who are already familiar with the facts, but they do not always manage to bring out the full strength of that case in the form which would be most effective with strangers. A fresh mind coming to these problems in a thoroughly sympathetic spirit, and a mind which is fully conversant from long and intimate experience with English ways of thought, should be able to place them in a new light before English hearers. There is another reflection which it would be improper, perhaps, to press upon the Irish peers, but which may not be without its influence upon them. They would undoubtedly take a step which the whole body of British Unionist opinion, and a considerable body of British opinion which is not actively Unionist, would approve, should they restore Lord Curzon to public life. The nation as a whole feel that they ought not to be deprived any longer of his services. They will be grateful to any body of men who give back those services to them. Lord Curzon's reappearance, in the political field would have been welcome at any if they secure Lord Curzon as one of their re-time. It would be recognized as particularly opportune, should it take place at a moment when the affairs of the great university of which he is chancellor seem likely to be the subject of early debate. We have not too many men of eminence at present available to conduct the affairs of this great Empire. We trust that the Irish peers may see their way to giving us back one of them whom the Prime Minister shuts out.

## Mr. Haldane on Reserve



R. HALDANE, M. P., attended a crowded meeting in the Albert Hall, Stirling, and presented the prizes to the winners in the various competitions connected with the Stirling and district troop of the Fife and Forfar Imperial

Yeomanry, says the London Times. Colonel simpson presided, and among those present. vas the Duke of Montrose.

Mr. Haldane, who was cordially received, aid there was only one shade, of regret that came over his mind when he contemplated that nagnificent meeting, and that was that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman could not himelf be there. (Hear, hear.) It was the Prime Minister who proposed that he should come among them, and he it was who had borne a arge part in the schemes which they were now working out. (Cheers.) Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was closely associated with Mr. Cardwell, and his experience at the War Office made him what he was today, a believer in the orinciples which Mr. Cardwell laid down more than a generation ago. It was these principles which they were carrying to their completion, and it was on the footing of these principles that the Prime Minister had given him a free hand to work these things out. (Cheers.)

The Future of the Militia

He desired to say a word or two to them on the Army Order which appeared a day or two ago. They were making a great change in the Militia. He would read ill the history of his country who did not recognize the splendid services which the militia had performed. (Cheers.) The oldest of the competent corps of the King's Army had a long record behind them. They had suffered because the Regulars had pressed on them on the one side, and ecause the Volunteer Force, raised under Mr. Pitt first, and again raised in 1859, had pressed on them on the other side; but nobly they had done their work, for whenever the British nation had been pressed the militia had been there to bear their burden of the national extremity. Under no compulsion to go abroad, heir men and officers had always been willing to take their share of the duty to go. It was ot a legal duty, but a moral duty. (Hear, hear.) They had never flinched, and today, if changes had come, they were changes which and come, not from any mistrust that in the future the Militia would respond as they had one in the past, but because of the evolution f things which the more and more scientific training of our Army required, and because the time was ripe for a departure which should ve to the Militia an even more honored posiion than that which they had occupied in the (Cheers.) At first there was a question ether or not the Militia would furnish afts, not merely to the regiments of their vn corps, but generally. The Militia, or some their officers, demurred to that course. It emed to him that it was reasonable that they ould demur, but he had to consider where should go, and he proposed to them that should go into the Territorial Army. It was the very essence of the scheme that every omponent part of the King's forces should footing, and they took the country as a organization, and they were determined the Volunteers to assume the role of the in the true sense, on a territorial basis. Volunteers moved up one the question should remain with them, and . who should go further forward. The Yeomanry

elected to remain with the Territorial Army, but the question came to the Militia. The Militia made their election to go over to the Regulars, and they said to them that they did not mean to disturb the Argyl and Sutherland Highlanders or the Royal Scots or Black Watch. These regiments would have their battalions belonging to the regiments, or belonging to the same corps, just as of yore, but there would come a point where the line would be drawn across, and certain of the battalions would belong to the expeditionary forces and field army, and another part would belong to the country force, which would form the home army. The Militia then had elected to go with the Regulars, and today the Militia formed third and fourth battalions of the Regular regiment, and their function would be not only to go abroad, but to do what every Regular battalion did, to furnish drafts which would afford strength and make up the wastage of war in cases where the Regular battalions had become thinned under attacks of the enemy. (Cheers.) The position of the Militia was that they had gone on the Regular side of the fence and the Militia and Regulars became the field army complete. The organization was now simpler, and one which corresponded with the

requirements of the modern sta The Militia officers fell into three classes. There were the men who did not want to go into the Regular Army, they did not want to give their whole time to that pursuit, and there were those who wished to get into the Regular Army by an easier way, and they went through the Militia. There was the class with a keen military instinct, who would like to be soldiers, but who could not afford to go into the Regular Army. That was the class they wanted to help. (Cheers.) One of the greatest problems they had to face today was the shortage of officers, and that was a problem, too, which Germany had to face. Thank God, it was not money that appealed to the people of this country, but, if they could give them enough to make it possible to serve their country, there were thousands of men of the best type who would go forward and work in that career on public grounds. (Cheers.) In the future the young man who joined the Reserve of Officers would have his outfit of \$100 a year, and his pay in a fuller form than at the present time. Then they would have the chance of getting that full complement of officers which they required in order to make the Army effective. It was all very well to have their men, but if they were short of officers in mobilization they were done. He believed also that they would succeed with the County Associations; They had every reason to hope so from the patriotic attitude of those who, like the Duke of Montrose, placed themselves at their heads, and who, without distinction of party, had taken up these plans. (Cheers.) Thus he believed that the soldier of the Crown would pe in a very different position from what he had been in formerly. (Cheers.) They would have brought home to his life the county from which he sprang, for he would come in contact with the people from whom he sprang and unto whom he belonged, and no longer would there be a gap between the Army on the one hand up one. They had got to the stage at and the public on the other, which had been the Volunteers had to be put on an- too much evident in the days that were past. (Cheers.) Speaking for himself, he had the confident hope that the future of the soldier who joined the forces of the Crown, whether as Territorial or Regular, would be a very much brighter future than had been the case in

He believed that the people would realize Blatter.

that the Army was as essential to them as the Navy. They were not to be a means of aggression. They had got, perhaps, more of the earth's surface to control, but they were not to think of aggression. Their Army and Navy were to be a means of protecting and standing up for what was their own. (Cheers.) If they had a perfect organization of the Army and Navy, ready to strike if necessary, then they had got something which was rapidly understood abroad. (Cheers.) He was not one of those who believed that the foreign countries, any more than ourselves, were always looking out for the opportunity of attacking their enemy. These were days of profound peace, and the nations had awakened to the feeling that war was a national calamity to every na-

tion that undertook it. But while that was so, it was equally true that unpreparedness for war was also a national calamity. (Hear, hear.) While the armaments remained what they were, while the relations of the Powers of the earth stood as they did, they might be sure that the nation that was unprepared; and which was known as being in a state that was not effective, would, in human nature, count for less on God's earth than it would otherwise do. (Hear, hear.) They as a nation had to stand up for the rights at times of oppressed people, and they had to see to it that the British influence was an influence that could be made effective when there was a suspicion of the oppression of small nationalities. It was not without responsibilities that they occupied their great position in the world, but to make the influence of their Foreign Office effective they required the means to come to the backing of that Foreign Office. (Cheers.) It was, therefore, not a question of aggression; it was a question of the real strength of the nation being realized. (Cheers). It was the desire to keep this nation in the position in which it had hitherto been effective for the work which was associated with our name that he was keen that we should not go behind the standard of our time in the organization of our means of making our influence felt. (Cheers.) It was in that spirit that the new plans were conceived, not for aggression, but for defence. These were times of profound peace, but these were also the times in which they must set their house in order. (Cheers.) And they should be failing in their duty, and losing their opportunity, if they did not take the chance that was given to them of trying to bring order out of confusion. (Cheers.) He had said what he wanted to say about the new reform. The new conditions were not harder than the old conditions. They were shaped for producing efficiency, and they entailed no burdens different in kind from the responsibilities which they had hitherto freely and unstintingly taken upon themselves. They were only at the beginning of the way on which they had entered, and on which they had to treat if they were to

"Waiter, where's that beefsteak I or-"Coming in a minute, sir?"

attain the end. It was because he believed

that these plans were sound that he appealed

to the men sitting there, and to that great au-

lience, to make this effort a reality by impart-

ng to it the only strength that could make is a

reality, and that was the strength of the co-

operation of the people themselves. (Cheers.)

"Well, look here; I've got to catch that next

"But it will only take you a minute to eat it when it comes."-Translated from Fliegende

## Japan and Other Powers



AST week we published with all reserve the report of a speech alleged by a Japanese paper to have been addressed by Count Okuma to the Kobe Chamber of Commerce, says the London Times. The report conveyed the impression that the speak-

er gave utterance to Japanese aspirations on India, and suggested that Japan should extend her protection to the people of our great Asiatic dependency. As we fully expected, though Count Okuma's eloquence is not always tempered with prudence, the report has been authoritatively declared to be misleading, the whole object of the distinguished statesman's speech having been to direct his countrymen's attention to the vast commercial field lying before them in India, and to urge them not to lose the opportunities for trade there presented. The erroneous version of Count Okuma's speech was inherently improbable from the fact that only a short time previously he had discussed at some length, before the students at the university of which he is president, the great benefits which British rule had brought to India and the claims which we had on her gratitude. He had even dealt with the political aspirations for greater independence expressed by some natives, and had pointed out that the state of progress and civilization in the country in no way indicated that a change of government was either desirable or feasible. We should hardly have alluded to this incidentfor, after all, Count Okuma is not a member of the Japanese government, nor in any sense an official spokesman of the Japanese peoplewere it not for the hasty conclusions derived from the first erroneous report. We find a Russian newspaper, on the strength of it, seriously suggesting that English and Russian troops may yet be found fighting shoulder to shoulder for the defence of India against Japan, while, in spite of its obvious improbability, alarmist conclusions were in some cases drawn even in England. As it is, the moral to be drawn is that a grave responsibility rests on the Japanese newspapers which originally spread the report. Our alliance with Japan is firmly fixed and based on the mutual interests and the mutual respect of the two peoples, but it must be obvious that there are questions now agitating the world which require mutual selfrestraint and delicate handling, and that a stupid mistake may create unnecessary difficulties, even with the best will on all sides.

One of the most notable signs, indeed, of the way in which the Japanese have suddenly risen to their great position as a world power has been their abstinence from any petulance or hasty language with regard to other nations, in spite sometimes of great provocation. It cannot be denied that, with regard to certain utterances and even overt acts against the Japanese which have recently occurred on the Pacific coast, the dignity and reticence of the Emperor's government and people have been most remarkable. It is unfortunate that the same cannot be said of the attitude of some of the newspapers and politicians in America. "Mr. Dooley" has recently been lamenting that his nation's assumption of a foreign and colonial policy has made it less possible for him than it was before to express his contempt for other races of mankind with the frankness he was wont to use; but some of "Mr. Dooley's" compatriots have evidently not learned the lesson which he expounds so pithily. In these days, when every ill-advised remark and every provotative speech made by anybody of the least

consequence even in purely local affairs is telegraphed all over the world, every man is a guardian of the public peace and an arbiter of peace and war in a far more real sense than was ever the case before. The Americans have always been a people particularly free in the expression of their opinions; this did not so much matter when the opinion referred only to another individual, who in return would probably shoot the speaker at sight, if, indeed, he were not shot first himself. But this elementary stage of society, so frankly portrayed by Bret Harte and other writers of his period, does not answer so well when it is applied to foreign nations. Nobody doubts that the question of Japanese and Oriental immigration generally is a matter of serious import to the people of California; but it is hardly credible that the speechmakers and agitators, specimens of whose reckless utterances were given in our Foreign Intelligence of last Monday; are seriously anxious to settle these questions by an immediate war with Japan. If there were no other reason, they are certainly not prepared for it at present; and meanwhile they are throwing intolerable difficulties in the way of their own diplomatists' and statesmen's efforts to effect a solution of the difficulties.

We feel that we have some justification in making this reference to American concerns, owing to the fact that the particular question of Japanese immigration is one that affects us almost as closely as themselves. In the first place, as we pointed out on Saturday, this whole matter is one which cannot be, settled off-hand, and requires very sane and unprovocative handling. Negotiations are proceeding, on the part both of the United States and of our own Dominion, with Japan on the subject of immigration, and there seems some hope that a compromise on the basis of very restricted immigration will be effected. At any rate, it is worth giving a trial to such a compromise, until some more decisive and final settlement is reached. In the second place, it will be expected of the Japanese government that any such restriction shall be scrupulously observed in the spirit as well as the letter. It appears that, while, according to agreement with the United States, Japan restricted the immigration of her subjects directly from the mother country, intending emmigrants found means of evading provision by starting from some other country. Similar methods of invading Canada have also been spoken of. It is, of course, difficult for the Japanese government to keep control over all her subjects not living in Japan, but it is not unreasonable to demand that every effort should be made by them to fulfil the spirit of any agreement as to limiting the number of Japanese colonists. From self-interest it is obvious that they should do so; for nothing is so likely to excite the already strong feeling against Oriental immigration as a belief that its conditions, as laid down by mutual agreement, are not rigidly observed. Even if rregularities are not the fault of the Japanese government, they will not unnaturally have to bear the blame for them, while their subjects will suffer. Mr. Nosse, we notice, has been summoned from Ottawa to Japan. It is very much to be hoped that his great knowledge of Canadian conditions and feeling, and the great tact which he has recently manifested, will be called to aid by the Japanese government in the final stage of their negotiations with Mr. Lemieux. So far no issue of these negotiations seems to have been divulged; we can only hope that it will with his aid be on the satisfactory lines foreshadowed by our American corresA Splendid Opportunity to Purchase High Grade Footwear at a Great Saving

A comparatively new stock of Boots and Shoes, which we bought from a Vancouver firm will be placed on sale Monday. We purchased this stock at our own price, and could hardly have purchased a cleaner, fresher or better stock at any time from the manufacturers. The firm in question had hardly commenced business in Vancouver when they found it necessary to dispose of their stock quickly, and which, as we have said before, we were able to get at a decidedly low figure, which on Monday we are giving our customers the benefit of. The most foremost manufacturers of high class American footwear are represented in this stock—such as Slater, The Hart Shoe Co., Ahrens & Co., Le Roi, Excelsior, S. R. Packard, Laird Schobert and Canadian Beauties.





### Special Bargains in Men's Fine Footwear

Regular Values \$5.50 up to \$7.50 for \$3.75

This lot consists of Men's Box Calf Blucher Lace Boots, welt sole. Men's Gun Metal Blucher Lace Boots, welt sole. Men's Box Calf Congress, welt sole, plain toe. Men's Vici Kid Blucher Lace Boots, kid lined, welt sole. Men's Patent Colt Oxfords, Men's Blucher Lace Boots, Men's Patent Colt Button Boots, welt sole. All of the very highest quality, splendid shoes for any kind of wear, made of the best of materials, while the workmanship in them is perfect in every way. The regular values were \$5.50, \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$7.50. 

Men's High Quality Shoes, Regular Value \$4.00 for \$2.50

This lot includes Men's Box Calf Blucher Lace Boots, Men's Lace Boots, made by the Hart Shoe Co., and an exceptionally fine shoe for co the working men. Regular value \$4.00. Your choice Monday for .... ....

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### Ladies' Fine 'Shoes at Remarkable Underpricings

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In this sale a splendid assortment of Women's Shoes are included, made by Laird Schobert & Co., Philadelphia, U. S. A., and Canadian Beauties Shoes. These consists of Women's Parent Colt Lace Boots, welt sole, Matt kid top, circular fox Daynton last. Regular \$7.50. Women's Vici Kid Lace Boots, seamless fox, Good Year welt with patent tip. Regular \$7.00. Women's Patent Colt Button Boots, cloth top, colors in black and white, welt sole, Cuban heel. Regular \$6.50. Women's Patent Colt, Blucher Lace Bals, matt kid top, circular fox, Cuban heel, welt sole.
Regular \$6.50. Your choice Monday for ......

Women's Regular \$5.00 Boots, Monday at \$2.50

Most of this lot is made by Frank Slater Shoe Co., among which are Women's Kid Oxfords and Women's Patent Colt, Blucher Lace, Boots po with green suede top. Regular values \$4,00 up to \$5.50. Your choice Monday at .....

Women's Boots Regular \$2.50 and \$3.00 Monday \$1.50

This line consists of Women's Kid Congress Rubber Heel Shoes, with medium sole, Women's Kid Slippers with turned toe, I strap and bow. Women's Dongola Lace Boots. Regular values \$2.50 and \$3.00. Your choice Monday .....





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25 pairs Double-faced Velour Portieres, in greens, reds, blue and gold. They are silk cord edged in same tone and make a handsome draping for arches, etc. The regular price was \$15.00. Monday to clear at, per pair-

#### The New Muslins are Attracting a Good Deal of Attention

The New Muslins which we are showing is indeed worthy your earliest inspection. Beautifully exquisite is the only term which can be used in describing these beautiful fabrics. Among these will be found many new designs in flowered effects, shadow and stripe effects, which, when looking upon them seem to cry out that Spring is at hand.

Fine Organdy Muslins for Evening Wear, at 50c

The range and assortment of these fine Organdies is indeed comprehensive, and we venture to say that never before have we had such a lovely lot of goods marked so reasonably, so early in the season. Owing to a manufacturer in the East being pressed for ready money we were able to procure these cheap. Spring's latest tendencies are all correctly reflected in this superb stock at, per yard ....

## Ladies' Hosiery

We have just received and unpacked a splendid stock of Ladies' Fine Cotton and Cashmere Hose. These are just the kind that people have been , making inquiries about and are an exceedingly good value. All are of the very best quality and prices range from 75c.

25c

#### Direct Importation of | The Latest in Ladies' Silk Gloves

A specially fine assortment of Ladies' Fine Silk Gloves has just come to hand. These are of extra good quality, and very long, with double tips, and will be found a most popular glove with every lady; then, too, the prices are indeed moderate. Prices, \$1.75-

\$1.50

#### Special Bargains in Elite Enamelware in the Houseware Section

Elite Enamelware is not only a pleasure for the eye to look upon, but it is the most durable and best that is made. How nice a piece of delicate blue enamelware looks alongside of some other color, such as gray or brown. Every housewife appreciates enamelware like Elite. The inside is of snowy white, making it all the more desirable. Elite Enamelware is the best and will not fade.

TEA POTS, flaring shape. Regular 90c. February Sale .... TEA POTS, Globe shape. Regular 75c. February Sale ..... TEA POTS, Globe shape. Regular 65c. February Sale .... ..... 45¢ ROAST PANS. Regular price \$1.00. February Sale . . . ROAST PANS. Regular price \$1,25. February Sale ... ROAST PANS. Regular price \$1.35. February Sale ..... OBLONG PUDDING DISH. Regular price 35c. February Sale ... OBLONG PUDDING DISH. Regular price 40c. February Sale ..... OBLONG PUDDING DISH. Regular price 45c. February Sale..... OBLONG PUDDING DISH. Regular price 60c. February Sale .. .. .. OBLONG PUDDING DISH. Regular price 75c. February Sale .. .. .. OBLONG PUDDING DISH. Regular price 85c. February Sale ..... 

# Sale of Fine Wall Paper on Monday

Monday we offer you the choice of over 1700 rolls of high grade Wallpaper at a great reduction. These reductions mean from one half to two-thirds off regular prices, and includes Ingrain Ceilings and Borders in all colors and designs, also a fine assortment of Canadian and American Wallpapers with ceilings and borders to match in reds, greens, browns, yellow, cream and gold designs; also about 300 bolts of Wallpaper in

tapestry designs, all colors, with ceilings and borders to match. The regular price was from 15c. to 40c per single roll. Your choice Monday at, per single roll ......

## Sale of Corset Cover Embroideries and Edgings Monday at 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c per Yard

Monday we are placing on sale a very fine assortment of fine Corset Cover Embroideries and Edgings. These are in wide and narrow widths in some exceptionally pretty and dainty designs, and are all of the very latest importations, having only arrived a few days ago, and of which there are hundreds of yards to choose from. We want you to see this magnificent array, as there is something unusual about them. You are doubtless familiar with the high class Embroideries that are always to be had at this store. Special prices for Monday are 75c, 50c, 35c and..... 25c

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY

First Shipment of New Spring Costumes and Coats Just to Hand

SEE LATER ISSUES FOR FULL PARTICULARS

### Clearance of Oddments in Drapery Dept.

For Monday selling we have put on our tables a gathering of all short pieces of Cretonne, Muslin, Madras, Denim, Tapestry, Serge, etc. They consist of lengths of from 2 yards to 10 yards and are marked to clear at

Off Regular 1/9 Off Regular

### Clearing of Short Ends of Carpets

On Monday we offer 40 short pieces of Brussels, Tapestry, Wilton, and Axminster Carpets, varying in length from 5 up to 15 yards, that do nicely for halls and small rooms. Look over your carpet needs and see if there is among this lot just what you require. We clear the entire lot Monday at,

Third to a Half Off Regular

#### Linoleums Reduced for Monday Selling

500 yards of Printed Linoleum, in floral, tile and block designs, all colors. These are all perfect goods and sold regularly at 50c. per yard.

## Vacuum House Cleaning System is Dustless

Not a bit too early to put in your order for House Cleaning. As the season advances, no doubt we will be kept very busy, as the Vacuum House Cleaning System is a most popular one, and does away with all the drudgery attended to all former methods of doing your Spring Cleaning. When using the Vacuum system you are always sure of perfect satisfaction. No moving of furniture or carpets is needed owing to the manner in which the dirt is drawn by suction from your carpets, and we suggest that you place your order as soon as possible or get an estimate on what the cost will be. You will find rates most reasonable. Phone No. 1685. Carpet Department.

#### Our February Furniture Sale Offers Excellent Values in Upholstered Furniture

The offerings in fine Upholstered Furniture in our February Sale are indeed excellent examples of the Spencer way of merchandising. Everything is of the best quality, while the workmanship cannot be excelled.

#### Bed Lounges at Greatly Reduced Prices

Reg. \$18.50 for \$14.75

BED LOUNGES, has spring seat, with spring scroll upholstered in good quality English tapestry. Regular value \$18.50. \$14.75 February Sale .... \$14.75

Reg. 16.50 for 13.00

BED LOUNGES, upholstered in German tapestry, assorted colorings to select from. Regular values \$16.50. February Sale .... \$13.00

#### Splendid Values in Davenport Sofa Beds

The Sofa Bede which we are including in this sale are indeed a handsome piece of furniture. They are made up in very heavy and massive designs, the frames being of solid quarter cut golden oak and only the best quality oil tempered steel springs are used throughout. The upholstering is of heavy figured velour, of good coloring.

Regular value \$50.00. February Sale ......\$40.00 Regular value \$60.00. February Sale ......\$48.00

See Our Window Display on Government Street for Fine Footwear

DAVID SPENCER, LTD

See Our Window Display on Gov-ernment Street for Fine Footwear



The Insurance Changed With Pressure

VOL L., NO. 122

**NEW SCHED** 

CONFORMITY

Giving Great

Winnipeg, Feb. 12.-the insurance underw working on a new in order that a new pletion of the test of fic Coast schedule, an respects from the or uniformity in the rat eastern schedule wil into Winnipeg, and g place other schedu the Dominion. T nipeg and Calgary, hi the same, all other the The rates will vary o the kinds of buildir

An interesting situation Winnipeg because of the change of schedule feet upon the acceptant of the high pressure pathree months' test has the fire department. The fire department about the new plant, that it will make a varegard to the ability to gerous blazes. On the hange of schedule ma offset the tendency w will have towards low "On the whole the ra

said W. H. Birch, see Manitoba and Northwe ance company, this mo ways, and each risk with the district which is high pressure system. but one of a number will determine the rate. However, as a general throughout the city w lower than at the pre-According to a repor neer, the greatest amorever obtained from the well system was pumper last. The number of g was 6,089,857. Ever sir

ONE AGAINST

Throughout the week

Georgia Prisoner Wound ers—Beaten to Dea Hanging

Valdosta, Ga., Feb. 12 a mob of lynchers just ac ida line yesterday, Jack I man, fought his assailant wounding ten of them an others to kill him in th was arrested for killing J
wealthy citizen. A son c
killed a brother of Long'
ed. Long saw the father
and shot him to death. I
rested and fifty men visi
on and took the prisoner on and took the prisoner him. A spectator says the mob to a standstill is but was knocked down whe ran out of the door. I fight ensued, in which t strength of the men was subdue the prisoner. A place four hundred yards made, but Long fought even the way, the path being splotches of blood. It is beaten to death before he hanged. Four of the men mob were wounded so bas may die.

### GEORGE MERE

Voteran Novelist Receives Congratulations on I Birthday

London, Feb. 12.—The varieties unites this morning tributes of affection and for the novelist, Georg whose eightieth birthday brated quietly today at laretreat.

brated quietly today at I retreat.

A small delegation, hea thony Hope, will present bound address of congratued by the poet, Swinburne ed by the poet, Swinburne of the thing of the tree of the tree