

IMMIGRATION ACT IN FORCE

STEPS TAKEN TO ENFORCE MEASURE

Questions as to the Province's Rights May Arise on the Start.

During the progress of yesterday's sitting, the local parliament took a brief recess for the purpose of receiving His Honor, the Lieut.-Governor, who had been asked to attend for the purpose of expediting the several measures already passed by the House, toward their operative stage, by signifying the royal assent thereto. The following is the list of bills which were assented to: (No. 2) An Act to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia. (No. 3) An Act to Amend the Customs Act. (No. 4) An Act to Regulate the Purchase, Sale and Transfer of Stocks of Goods in Bulk. (No. 5) An Act to Amend the Summary Convictions Act. (No. 6) An Act to Amend the Farmers' Institutes and Co-operation Act. (No. 7) An Act to Amend the Revenue Act. (No. 8) An Act Regarding a Certificate Issued to the Greenwood City Water Work Company, under the Provisions of the Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1857. (No. 9) An Act to Amend the Coal Tax Act, 1890. (No. 10) An Act to Amend the Master and Servant Act Amendment Act, 1902. (No. 11) An Act to Authorize the Grant of Certain Lands to the Corporation of the City of Victoria. (No. 12) An Act to Incorporate the City of Chilliwack. The equipment is now being got ready, under the auspices of the attorney-general's department, for an immediate enforcement of the Immigration act. The attorney-general stated this morning that a special officer will be appointed to assist the operation of the act at Victoria. L. S. Eaton has been appointed to the position. Otherwise the work of meeting steamers and applying the educational test, provided for, to immigrants, will be done by the provincial police. Sergeant Murray, of the provincial police, went to Vancouver last night, with instructions to organize the men there for the enforcement of the act. The question will now come up as to the right of the province to enforce the act. This will arise should the transportation companies refuse to take back immigrants who are detained only under this provincial act. The province has the right to imprison for violations of the act, so that should that be done the question might be taken to the courts for decision as to the province's right.

STRIKE IN COBALT.

Cobalt, Ont., Feb. 12.—A rich strike consisting of native silver, mistletoe and cobalt has been made by the Lina Pressing Company on their property on the west shore of Peterson lake.

INQUIRY INTO LOSS OF ST. CUTHBERT

Abandonment of Burning Vessel Was Justifiable in Opinion of Court.

Boston, Feb. 12.—A special court of inquiry under the new Admiralty act, and the first of the kind ever held in this city, yesterday considered its report, justifying the abandonment of the British steamer St. Cuthbert, which caught fire off Nova Scotia on February 2nd, a loss of fourteen lives resulting. The others of the crew were saved by the steamer Cymric and brought to Boston. The board found the loss of the steamer was due to fire in holds Nos. 2 and 4, where fuel oil, rags, matches etc., were stowed, but the cause of the fire was not ascertained. The board's findings are as follows: "The abandonment of the St. Cuthbert was justifiable because the vessel was gutted by fire and water submerged her boilers. "The cargo appears to have been well stowed at Antwerp, but it was rechecked after the merchandise had shifted in heavy weather. The ship was seaworthy and well equipped. "Capt. John Lewis did everything in his power until he was incapacitated. The command then devolved upon Chief Officer S. Hobbs. The court wishes to place on record an appreciation of his courage and devotion. "Second Officer Tuohy appeared to have done his duty till he went into the starboard boat without orders, but on returning later did his utmost to save the ship. The court places on record its appreciation of the conduct of Capt. Wm. Finch, of the Cymric, and Chief Officer John Sully and the crew, who rescued the survivors."

COURIERS ROBBED.

Tetuan, Feb. 12.—British, French, German and Spanish postal couriers, while on their way to Tangier, thirty-two miles distant, have been robbed of all their correspondence written in Arabic that they carried.

MONTREAL COTTON COMPANY.

Fast Year Most Successful in History of Montreal. Montreal, Feb. 12.—At the annual meeting of the Montreal Cotton Company, held at noon yesterday, President Ewing said the past year had been the most successful in the history of the company. Referring to the recent troubles at the Valleyfield mills, Mr. Ewing said everything was now running smoothly. Sales for the year amounted to \$2,362,000, and the profits to \$433,200. After providing for the usual insurance and other reserves, writing off for depreciation on buildings, machinery and water power the company was able to pay a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, being at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, and to carry forward the sum of \$50,000 to the credit of profit and loss.

HOW ONE MAN FOUGHT FIFTY

DESPERATE STRUGGLE TO ESCAPE LYNCHING

Murderer Wounds Ten Assaultants Before He is Beaten to Death.

Valdosta, Ga., Feb. 12.—Attacked by a mob of lynchers just across the Florida line yesterday, Jack Long, a white man, fought his assailants, desperately wounding ten of them and forcing the others to kill him in the fight. Long was in jail for killing James Sapp, a wealthy citizen. A son of Sapp's had killed a brother of Long's and escaped. Long saw the father of the slayer and shot him to death. Long was arrested and fifty men visited the prison and took the prisoner out to hang him. A spectator says Long fought the mob to a standstill in the prison, but was knocked down with a club as he ran out of the door. Then another fight ensued, in which the combined strength of the men was required to subdue the prisoner. A start to a place four hundred yards distant was made, but Long fought every inch of the way, the path being marked with splashes of blood. It is said he was beaten to death before he was finally hanged. Four of the members of the mob were wounded so badly that they may die.

FLED FROM STREAM OF MOLTEN STEEL

Pennsylvania Furnace Burst, Injuring Twelve Men, Two Fatally.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 12.—A dozen men were burned, two of them fatally, in a terrific explosion of molten steel at the Monongahela blast furnace of the National Tube Company, Centre street, McKeesport, near here, early to-day. The huge steel plate furnace, one hundred feet in length, burst at the top hole and fifty tons of liquid metal dropped to the floor, accompanied by explosions as it spread and splashed over the heads and bodies of the workmen nearby. A slip in the furnace caused hundreds of tons of iron ore, coke and limestone to drop to the bottom, forcing the heavy steel plates apart. The men ran, but the metal splashed into the air when it struck the cold floor, and the detonations broke all the windows in the plant for a radius of two squares, causing intense excitement in the town.

SUFFRAGETTES CHOOSE PRISON

Fifty to Serve Month for Raid on British House of Commons.

London, Feb. 12.—Nearly fifty women suffragettes who made a raid on the House of Commons were arraigned in the police court to-day and sentenced to pay a fine or one month's imprisonment. All but two of the women preferred to go to jail. BIG BOND ROBBERY. Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 11.—Stock bonds and securities representing \$50,000 were stolen from the desk of Daniel C. Hopkins, vice-president of the Hopkins Land Company, some time on Friday morning, although Mr. Hopkins did not report the matter until to-day. There is no clue to the identity of the parties who took the property. PLAGUE IN WEST AFRICA. Berlin, Feb. 12.—Owing to an outbreak of the plague in West Africa, Chancellor von Buelow has ordered the strictest sanitary inspection of vessels arriving at German ports from that country.

BANK WRECKED BY DYNAMITE

BANDITS ESCAPE WITH ALL AVAILABLE CASH

Town of Richhill, Mo., Terrified by Heavily Armed desperadoes.

Richhill, Mo., Feb. 12.—Securing \$12,000 in cash after dynamiting and totally wrecking the \$9,000 building of the Farmers & Mechanics bank in this city, five bandits heavily armed terrorized the town here early to-day, and after exchanging shots with several armed citizens, escaped to the rough country to the south. No one was injured by either the shots or the explosion. The dynamiting of the vault of the bank awakened the town and the population hurried to the bank building. Many arrived in time to see the robbers riding away. Some of the citizens opened fire, which was returned by the fugitives. Cashier Jamieson said the thieves had secured all the available cash in the bank. The building was completely wrecked and many neighboring structures shattered by the explosion. The sheriff of the county organized a posse, but as the robbers had secured a good start, there is little prospect of their being overtaken.

AMENDING CHARTER OF GRAIN EXCHANGE

Rates of Commission Fixed—Bill to Come Before Manitoba House.

Winnipeg, Feb. 12.—The committee on agriculture met yesterday and reported an important measure to amend the charter of the Grain Exchange. The bill was fathered by Premier Roblin, who explained each clause. The premier in opening told of the conference lasting several hours, at which representatives of the grain growers and five representatives of the Grain Exchange were present and an agreement was reached on a number of points which did not materially affect the grain markets. The Grain Exchange members would not, however, agree to the commission rule being cut out, and made a plea that it should be retained. The grain growers had also declined, after careful consideration, to grant the request of the exchange that the value of the seats should be placed at \$3,000. The amended bill provides that immediately after passing any proposed by-law, rule or regulation the exchange shall publish the same in the Manitoba Gazette, and shall also send a copy to the president of the Grain Growers' Association. The exchange must admit to full membership and privileges any reputable person. Any person rejected for membership may appeal to a judge of the King's bench. The exchange must impose no restrictions upon any members in respect of price to be paid or amount of commission to be paid, or as to agreements or arrangements between members, except that in trading with each other the following rates of commission will apply: One cent per bushel on wheat, three-quarters of a cent on barley, one-half cent on oats and one cent on flax. The exchange must provide ample facilities for the public during trading hours and must not charge more than \$2.50 membership fee or place any limitation on membership.

CHINESE MINISTER TO U. S. A.

Wu Ting Fang is Bringing New Suite of Officials to Washington.

Tokio, Feb. 12.—Wu Ting Fang, minister from China to Washington, will sail for America to-morrow on the Siberia, accompanied by 32 students. Change in Consular Service. San Francisco, Feb. 12.—It is said here that with the coming of Minister Wu, who replaces Chen Tung Liang Chang, who left Washington last July, there will be a complete change of the Chinese consular service in the new world for the members of his suite will be new officials, who are coming to represent the Chinese government in foreign ports. COUNT DENIES ENGAGEMENT. London, Feb. 12.—A special dispatch from Vienna to a news agency here says that Count Alvinczy, through his legal adviser, has issued an emphatic denial of his reported engagement to Mrs. Cornelia Vanderbilt, of New York.

HITCHCOCK TRIAL

Analysing Milk

REALTY DEAL

New Westminster, Feb. 11.—Health Officer Dr. J. H. Jones has just completed an analysis of the milk supply of the city and of the total number of samples tested, two were found to be under the standard required by law. The offenders have been notified and unless the milk is improved there may be trouble.

\$30,000 FIRE.

Fur Establishment Suffers Heavily From Blaze in Montreal. Montreal, Feb. 11.—Fire last night did damage estimated at \$30,000 to the fur establishment of C. Beausette, Notre Dame street and Collar lane. The Wayne and Grosvenor cafe, which occupied the ground floor, suffered considerably from water. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

Mother and Babe Dead in Train Wreck

Forest Grove, Ore., Feb. 12.—Two cars of the Sheridan local, running from Portland on a Southern Pacific branch, fell from a trestle here last night, killing John A. McDonald, McMinnville, Ore.; Mrs. J. E. Bates, Forest Grove, and Mrs. Bates' baby. Mrs. J. H. Brown of Sheridan may die. Twenty others were injured. The cause was a broken rail.

JAPANESE WILL ENTERTAIN ARMADA

Offer of California Yellow Men Accepted by Fleet Reception Committee.

Los Angeles, Feb. 12.—The American-Japanese rapprochement was the feature of the meeting of the fleet committee in the council chambers to-day. The Japanese offer to help entertain Rear Admiral Evans and his bluejackets was accepted in the "spirit" in which it was made. The members of the committee considered that the voluntary offer of the Japanese was so extraordinarily magnanimous and praiseworthy that they passed a special resolution accepting the offer.

Great Gold Strike in Alaska

Patrolman Shot BY CHINESE THIEF

Lay in Wait for Chicken Marauder and Gets Bullet Through Neck.

Vancouver, Feb. 12.—Police Patrolman Arthur McLeod was this morning shot, but not fatally injured, by a Chinese chicken thief. McLeod had traced the Oriental by his tracks in the snow yesterday morning, and to-day he lay in wait for the Chinaman's return after his night marauding. He called on the Chinaman to halt, but the Oriental pulled a gun from his blouse and commenced to shoot. One bullet went through McLeod's neck, while the second whizzed past his ear. The Chinaman escaped. The Chinese board of trade at a meeting this afternoon decided to render every possible assistance to the police in the chase for the man who will be accused of attempted murder. A reward of \$500 is offered for his arrest, and a decree has gone forth to be blazoned on posters all through Chinatown that the police must be given every assistance in searching in any room in the section, and that it will go hard with anyone found harboring the gun man. Even keepers of Chinese gambling houses have been notified to allow the police free access at all times to their premises until the man is caught. Oriental restaurateurs who may have an idea of the identity of the Chinese, through the purchase of chickens on previous occasions, were also called before the board and instructed to furnish all information they could possibly offer, and lose no time doing it. The Chinese fear the effect of the anti-Asianic feeling, especially if the policeman dies.

NEW YORK TO PARIS BY AUTO.

Great Race via the Behring Straits, Commenced To-day.

CHARRED REMAINS.

Journeyman Baker Burned to Death at Reading, Pa.

DRAWN BATTLE.

IMMIGRANTS FOR B. C.

Salvation Army VIII Send Contingent of 400 From England. Toronto, Feb. 12.—The Salvation Army will bring its first contingent of immigrants to British Columbia late this month. On February 20th, over 400 will leave England, and a month later over two hundred more. All of those will go direct to the Pacific coast.

"DEAD" MAN GETS TWENTY YEARS

EXTRAORDINARY CAREER OF VON VELTHEIM

Adventurer on Four Continents Must Pay Penalty of Blackmail.

London, Feb. 12.—Carl Ludwig Von Veltheim, German born, but a naturalized American, who posed as a Baron and was also known as Frank Kurtz and Carl Mauritz, was sentenced to-day to 20 years' penal servitude at the Old Bailey, having been convicted of attempting to blackmail Solly R. Joel, a wealthy London and South African financier and mineowner, out of \$80,000. Von Veltheim was arrested four months ago in Paris and extradited to England. The man has had an adventurous career. He has served in the Bulgarian army, and has had many adventures in Australia, America and Japan. He went to Cape Town in 1897 and in the following year shot and killed Wolf Joel, a brother of Solly Joel's, at that place. He was arrested and tried, pleaded self-defense and was acquitted. Some years afterward a body recovered from the Thames was identified as Von Veltheim's by his wife, but later the adventurer was discovered serving in the Bechuanaland police.

BRITISH TRIBUTE TO GEORGE MEREDITH

Eighty-Year-Old Novelist is Subject of Many Birthday Encomiums.

London, Feb. 12.—The whole British press unites this morning in glowing tributes of affection and admiration for the novelist, George Meredith, whose eightieth birthday will be celebrated quietly to-day at his Box Hill retreat. A small delegation, headed by Anthony Hope, will present a beautifully bound address of congratulation, signed by the poet, Swinburne, Thos. Hardy, John Morley and more than a hundred leaders of art, letters and scholarship in the United Kingdom. Showers of congratulations are coming, including Charles Elliot Norton's address from America, and from the French Academy. The London morning newspapers contain many leading poems by leaders, all of whom pay their tribute to the novelist. Mr. Meredith is enjoying good health, and there would have been something in the nature of a national or international celebration but for the fact that he has a horror of publicity and steadfastly has opposed the idea.

TO PLAY IN AMERICA.

Eustace Miles Will Endeavor to Regain British Court Tennis Championship.

London, Feb. 12.—Eustace Miles will leave here for the United States on March 1st to make an attempt to win the American amateur court tennis championship honors, as well as to regain the British championship which he lost last summer. Miles has been practicing steady for three months, and he shows good form.

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ANOTHER FROST TRAGEDY.

Ontario Man, After Nine Mile Walk, Dropped to Ground and Died. Berlin, Ont., Feb. 12.—Joseph Behrman, of Preston, was found frozen to death within 400 yards of his destination. He went to Guelph from Preston, intending to travel to New Germany by the Guelph-Goderich line to join his wife, who was tending his mother. The line was blocked with snow, and with the weather so below zero, he started walking. He walked nine miles, carrying a heavy grip, and was within 150 yards of a farm house when he dropped.

ST. JOHN CHRYSOSTOM.

Rome, Feb. 12.—The Pope yesterday at the Vatican, in the presence of three thousand persons, celebrated with the rite of the Greek church the fifteenth centennial of St. John Chrysostom.

EIGHT MEN FOUND WATERY GRAVE

SCHOONER WRECKED ON QUEEN CHARLOTTE REEF.

Unavailing Search for Bodies of One White Man and Seven Indians

Vancouver, Feb. 12.—F. L. Clarke of Vancouver has received news from his son, Capt. F. Clarke, of the sloop Lulu, of the wreck of a schooner and the loss of the lives of an unknown white man and seven Indians on Queen Charlotte island reef last week. Capt. Clarke was an eye-witness of the wreck, but could not rescue the unfortunate. Capt. Clarke and his comrades waited several hours and risked their lives in dories, but were unable to find a single body. During the night the schooner broke up. (Special to the Times.)

SPRING AT WINNIPEG.

Temperature 50° Above in the Prairie Capital.

FOR BOOMING OF WESTERN RIVERS

Bills Affecting Control of Thompson and Shuswap are Discussed.

EXPULSED FROM MOSCOW NOBILITY

Fedor Kokoshkino Degraded for Signing the Viborg Manifesto.

DEATH OF CENTENARIAN.

IMMIGRANTS FOR B. C.

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HORIZON IS STILL CLOUDED

DANGER NOT YET OVER IN PORTUGAL

Newspaper Urges Widest Application of Royal Prerogative of Mercy.

Lisbon, Feb. 12.—The Times this morning publishes a long despatch reviewing events in Portugal. It says that the situation is improving daily and that the government adheres to its policy of conciliating public opinion, but that it would be a mistake to consider all danger over. One of the most widely read newspapers, continues the Times' correspondent, the Seculo, declares that the young King has pacified, but not dissipated, public opinion, and urges the widest application of the royal prerogative of mercy as the mainstay of the throne. The correspondent says the idea of bestowing upon the next Cortes the character of a constituent assembly with a view to amending the present constitution, finds many friends in the cabinet and council of state.

U. S. Government Commences Case Against Octopus in State of New Jersey.

Albany, Feb. 12.—The taking of testimony in the suit brought by the United States government to dissolve the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, was begun here yesterday. Special Examiner Franklin Ferris was unable to be present. The attorneys on both sides agreed upon a local notary to take the depositions of witnesses. J. H. Graves, of the department of justice, Washington, with Chas. E. Morrison, Chicago, special assistant attorney-general, represent the government. Appearing for the Standard Oil Company are John G. Milburn, Douglas Campbell and Arthur Crawford, of New York. The hearing will consume several days.

JAPANESE ASSAULTED.

Drunken Men in Nanaimo Break Jaw of Yellow Man.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 12.—Capt. Lloyd, of the Eagle Point, signalled the marine observer at Reedy Island that the crank shaft broke on the steamer 22nd while 60 miles east of St. Johns, Nfld. The steamer lay to, making repairs until February 2nd, when the voyage was resumed. The captain also reported very heavy weather.

INJURED BY DYNAMITE.

REVEALED RELIGION TO CURE DISEASE

Trial Will Be Given to Christian Psychology in New York Church.

New York, Feb. 12.—What, it is stated, will be New York's first experiment with "Christian Psychology" will be tried at Christ Episcopal church, on Upper Broadway, during the third week in Lent, beginning March 22nd. Rev. Dr. Edward Worcester and his first assistant, Rev. Samuel Macomb, of Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Boston, have received permission from the rector of Christ Church to come here for trial of their methods in dealing with functional nervous disorders, which they attempt, it is explained, to cure by the methods of revealed religion, following an accurate diagnosis of the case as can be obtained from specialists in neuralgia. Patients sent by physicians are accepted and the Boston clergymen perform their services without charge. Speaking of the plan yesterday, the rector of Christ Church, Rev. George Alexander Strong, said: "We are not committing Christ Church to this idea, nor are we repudiating it. I have long known Dr. Worcester and have seen the work he is doing in Boston. I am open to the conviction that there is in man, there is in God, some attribute we have not yet made use of. Perhaps this is it."

FRENCH SUCCESS IN MOROCCO.

Kashah Ould Said Occupied by General D'Amade—Surrounding Country Ravaged.

PROF. McNAUGHTON'S PLANS.

Kingston, Feb. 11.—Prof. John McNaughton, of Queen's, will return to Mc Gill University for next session.

PERSIAN CREAM

A Toilet Requisite for chapped hands, face or lips, or any roughness of the skin 25c. PER BOTTLE

Campbell's Prescription Store. Fort Cor. & Douglas Sts.

We are prompt. We are careful. And our prices are right. Telephone 222 and 135.



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VICTORIA GAS COMPANY, LTD. CORNER FORT AND LANGLEY STREETS.

NEW BISCUITS

- Jacobs' Blarney Lake, in 5-lb. tins, each \$1.75
Jacobs' Selected Biscuits, mixed, per lb. 35c
Jacobs' Cheese Flakes, per lb. 35c
Huntley & Palmers' Reading Crackers, per lb. 35c
Christie's Graham Wafers, per tin. 35c
Try our MARGOLD TEA. Has no equal. 50c per lb.

Windsor Grocery Company, Opposite Post Office Government Street

JUST RECEIVED—LARGE CONSIGNMENTS OF Galvanized Poultry Netting, English Bar Iron, Sash Weights, Black and Galvanized Pipe IN ALL SIZES

Hardware Merchants Walter S. Fraser & Co. Limited WHARF STREET Phone 3. VICTORIA

FOR YOUR LUNCHEON

- CANADIAN CHEESE, per lb. 25c
SWISS CHEESE, per lb. 50c
ROQUEFORT CHEESE, per lb. 65c
CREAM CHEESE, each 10c
McLAREN'S CHEESE, small jar 35c
McLAREN'S CHEESE, medium jar 65c
DUTCH CHEESE, each \$1.00
FRESH EGGS, per dozen 40c

FELL & COMPANY, LTD. Quality Grocers. 631 FORT STREET. Be Good Friends with Phone 94 or 297.



Nettleton's Lasts are Creations of Study and thorough Knowledge of the Anatomy of the HUMAN FOOT

FOR PEOPLE WHO DEMAND THE BEST ALL THE NEW ONES ARE HERE

Baker Shoe Company, Ltd. 1109 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

Subscribe for The Times

MINNESOTA HELD FOR SMALLPOX

Big Hill Liner Arrived at Port Townsend With Three Cases.

(Special to the Times) Port Townsend, Feb. 12.—The big Hill liner arrived here during the night and is held up by the quarantine official with smallpox aboard. There was no sign of disease when the steamer sailed from the Orient. Of the three cases aboard, two developed on February 4th, after the vessel was nearly five days out. The third case appeared on February 6th. All are Chinese members of the Minnesota crew. The first-class and second-class passengers and baggage are being transferred to the steamer Whatcom and will be taken immediately to Seattle, before the liner goes to quarantine station at Diamond Point. A large consignment of silk for New York will be brought ashore here for shipment to its destination and will not go on to quarantine with the rest of the freight. The Minnesota will remain here over night and will proceed to Diamond Point to-morrow morning with the steerage passengers, crew and freight for fumigation.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT NEW LISKEARD

Second Conflagration Within Few Days Renders Many Homeless.

New Liskeard, Feb. 12.—Another disastrous conflagration broke out here this morning. The firms burned out were—Messrs. Crompton and Gordon & Son, grocers. Rooms over these stores were rendered homeless. The loss is variously estimated at from \$20,000 to \$40,000.

WEST COAST SHIPPING REPORT

(By Dominion Wireless.) Tatoosh, Feb. 12, 9 a. m.—Clear; wind southeast, 5 miles; barometer, 30.24; temperature, 38; steamer Bessie Dollar passed in at 9 a. m. Pachen, Feb. 12, 9 a. m.—Cloudy; no wind. Estevan, Feb. 12, 9 a. m.—Clear; wind northwest; rough sea. Tatoosh, Feb. 12, 2 p. m.—Cloudy; wind southeast, 5 miles; barometer, 30.22; temperature, 42. British steamer Willetton passed in at 11:45 a. m. U. S. Revenue-tender Columbine is unloading supplies. Carmanah, B. C., Feb. 12, 9 a. m.—Light northwest wind; clear; sea smooth; barometer, 30.20. Large four-masted steamer, black funnel, white mark on it, passing in at 9 a. m. from southwest. Carmanah, B. C., Feb. 12, 1 p. m.—Light east wind; clear; sea smooth; barometer, 30.25. Cape Beale, Feb. 12, 1 p. m.—Easterly wind; clear; sea smooth.

TESTING SPRAYING PREPARATIONS HERE

Orchard of D. Doig is Being Treated by Cooper's Formula.

To-day a most interesting experiment in tree spraying is being tried and one that will probably revolutionize the system now in vogue in the garden of D. Doig on Labouchere street. A few days ago a representative of Mr. Wm. Cooper & Bertram, of Berthamsted, England, arrived in town and made representations to the Provincial Government, with the result that an official trial of the spray fluid is now being conducted. W. S. Sparke, a well-known judge of horses, and one who has judged several times at the Royal Agricultural Show, is the agent of Messrs. Cooper, and in company with Thomas Cunningham, the Provincial fruit inspector, and Colonel E. G. Prior is conducting the experiment. Messrs. Cooper are well known as the manufacturers of a score of chemical disinfectants and pest destroying products, being specially famed for Cooper's Sheep Dip. It is claimed for the new spray, which is called Cooper's Tree Spray V1, and V2, that all the tree pests, including Red Spider, Mites, Oyster, Mussel and San Jose Scale, Elm Aphid, Moths, Worms, etc., as well as the vegetable fungus pests, are killed in a few minutes and no doubt result after 24 hours. The spraying of Mr. Doig's trees is being done by Messrs. Laing and McCallum, and careful tests by microscopes are being carefully conducted. Definite results will not be known until to-morrow, but the spray has had such marvellous effects in England, and the manufacturers have gone into the product so thoroughly that there is little reason to believe the tests will be other than a revelation to present old-fashioned spray users. If satisfactory, the new product will be endorsed by the provincial government officials, but this endorsement will not be given unless Mr. Cunningham is highly satisfied with the result. The first cannon was invented in 1320. Twenty-six boroughs in Great Britain have less than 5,000 voters each.

PORT SIMPSON LAUNCHED TO-DAY

NEW STEAMER FOR SKEENA RIVER RUN

Without a Hitch the Hudson's Bay Company's Vessel Took the Water.

The Hudson's Bay steamer Port Simpson was launched this morning from the ship yards of Alex. Watson, Victoria Arm. Never did a vessel take the water in prettier style, and as she started down the slip Mrs. Johnson, the wife of Capt. Johnson, under whose superintendence the construction has been carried on, swung champagne against the bow. The glass broke at once, scattering the contents over the vessel, an omen of the good luck which it is hoped will always follow the steamer. The selection of a name for the new steamer was not made until late last night, when the decision came from headquarters that the name was to be Port Simpson. The choice of the name borne by the most northern coast post of the company carries with it the memory of Sir George Simpson, a prominent figure in the history of the Hudson's Bay Company on the coast. There was a large gathering at the yard this morning to witness the vessel take the water. Among them were J. Thompson, of the local office of the company, and who has charge of the steamboat service. Very promptly on the appointed time, 10 o'clock, the preparations were well advanced, and without any long delay the ceremony of the launching took place. The steamer has a draft of 12 1/2 inches. This was according to the test after taking the water. The vessel will be brought round to the Hudson's Bay wharf this evening, where the finishing touches will be put on, and the machinery installed upon its arrival from Toronto. The vessel will be ready for service with the opening of navigation on the Skeena river this spring. Captain Johnson will proceed north with her, and will remain for some weeks with the Port Simpson, Capt. T. J. Jackman will be given command of the new steamer. He has had about nine years' experience in river steamers. For five years he was chief master on the Yukon river, and is therefore well qualified for the work he now undertakes. His chief engineer will be Richard Denniston, of this city, who has likewise had long experience in the river class of steamers, so that the Port Simpson will give all the assistance he is able to render for several weeks after navigation opens before the vessel is turned over absolutely to the new captain. With an oak hull and the house work of cedar, the new steamer is built to meet all the demands upon the trade. The plans for the fitting up of the cabin will make her second to none in her class. The Mount Royal was famed for its appointments, but the Port Simpson will be far in excess of that steamer. Every convenience will be provided for the very best trade. Mr. Thompson insisted that the Skeena river trade was one which would call for the best of accommodation. He accordingly decided in the Port Simpson to spare neither expense nor trouble to have her equal to all demands put upon her. The steamer Hazelton, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, has been hauled out at Port Essington and will be put in first class shape for the opening of the spring trade, so that there may be no doubt as to the company's ability to handle all classes of trade this summer.

The annual general meeting of the Pacific Club was held last night, and all reports of committees showed the club in a very flourishing condition. The election of officers resulted in the following gentlemen standing for the ensuing year: President, Joshua Kingham; vice-president, H. G. Wilson; committee of management, A. Oles, J. H. Lawson, H. G. Ross, B. S. O'Leary and James Paterson. The club has now a membership of 280 and when the alterations of the old section are finished the club will not only be a credit to the city, but second to none in the province.

The funeral of the little boy, the late Clarence Thomas Cameron, is taking place this afternoon from the chapel at Hanna's undertaking parlors. Rev. Dr. Campbell is conducting the services. Among the floral tributes was a splendid wreath sent by the school mates of the deceased in conjunction with his teacher, Miss Sylvester of the Central school.

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KEROSENE EXPLOSION Resultant Fire Destroyed Standard Oil Shed and Pier at Brooklyn.

New York, Feb. 12.—An explosion of cans of kerosene which were being prepared for shipment in a shed on a pier of the Standard Oil Works at the foot of North Twelfth street, Brooklyn, to-day, set fire to and destroyed the shed, a pier and a two-story brick building adjoining it. The building was used as a boxing department. The loss is about \$125,000.

TIDE TABLE

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CHANGE OF RATES ON MAGAZINES

American Journals Will Be Admitted to Country at Old Prices.

The change in the postal rates for newspapers and periodicals, which was announced a few days ago in a dispatch from Ottawa, is now taking effect here. Under it any legitimate newspaper or magazine will be allowed to be sent by the publishers to legitimate subscribers either from the United States into Canada, or from Canada into the United States, at the rate of one cent a pound, prepaid in bulk. For some time past the rate has been one cent for four ounces.

The effect of this order will be to reduce the price of the American magazines now coming will not be affected, but the change will be made about the 1st of March. Some of the March magazines are now in, and on these the higher rate has been paid, so they will be sold at the regular rate.

REDUCING TAXATION. Bill is Expected to Reduce Various Forms of Direct Taxes.

A bill has been prepared by the government to further amend the Assessment Act. There was some suggestion that this bill was to be brought down by message yesterday, but some indication arose in connection therewith. The object of the bill is said to be a reduction of taxation on real property, personal property and income.

DEATH OF CAPT. WINTHER. Well-Known Steamboat Man Passed Away Yesterday.

The death occurred last evening at St. Joseph's hospital of Captain Frederick Charles Wintner, of the B. C. Coast service. The deceased was in his forty-seventh year, and was a native of Denmark. Captain Wintner has been in the employ of the B. C. P. R. for many years, and has held positions on the Princess Victoria, the Princess May, Princess Beatrice and others of the Coast service steamer, and has always been looked upon as one of the most capable pilots in the service.

Although ailing for a considerable length of time, the captain stuck to his duties until very recently, but was forced to undergo an operation about two weeks ago. His ailment, however, had gone too far, and the operation proved of no avail, and he passed away yesterday. The remains have been removed to the parlors of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Co., Government street, from whence the funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

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WHY Eat Soda Crackers brought from the East, which must be at least six weeks old? Swiss Cream Sodas Are Made in Victoria and are FRESH from the Oven. GUARANTEED made from the BEST MATERIALS the market can furnish.

PADEREWSKI FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14th PRICES, \$4, \$3 and \$2; GALLERY, \$1.50. Box Office opens 10 a. m. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12TH.

CHEHALIS CASE IS STILL IN PROGRESS

Full Court is Considering Appeal Arising Out of Collision.

In analyzing the evidence in the Chehalis case yesterday afternoon before the Full court, Mr. Martin took first that of David Jones, the lighthouse keeper at Brockton Point. He was standing at his front gate watching the Chehalis go by at the time the accident happened. The engines of the Princess, he claimed, were not stopped until she struck the Chehalis. Mr. Martin further charged that the log of the Princess had since been changed. This was denied by Mr. Bodwell. Mr. Martin also went over the evidence of James Cotton and Capt. Howard. A discussion took place as to whether the captain of the Chehalis should not have had a lookout stationed at the stern of the boat to watch for ships coming behind. The case was continued this morning. Mr. Martin further reviewing the evidence.

PAARDEBERG DAY AND CANADIAN CLUB

South African Veterans and Members of Legislature Will Be Entertained.

The anniversary of Paardeberg will be celebrated by the Canadian Club of this city at a luncheon to be held in the Empress hotel on the 27th inst. The decision to recognize the day was final-ly reached at an executive meeting held yesterday afternoon. Owing to the St. Joseph ball being held on the actual day, the 18th, the luncheon will be held on the 27th, the day of the surrender of Cronje's forces. Lunch will be held at 1 p. m. and it will be the final meeting arranged by the present executive committee.

The list of guests at this luncheon will be exceptionally large and instead of their being just one guest of honor the invited parties will number about 30. The guests of honor on the Paardeberg Day celebration lunch will be all local South African veterans, and these will be asked to attend in Khaki. There are quite a number of soldiers in Victoria who were present at Paardeberg. The club is making all veterans and their guests, not only the local contingent, but all who took part in the war. The members of the legislature will also be invited to be present. The proceedings will be essentially patriotic in character. At yesterday's meeting the report of the year was also received and passed and arrangements made for the annual meeting to be held on the 17th inst. The reports were of a very gratifying character and it is expected they will be printed and placed in the hands of the members during the Paardeberg luncheon. The membership report showed about 300 members, while the financial report is very satisfactory. The question of merging the offices of secretary and treasurer was also discussed and notice will be posted to alter the constitution to this effect. The report of the nominating committee was received and it is expected that almost a total change in the executive will take place. The idea is to give the position of honor and duty to as many members as possible, especially as there is so much talent to draw from. President A. W. McCurdy reported on his visit to the east as the Canadian Club delegate to Ottawa and stated that the Canadian clubs as a whole support Earl Grey's proposal to purchase the Plains of Abraham for a national park. A. W. McCurdy was appointed as representative of the central committee which was formed at the convention. Each club will send one representative. The faithful services of the secretary were recognized by a small honorarium. The following is the present board of directors: President, A. W. McCurdy; vice-presidents, Judge Lampon, F. Napier, Dennison; secretary, Frank I. Clark and committee, J. S. Gibb, A. S. Barton, J. Heinrich, McGregor, Wellington J. Dowler, A. J. Brace and John Nelson.

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Yesterday the funeral of the late Mrs. Thompson, wife of Robert Thompson, of this city, took place from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. McCulloch, in Vancouver, to Fairview cemetery. The deceased crossed to the mainland shortly after Christmas for a visit with her daughter. Some three days ago she was stricken with pneumonia, which proved fatal. Rev. H. A. Carson, of this city, conducted the services.

To-night in the First Presbyterian church schoolroom under the auspices of the First church choir, assisted by a large number of the best talent in a grand concert will be given in aid of the funds of the Y. M. C. A. football team, both senior and intermediate. Under the management of J. J. Brown, the following ladies and gentlemen will render the programme: Mrs. W. Gleason, Mrs. Gregson, Miss Sehl, Mrs. McCallum, Miss Sherritt, Mrs. Hall (accompanist), Messrs. R. Morrison, J. Morrison, W. D. Kinnaid, G. H. Redman, G. H. Larrigan, J. Perry, W. Bryce and J. McLean. All of the above are well known and the merit of the entertainment is beyond question. In addition the object is a worthy one, viz, the encouragement of the Y. M. C. A. in one of its branches, i.e., athletics. Tickets have sold freely and those desiring good seats should go early and secure them. Doors open at 7:30, concert at 8 p. m. prompt.

Mrs. A. C. Grayson, of North Yakima, Wash., has been spending the last two months with her mother, Mrs. Donaldson, of St. Lawrence street. She will return to her home by the Princess Royal to-morrow.

DIED. SMITH—On 10th inst., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. R. McIntyre, 1402 Stanley avenue, Elizabeth, beloved wife of J. W. Smith, late of Winnipeg, aged 59 years, a native of Wisconsin, England.

Funeral will take place from above residence on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 2:30 p. m. Friends will please accept this intimation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. AN ENGLISH-SCOTCHMAN seeks work of any kind, understands farm stock work. Address Box 300, Times Office.

FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE BUILDER seeks employment, can do wheeling, etc. Apply F. H. Fry, 501 Henry street, city.

FOR SALE—Half-acre lot, just off Quadra street, near Tomlin Ave., price \$500, terms; adjoining lots held at \$1,000. Hinkson Siddall & Son, New Grand Theatre Building, Government street.

LOST—Will the party who took the fur at the carmen's dance leave same at this office and save further trouble.

MERCHANT TAILOR—Do you wish to wear well cut made garments? Then go to J. Sorensen, tailor, Government street, up-stairs, over Anderson's Jewellery Store, or opposite Tronquist Ave. I carry the best of imported cloths and at a very low price. Give me a trial.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN, educated, seeks work in any capacity; excellent references and wide experience. Times Office.

TO RENT—3 furnished rooms at 22 Kane street, each suitable for two men.

WANTED—A boy to drive horse and learn plumbing trade. Apply to A. Sheret, 707 Fort street.

CIVIC NOTICE. APPLICATIONS will be received at the office of the undersigned until MONDAY NEXT, THE 17TH INST., at 3 p. m., for the position of SANITARY INSPECTOR OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Salary at the rate of \$85.00 per month. WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C. City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., Feb. 12th, 1908.

THIS IS A SNAP

For one week only we offer A NEW MODERN BUNGALOW with fine lot, easily worth \$5,000, for \$4,250

Has nice garden and is close to Fort St., car and the High School. HEISTERMAN & CO. 1207 Government St.

The Constantly Increasing Sales of

# VOONIA TEA

Prove that Quality and Price Are Right.

Order VOONIA next time and you will be delighted with the results.

## For The Ball

We Can Supply Your Needs in

**Fans, Opera Glasses, Belts, Fan Guards**

In Pearls, Coral, Jet, Etc.

# REDFERNS,

Our Prices Are Right

GOVERNMENT ST.

## Plumbers and Tinsmiths

A large supply on hand of

COKE and CHARCOAL TINPLATES, TERNEPLATES, CANADA PLATES, SHEET LEAD, PIG LEAD, PIG TIN, TIN SMITHS' SOLDER, WIPING SOLDER, SHEET ZINC, COPPER BARS, SCRAP ZINC, OAKUM, ETC.

### Robert Ward & Co. Ltd.

Temple Building, Victoria.

By Appointment to H. M. the King

## A Revolution in Fruit Culture

# V<sup>1</sup> Fluid

The Winter Spray-Fluid kills the eggs of insects and mites and the spores of Fungi.

# V<sup>2</sup> Fluid

The Summer Spray-Fluid is deadly to Aphis, Psylla, and Scale Insects and does not injure leaf or blossom. One spraying a year with each fluid is quite sufficient. These fluids mix easily with cold water and without any sediment. They are not injurious to skin or clothes.

Manufactured by

### WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS

Berkhamsted, England.

Sole Agents for British Columbia.

## E. G. PRIOR & CO.,

Limited Liability.

VICTORIA, B. C.

Send for free booklet, "The Spraying of Fruit Trees," which gives full particulars of these wonderful insecticides.

WHY SUFFER? WHEN

## HALL'S PULMONIC COUGH CURE

GIVES INSTANT RELIEF FOLLOWED BY COMPLETE CURE.

## HALL'S Central Drug Store

N. E. Cor. Yates & Douglas, Victoria, B. C.

SHOWCASES

We manufacture Up-to-Date Show Cases, Bank Store, Hotel and Office Fixtures, Wall Cases, Counters, Shelving, Mirrors, Desks, Art Grills and Mirrors. Order Furniture a Specialty.

131-133 Johnson St. Phone 116.

### DICKSON & HOWES

### BREMERTON'S NAVY YARD.

Contemplated Improvements Will Cost Large Sum.

A dispatch from Washington says that the bill to be reported to congress by the naval committee will carry a large appropriation for improvements at the navy yard, Puget Sound. The new dry dock at Bremerton is to cost \$2,000,000. The items are as follows: Electric plant, \$5,000; water system extension, \$12,000; heating system extension, \$8,000; sewer extension, \$1,000; telephone extension, \$2,000; railroad extension, \$10,000; power plant, \$140,000; lumber shed, \$20,000; closets, \$12,000; oil house, \$30,000; dry kiln, \$6,000; underground conduits, \$15,000; electric elevators, \$6,000; foundry, \$50,000; stone and concrete dry dock, to begin work on, \$2,000,000; dock, \$100,000.

Some Atlantic liners have as many as 150 firemen on board.

## Avoid Appendicitis

It is caused by the clogging of the bowels and intestines. Keep the digestion active, the stomach right, the bowels healthy and open with

## Beecham's Pills

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25 cents.

## TENDENCIES IN SHIP BUILDING

REVIEW OF SUBJECT BY AN AUTHORITY

### J. Foster King Contributes Interesting Article on Technical Marine Construction.

J. Foster King, chief surveyor to the British corporation for the survey and registry of shipping, contributes an important and extremely interesting article on "Modern Tendencies in Shipbuilding" to the annual shipping number of the Glasgow (Scottish) Herald. Mr. King is an expert in technical matters relating to ship construction, and his essay contains information of extreme importance to all who are interested in shipping.

After an introduction, Mr. King leads up to his subject with the following: "It is true that Brunel and Scott Russell cut themselves adrift from all precedents, and got down to the bedrock of first principles when they designed and built the Great Eastern as a floating girder fifty years ago; but the departure was too abrupt, the difference too huge to be assimilated by their contemporaries, while the commercial failure was so great as to cloud the views of their successors. But it is indisputable that the building of the Great Eastern accelerated the development of large steamers as nothing else could have done."

Taking up this matter of providing every facility for the safe handling of cargo, the writer says that the tendencies following thereupon "have reached what may be regarded as their final expression in the Princess Dagmar and Princess Helena. In these steamers there are no stanchions whatever and no webs or other structural obstructions in holds of 'tween decks, and they are doing their work most successfully for their owners, Messrs. Langlands & Sons. Such improvements have also been carried out in the general design of the hulls of vessels of this type that the owner is now able, not only to handle his cargoes more rapidly and cheaply, but to carry them more safely and more free from damage than in those steel hulls which in former years were commonly built of iron thickness in order to provide sufficient strength."

Mr. King reviews the turret style of cargo steamer at length, mentioning that the steamer Turret, built in 1882, was the pioneer of this type. At the Duxford yards 174 vessels of this style, representing 662,761 tons, have now been constructed.

Discussing the change in the number of decks in modern steamers as compared to those of former years, Mr. King says: "In a general trader of any great size a deck below the upper deck is obviously a desirable thing for dividing cargo, providing cattle accommodations and so on; but in a steamer intended chiefly for the carriage of timber, grain, coal and other bulk cargoes such a deck seriously obstructs the handling of timber and self-trimming cargoes."

On the same subject, he adds: "It is only ten years since the jump from 23 1/2 to 26 1/2 feet depth, in vessels with only one deck, was made in the steamer Lincoln, built by Furness, Withy & Co. Now a single decker of 23 feet depth is becoming a matter of course, and should the trade conditions demand the adoption of still greater depths the limitations imposed would be those of available sections of material and of shipbuilders' facilities rather than those of structural designs or classification rules. A similar development has taken place in the simplification of large vessels in which the depth is so great that sub-division is necessary in order to render possible the carriage of general cargo in the holds, so that we have now running out of Glasgow such steamers as the City of London, having depths so great that, in quite recent days they would have been regarded as impossible with less than two, if not three, 'tween decks and a tier of hold beams. They are actually constructed with only one 'tween deck space, eleven feet in height, and no beams below the second deck."

Speaking of the distribution of material in vessels and modern tendencies in this respect, he says: "So much has been done in the way of redistribution of material towards the top of the structure and away from lower levels, so much success has attended the practical recognition in this way of the fact that the sea does not concern itself about the name which is given to the top of a girder, but places major stresses upon upper, spar, waling, and shelter decks, that equality and equity, and it is so commonly known that the base of an erection is not the proper place for a doubling plate, that it is to be hoped the leaven which has already done so much will ultimately leave the whole lump, and that still more improved methods will characterize the disposition of the longitudinal material in all future ships."

The elimination of side stringers is mentioned at some length with the following concluding note: "So complete is the change that four large vessels have already been built on the Clyde, and have done successful work, in which there are no side stringers of any kind, and the weight of the material thus saved has been used to give greater stiffness of side framing and strength of shell plating. These ships are being followed by others, and builders now regard it as a commonplace to utilize the weight of one or more economically and effectually in the general structure of the hull. It may already appear incredible, but fifteen years ago the dimensions of deck beams were not usually considered in relation to the number of pillars or stanchions which supported them, nor were the sizes of pillars made in proportion to their length and the weight they had to carry. In common practice beams of uniform size were often supported, alternately by three stanchions and one stanchion, all of the same diameter. The committee of the

You know that Bilious Attacks come from a disordered liver? Did you know that

## Abbeys' Effer-vescent Salt

keeps the liver active—and prevents Biliousness and Constipation?

25c. and 60c. a bottle. At druggists.

British Corporate Registry was the first to have suggestions in which there was an adjustment of the dimensions of beams and stanchions to actual conditions, and some years after their example was generally followed, with results distinctly to the advantage of all owners of classed vessels. The Turret and the example of Alfred Holt of Liverpool, assisted a revolt against the normal arrangement of close-spaced round stanchions under decks in ordinary steamers, with the result that it is now quite common to see vessels with only four built stanchions in each hold in association with girders supporting the decks, or with no stanchions at all; in special types such as Harroway and Dixon's side tank steamers, a number of recent turrets, and several of the small classes of cargo steamers, while the arrangements which captains and stevedores so respectfully describe as forests of stanchions are already old-fashioned."

The author gives considerable attention to the question of subdivision of cargo steamers by means of water-tight bulkheads. He discusses the value of these in reference to the cost of space, weight and other matters which must be considered by the owner, closing this subject in the following paragraph: "Apart from the question whether registry societies should at all extend their control from that of strength and fitness to carry cargoes safely over the sea to that of guarding against the results of collisions and strandings, it must be admitted that the present position is too inconsistent to be maintained and its practical value has been so far gauged in recent years that ship-owners are no longer prepared to sacrifice the suitability of their steamers for special trades to the dubious safety to be obtained from bulkheads, and modifications to meet these requirements have been granted by the registries."

The new Norwegian steamer Thor, which recently arrived at San Francisco with a cargo of coal from the Atlantic, is referred to by Mr. King as an example of the most modern tendencies in the construction of cargo steamers. A review of the Thor's unique hold is published. This steamer has been taken under time charter to carry coal from British Columbia and Mr. King's comments on the new carrier are as follows: "It may be desirable to conclude with a reference to the steamer Thor, about 7,500 tons dead weight, built in 1907 by Messrs. Ropner of Stockholm, for Mr. Withnassen of Trondheim, and classed with the British corporation. The vessel may reasonably be regarded as embodying more of the modern spirit of design than any other ship now afloat. She is built on Messrs. Ropner's trunk principle (which may be described as a turret without the rounded base to the turret or the round-over at the junction of the carbox deck and side plating which are peculiar to Messrs. Duxford's turret design), but in this case the trunk has two walls on each side.

"Between these are carried nearly 100 tons of water. The engines are aft; there are no bulkheads between the machinery space and forepeak; there are two hatchways, each over 100 feet in length and 28 feet in width, and the top structure is supported by strong webs in the holds, in the practical exclusion of cross-ties and stanchions. It may be of interest to know that this ship's first voyage was to Newport News in ballast and although severely tested by tempestuous weather, she arrived in perfect condition."

### BRITISH PERIODICALS.

A Great Increase the Result of Reduced Rates of Postage.

The postmaster general of Great Britain, Mr. Buxton, recently stated that he was very glad to be able to point to the very remarkable success so far of the reduced postage to Canada for newspapers and magazines. The change was made in consequence of the peculiar position, geographical and other, occupied by Canada, as contiguous to the United States, the consequence of which was that at the old rate of postage British literature of this description was practically driven out of the market, and did not reach the Canadian reader.

The special reduction he has given in the postage "intellectual preference" as the postmaster general of Canada well called it, had resulted in a very large increase in the number of British magazines and newspapers sent to Canada, and what perhaps was more satisfactory was that he was informed by a firm of high-class news agents, Messrs. J. & W. G. Macmillan, that the increase had been greatest in

the case of comparatively expensive magazines of the highest class. Substantially, it might be said, taking last October as a typical month, that the additional number of periodicals per year sent under the new Canadian magazine post might be estimated at between five and six millions.

### MET PROMINENT OFFICIALS.

Y. M. C. A. Men Held Conference Last Evening With Local Men.

The board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. had a special meeting last night to confer with Messrs. D. A. Budge and Field Secretary Sawyer on the new Y. M. C. A. building proposition. The following members were present: President A. W. McCurdy, Vice-President R. B. McMicking, Secretary Whittington, Treasurer Scowcroft, E. M. Whyte, W. B. Fisher, Dr. Russell, A. J. Brace and Field Secretary Sawyer.

The meeting was only a very short one and the address by Mr. Budge occupied the whole of the evening. Mr. Budge spoke pointedly on the necessity of a building here and gave such advice as his long experience prompted. He urged that the campaign when once started should be short, sharp and decisive. Field Secretary Sawyer spoke of the mistake being made elsewhere of campaigns falling through lack of interest on the part of the public. The public, he said, should be worked up gradually to a thorough understanding of the situation and then a few days of strenuous effort would lodge the new building.

This evening a conference of business men is to be held with the two visits will meet a large number of prominent citizens and members of the local legislature. The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. will serve a lunch to those present and the conference will sit for two hours, from 5:30 to 8:30.

The whole situation will be thoroughly canvassed and it is probable that the first definite step will be taken. The social committee of the Y. M. C. A. will also meet this afternoon at 5 p. m., when arrangements will be made for the entertaining of the Ladies' Auxiliary which will take place tomorrow.

### GET ON THE VOTERS LIST.

The term of the present Parliament of Canada does not expire until the year 1910, that of the legislature of British Columbia not until two more sessions of the House have been held, but elections sometimes come "as a thief in the night," and it is well for all who take an interest in the affairs of the country, as all good citizens ought to do, to be prepared for eventualities. A very great number of persons have arrived in Victoria and neighborhood during the past year. Many of them have come from the British Isles, more from the prairies and the eastern sections of Canada. Now it is characteristic of all Eastern Canadians that they are born, as the poet says, either little Liberals or little Conservatives. Some of them change their political coats in later years of discretion, and the strength of the Liberal party lies in the fact that the change is based upon reason, common sense and sound judgment. It is the duty of our hot-headed politicians from the West to divest themselves of whatever political principles they may have cherished "at home" and to form new convictions based upon an intelligent study of the political situation in this new country.

For the foregoing reasons we desire to emphasize the fact, announced in the news columns of the Times last evening that the names of all who desire to vote in any elections that may be held within a certain time should be placed upon the lists before the last Monday in March, which will be the sixth proximo. The court for the revision of the lists will sit on the first Monday in May. The qualifications are simple. All that is required of the voter is that he shall be of the full age of 21 years, a British subject and a resident of the province for six months. No property qualification whatever is required, something a great many persons who are properly qualified do not seem to understand.

### UNSKILLED IN RIFLE-SHOOTING.

Fifteen Million Americans Cannot Handle Small Arms.

There is no doubt but that a large proportion of our male population could be induced to take up rifle-shooting as a pastime if the opportunity were offered. That effective work can be secured by the training in rifle clubs has already been demonstrated. Canada's rifle clubs are a part of her military system, and in case of war would be turned into military companies. In Switzerland every male citizen is trained in the use of the rifle. There the rifle club movement is three centuries old, here we are only just beginning. The way it can be accomplished here is for the government to encourage, assist and maintain in a high degree of efficiency civilian rifle clubs. A comparison of civilian rifle club work in this country with that of other nations is a sad commentary of our neglected opportunities. The United States, with its eighty millions or more of population, and with our sixteen millions available for military service, has only about eighty-five thousand men in all branches of the service. Has any training in target practice. The government rifle clubs show about 1,800 and there are possibly 50,000 more who are familiar with rifle shooting of some sort. This leaves over fifteen million unorganized militiamen who are either entirely ignorant or unskilled in the use of any kind of small arms. —James A. Albert S. Jones, secretary of the National Rifle Association of America, in Harper's Weekly.

### Have You Winter Dysentery?

In summer, when abundance of green or unripe fruit is eaten, bowel troubles are exceedingly common. Almost as prevalent is dysentery in the winter, the cause being congestion due to cold. Physicians say it is not a difficult matter to cure dysentery and bowel disorders if a suitable remedy is employed. Probably nothing affords such quick relief as small doses of NERVINE, repeated every hour or two. If there is pain, relief is immediate—stomach is strengthened, warmed, comforted. The cause of the distressing condition is removed and the patient feels at once the benefit of NERVINE. Those who know, say there isn't an ache or pain inside or outside, that NERVINE won't cure. This explains why hundreds or thousands of bottles are sold every year. It does good.

## SWEET AS A NUT

That's what people say about bread made from

# PURITY FLOUR

It is reliable. It is appetizing. It contains more nourishment than most flours.

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WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED  
MILLS AT WINNIPEG, GODEFRICH AND BRANDON

## Luscious Fruits and Fresh Green Vegetables

The pick of the market received here daily and offered to you at the very lowest possible prices. To-day we would call your attention to:

Large Navel Oranges, per doz.	Rhubarb, per bunch	12 1/2c.
Large Juicy Lemons, per doz.	Sweet Potatoes, 3/4 lbs.	25c.
Large Table Apples, 3 lbs.	Cabbage, per lb.	25c.
	Lettuce, per head	5c.
	Onions (nice large), 3 lbs.	25c.

SCHILLING'S BEST MONEYBACK GOODS—Coffee, Baking Powder and Spice in Stock.

### W. O. WALLACE

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STRICTLY FIRST CLASS—MODERATE RATES.

Two large FREE buses meet all boats and convey passengers to and from Hotel.

AMERICAN PLAN \$2.00 TO \$2.50 PER DAY

### Stephen Jones

## Japanese Fancy Goods.

Best Store to Get An ORIENTAL SOUVENIR

125 GOVERNMENT ST. Victoria Hotel Block. VICTORIA, B. C.

### The Mikado Bazaar.

## A Good Standby

Good, nutritious bread is one great essential, and you may search the world over and not find any that will surpass Golden West bread. Upon this bread the foundation of a happy, healthful life can be built. The health and happiness of your family will improve, if you become a customer.



### GOLDEN WEST BAKERY

Factory 221 COOK ST. Phone 311 J. T. LEGG, Proprietor.

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Is to receive money from those who have it to spare, and to loan it among those who need it for legitimate business enterprise. We receive the money of Western people and invest it only in the West. By banking with us you keep your money at home.

## THE NORTHERN BANK

Capital Paid Up \$1,200,000. Retained and Undivided Profits, \$116,000.

GODFREY BOOTH, Local Manager, VICTORIA, B. C.

### J. E. PAINTER

GENERAL TEAMSTER.  
WOOD AND COAL AT Current Rates. Wood cut any required length by electric machinery. Truck and Dray work promptly attended to.  
RESIDENCE, 11 PINE ST., V. W.

### ORCHARD SPRAYING

WM. ROBERTSON  
1345 Pembroke Street  
Has imported a Gasoline Engine and Appliances for SPRAYING, and solicits the patronage of those that require his services.

The Daily Times

Published daily (excepting Sunday) by THE TIMES PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED. JOHN NELSON, Managing Director.

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THE DAILY TIMES is on sale at the following places in Victoria: Army & Navy Cigar Store, Cor. Government and Bastion.

Now, the BOWSER NATAL ACT. The latest Bowser Natal Bill is now an Act, having received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor in the Legislature.

The Times has repeatedly stated that it placed more faith in the determination of Japan to voluntarily restrict immigration than in the virtue of any Natal Act that could be devised either by the Dominion government or the provincial government to keep out such immigration.

And, unfortunately, the very men who would make the best jurors suffer most from the performance of prolonged jury duty and try hardest to escape it. The man of few and small interests can face the prospect of seclusion with composure and often finds a sufficient reward in his fees, added to the incidental joys of intimate connection with a sensational case.

The temptation to do some out-and-out lying on those points is very strong, but resort to that is probably very rare on the part of desirable jury material. It cannot be denied that there are many and strong reasons for locking up jurors in cases like the second trial of Thaw, and we are not denying the wisdom of Justice Bowring in following the course upon which he decided.

But it does not suit the political purposes of the McBride government to snarl an issue which is plainly Imperial as well as local in its ramifications. The government in power in the province is determined in the hope of gaining a little cheap and ephemeral popularity, to throw down the gauntlet before the Imperial authorities and to create a situation which will

be a menace to our future trade relations with Asia upon which the commercial future of British Columbia, and especially the commercial future of the coast cities of British Columbia—largely depends. Let the Premier and his Attorney-General enforce their act, and enforce it with vigor. We hope the Imperial government will not raise the question of the constitutionality of the act. We hope the Dominion government will permit the McBride government to go far enough to allow the matter of its sincerity and its bona fides to be settled for all time and its acknowledged hypocrisy to be effectually exposed.

Let the able Mr. Bowser, prove the contrary, in accordance with his expressions and the expressions of his Prime Minister. The result will be to establish the quality of their statesmanship. It would be worth while to work at a slight strain upon the constitution to thoroughly expose such a company of "blitherers."

LAW REFORM. The question of law reform is now being discussed in several of the provinces of the Dominion. The Ontario government has taken the matter in hand and a bill is to be laid before the legislature designed, it is said, to remedy some of the abuses which now bear so heavily upon litigants and render the law an object to be dreaded rather than courted.

Now it is the turn of the provinces of the Dominion, it is asserted that many responsible legal gentlemen will counsel clients to compromise and submit to injustice rather than risk an appeal to tribunals in regard to whose judgments there is absolutely no guarantee of finality. Hence the agitation, now most pronounced in Ontario, for a limit upon appeals for the institution of some reforms which will curtail the power of rich litigants as great corporations to grind suitors to dust in the almost interminable wheels of legal machinery.

Our neighbors in the United States apparently do not think criticism of the procedure in criminal courts worth while. Possibly they argue that it is useless to agitate for reforms, as experience has demonstrated the futility of such an agitation. Therefore, when they think a case calls for summary treatment, Judge Lynch is called to sit in judgment, and he peremptorily brushes all technicalities and objections to one side. It would be impossible, of course, to say just how much of the difficulty in getting the Thaw jury was due to the reluctance of the men called to endure, certainly for weeks, and perhaps for several months, the rigid confinement to which they would be subjected if selected, says the New York Times.

He felt that Victoria, as capital of the province, should show the lead and outlined the system usually followed in these great financial campaigns. Mr. C. R. Sayer was next called, and in his inimitable, square-jawed manner of address he had everything arranged for a future campaign. Mr. Sayer is the longest speaker of the Association, and he emphasized the need in these campaign methods of education, co-operation, concentration, organization, inspiration and persuasion.

What Other People Think. CONCERT IN AID OF SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE. To the Editor:—Although it is natural that mistakes occasionally occur even in the best regulated establishments, I regret to notice notwithstanding the repeated injunction to the citizens of Victoria, published in last week's Times, not to forget the concert, which was given yesterday (Sunday) afternoon in the Grand theatre in aid of the Seamen's Institute, it is stated in this evening's Times that the proceeds of said concert were in aid of the band fund. This, I need hardly say, is a mistake, since the proceeds have been very kindly handed over to the Seamen's Institute, and have already been devoted to the purpose for which they were raised, viz., towards clearing off the arrears of rent, for which I am very grateful, and I desire to take this opportunity of tendering my sincerest thanks, not only to Messrs. J. R. Anderson, the true friend of seamen and the chief promoter of this philanthropic event, and to Admiral Fleet for his very interesting address last Sunday, and the kindly interest they both take in my work amongst the sailors of this port.

ENTHUSIASTIC OVER THE NEW BUILDING. Y. M. C. A. Workers Met With Visiting Officers and Discussed Plans. The financial campaign being promoted by the city officials of the local Young Men's Christian Association received further impetus last evening when Field Secretary Sayer and D. A. Budge, two well-known Association officials, conferred with a large number of the city's business men and talked over the present situation. About 40 men, including the visitors, several members of the legislature and prominent citizens of the city, sat down to a dainty repast provided by the ladies' auxiliary, under the presidency of Mrs. Andrews.

YACHT CLUB TO HOLD MEETING. A RE-ORGANIZATION TO TAKE PLACE. Everyone invited to Attend and Help Put Life Into Old Sport. The meeting of those interested in yachting will be held to-morrow evening at the office of F. J. Neale, real estate agent, 433 Fort street. It is not a club meeting, but is called by the club, and everyone who owns a boat of any kind, or who is ever so remotely interested in yachting is invited to be present and express his views.

The Colonist, with its usual prudence, argues that while it would be quite wrong for the Dominion government to usurp the powers of Parliament in such a matter as voting subsidies to railways it would be quite the correct constitutional thing for the McBride government to infringe upon the authority of the Legislature in granting tax exemptions to railway corporations. The argument is that sometimes it is well to have such things done quickly, and they could not always be done with celerity if parliamentary bodies had to be consulted. Of course, railways are such ephemeral institutions, here to-day and somewhere else to-morrow, like flying machines, that they might have to forego the advantages of tax exemptions, if such privileges were not granted upon the spur of the moment.

Now it is the turn of the provinces of the Dominion, it is asserted that many responsible legal gentlemen will counsel clients to compromise and submit to injustice rather than risk an appeal to tribunals in regard to whose judgments there is absolutely no guarantee of finality. Hence the agitation, now most pronounced in Ontario, for a limit upon appeals for the institution of some reforms which will curtail the power of rich litigants as great corporations to grind suitors to dust in the almost interminable wheels of legal machinery.

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Fashion's Latest Tendencies Correctly Reflected in the New Spring Costumes. WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a handsome lot of Ladies' Fine Hand Tailored Costumes. In this array there is something dashing about them, while the materials they are made of are of the much favored kind, including Chiffon, Broadcloth, Voile, Panama and fine English Serge, while the styles are in hip and waist length jackets, tight and semi-fitting, in the new butterfly effect.

A Continuance of Better Value Giving in Our Shoe Department. Notwithstanding the heavy purchasing during the opening days of this sale of High Grade Shoes, there still remains unlimited choice of fine shoes at these Bargain Prices. Every person who wishes to make a substantial saving will do well to attend this grand value giving event. Even if you do not need shoes for present needs, you will find it an exceptionally fine opportunity to prepare for future needs. Half a dozen pairs at these prices is not a bit too many.

Have You Tried the Vacuum Cleaning System? IT IS PERFECTLY DUSTLESS. If you only knew the advantage of this system of housecleaning you would not delay another day in putting your order in for your work to be done. It is the only perfectly dustless system so far known and does away with the most tiresome job of all housecleaning—that is moving of carpets and heavy furniture.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

YACHT CLUB TO HOLD MEETING. A RE-ORGANIZATION TO TAKE PLACE. Everyone invited to Attend and Help Put Life Into Old Sport. The meeting of those interested in yachting will be held to-morrow evening at the office of F. J. Neale, real estate agent, 433 Fort street. It is not a club meeting, but is called by the club, and everyone who owns a boat of any kind, or who is ever so remotely interested in yachting is invited to be present and express his views.

PARIS-ADAMS FIGHT. WAL-ADAMS is not taking any chances in his fight against George Paris, and although he is positive of being the winner, his training goes on steadily in the J. B. A. gymnasium. When interviewed yesterday, Adams stated that he would knock Paris out in the fifth round, and is so training to be able to do this. Every afternoon at 3 o'clock anyone who wishes may see Adams "working out" his schedule of fancy manoeuvres with Mr. Donaldson, of the Rays, and in his younger days was a devotee to that game in which the Welsh excel—Rugby football. For three years he was 272 1/2 lbs. in the middleweight class, and has since then lost 100 lbs. and is now a featherweight.

HOCKEY. INVITATION TO LADIES. The secretary of the Victoria Ladies Hockey Club received an invitation this morning from the Vancouver ladies to play their return match on the 29th. The ladies are quite content of giving a good game in the Terminal City and are having lots of hard practice in preparation. This week the High school girls are practicing in combination with the seniors. They go to Vancouver on Saturday. MYSTERY OF VAULT. Coffins that Moved Without Being Touched by Hands. The mysterious movement of coffins in a sealed vault at Christ-church, Barbadoes, is described in the "West India Committee Circular."



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J. S. FLOYD, Secretary-Treasurer.

TO RENT MODERN BUNGALOW, six rooms, Esquimalt Road.
\$500 CASH Balance easy terms, will buy MODERN BUNGALOW, convenient to Oak Bay Avenue car line.
\$600 CASH Balance easy terms, will buy 3 ROOMED HOUSE and large lot convenient to the Park and Dallas Road.

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CORNER BROAD AND VIEW STREETS, VICTORIA, B. C.

IRRIGATION AND WATER QUESTION
REPORT OF EXPERT PRESENTED IN HOUSE
The Whole Subject Dealt With at Length by Prof. Carpenter

Yesterday afternoon in the legislature, the report on irrigation was presented. It is as follows:
Feb. 10, 1908.
To the Honorable James Dunsmuir, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, Victoria, B. C.
Sir—In accordance with the requirements of the commission, dated the 18th day of August, 1907, issued to Professor Lewis G. Carpenter of Fort Collins, Colorado, and myself, empowering us to inquire into the irrigation of land in the province of British Columbia, as chairman of the commission I have the honor to report to you as follows:
Your commission, accompanied by Mr. R. F. Child as secretary, left Victoria for the interior of the province on the 20th day of August, 1907, and visited the following places, viz: Ashcroft, Kamloops, Vernon, Kelowna, Pentleton, Osoyoos and Keremeos, these places being selected as being typical of the general condition existing in the arid belt of the province.
Arriving at Ashcroft on the afternoon of the 21st August we drove out east to Judge Corvairs ranch, almost as far as the Bonaparte ranch, this part of the country furnishing a good illustration of the irrigable bench lands of the dry belt. The next day we drove up the Bonaparte as far as Hat creek, on the way back calling at the Dominion ranch owned by Mr. Semlin. From Ashcroft we proceeded to Kamloops, and spent the afternoon inspecting the irrigation ditch and works of the Canadian Real Properties on the west side of the North Thompson river. This company has had a system in operation since 1904, having a ditch some seventeen miles long intended to supply some 5,500 acres of land. The next day we drove up the South Thompson river and round by Campbell's creek, where a number of small holdings are being irrigated by separate individual ditches. On the 24th we proceeded to Vernon and spent two days inspecting the Earl of Aberdeen's Coldstream ranch and the sub-divisions which have been made there, also the irrigation scheme of the White Valley Irrigation and Power Company which is intended to supply some 20,000 acres on the 25th, accompanied by Mr. Price Ellison, M. P. P., we drove down by Long lake to Kelowna, noting during the drive thousands of acres of valuable land which are expected in the near future to be brought under irrigation. The following day we drove round Kelowna and the Mission Valley and on to the benches above Mission creek, and had pointed out to us the wonderful capabilities of that district. On the 30th we took the steamer down Okanagan lake to Pentleton, and the next day drove round inspecting the irrigation scheme of the South Okanagan Land Company, which has shown much energy and expended a very large amount of money in developing its scheme, and is able to show many orchards in splendid condition. On the following day we drove to Osoyoos accompanied by Mr. Price Ellison, M. P. P., observing some 12,500 or 13,000 acres which the South Okanagan Land Company intend shortly to bring under ditch. When this is done what is now simply pasture land will become most valuable fruit and garden land. On the 2nd September we drove along the Similkameen where we looked over the scheme of the Keremeos Land Company which proposes to irrigate some 3,500 acres and which had its ditch already partly constructed and a large force of men at work. From Keremeos we returned by way of Pentleton and Sicamous to Victoria, where Professor Carpenter spent some time in examining the system of water records and the statutes relating thereto.
Subsequently in the month of September I left for Colorado, reaching Greeley on September 23rd, where I was joined by Professor Carpenter, who

there met a number of prominent men who had for years been connected with, and made a study of irrigation matters, and discussed many of the leading features in connection with the matters we had been commissioned to inquire into. From Greeley we drove to Fort Collins, taking some two days in that district, examining various irrigation systems, some of which have been in operation for years, also in interviewing a number of practical and experienced men in such matters. From there we went to Denver, where we spent a day or two interviewing irrigation engineers and lawyers and examining the system of State Water Debits. I left Denver for Victoria on the 29th September.
The views of Professor Carpenter, in which I fully concur, are set out at length in his personal report, submitted herewith. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, Chairman of Irrigation Committee.
Expert's Report.
Professor Carpenter's report is as follows:
In considering the present and desirable laws of British Columbia, I have considered especially the laws of Colorado and of the other western states of the Union, with which I have previously been acquainted, and in addition, the laws of many other countries, especially of the various British colonies. I have been acquainted for a good many years with the conditions in western United States, and have seen the development of much of their systems, and of the development of the laws as applicable to their conditions. From the examination of the laws of all the countries, and a knowledge of the general conditions, I come to the general conviction that those of the western United States are as a whole the ones which best meet the general conditions that have developed and are likely to develop in British Columbia. These will be discussed more at length later in this report.
The commission visited the southern portion of British Columbia, especially that between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the International Boundary. This was because the problem which had arisen in connection with the situation had mostly developed in this section. Some parts were therefore typical of the situation which was arising. A knowledge concerning the other portions of the province (so far as one member of the commission is concerned) was obtained through various means—by conversation, by study of reports, especially of the Canadian Geological Survey, and the interpretation of those facts by various meteorological conditions. It was a great surprise to find
The Mild Climate
and the great possibilities in the growth of fruit, and especially of such crops as peaches. The trials already made and the experience already acquired show beyond question that large areas can be devoted to the growth of peaches and fruits of like character, besides the harder fruits, like apples.
Speaking generally, this portion of the province is bounded both east and west by high ranges of mountains, and the extensive intermediate area with mountain masses of much lower elevation. These are largely isolated, extending to an elevation of from four to seven thousand feet, generally wooded and fern sources of many small streams. The larger streams like the Fraser, Thompson, and the Columbia are cut down below the elevation of the country and are largely out of consideration for use for irrigation. The smaller streams must be the source of water for irrigation, with slight exceptions. The land in the low mountain masses is separated by valleys of moderate extent, but of great fertility when supplied by water. The lands then command a price of from \$100 to \$200 per acre, and more, almost as soon as water is available—an increase which is considerable.
The location of the land on benches above the main streams in relatively small tracts makes the construction of gravity ditches on a large scale almost out of the question, because of the excessive cost. The natural development is by irrigation from the side stream or by some system which will take the water from the main streams and use it on a limited tract, which is naturally some system of pumping. The great danger in the value of land with the application of water makes a great
Inducement For Irrigation
and is bound to develop to a very great extent in the immediate future. I think that everyone will agree that it is the part of wise statesmanship to encourage the development of these natural resources. Of all sources of

wealth that which depends upon agriculture is the most stable, varies least from year to year and furnishes a population whose interest is always on the side of good government and forms an element which is always in favor of good citizenship.
The communities which depend upon irrigation are particularly stable and of high character, because the very fact of irrigation reduces even such risks as are inherent in the growth of crops dependent upon water. It gives opportunities for the exercise of skill, less upon chance, and thus makes the returns much more certain and creates a contented frame of mind. The difference between such agricultural communities and those dependent upon mining is noticeable throughout the western states. While the latter have brilliant periods of activity, under change of fortune, or even in depression, the population is transient; the communities are subject to great extremes, and one who is interested in his country and his fellowmen cannot but wish for the characteristics of the more stable agricultural communities.
The periods of financial depression emphasize these distinctions, for even if the returns become small, the agricultural community is largely self-supporting and is able to tide over a period of depression with very little distress.
The resources of British Columbia in this line are very great. Undoubtedly nearly all the valleys and the benches at an elevation less than two thousand feet may be turned into productive land of high value, certainly if water can be supplied. In general, it may be expected that from three to five acres of watershed will be required to irrigate one acre of land, but the conditions are such that almost no limit can be put to the future development. The casual examination of Southern British Columbia would indicate that several hundred thousand acres might reasonably be expected to be developed within a reasonable time.
Question of Development
is largely an economic one, and thus the limit changes from year to year. Land which cannot be developed now, under changed conditions might be developed as the tendency is for the values of land to increase and the cost of development to decrease—this limit is constantly extending. Moreover, the limit which is set by the available water supply also tends to increase, because it is a well known fact that a given amount of water will serve more land as the years go by, being irrigated for a few years; this is because either the land has decreased and the skill in the use of water has increased.
It is therefore evident that British Columbia is destined to be an extensive area of irrigated land of high price and which will be divided into small holdings, and thus maintain a large population. The part of wisdom, as has been recognized by your people is to foster this development. Up to the present time, such development as has taken place has been an incident in the history of the province. In that respect, it has been parallel to the experience of almost all other commonwealths which reached a point where difficulty has arisen in the application of laws that have been on the statute books and also conflicting interests have arisen which neither precedent nor law has been able to meet. This has likewise been the case with almost all other commonwealths. The marked features of the development for the past few years in almost all countries is the
Struggle Over Water.
the great growth of cities; the development of large manufacturing industries has made necessary for water one of the important ones.
In earlier conditions, and in a more humid country very little question of this character arose, but now with the larger settlements it becomes a primary question, and the legislatures, parliaments and congresses had to meet the question, and controls had to be found. It is necessary to go to great expense to bring water for domestic and manufacturing supply. Such requirements cannot be entirely foreseen, but the general needs can be anticipated and provision made for the conditions shown by experience.
The statute law, as well as judicial decisions, are generally an outgrowth of conditions, and there is a marked growth in both to meet changing conditions. Communities under the same situation are apt to go through periods of development of much the same character. It is because of this that I take Colorado as an instance, for it has gone through stages of progress in its irrigation development, which it seems to me, are the same as those which British Columbia is likely to experience. Colorado was the first of the United States to feel the need of special legislation; the first to feel that the Riparian doctrine to the common law did not apply, and thus made the first systematic development in its attempt to fit the needs of an Anglo-Saxon community to the conditions of the arid regions. Its laws have come by steps as the needs have been recognized; its development has been made much more extensive than other states, and therefore it is farther in the march of progress. Other states have followed the same path, have in some cases avoided the difficulties which experience had shown in Colorado, but as a whole, have gone through the same.
Periods of Development.
The application to the present case is, not in recommending their laws as laws to be followed, but by being instructive instances of progress of development and the conditions which will need to be met, though with slightly different circumstances of custom and legislative authority.
It may be divided into the following periods of development:
(a) That of individual or small development.
(b) That of co-operation or company period.
(c) The reservoir period.
(d) The consolidation.
These periods overlap each other, but at the same time, the beginning of each period can be quite definitely stated.
The individual period of development is the first, where individuals are struck with a desire to take up land, and choose the land which can best be irrigated, that is, on the small streams or large falls where short ditches can be built and then constructed with individual effort or with the help of

community gained the advantage of position. The experienced converted two influential communities on the same stream, so that they recognized the necessity of
A Public Distribution
of water, and this public management developed into the present system, although not at once. It has grown and extended as necessity has become evident from year to year, and undoubtedly will be extended in the future.
The control itself is invested in an officer who is termed a state engineer. Under him are five division engineers, one for each of the particular watersheds of the state, and subordinate to these are termed, one in each district, with deputies as they may need. In general, these commissioners have to deal with one stream or a small portion of larger streams. They are employed from ten days to the whole year, according to the local necessities. Their duty is to distribute water among the ditches in accordance with the rights of the respective ditches. In that respect they have summary authority.
An appeal lies to the state engineer from any decision of his subordinates. In carrying out his duties as subordinate to this general purpose the state laws require measuring flumes or other devices to be put in each canal, and to be under the supervision of the state engineer. The state engineer also determines the quantity of water in stream, the loss of water by seepage; determination of the capacity of reservoirs; direct supervision of the amount which is distributed by reservoirs, etc.—all having for their general purpose the determination of the fairness of distribution, and to protect the rights of the respective users.
In general the control of the state ceases after the water enters the ditch. The water commissioner may reduce the amount entering a ditch in case of waste or excessive use. This is a delicate power to exercise, and is very rarely done, except in such cases of waste as is evident when water is permitted to run over roads. Excessive use is difficult to establish, and in general water commissioners do not attempt to exercise this power except in extreme cases. Their power depends very much upon their tact and good judgment, that more power and authority is given them willingly by the community.
Aside from these duties of the state engineer, which arise from his authority as an
Administrative Officer,
there are other duties which cluster about his office, as for example, he has jurisdiction over the construction of dams, has power to determine their safety, and to condemn or fix a safety line for any given dam, beyond which they shall not fill and to exercise in general both an engineering and a police supervision.
It is also an office of record, in that all preliminary claims are filed in his office. The supervision of the construction of state roads and bridges has also fallen to the office, as a matter of convenience, because there has been no other officer of the state to whom it could be conveniently given.
A third general class of laws and of court decisions have been in connection with the development of reservoirs. There has never been any question as to the right to appropriate land for this purpose. The laws have developed along the determination of the rights to store any food or excess water, and in defining the limit of their rights. It was originally stated that they had no right to store during the irrigation season, and consequently that the right of canals was superior to the right of storage. In the course of years conditions changed. The importance of reservoirs has been increasingly evident, and there is a tendency more especially noticeable in court decisions to recognize the right of a reservoir to store at any time. The recognition of ditches as having superior rights to reservoirs resulted in placing even of recent date prior to reservoirs that have been built many years, and as with the development of the state, the

reservoirs are producing more public wealth by raising higher priced crops, it has been increasingly felt that their prior rights should be respected.
This doctrine is not as yet fully developed, but the tendency, I think, is unmistakable.
The right of a reservoir to use a portion of the bed of a stream as a reservoir was largely recognized in a court decision. Likewise, the
Right to Carry Water
in a stream from a reservoir to the head gate of a canal was first an outgrowth of practice and subsequently incorporated in statute.
The right to condemn land for reservoir purposes has always existed, on the same footing as the right to condemn land for ditch purposes.
There has also developed an important right to exchange water. Some times a canal having an early right of record to the running water of a stream has been situated down stream. They might not need water at all times but if their right was recognized as primary, the reservoirs above would be prevented from storing. Newer canals nearly all start further up the streams. They could build reservoirs and fill them through their ditch. By then using reservoir water to compensate the ditches with earlier rights below, the upper ditches could take water from the main stream in exchange. This has led to an elaborate system of exchange, so that in some cases the upper ditches obtain water at their head-gate which is the result of some six exchanges.
Several of these rights, and especially the last one, are instances of development to meet local conditions. A few years ago they might not have been thought necessary. In most cases the practice has developed in some communities by common consent, in order to meet the situation which many felt was necessary, and subsequently may have been converted into statute.
These are illustrations of the point I have mentioned, that the law will to a great extent develop to meet the conditions.
A number of other laws have developed because of the necessity to protect the rights of others. These are essentially such as to see that the reservoirs do not store water so as to infringe on the rights of others, and to see that the reservoirs do not take advantage of their position of their inaccessibility to capture water as it goes by at the expense of others. Some reservoirs have been prone to do this when the stream ran through their basin. The state engineer may put in measuring head-gates, may require gauge rods, and may cause a survey to be made of the capacity of the reservoir at the expense of the owners when the reservoirs are a natural stream.
There is a constant tendency to recognize the increasing importance of reservoirs and their value. It has been found, as a matter of experience, that many insignificant streams of water which the public and the courts have been jealous to prevent any encroachment on the rights of others, it is now recognized that a
Canal May Store Water
which has been used previously in direct irrigation. This is a recognition of the general right to do almost anything that does not conflict with the rights of others.
Practically the difficulty in this is that the amount of water which has

been previously used has been so poorly defined and often has been stated in excessive terms that the result has often been unjust.
A fourth class of laws is of more recent development. These are the ones relating to water districts, and modified essentially on the Australian law. In effect it gives a community authority to organize a municipal or borough irrigation works for the benefit of the whole area, to contract indebtedness and to raise the cost of taxation. One of the principal benefits at present is that the land of a community can join together, and often may be combined in a joint work which would otherwise be almost impossible. There has been in some cases evidence of a tendency for districts of this character to be formed to purchase existing works. In most cases this has been so far to purchase reservoirs to supplement a supply which they already possessed.
Besides the laws mentioned in the above classes there have been innumerable laws and decisions which scarcely fall into any general class, and are not of particular importance, so far as indicating the development of the system. For instance, such laws as determine the method of the payment of the water commissioners, or to provide that bridges over canals on roads should be maintained by the public, and many others, which are matters of minor detail and practically give a rule of action.
The summary given above, of Colorado laws, is rather to illustrate the development, not to carry the idea that they are perfect. Some material defects have been evident, but as a whole her system of laws has been recognized as one of the most perfect, because it has fitted the conditions. Senator Stewart of Nevada, spoke of them as being the most perfect of any system.
One of the most serious defects is in the
Establishment of Decees,
corresponding to the record of British Columbia. This largely arose from the lack of knowledge of water and ignorance of terms, especially those relating to measurements at a time when water rights were determined. This led to excessive grants which have been a source of most serious troubles which have arisen, and troubles are not yet ended. This condition has become a serious one, and while a corresponding situation has developed in British Columbia, it is much easier to rectify. The difficulties would have been lessened or possibly entirely prevented had the state been represented by a qualified engineer, or had the hearing been before someone acquainted with water conditions.
A second defect has arisen from the fact of continuity of service of water officers; therefore, there has been no cumulative experience for the benefit of the public. All subordinate officers have been appointed for a short time. Experience in water matters has not been a necessary qualification, and the result is that there has been a constant change of officers. Each officer has had to practically learn the facts of his position and come in contact with troubles without the aid of the experience of his predecessor; hence it is that some districts are no further advanced than they were 20 years ago. Other districts are now meeting problems that other regions of the state solved to their satisfaction many years ago.
(Continued on page 8.)

Do You Know 'This Man'?

His appetite is voracious. He eats like a hungry lion. Yet he is lazy and hates to exert himself. Look at his eyes—they are glassy and dull. His tongue is coated and furred. When he gets up and walks his head swims; if he stoops over he gets dizzy.
Is he sick? Not bad enough to go to bed, but he is constipated, his system is clogged up, his stomach is bilious and over-laden. Just one thing to do. Take Dr. Hamilton's Pills which loosen the bowels and flush out all unhealthy matter. The liver is toned up, the blood is strengthened and the stomach given assistance. You feel better the minute you take Dr. Hamilton's Pills, because they are made to act promptly. The whole secret of good health is solved by using this grand medicine. Good for men, women and children. Every box guaranteed, price 25c, or five for \$1.00 at all dealers.

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Reg. 60c LINOLEUM at, yd. 50c Reg. 35c OILCLOTH at, yd. 27 1/2c
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News From Four Corners of B. C.

Interesting Happenings Gleaned From All Sources in the Province

ORGANISING BOARD OF TRADE

Creamery Association Held Annual Meeting at Alberni - Skeletons on Coast.

(Special Correspondence).

Alberni, Feb. 11.—A public meeting was held on the 4th inst. at the court house to receive the report of the committee appointed to draft a constitution for the proposed board of trade for Alberni. The report was adopted and arrangements made to complete the work of organization. A meeting of all who have joined will be held shortly to elect officers. The same meeting also discussed the advisability of forming a municipality for the two Albernis. Owing to a mistaken impression that municipalities could not be incorporated in the month of January of each year, no immediate step was decided upon, but the following committee was appointed to make preliminary arrangements: Messrs. A. D. Morgan, Jas. Thomson, R. W. Prescott, J. Redford, A. D. Cooper, W. H. Maroon, R. H. Wood, G. A. Spencer, R. F. Blandy, C. H. Bird, R. J. Burde, Creamery Association.

The fourth annual meeting of the Alberni Creamery Association was held on the 4th inst. Owing to the inclement weather the attendance was small. The old board of directors and other officials were reappointed. The accounts showed that better returns had been paid to patrons this year owing principally to higher prices being obtained for the butter manufactured and also to decreased expenses. Working expenses owing to the output having increased considerably. A dividend of 4 per cent. upon the stock was arranged for, and \$100 placed aside for a sinking fund.

Ghost Dance. The ghost dance held at New Alberni on the 4th inst. was a pronounced success. The prizes donated by W. J. Gibson in the form of Mexican opals, were won as follows: Walters, Miss Josie Clarke and D. McKenzie. Two-step, Miss Grady and W. Mitchell. A masquerade ball will be held in the Athletic hall on the evening of the 14th inst. Prizes have been donated by various parties for the best portrayal character, both lady and gentleman, also for the best comic dress and for the best couple of waltzers.

Constable Wanted. Applications have been called for the position of constable as assistant to Chief Constable Cox, in view of the influx of strangers consequent on railway construction.

Panther Bounty. The recent rise in the bounty paid on panthers has given a decided stimulus to their pursuit, five having been killed in the neighborhood within the last ten days. It is reported that beavers can be found in a swamp not ten miles from town. The close time recently proclaimed by the government for these animals will give them a chance to multiply, and will form an additional attraction for visitors to Alberni, as their haunts can readily be reached.

Supplied Drink to Indians. A. W. Neill, S. M., returned on the 9th inst from a visit to Cloo-ose, on the West Coast, where he tried C. H. Robinson for supplying liquor to Indians of the Nitnat band. Accused paid a fine of \$105.

Whose Skeletons Were. Mr. Neill reports in reference to the two skeletons found in a cave in that vicinity last summer and which were thought by many to have been those of the ill-fated Valencia, which was wrecked close by—that it has now been ascertained that they were the remains of two Indians, father and son, from Neah Bay, on the American side, who were carried out to sea and ultimately washed ashore at the place indicated. The bodies came ashore lashed to their canoe, and had been stripped of clothing by the action of the waves. The Indians laid the bodies away in the cave where they were recently discovered, and decently interred. As far as can be ascertained from the Indians, the accident must have happened some thirty years ago.

FEARFULLY INJURED. Ferpie Coke Oven Tender Caught in Machinery is Badly Mangled. Ferpie, Feb. 11.—A Belgian named John Fambo was injured at the coke ovens here on Friday evening, probably fatally. It appears that Fambo, who was employed as brakeman at the coke ovens, was working on the carry and through some misunderstanding the signal was given to the engineer to start the engine when Fambo, who had one leg outside, was crushed fearfully between the carry and the timbers of the chute. His leg was nearly torn off, and he fell off the carry to the water a distance of about twelve feet.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS COMING. Managing Director Buntzen of B. C. Electric Company, to Visit Coast. Vancouver, Feb. 11.—Managing Director Buntzen, of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, will arrive in the city on March 7th, and it is expected that he will during the summer months resume his old position in active charge of the company's undertakings in the province. Shortly after his coming, General Manager Sperling will leave for the Old Country for an extended vacation, leaving the reins of local control in Mr. Buntzen's hands.

Mr. Sperling stated this morning that his intended return to the Old Country did not mean that there was to be a change in the staff organization of the concern. Managing Director Buntzen was coming over on his regular biennial trip of inspection, and he (Mr. Sperling) was taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by having the chief official on the ground to take a long-delayed visit to his home.

FATHER'S PROGENY IS TWENTY-SEVEN

And One and All of the Little Chinks Attend Vancouver School.

Vancouver, Feb. 11.—Recommendations will probably be presented at the next meeting of the board of school trustees looking to the segregation of the older Chinese and Japanese scholars of the city schools from the white children. The board will meet next week, and it is not improbable that the entire Oriental question as affecting the schools will be considered.

The problem, if such it may be designated, only exists at the Central school owing to its proximity to the Chinese quarter. According to a report considered by the managing committee the Orientals in attendance there number 117. All the Asiatics, with the exception of thirty or forty Japanese, are Chinese. Many reasons for "segregating" the older Orientals in a separate classroom under one teacher can be urged. Of these 117 the majority are members of junior classes already too large to be taught with any degree of facility. In this school the strange spectacle of Chinese boys nineteen or twenty years old seated at desks alongside "little white and Oriental" children under twelve years of age, is presented. The proposition is to cut out all Orientals over the legal school age limit of sixteen, and give them independent instruction in a separate apartment.

Incidentally Vancouver can lay claim to a unique distinction, one that is unparalleled even in the province of Quebec. Twenty-seven pupils, all the children of one Chinese father, are in attendance at the Central school. The fond parent has three wives living, and has buried several other spouses. His offspring were gifts from all of them. Their ages constitute a veritable sliding scale.

Experience has also demonstrated proof that ability is not the exclusive heritage of the Caucasian race. Broadly speaking the Oriental pupils are apparently, if anything, more proficient than the white children in the acquisition of knowledge; indeed, with the majority of the former, the desire to obtain an English education is an absorbing passion. The other Oriental pupils possessing more matured minds, and in attendance in the junior classes, are really handicapped in their advancement. If taught under the conditions proposed they would be able to progress more rapidly. The separation of the races so far as the younger scholars are concerned has never been contemplated. This would involve the duplication of many forms, and a considerable increase in the teaching staff.

Robbed of \$2,000. Roy Bell, of Kamloops, Loses Money While Sleeping. Kamloops, Feb. 11.—Roy Bell, of Kamloops, was the victim of a theft at Ashcroft last week, by which he is the loser of \$2,000 in hard cash. He went to Ashcroft with the intention of purchasing stock from some Indians and others in that vicinity, and put up for the night in one of the hotels in the town. When he went to bed he placed his vest, in which was the above-mentioned sum of money, on a chair with his other clothing, and locked the door. In the morning he found his vest on the floor, the key of the room also on the floor, and the money gone. So far there is no clue of the thieves.

CHOKED TO DEATH EATING APPLES. Sad Fate of Seventeen-Month-Old Tot at Steveston. Vancouver, Feb. 12.—Choked to death while eating a small piece of apple was the tragic fate of Floretta May, the 17-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Hocking, of Steveston. Unobserved, the little tot had taken a piece of apple that was lying on the kitchen table, and fearful that her mother would see her, she swallowed it so quickly that it lodged in her windpipe. A terrific fit of coughing attracted the mother, who became almost distracted at the plight that her baby was in. She did everything possible to dislodge the apple, but without avail, and the little girl expired in agony before the doctor arrived on the scene.

IN MEMORIAM. William Diamond, Western Pioneer, Died at Greenwood. Greenwood, Feb. 11.—The death of William Diamond, principal owner of the Diamond Fraction, removes one of the old prospectors of this district. Deceased was 65 years old, and had been in the West ever since 1874. He had been in Greenwood for ten years and had lived latterly in a cabin on the Diamond Fraction claim. He was found dead in bed by G. Swanson, with whom he had arranged to work that day. Death resulted from apoplexy, following the rupture of an artery in the brain. Deceased had considerable property here and in Oregon, which is bequeathed to two nieces in Ireland.

In future every French soldier will receive half a pig of wine daily. Australian mines yield \$90,000,000 worth of gold annually.

New Westminster, Feb. 12.—After nine months' imprisonment awaiting his trial on the charge of assault and highway robbery, Norman Malcolm was discharged by the court yesterday on motion of counsel for the crown, who stated that they had been unable to discover the whereabouts of the material witness in the case. John Anderson, the man who suffered the severe beating at the hands of highway robbers on the afternoon of May 23rd last, disappeared soon after his release from St. Mary's hospital and his whereabouts has since been unknown to the provincial authorities, although they have searched unceasingly for him not only in British Columbia but in Eastern Canada and the United States. The case was first set for trial at the regular assize court last fall, but in the absence of the chief witness the crown had the case adjourned till the next assize.

A short time ago, Malcolm, having grown tired of jail fare, retained J. D. Kennedy to arrange for his speedy trial and the hearing was set down for yesterday. After the charge was read by the registrar this morning, Mr. Kennedy pleaded "not guilty" on behalf of the prisoner, and immediately after Mr. W. J. Whiteside, acting for the crown, explained that they had been unsuccessful in their search for the material witness and that he wished a stay of proceedings. "That means that I will have to discharge the prisoner," stated his honor, who accordingly told the prisoner he was discharged.

This is the case in connection with which one of the provincial officials was charged by J. P. H. Bole with insinuating that Anderson had been offered a consideration to make himself scarce, and was threatened with a \$5,000 damage suit. Mr. Bole was then counsel for Malcolm.

NO JUDGE WAS PRESENT. Members of the Bar at Nelson Are Incensed at Non-Appearance. Nelson, B. C., Feb. 11.—The statutory sitting of the Supreme court in this city for the hearing of civil cases should have opened this morning, and there was quite a large attendance of outside counsel and witnesses on hand. No judge, however, appeared to take the court, and the registrar was unable to state when a judge might be expected.

At 4:15 this afternoon a wire was received from the chief justice adjourning the court for two weeks. The members of the bar in attendance wired strong remonstrances to the provincial attorney-general and to the minister of justice at Ottawa.

The assizes here in October were adjourned three days for want of a judge, and this second delay without explanation has aroused the ire of counsel and litigants. The board of trade, which meets on Thursday, will take the matter up.

New York receives 12 per cent. of the world's total importing trade. Twenty-five million squirrels are killed annually in Russia for their skins.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo R'y

TIME TABLE No. 4

TRAINS LEAVE VICTORIA

Daily at 9 a. m.; Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 9 a. m. and 3 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE VICTORIA

Daily at 12.06; Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 12.06 and 18.55

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SEATTLE ROUTE. Seattle-Townsend-Victoria Route. S. S. CHIPPYAW leaves Victoria at dock, behind Post Office, daily, except Thursday, at 4.30 p. m. for Townsend and Seattle, arriving Seattle about 8.30 p. m.

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WHITE PASS & PACIFIC COAST ROUTE. TO THE KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS. Steamers from Puget Sound and British Columbia ports connect at Skagway with the daily trains of the White Pass and Yukon route for White Horse and intermediate points.

AFTERNOON TEA. Pretty Function Given by Mrs. Helmecken at Empress. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. H. Dallas Helmecken gave a most successful tea in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Roy Troup, at the Empress hotel.

Union S.S. Co. of B.C., Ltd. ALBERT BAY, HARDY BAY, NAMU, CLAXTON, BELLA BELLA, SWANSON BAY, HARTLEY BAY, POINT ESSINGTON, PRINCE RUPERT and PORT SIMPSON.

Greenwood, Feb. 11.—The death of William Diamond, principal owner of the Diamond Fraction, removes one of the old prospectors of this district. Deceased was 65 years old, and had been in the West ever since 1874.

IN MEMORIAM. William Diamond, Western Pioneer, Died at Greenwood.

Greenwood, Feb. 11.—The death of William Diamond, principal owner of the Diamond Fraction, removes one of the old prospectors of this district. Deceased was 65 years old, and had been in the West ever since 1874.

The cologne of New South Wales is the same as that of the United Kingdom. The Thames embankment, London, cost \$2,300,000 to build.

LOVELY HANDPAINTED CHINA. LOVERS OF THE BEAUTIFUL in Art China and those in search of gift-goods for their friends find our Artware Department of more than ordinary interest.

VICTORIA FUEL CO., LTD. Beg to announce that they have secured the Island Agency for the celebrated SOUTH WELLINGTON COAL and will be prepared to make deliveries to any part of the City on and after MONDAY, JAN. 20TH.

Victoria THEATRE. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12TH. The Aristocrat of Comic Opera. De KOVEN KLEIN AND COOK'S Red Feather.

GRAND MOONLIGHT MASQUERADE SKATING CARNIVAL at the ASSEMBLY RINK To be held THURSDAY NIGHT, FEB. 13. 12 Big Prizes Given Away.

IN POLICE COURT. A Number of Cases Were Disposed of This Morning by the Magistrate.

THE NEW GRAND. Week 10th February. Dan CRIMMINS AND GORE. Comedy Sketch. "What Are the Wild Waves Saying."

The business of the police court this morning took a long time, although there was little business done. Anders Johansen, who was charged with assaulting Sheriff Richards in the execution of his duty was remanded until to-morrow morning.

John Hanley was given three months in jail for resisting arrest and assaulting a police constable. Frank Frederick, accused of frequenting a house of ill fame, was remanded until to-morrow morning.

Paul Webster, a recent arrival from Vancouver, was accused of vagrancy. When arrested he had in his possession \$4 in cash and two bank books, one on a Vancouver bank, showing a balance of \$10 and another on a San Francisco bank showing a balance of about \$300.

Police Sergeant Redgrave and Constable Harper gave evidence of the man having been here about five days. He was around at all hours of the night with dissolute women, and when arrested he tried to fix it up with the police.

PANTAGES THEATRE. JOHNSON STREET. Week Commencing February 10th, 1908. THE MUSICAL SIMPSONS. In Their Very Novel and Artistic Musical Act, Par Excellence.

After a long cross-examination by the chief of police and putting a number of documents in evidence including two bank pass books, the case was dismissed. J. A. Alkman defended.

NELSON POWER SERVICE. Nelson, Feb. 11.—The price asked the city for the supply of an auxiliary power service by the West Kootenay Company proved to be so onerous that it has not been considered by the City Council. The retaining fee was increased from \$1,000 to \$3,000 per annum, whether power was used or not, and the price per horsepower, already \$40, was increased from 50 to 60 per cent. The city will proceed to install a second power unit as quickly as possible.

Arcade Theatre. 50 YATES STREET. MOVING PICTURES. "Street Fiddler." "Substitute Drug Clerk." "Wrong Place." "My Wife's Birthday."

Bert-berl is said to be mentioned in a medical work compiled in 297 B. C. In all races the male brain is ten per cent. heavier than that of the female.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASE. RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, GRAVEL, DIABETES, BACKACHE, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, STOMACH DYSPEPSIA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY TRACT.

Buy The Times

88 LOTS  
60 x 120 Ft. Each

# CENTRAL PARK

88 LOTS  
60 x 120 Ft. Each

The Residential Sub-Division of Victoria

LOTS \$550 to \$650 Terms 1-4 Cash, Balance 6, 12, 18 and 24 Months LOTS \$550 to \$650

## As an Investment

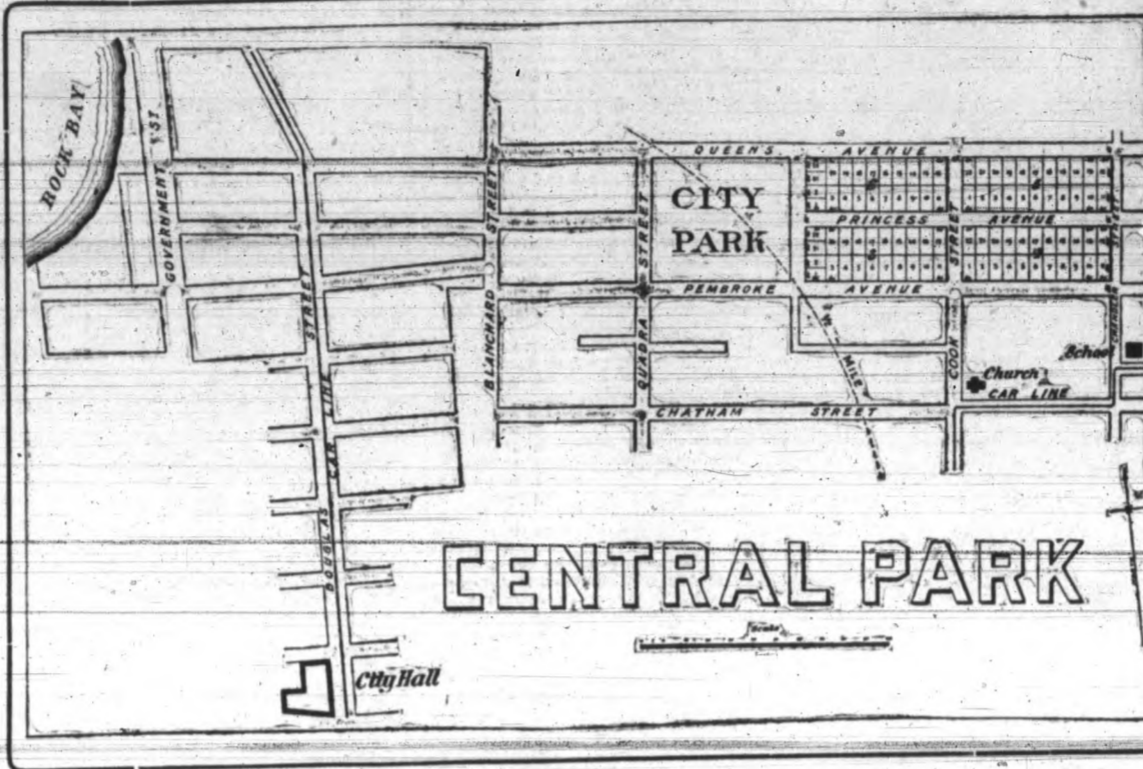
The lots are within a few minutes' walk of the business center of the City.

They already have water and sewer laid and streets graded.

They are adjoining a thickly settled residential district.

They are all ready to build on. No rocks or stumps to remove.

They adjoin the new City Park, which will be one of the beauty spots of the City.



## As a Speculation

The lots are worth to-day \$200.00 per lot more than we are asking for them.

You do not have to wait for the City to grow, as it has already practically surrounded this property, with beautiful homes.

A number of large residences are to be built on the property immediately, which will at once advance the price of the lots.

This is the last large block of lots for sale within the same radius of the City Hall

# MAYSMITH & ROGERS

(Successors to The Globe Agency Co.)

Rooms 9 and 11 Mahon Building, Government St.,

Victoria, B. C.

Call or Write for Descriptive Circular of Central Park

## IRRIGATION AND WATER QUESTION

(Continued from page 6.)

since. A very great progress would have been made could this defect have been provided for.

As a consequence of the system of appropriation and decrees already mentioned, there has been a very serious over appropriation of streams. When in addition to this, there has been recognized a right to transfer water from one canal to another, a very serious situation has developed, especially from the indefiniteness of the former records, and the difficulty of determining the amount to which a claimant should justly be entitled. We may, for instance, have had a record for 50 cubic feet per second, but have applied it to an area of land that might not have used more than two or three. When transferred to another canal the physical limitations are removed, and in court procedure it has been difficult to establish limitations which have been made otherwise by its physical situation. The excess decrees in themselves would not be so bad in many cases if the transfers were not admitted, or the transfers would not be so bad were it not for the excess decrees. The combination of the two, however, has revealed a weakness that is the subject of much irritation, and must lead to some move to remedy.

The law in regard to decrees or records provides that after the decree of the court has been rendered that no appeal can be made unless entered within four years. Inasmuch as the injustice is not generally evident until long after that time the decrees have become permanent and there has been no provision to establish abandonment. It has led to many cases which are manifestly unjust and are contrary to general public interest.

I have given so much space to Colorado conditions because in many ways it appears that the physical development of British Columbia is similar to the development of Colorado. The fundamental difficulty of the water rights depend on the record made with the government officer and that there is power to modify or amend this grant. The situation in British Columbia is, therefore, freer from more fundamental complications. The development of the irrigated country has not proceeded to so great an extent as to have caused the establishment of so many vested rights that would cause so much difficulty to modify or redefine. Nor is the power of gov-

### The Type of Perfection.

Perfection does not mean any extraordinary service. By perfect we mean that which has no flaws. In pianos, perfection is reached in the famous New Scale Williams Piano—the favorite in Canadian houses.

M. W. WAITT & CO.,  
1004 Government Street.

ernment or Parliament limited as it is in an American state.

A number of minor recommendations may be made, a few more general ones, and of greater importance.

The first of these concern reservoirs and their development. It is manifest that future development of British Columbia to a very great extent depends upon reservoirs. The small streams heading in the low mountains are apt to become low at the period of the year when water is most needed. There is an excess of water at other seasons. In many of these cases there are splendid reservoir sites, some of which can be improved at an absurdly low cost. There are other natural lakes which touch upon private land. Any development of the fruit interests require water late in the season when the stream is low. The storage of water becomes, therefore, of extreme importance and of very great value. Whatever may be its value to the immediate owner, it is of still greater value to the province as a whole, and hence in my judgment it is of extreme importance to the province that improvement of this character should be encouraged, and power be given so that projects of this character may be facilitated. It seems that under present conditions a person who wants to store water does not have the right to appropriate land. This power is a fundamental one, and the use is properly a public use. It has been found that the benefit to an individual is an exceedingly small part of the benefit to the public. The present situation, therefore, renders it possible for one man owning a small tract of land to hold up an enterprise and play the policy of a "dog in a manger." This is exceedingly unfortunate and contrary to public policy. The power to appropriate does not necessarily mean that it needs to be exercised. It is found by experience that the fact that it is known that such a power exists makes it much more probable that an agreement may be reached without the exercise of the power.

In connection with reservoirs, there is also associated the Right to Use the Stream to transport the water from the reservoir to the canal. There should be no question about this right. Water when once stored in the reservoir from flood or other unused water, becomes more particularly a private property. It has been stored and saved by the foresight and the expense of the owner of the reservoir. Otherwise it would have gone to waste; his enterprise should be encouraged. When once stored in the reservoir and saved to a time when needed, then his right in the water should be recognized as a matter of common justice and a matter of necessity of development. There are, however, some cases arising in the province where such right has not been recognized or at least disputed. If any doubt exists, I should by all means recommend that it be settled by the inclusion of a clause which specifically recognizes the right to use the natural streams for such purposes.

The natural limitations to the use of a reservoir or to such use of a stream are that the rights of others shall not be infringed upon, and this means that the owner shall not take out more than he puts in, and might possibly suffer his portion of the loss of the stream in acreage. The loss is a question of fact. It varies under different conditions, and provision needs to be made of its determination and also means taken for determining the amount which is turned into the stream. Confusion has sometimes arisen in the practical administration of reservoirs by the difficulty of determining whether the amount turned out of the reservoir is equal to that which enters, at times when the reservoir is not entitled to store. This difficulty I met by the use of a gauge rod and by records of the height of water in the reservoir. When the level of the water remained the same, then it was evident that storage was not going on. The use of such measurement would naturally be worked out by the proper officer, and some direction should be left him to adopt the best method fitted for the particular case.

Apparently a large part of the development of British Columbia depends upon the ability to construct such reservoirs of large or small capacity.

A second important defect is that relating to records. In this case the present situation in British Columbia is very much the same as it has been in Colorado. I have gone over the records on file in the office of the chief commissioner of public lands, and especially examined the records of the early years. The similarity in the character of the records and the early claims in Colorado are remarkable. They have

The Same Faults and lead to very much the same case troubles. They are indefinite in character. The kind to which they apply is often poorly defined or not defined at all. The amount of water is not capable of exact definition. The amount of the record is almost invariably that which the claimant asked for and not what he actually needs. In many cases, perhaps in most cases, this has yet led to no great difficulties. On some streams already there has been serious trouble, and the only reason why it has not been more serious or has not been evident on a greater number of streams is simply because the development has been slow and thus the pressure has not been very greatly felt. In a few cases the difficulty has been encountered and is only an indication of what will be met on nearly all the streams of the province, with future development unless some steps are taken to deal with the issue.

The question is undoubtedly a delicate one, for people whose rights are affected are jealous of any move which may seem to disturb them, and yet the question is so serious a one that it needs to be faced and the sooner it can be met and disposed of the less will be the difficulties and consequently the better can the problem be met. The fact that the rights in British Columbia depend upon the record of the grant from the government, renders it possible for parliament to treat the matter better than it could be treated in the States. Great care needs to be exercised that the rights are not inter-

ferred with arbitrarily. Undoubtedly the users would have a right which might be recognized as

A Moral Right

even if it is not fundamentally a legal one, and it would not be recognized as good policy to arbitrarily disturb these rights or to unsettle them. At the same time the situation is so fraught with greater difficulties and the disturbance of rights and of values is so great under the present conditions of over appropriation which have grown up under the past situation that I would very strongly recommend some decided action that would enable the situation to be met.

The conditions differ on different streams and consequently the remedy that might be suitable to one might quite possibly be unsuitable to some other. Hence there should be some means by which a stream could be taken by itself, the facts investigated, as they exist, the evils that have arisen investigated, some means to determine the amount actually needed or the amount which has actually been used, and then power to revise the records to correspond. From considering exactly this subject or one almost similar to it, extending over some eight or ten years, this seems to me to be the most feasible way to take care of a delicate and difficult situation which will become worse as time goes on.

This might be done through the court or through some other body like a commission or a provincial expert official, as might be thought best. From observation and experience in this country and from many discussions with attorneys, I am very, very strongly of the opinion that a commission or an officer of the government would be the most satisfactory way. The very fact that he is not confined to the procedure of a court gives a freedom of method which is almost necessary to get at the facts. It is to a great extent true that the strongest evidence will be obtained on the ground, and not from the tongues of witnesses, and the commission or the expert, if properly qualified would be able to ascertain the facts and to determine a substantially equitable revision of the records. It would probably be desirable that there should exist an appeal to the court to avoid Manifest Injustice.

or to insure that the finding has been based upon sufficient care and evidence. If these have been exercised, the finding should not be likely disturbed, and should, I believe, remain effective unless lack of such care has been exercised.

The management of this problem, as has been mentioned, is a delicate one, for it involves not only the problem of getting essential justice, but it also involves to a great extent the problem of creating confidence in the justice of the decision. People are more prone to dispute over their water rights than almost any other issue. An interesting relic of this feeling, even in ancient times, is involved in a word that has come down to us from ancient times, and although the word now has a different significance, yet it embodies the sense of a bitter feeling. This is a word which originally meant the two people who took water from

the same artificial water course; in other words, disputants over water rights, and these were termed "rivalls." From that day to this users' of water have been very sensitive over any question which affected their rights and consequently, while the essential equity might be determined by an expert, the other necessity of establishing confidence and acquiescence in the result as found could probably be obtained by a body of larger number—a commission. It has been found in most experiences that the essential elements of water disputes are rather problems solved by a complete knowledge of facts than a knowledge of law. Our lawyers themselves in the western United States recognize the complexity of the problems, and that they are most apt to be solved rightly when there is a knowledge of the water problems and some knowledge of law, rather than when there is a great knowledge of law and a small knowledge of water conditions. In most cases, furthermore, an immediate decision is needed and summary action needs to be taken. Hence there is increasing feeling in Colorado at least, even among attorneys that there should be

A Separate Water Court.

with power to pass promptly upon water questions. If such commission has such authority to examine into the various records of older streams it should have power to examine witnesses, to determine facts on the ground itself, and to be constituted so that it will have the inclination and the power to examine into the facts as they exist, and then to decide in accordance therewith.

A third matter that will soon become pressing in British Columbia is some form of water administration. I have personally been reluctant to make such recommendation, but with much thought given to the various questions that are arising and class of questions that seem bound to arise, they nearly all lead to the desirability of some form of water administration. Whether this should be under the charge of the office of chief commissioner of lands, whether it should be in the form of a commission, whether it should be a separate office or in what particular form, is a matter of secondary moment. It is already manifest that on the streams where the records already exceed the flow of the stream that serious local feeling has already developed. It is common enough in such cases for one to take what he can, to build his dam with only such consideration for the rights of others as he may be forced to give. Then there arises the tearing out of the offending dam by the injured party. Sometimes that occurs by violence; at any rate the situation is not conducive to good feeling.

When action is called for by the court, it is one not apt to be adapted to the situation. The action is apt to be deferred, and in the bringing a ponderous piece of machinery where a small mechanism would suffice. The condition calls for constant supervision to meet the varying.

Fluctuating Flow

of the stream and to meet the varying conditions from day to day. No user wants a constant flow. Some one

with summary power to act from the situation as it develops from day to day or even from hour to hour, is needed on these streams. This, I believe, will be best accomplished if such men as may be required should be under the general supervision of some responsible power higher up, who can give general directions and to whom may be exercised the right of appeal.

Such officer should have the power to cause each canal to construct a suitable regulating gate, a measuring device, so as to give a means of distributing the water in accordance with the records. The expense of such administration would be the greatest objection, but that need not be large, in comparison with the benefit that would result, and especially when it is realized what a future lies before the agricultural part of British Columbia. It is only a question of time when such an office or office will need to be provided for. The revenues that are received from that water records are many times the cost of any such administration. The immediate benefit would probably be to soon increase the revenue more than in proportion to the additional cost, but at any rate if it did not do this it would save the public the expense of enormous litigation or prevent the neighborhood difficulties that are the source of much public tribulation. So

(Continued on page 12.)

## Notice to Contractors

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, marked "envelope for tenders for construction," will be received at the office of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, at Ottawa, on Wednesday, the 11th day of February, 1908, at or about 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, the 10th day of March, 1908, for the work required for the construction, in accordance with the plans, profiles and specifications of the Commissioners, of the following sections of the Transcontinental Railway, viz:

- (1) District "A."—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners, about the 85th mile west of Moncton, to the crossing of the Intercolonial Railway at or about mile 97, a distance of about 22 miles.
- (2) District "A."—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners, at or about the crossing of the Intercolonial Railway by the Transcontinental Railway at mile 97 west of Moncton to the Tobique River, at or about mile 107, a distance of about 10 miles.
- (3) District "A."—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioners, at or near the boundary line between the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, westerly, in the Township of Ontario, about 19 1/2 miles west of the crossing of Mid River near Lake Nepigon, in the Province of Ontario, westerly, for a distance of about 7 1/2 miles.

Plans, profiles and specifications may be seen in the office of the Chief Engineer of the Commissioners at Ottawa; also in the offices of the District Engineers concerned, viz: Guy C. Dunn, St. John, N. B.; A. E. Doucet, Quebec; P. G. John, Ayles, Acting District Engineer, North Bay, Ont.; and T. S. Armstrong, Nepigon, Ont. Persons tendering are notified that

tenders will not be considered unless made in duplicate, and on the printed forms supplied by the Commissioners.

A separate tender must be submitted for each section. Tenders shall not be in any way entitled to rely upon the classification, or any other information given by any person on behalf of the Commissioners, and before submitting any tender, bidders should make a careful examination of the plans, profiles, drawings and specifications, and read the forms to be executed, and fully inform themselves as to the quantity and quality of materials and character of workmanship required; and are understood to accept, and agree to be bound by the terms and conditions in the form of contract, specifications, etc., annexed to the form of tender.

Each tender must be signed and sealed by all the parties to the tender, and witnessed, and be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank of the Dominion of Canada, payable to the order of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, as follows:

For Section No. 1, District "A."	\$25,000
" " " " " " " "	100,000
" " " " " " " "	75,000
" " " " " " " "	150,000
" " " " " " " "	150,000
" " " " " " " "	100,000

Any person whose tender is accepted shall within ten days after the acceptance thereof furnish such additional approved security as may be required by the Commissioners; sign the contract, specifications, and other documents required to be signed by the said Commissioners; and, in any case of refusal or failure on the part of the party whose tender is accepted to complete and execute a contract with the said Commissioners, and furnish the additional approved security within ten days after the acceptance of the tender, the said cheque shall be forfeited to the Commissioners as liquidated damages for such refusal or failure and all contracts rights acquired by the acceptance of the tender shall be forfeited. The cheques deposited by parties whose tenders are accepted will be returned within ten days after the signing of the contract, to the following clauses in the form of contract:

"All mechanics, laborers, or other persons who perform labor for or in connection with the construction of the works hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally in vogue in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate; and, in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate, it shall be determined by the Commissioners, whose decision shall be final."

"This agreement is subject to the regulations now in force, or which may at any time hereafter be in force during the construction of the works hereby contracted for, made under the authority of the Department of Labor, and which are, or shall be, applicable to such work in Canada as elsewhere, having regard to quality and price."

"The contractor shall conform to the regulations adopted by the Commissioners, and also to the laws and regulations respecting fires in the different provinces wherein the work is being performed."

"The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders."

By order, P. E. RYAN, Secretary. The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, Ottawa, 11th February, 1908.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Commissioners will not be paid for it.





# Real Estate Advertisements, Victoria District

## THE YELLOW GOD

By H. RIDER HAGGARD

Author of "King Solomon's Mines," "The Brethren," "Benito," "She," Etc., Etc.

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### CHAPTER VIII.—(Continued.)

Well, it was the way of the world, and perhaps it must be so; but the thought of it made Alan Vernon sad. If he could have continued that business it might have been otherwise. By this hour his late partner, Sir Robert Ayward, had, Mr. Chambers-Hawwell, was doubtless sitting in their granite office in the city, probably in consultation with Lord Specton, who had taken his place upon the board of the great company which was being subscribed that day. No doubt applications for shares were pouring in by the early post and by telegram, and from time to time Mr. Jeffrey respectfully reporting their number and amount; while Sir Robert looked unconcerned, and Mr. Haswell rubbed his hands and whistled cheerfully. Almost he could envy them these men who were realizing great fortunes without the anxiety and excitement of that fierce financial life, whilst he stood penniless and stared at the trees and the ewes which wandered among them with their lambs; he who, after all his work, was but a failure. With a sigh he turned away to fetch his cap and go out walking. There was a tenant whom he must see, a whitey new-fangled kind of man, who was always clamoring for fresh buildings and reductions in his rent. How was he to pay for more buildings? He must put him off or let him go.

Just then a sharp sound caught his ear, that of an electric bell. It came from the telephone, which since he had been a member of a city firm he had caused to be put into Yarleys at considerable expense in order that he might be able to communicate with the office in London. They were calling him up from force of habit? he wondered. He went to the instrument, which was fixed in a little room he used as a study, and took down the receiver. "Who is it?" he asked. "I am Yarleys, Alan Vernon."

"And I am Barbara," came the answer. "How are you, dear? Did you sleep well?"

"No, very badly."

"Nerves—Alan, you have got nerves. Now, although I have a worse day than you did, I went to bed at nine, and, protected by a perfect conscience, I slumbered till nine this morning, exactly twelve hours. Isn't it clever of me to think of this telephone, which is more than you would ever have done. My uncle has departed to London yesterday, and I look down upon you as a telephone in every room, and, in fact, at this moment I am speaking round by his office within a yard or two of his head. However, he can't hear, so that doesn't matter. My blessing be on the man who invented telephones, which hitherto I have always thought an awful nuisance. Are you feeling cheerful, Alan?"

"Very much the reverse," he answered, "never was more gloomy in my life, not even when I thought I had to die within six hours of blackwater fever. Also I have lots that I want to talk about, and I can't do it at the end of this confounded wire that your uncle may be tapping."

"I thought it might be so," answered Barbara, "so I just rang you up to wish you good morning, and to say that I am coming over in the motor to lunch with my maid Snell as chaperone. All right, don't remonstrate, I am never coming over to lunch at 1 o'clock; mind you are in, Good-bye, I don't want much to eat, but have something for Snell and the chauffeur. Good-bye."

Then the wire went dead, nor could all Alan's "Hello's" and "Are you there's?" extract another syllable. Having ordered the best luncheon that his old housekeeper could provide, Alan went off for his walk in much better spirits, which were further improved by his success in persuading the tenant to do without the new building

in her arms and for a moment hugged it to her breast.

"Saved!" she exclaimed, recovering herself and placing it on the table, whereon Jeeki, to their astonishment, began to execute a kind of war dance.

"Oh! yes," he said, "saved, very much saved. All saved, most magnificent. Lady kneel to Little Bona and Little Bona nip out of box, make bow and jump in lady's arms. That splendid first class luck, for Miss and everybody. When Little Bona do that need fear nothing no more. All come right as rain."

"Nonsense," said Barbara, laughing. Then from a cabinet distance she continued her examination of the fetish.

"See," said Jeeki, pointing to the misshapen little gold legs which were yet so designed that it could be stood up upon them, "when anyone wear Little Bona, she her on head behind by these legs; look, here same old leather string. Now, I put her on, for she like to be worn again," and with a quick movement he clasped the neck of his face, manipulating the greasy black leather thongs and made them fast. Thus adorned the great negro looked no less than terrific.

"I see you, Miss," he said, turning the fixed eyes of opal-like stone, blood-shot with little rubies, upon Barbara. "I see you, though you no see me, for these eyes made very cunning. But listen, you hear me," and suddenly he produced a whistle, the sound of which set within it, and succeeded an awful howling sound that made her shiver.

"Take that thing off, Jeeki," said Alan, "we don't want any bashes here."

"Janshees? Not know him. He poor English fetish, perhaps," said Jeeki, as he removed the mask. This relief Alan can go, how! bashes and hundreds of them into middle of next week. This Little Bona and no mistake, ten thousand years old and more, eat up lives, so many that no one can count them, and go on eating for ever, unto the third and fourth generation, as Ten Commandments lay it down for benefit of Christian man, like me. Look at her again, Miss Barbara."

Barbara took the hateful, ancient thing in her hands and studied it. No one could doubt its antiquity, for the gold plate of which it was made was literally worn away wherever it had touched the foreheads of the high priests or priestesses, who donned it upon festive occasions or days of sacrifice, showing that hundreds and hundreds of them must have used it thus in succession. So was the vocal apparatus within the mouth, and so were the lid: toad-like feet upon which it was stood up. Also the substance of the gold itself was here and there pitted as though with acids or snits, though without those snits were did not inquire. And yet, so consummate was the art with which it had originally been fashioned, that the battered, beautiful face of Little Bona still peered at them with the same devilish smile that it had worn when it left the hands of its maker, perhaps before Mahommed preached his holy war, or even earlier.

"What is all that writing on the back of it?" asked Barbara, pointing to the long lines of rune-like characters which were inscribed within the mask.

"Not know, Miss, they dead tongue out in the beginning when black men could write. But Aski priests remember everyone of them, and that why no man can copy Little Bona, for they look inside and see if letters all right. They say their names of those who died for Little Bona, and when they all done, Little Bona begin again, for 'Little Bona never die.'"

"Well," said Barbara, "take Little Bona away, for however lucky she may be, she makes me feel sick."

"Where I put her, Major?" asked Jeeki. "I of Alan," he answered, "where she used to live, or in plate with spoons? Or under your bed, where she always keep eye on you."

"Oh! put her with the spoons," said Alan angrily, and Jeeki departed with his treasure.

"I think, dear," remarked Barbara as the door closed behind him, "that if I come to lunch here any more, I shall bring my own christening present with me, for I can't eat of silver that has been shut up with that thing. Now let us get to business—show me the diary and the map."

"Dearest Alan," wrote Barbara from the Court two days later, "I have been thinking everything over, and since you had better go. To me the whole adventure seems perfectly safe, but the same time I believe in our luck, or rather in the Providence which watches over us, and I don't believe that you, or I either, will come to any harm. If you stop here, you will only eat your heart out and communication between us must become increasingly difficult. My uncle is furious with you, and since he discovered that we were talking over the telephone, to his own great inconvenience he has had the wires cut outside the house. That horrid letter of his to you, saying that you had 'compromised' me in pursuance of a 'mercenary scheme' is all part and parcel of the same thing. How are you to stop here and submit to such insults? I went to see my friend the lawyer, and he tells me that of course we can marry if we like, but in that case my father's will, which has been consulted at Somerset House, is absolutely definite, and I do so in opposition to my uncle's wishes, I must lose everything except £200 a year. Now I am no money grubber, but I will not give my uncle the satisfaction of robbing me of my fortune, which may be useful to both of us by and by. The lawyer says also that he does not think that the Court of Chancery would interfere, having no power to do so, so far as the will is concerned, and not being able to make a ward of a person like myself, who is over age, and has the protection of the common-law of the country. So it seems to me that the only thing to do is to be patient, and wait until time unties the knot."

"Meanwhile, if you can't make more money in Africa, so much the better. So go, Alan, go as soon as you like, for I do not wish to prolong this agony, or to see you exposed daily to all you have to bear. Whenever you return you will

## WE SELL THE EARTH DRURY & MACGURN 34 GOVERNMENT ST.

### EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY

Low rates, prompt settlements. All kinds Accident and Sickness Insurance. Claims adjusted and paid at this General Agency. GENERAL ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

and me waiting for you, and if you do not return, still I shall wait, as you in like circumstances will wait for me. But I think you will return."

Then followed much that need not be written, and at the end a postscript, which ran:

"I am glad to hear that you have succeeded in shifting the mortgage on Yarleys, although the interest is so high. Write to me whenever you get a chance, to the care of the lawyer, for then the letters will reach me, but never to this house, or they may be stopped. I will do the same to the address you give. Good-bye, dearest Alan, my true and only lover. I wonder where and when we shall meet again. God be with us both and enable us to find our trial."

"P.S.—I hear that the Sahara flotilla was really a success, notwithstanding the Judge attacks. Sir Robert and my uncle have made millions. I wonder how long they will keep them!"

### CHAPTER IX. The Dwarf Talks.

"It was dawn at last. All night it had rained as it can rain in West Africa, falling on the wide river with a hissing splash, sullen and continuous. Now, towards morning, the rain had ceased and everywhere rose a soft and peaceful mist that clung to the face of the waters and seemed to entangle itself like strands of wool among the branches of the bordering trees. On the bank of the river at a spot that had been cleared of bush, stood a tent, and out of this tent emerged a white man wearing a sun helmet and grey flannel shirt and trousers. It was Alan Vernon, who in the night, surrounded by larger and more commanding than he had done at the London office, or even in his own house of Yarleys. Perhaps the moustache and short brown beard which he had grown, or his skin, already altered and tanned by the tropics, had changed his appearance for the better. At any rate it was changed. So were his manner and bearing, whereas all the difference had gone. Now they were those of a man accustomed to command who found himself in his right place.

"Jeeki," he called, "wake up those fellows, and come and light the oil stove. I want my coffee."

"Theeupon a deep voice was heard speaking in some native tongue and saying:

"Coo! your snoring, you black hogs, and arouse yourselves, for your lord calls you," an invocation that was followed by the sound of kicks, thumps and muttered curses.

A minute or two later Jeeki himself appeared, and he also was much changed in appearance, for now instead of his smart, European clothes, he wore a white robe and sandals that gave him an air at once dignified and patriarchal.

"Good morning, Major," he said cheerfully; "I hope you sleep well, Major, in this low-lying and accursed situation, which is more than I do in boat that half full of water, to say nothing of smell of black man and mosquito. But the rain it over and gone, and presently the sun shine out, so might be much worse, no cause at all complain."

"I don't know," answered Alan with a shiver. "I believe that I am fever proof, but otherwise I should have caught it last night, and just give me the quinine, I will take five grains for luck."

"Yes, yes, for luck," answered Jeeki as he opened the medicine chest and found the quinine, at the same time glancing anxiously out of the corner of his eye at his master's face, for he knew that the spot where they had slept was deadly to white men at this season of the year. "You not catch fever Little Bona, here he dropped his voice and looked at a box which had served Alan for a pillow. "See to that. But quinine give you appetite for breakfast. Very good chop this morning. Which you like best? Cold buck, or fish, or one of them ducks you shoot yesterday?"

(To be Continued.)

### BEHRRING SEA ARBITRATION.

Sir Hibbert Tupper Denies Having Been Paid as British Agent.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—E. L. Borden in the House to-day asked what foundations the Minister of Marine had for stating that, in addition to the amount paid Sir Hibbert Tupper for expenses in the Behring Sea arbitration, an additional amount was paid him as British agent. Sir Chas. Tupper was written to and said that there was no foundation for the statement.

He would call the attention of the Hon. Mr. Brodeur to the matter.

### Chronic Coughs Cured.

Mrs. Joseph Eccles of Drumore, says: "I took 4 or 5 bottles of Pyschine, and a cough I had continually for nine months disappeared. It is the best remedy for chronic coughs that I ever used."

Thousands of living witnesses pronounce Pyschine the greatest medicine in the world. It is not a patent medicine, but a prescription of a great physician. Put it to the test in any case of throat, lung or stomach trouble or any run down or weak condition. At all druggists, 50c and \$1.00, or Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, Toronto.

## CREOSOTE

of creosote in drums or barrels and not exceeding in quantity 750 drums of 90 gallons each; said creosote to be delivered not later than May 1, 1908.

This price submitted must be cost and delivery free of wharf at Victoria, B. C.

Specification can be seen at the office of the undersigned to whom also tenders must be delivered, properly signed, sealed and endorsed, "Tender for Creosote," not later than Monday, February 16th, prox., at 10 p. m.

The lowest of any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT, Purchasing Agent for the City of Victoria, B. C.

Take notice that S. R. MacIntosh, of Vancouver, occupation, C. E. intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands, situated on Gold River, West Coast, Vancouver Island and place of commencement:

No. 1. Commencing at a post planted on Gold River, West Coast, Vancouver Island, one mile S. from where the S. line of lease six intercepts same, and marked S. R. M., N. E. corner, thence N. 80 chains, E. 80 chains, S. 80 chains, N. 80 chains to place of commencement.

No. 2. Commencing at a post planted on Gold River, West Coast, Vancouver Island, one mile S. from where the S. line of lease six intercepts same, and marked S. R. M., N. E. corner, thence N. 80 chains, E. 80 chains, S. 80 chains, N. 80 chains to place of commencement.

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## THE B. C. Wood Pulp Paper Co. Limited

INVITE ALL TO INSPECT THEIR Demonstrating Plant for Making Pulp and Paper

FROM ANY BRITISH COLONIA WOODS, At the Offices of THEIR LOCAL AGENTS, Harman & Punnett

Successor to the Royal Guarantee & Trust Co. Cor. Government and Yates Sts. Open Evenings. Adelphi Block.

## DON'T FORGET THAT W. C. Stewart

(Late of Brandon, Manitoba) HAS CHANGED HIS REAL ESTATE BUSINESS

From PROMIS BLOCK (up-stairs) to GROUND FLOOR, 704 YATES ST. Opposite New Merchants' Bank Building.

In same office as A. Williams & Co. Where he will always have a covered carriage to drive customers to see his own and clients' properties. No trouble to show you round if you wish to invest.

## One of Our Big Snaps in Residences

TWO STORY HOUSE Double walls and floors, parlor, sitting and dining rooms, FIVE BEDROOMS, bath, pantry, kitchen, six cords of wood, five tons of coal, furniture and effects; large lot, 80 ft. x 120 ft. one block from Government street. All for \$5,000. Terms to be arranged. There never was such a property at the price. That is sufficient to give you an idea of our list.

## Don't Let Prejudice Stand in the way of making money. Perhaps you do not think much of

Alberni Well, that does not hurt Alberni. MORE MONEY WILL BE MADE IN ALBERNI REAL ESTATE IN THE NEXT TWO YEARS THAN WAS MADE IN VICTORIA IN THE LAST TWO YEARS, and buyers of lots in 45 will make a good investment.

We have done more to advertise Alberni than all other firms in Canada, because we know what we were about. The cheapest property is not the lowest in price. We know where the property is situated that will rise in price. We can sell you the cheapest lots, 5 acre blocks, or quarter section, and it will pay you to buy from us.

McPherson and Fullerton Bros. PHONE 1488 1224 Government St. MUST BE SOLD Large 8-Roomed House

Strictly modern, bath, pantry, furnace, hot and cold water, concrete basement, electric light. Close to car line. \$3,850 EASY TERMS.

JAMES LEIGH & SONS POINT ELLICE SAWMILLS. Tel. A-57.

CORDWOOD DRY MAPLE APPLY TO JAMES LEIGH & SONS POINT ELLICE SAWMILLS. Tel. A-57.

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## We Have Sold

As Much Real Estate During the Past Three Months as Most Offices in This Province.

MOST OF THIS HAS BEEN LISTED WITH US EXCLUSIVELY, AND AT THE RIGHT PRICE

PRICE AND TERMS THESE DAYS MAKE ALL THE DIFFERENCE. If you have tried to sell your LOT on your HOUSE, and have failed, just think it out, make the price right, the terms right and list it with us.

## We Are Making Money for Our Clients

ARE YOU ONE OF THEM? IF NOT, WHY NOT? We are selling some of the biggest snaps ever offered in Victoria.

FOR INSTANCE: One of Our Big Snaps in Residences

TWO STORY HOUSE Double walls and floors, parlor, sitting and dining rooms, FIVE BEDROOMS, bath, pantry, kitchen, six cords of wood, five tons of coal, furniture and effects; large lot, 80 ft. x 120 ft. one block from Government street. All for \$5,000. Terms to be arranged. There never was such a property at the price. That is sufficient to give you an idea of our list.

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We have done more to advertise Alberni than all other firms in Canada, because we know what we were about. The cheapest property is not the lowest in price. We know where the property is situated that will rise in price. We can sell you the cheapest lots, 5 acre blocks, or quarter section, and it will pay you to buy from us.

# A Want Ad in The Times Will Always Sell It for You

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### Replies to Advertisements

Letters in reply to advertisements in the classified columns of the Times await claimants as follows:

LETTERS—A. B. T. L. X. Y. Z.  
 NUMBERS—47, 78, 98, 100, 101, 102, 111, 125, 126, 128, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 147, 162.

### Agents Wanted

MEN WANTED—in every locality in Canada to advertise our goods, take up showcards in all conspicuous places and distribute small notices on one of the most desirable residential streets of the city; house contains 10 rooms and is thoroughly well built; grounds include fine lawn with handsome shrubbery and garden with 24 fruit trees in full bearing. Apply 124 Belmont ave.

FOR SALE—A snap—4 roomed cottage, in splendid condition, beautiful garden and full sized lot, \$500 cash and balance on terms to suit. Apply 948 View street.

### Houses for Sale

A BEAUTIFUL HOME for sale cheap and on exceptionally easy terms; situated among trees and surroundings on one of the most desirable residential streets of the city; house contains 10 rooms and is thoroughly well built; grounds include fine lawn with handsome shrubbery and garden with 24 fruit trees in full bearing. Apply 124 Belmont ave.

FOR SALE—A snap—4 roomed cottage, in splendid condition, beautiful garden and full sized lot, \$500 cash and balance on terms to suit. Apply 948 View street.

### Labor Supplied

INDIAN LABORERS SUPPLIED—Messrs. Harnam Singh & Co., Indian labor contractors, 288 Douglas street. Laborers supplied in any number or description on short notice; moderate terms. Telephone A 160.

CONTRACTORS—We can furnish you with laborers, or any kind of men, at short notice; Poles, Slaves, Huns, Italians, Lithuanians, etc.; also several well trained workmen. Harnam Singh & Co., 18 Norfolk street, New York City.

### Blacksmith

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—Having purchased the blacksmith and carriage shop of W. A. Robertson & Son, 48-50a Cowley street, between Douglas and Government streets, I am now prepared to do all kinds of carriage, blacksmith, painting and horse shoeing, etc. I make a specialty of shoeing horses with corner quarter cracks, etc. Attention is called to my change of address, and all old customers and new ones are cordially invited to give me a call. I. J. J. Fisher, 56 Discovery street.

### Boot and Shoe Repairing

NO MATTER where you bought your shoes, bring them here to be repaired. Hibbs, 2 Oriental Ave., opposite Pantheatre.

### Builder and General Contractor

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS—Before placing their orders for lumber would do well to see our stock. We keep in our yards a large stock which we take pleasure in showing to all visitors. Give us a trial order and we will serve you so well that you will be ready to join our chorus in "Huzzah a customer always one." J. G. Graham Lumber Co., Ltd., Mills, Garbally road, Victoria, B. C. Tel. No. 84.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS—W. Lang, Contractor and Builder, jobbing and repairing, 27 Avalon road, James Bay, Phone A912.

### Contractors and Builders

THOMAS CATERALL—16 Broad street. Building in all its branches; wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. 530.

CHAS. A. MCGREGOR, 1423 Blanchard street. Jobbing trade a specialty. Twenty years experience. Orders promptly filled. Phone B187.

### Dinsdale and Malcolm

BRICK AND STONE BUILDINGS A SPECIALTY.  
 DINSDALE, MALCOLM, 820 Quadra St., 52 Hillside Ave.

THE B. G. GRAHAM LUMBER COMPANY, LTD., is a new business enterprise striving for the patronage of the citizens of Victoria. It was organized to build up the city, and can do so if given a share of the patronage of builders and contractors. The Company will spare no effort to please all its customers. Give us a trial order and be convinced. Small orders as carefully filled as large ones. Mills and yards, Garbally road, Victoria, B. C. Tel. No. 84.

### Chimney Sweeping

CHIMNEYS CLEANED—Defective flues fixed, etc. Wm. Neal, 22 Quadra street. Phone 703.

### Dentists

DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, cor. Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Telephone—Office, 357; Residence, 123.

### Dyeing and Cleaning

PAUL'S DYING AND CLEANING WORKS, 120 Fort street. Tel. 624.

B. C. STEAM DYEWORKS—Largest dyeing and cleaning establishment in the province. Country orders solicited. Phone 300. Hearn & Renfrew.

### Educational

SHORTLAND SCHOOL, 1109 Broad street. Shortland, typewriting, book-keeping thoroughly taught. Graduates filling good positions. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

### Engravers

GENERAL ENGRAVER, Stencil Cutter and Seal Engraver, Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf street, opp. Post Office.

BOARDS OF TRADE, Tourist Associations, etc., all kinds of illustrated folders. We group photos and other illustrations guaranteed best results. B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., 113 Broad street.

### Farm to Rent

TO RENT—Poultry and fruit farm, capable of carrying 2,000 chickens and 500 fruit trees. Address Box 148, this office.

### Flowers

ROSES—Just to hand, a large consignment of standard varieties in very strong plants. Your choice, 14 per doz. Flew's Garden, 36 South West street.

BEDDING PLANTS FOR SALE—General assortment of hanging baskets, Rets, dahlias. Up-to-date Fish Market, opposite City Hall, Douglas street.

### Furrier

FRED FORBER, Taxidermist and Furrier, 423 Johnson street.

### Help Wanted—Male

WANTED—A boy at Sweeney & McConnell's, fine job printers and rubber stamp manufacturers, 1209 Langley street.

WANTED—Young man to work on farm. Reply, stating age and experience, to Lawrence Macmillan, P. O. 2221 street.

WANTED—Strong, intelligent boy, for hardware store. Apply, Walker & Fraser & Co., Ltd., Wharf street.

WANTED—Men and women to learn Barber Trade; wages earned while learning; catalogue free; write Moler Barber College, Carrall St., Vancouver.

WANTED—Contract to clear land or put up P. B. Hall, P. O. Box 25, city.

### A. B. McNEILL.

REALTY, MONEY TO LOAN, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE. PHONE 548. 81 TRUNCE AVE.

BUNGALOW—7 rooms, new, modern, \$4,000

NEW COTTAGE—5 rooms, furnace, \$2,300

HOUSE, KING'S ROAD—7 rooms, good buy, \$1,800

COTTAGE, CLOSE IN—5 rooms, \$2,000

NEW COTTAGE—6 rooms, strictly modern, \$2,500

All have been greatly reduced.

LOTS

FAIRFIELD ESTATE ..... \$300 to \$500

CAMOUSIN AND ALFRED—Good buy at ..... \$750

GRANT STREET ..... \$700

PEARSE ESTATE—Each ..... \$300 to \$500

Good Terms.

### J. STUART YATES

22 BASTION STREET, VICTORIA. FOR SALE.

50 ACRES—Sooke District, just inside Sooke harbor.

FINE SEA FRONTAGE—At Esquimalt, about three acres, cheap.

TWO LOTS—On Victoria harbor, with large wharf and sheds and 3 large warehouses, in good condition, on easy terms.

THREE LOTS—On Yates street, with 10 acres, bringing in good rentals.

TO RENT—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, rent \$150 per month.

For further particulars apply to J. STUART YATES, 22 BASTION STREET, VICTORIA.

### LEE & FRASER,

ONTARIO STREET—Lot for ..... \$700

BLANCHARD STREET—Lots for ..... \$1,300

NORTH PARK STREET, 115—Cottage, 6 rooms, and very large lot ..... \$2,150

PANDORA STREET—Two lots for ..... \$500

COLINGWOOD STREET, Esquimalt—3 large lots for sale cheap for cash.

PRIOR STREET, off Hillside ave.—2 large lots for sale cheap and on easy terms.

BLACKWOOD STREET—Good lot, splendid location, easy terms.

CORNER THIRD AND BAY STREETS—2 lots for \$1,300; easy terms.

Money to loan in large or small amounts. Fire and Life Insurance.

11 TRUNCE AVE., VICTORIA, B. C.

EMPIRE REALTY CO. Real Estate and Financial Brokers.

64 YATES ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

BUY LOTS IN EMPIRE SUB-DIVISION. \$25.00 CASH. BALANCE EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

EMPIRE SUB-DIVISION IS THE PRETTIEST HOMESITE IN VICTORIA CITY.

EMPIRE REALTY CO.

ROBERTSON & GRIFFITH. 205 GOVERNMENT ST., PHONE 1652.

TO LET.

FINE LARGE 10-ROOMED HOUSE in Splendid Locality.

TO RENT—5-ROOM COTTAGE, all modern and in splendid shape, per month ..... \$25.00

FOR SALE.

FINE NEW 6-ROOM HOUSE, in good locality, all modern, beautifully finished, all modern. Will sell furniture also. Price ..... \$4,250

NEW 9-ROOM HOUSE, off Fort street, all modern, extra large lot. Price ..... \$5,500

5-ROOM COTTAGE in Victoria West, all modern, close to harbor and car line. Price ..... \$2,100

IN AND OUT.

E. & N. Trains—Arrive 12:30 p. m. Wednesday; Saturday and Sunday, 12:30 and 6:55 p. m. Depart 9 a. m. Wednesday; Saturday and Sunday, 10:30 a. m. 2 p. m.

V. & S. Trains—Arrive 10:30 a. m., 6:30 p. m. Depart 7:45 a. m., 2:00 p. m. Saturday, 2:30 p. m. Sunday, 9:45.

Steamer Princess Victoria—Sails for Vancouver 1 a. m. daily. Returning, leaves Vancouver 1:30 p. m., arrives Victoria 6:30 p. m.

Steamer Princess Royal—Sails for Seattle at 8:30 a. m. daily (except Monday). Returning, sails from Seattle 11:30 p. m. daily (except Monday); arriving here shortly after 6 a. m.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners, at their next sitting on Wednesday, February 11, 1908, at 10 o'clock a. m., for a license for the sale of wine and liquor by retail upon the premises situated on the corner of Pandora and Blanchard streets, in the City of Victoria, and known as the Osborne House Hotel.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1908. HECTOR QUAGLIOTTI.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that, under and pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 115, Clifton Scott Writing will apply to the Governor-General-in-Council for approval of the plan and site for the erection of a wooden wharf in front of Lot 541A, in the City of Victoria, B. C.

A plan of the said proposed wharf and a description by meters and bounds of the proposed site of the same have been deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and duplicates thereof have been deposited in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the said City of Victoria, the same being the Land Registry Office at Victoria, hereinafter referred to as Victoria, B. C., the 8th day of February, 1908.

FELL & GREGORY, Solicitors for Clifton Scott Writing, Applicant.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF MARIA MATILDA HUMBER, LATE OF VICTORIA, B. C. DECEASED.

All persons indebted to the estate of Maria Matilda Humber, late of the City of Victoria, deceased, are requested to pay the amount of their indebtedness forthwith to the undersigned, to R. R. Humber, 45 Gorge road, and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to send particulars of their claims, duly verified, to the undersigned before the first day of March, 1908. After the said date the estate will be distributed and the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims only of which the executor had then notice.

Dated the 10th day of January, 1908. R. R. HUMBER, Executor.

S. S. OSTERHOUT, 2111 Government St., Victoria, B. C., Architect.

TO CONTRACTORS

Tenders will be received at office of undersigned, where plans and specifications may be seen for certain additions, etc., to cottages, King's road, until Saturday, 15th inst., twelve o'clock noon. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. MAXWELL MITK, Architect, Government St., Victoria, B. C.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND OTHERS

To insure quick sale of properties should get them photographed by

FLEMING BROS. Maps and plans copied or blue printed. Enlargements from films or prints to any size. Finishing and supplies for amateurs. Kodak for sale or exchange.

PHONE 188. 804 GOVERNMENT ST.

### A. WILLIAMS & CO.

LIMITED. Established 1885. REAL ESTATE AGENTS. 104 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C. PHONE 1338.

TO LET. NEW SIX-ROOM DWELLING, GRANT STREET. Vacant 15th February. Rent \$25.00.

"WOONSTON." In Good Order. Two Acres Land. Rent \$30.

BELCHER AVENUE, EIGHT-ROOM DWELLING. Sawn and Electric Light. Rent \$25.

FOR SALE. NEW BUNGALOW. Within Half Mile City Hall. Price \$2,500.

COTTAGE AND TWO LOTS. Esquimalt Harbor. Price \$2,500.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, LIMITED. 40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

6-ROOMED COTTAGE, EAST END. Modern in Every Respect. \$1,500 Terms.

7-ROOMED HOUSE, HENRY STREET. Entirely Modern, Close In. \$1,300—Easy Terms.

8-ROOMED COTTAGE, JAMES BAY. Modern, in Excellent Shape. \$1,350—Terms.

THREE LARGE LOTS, FAIRFIELD ESTATE. Close to Sea—Can Have Sewer, All Land. \$300 Each—Easy Terms.

CORNER LOT, CADBORO BAY ROAD, Near Junction. \$650—Terms Easy.

TWO LARGE LOTS, NORTH END. Nicely Located—Double Frontage. Beautiful Street. \$1,200 the Two.

S. A. BAIRD REAL ESTATE, FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENT. NEW ADDRESS, 1219 DOUGLAS ST.

8-ROOM EIGHT ROOMED DWELLING. James Bay, modern conveniences, full lot. Small payment down, balance monthly.

THREE LOTS—Corner of Beacon Hill Park and Dallas road.

\$2,400—Johnston street, MODERN SIX ROOMED BUNGALOW, easy terms.

\$1,000—FOR TEN ACRES of good land, five of which are cleared and under drain, balance slashed, four roomed house, in good condition. This land is especially adapted for fruit growing. Close to Alberni, and can be purchased on easy terms.

\$4,700—Fairfield Road, MODERN SEVEN ROOMED 1 1/2 STORY HOUSE, just completed, lot 6x162.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT BUSINESS in good locality, and doing a good trade. \$2,000 buys a GOOD COTTAGE and two lots on Fifth street.

C. NEWTON YOUNG. REAL ESTATE AGENT. DUNCAN, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C.

OFFERS FOR SALE. BUSINESS AND BUILDING LOTS. AND RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES IN DUNCAN, VICTORIA AND NANAIMO.

Also FARMS in the Cowichan Valley, Etc., Etc.

WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND PARTICULARS.

SWINERTON & ODDY. REAL ESTATE AGENTS. 208 GOVERNMENT ST. Est. 1902.

MONEY TO LOAN.

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

SWINERTON & ODDY, REAL ESTATE AGENTS. GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

READ THE TIMES

## THE MAN OUT OF A JOB

In Victoria and throughout British Columbia some men are out of work, yet it is believed that at other points labor is required. There may be many persons seeking work on the farm, in the shops, offices, etc., and we would be glad to publish advertisements from such persons, with their addresses, in order that they may be communicated with by those who may require help.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

THE TIMES is anxious to be of assistance, and for the month of February will insert advertisements under the above headings, once up to fifteen words.

## FREE OF CHARGE

Note.—If an additional insertion is necessary it will be given upon request.

## Miscellaneous

HARDY CABBAGE PLANTS, 50c per 100; \$2 per 1,000. Catalogue of nursery stock free on application. Mt. Tolmie Nursery, Victoria.

WANTED—A good, strong, gentle young horse; must be sound and used to farm work and not afraid of cars. Box 139, Times Office.

LADIES' BLOUSES, silk and fine worst, carefully and skillfully laundered at moderate charges. Mrs. Cook, 121 Fort St., Phone A55.

THE LATEST sheet metal electric sign. Market, maker, Victoria, B. C. Phone B247.

JUST ARRIVED—Full line of ladies' and children's white-wash, hats, clearing at less than half price. Garacha Block, R. J. Soper.

Miscellaneous Property for Sale

FOR SALE—Cocker spaniel, well trained, \$5. Apply Munday's Shoe Store, Government street.

FOR SALE—En bloc, or separately, furniture of six rooms, all new and best quality. Address Box 136, Times Office.

Buy lots in Central Park before the price rises.

FOR SALE—3 pedigree short horn bull. Apply Phillips, 524 View street.

GOOD typewriter, printing press and magic lantern for sale at bargain. W. M. Ritchie, P. O. Box 52, city.

FOR SALE—White Plymouth Rock Fresh laid eggs and stock. Fishel strain, winners. Mrs. E. Griffiths, Snowbird P. Yards, Maywood P. O.

FOR SALE—2 nearly new 22-egg incubators and 2 brooders; also several hundred Brown Leghorn cockerles. Apply C. H. Revercomb, 615 Trunche Ave.

FOR SALE—Small brougham, with pole and shafts. Apply Coachman, Fernwood, Cadboro Bay road.

SLAB WOOD FOR SALE—Mill slabs cut into short lengths at \$3.00 per cord delivered to any part of city. B. F. Graham Lumber Co., Ltd., Phone No. 84. Orders also taken at Johns Bros' Store.

FOR SALE—Gramophone, 25 records, \$25; Winchester rifle, 25-calibre, 24; loggers' boots, \$2.50; revolver, 32-calibre, \$2.75; sterling silver chain, \$2.50; wedding rings, \$2.50; Tuxedo coat and vest, \$25; army overcoat, \$10. Jacob Aronson's New and Second-Hand Store, 32 Johnson street, 4 doors below Government.

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN on house property, easy terms; no delay. Apply the B. C. Paramount Loan & Savings Company, to Government street.

MONEY TO LOAN on all kinds of approved security. Unredeemed pledges for sale, cheap, at 43 Johnson street.

MONEY TO LOAN—On real estate and improved property. J. R. Hartman, 1219 Government street.

MUSIC

FRANK J. ARMSTRONG, Violinist. Graduate of Leipzig Conservatory of Music. Private pupil of Hans Becker. Will receive pupils at 521 Michigan St., Telephone A35.

Real Estate for Exchange

THE OWNER wishes to exchange a good Manitoba town property for close-in real estate property in Victoria. Address G. H., Times office.

Rooms and Board

FOR RENT—Two rooms, cheap, 52 Government street, upstairs, opposite Trunche Ave.

TO LET—Comfortable rooms in new house, Victoria West, one minute from Government and Belmont streets, if desired; moderate terms. Box 167, Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOM—With or without board, or partial board, also table board, at 1542 Quadra street.

TO RENT—Furnished cottage on Michigan street near Dallas road, 5 rooms, bath, pantry, electric light and all modern conveniences. Inquire Hinkson, Siddall & Son, New Grand theatre bldg.

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners I intend to apply for a license for the sale of wine and liquor by retail upon the premises situated on the southeast corner of View and Douglas streets, in the City of Victoria, British Columbia, to Charles B. Maidment.

Dated the 11th day of December, 1907. THOMAS McDOWELL, Applicant.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners I intend to apply for a license for the sale of wine and liquor by retail upon the premises situated in the Wilson Block, No. 30 Yates street, in the City of Victoria, and known as the "Wilson Hotel."

Dated this 10th day of February, 1908. SAMUEL MCLENA, Applicant.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting as a Licensee for the sale of wine and liquor by retail upon the premises situated at 727-729 West Verdera-Richards way for the sale of wine and liquor by retail upon the premises situated in the Wilson Block, No. 30 Yates street, in the City of Victoria, and known as the "Wilson Hotel."

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Dated this 10th day of February, 1908. SAMUEL MCLENA, Applicant.

### Give The Children Stewed Fruits

Because they mean less medicine. These wholesome things remove the necessity for tonics either for yourself or the wee ones. Plenty of health-giving things here for your satisfaction:

- French Prunes, 3 lbs. .... 25c.
- Evaporated Apples, per lb. .... 15c.
- French Prunes, per lb. .... 10c.
- Evaporated Peaches, per lb. .... 25c.
- Best French Prunes, 2 lbs. 25c.
- Evaporated Apricots, per lb. .... 25c.
- Smyrna Cooking Figs, per lb. 10c.
- Evaporated Pears ..... 20c.

Elaine Incubator Oil, per tin \$2.25

## DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

UP-TO-DATE GROCERS, 1216 GOVERNMENT ST. Tels. 82, 1062, 1100.

## Trevor Keene

AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER

At Sale Rooms, 77 and 79 Douglas St.

### Sales Conducted

TREVOR KEENE - Auctioneer Tel. 424



Messrs. Williams & Janion

Duty instructed by CAPT. LEARMOUTH, R. N., will sell by

### PUBLIC AUCTION

On

FRIDAY FEB. 14th

At 11 o'clock sharp.

A QUANTITY OF

### NAVAL STORES

Including 2 1/2 Tons of Rope, 30 Oil Drums, 2 Cwt. Old Zinc, 150 Boiler Tubes, 1 Cwt. Steel Wire, 50 Oak Run Casks, 30 Oak Kilderkins, 11 Oak Barrels, a quantity of Leather and Canvas Hose, 40 Iron Drums, 4 Gallons, 25 Iron Drums, 25 Gallons, 6 Counterpane, 8 Blankets, 2 E. P. Swinging Lamps, 2 Stoves, 52 yards Brussels Carpet, 2 Brass Guards, Etc., Etc.

The Auctioneer Stewart Williams

## Messrs. Williams & Janion

Instructed by MAJOR MUSPRATT WILLIAMS, will dispose of the whole of his

### HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At his Residence, at WORK-POINT BARRACKS on

FRIDAY 18th

FULL PARTICULARS LATER.

The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams

### A. J. WINSTONE

Dealer in SECOND-HAND FURNITURE AND EFFICIE. ALWAYS open to buy. For sale two Barbers' Chairs. Call or phone A1340. 53 BLANCHARD ST. near Yates St.

## FURNACE COAL

We are now receiving shipments of BANFF ANTHRACITE COAL, an excellent fuel for furnaces.

## J. KINGHAM & CO.

Agents for the

### New Wellington Coal

WASHED NUT COAL, large size.

At Current Rates.

Telephone 647.

OFFICE, 34 BROAD ST.

## SPRAY YOUR TREES

WE HAVE NOW A COMPLETE LINE OF

Myer's Spraying Pumps, Myer's Hand Pumps, Myer's Barrel Pumps

ALSO SPRAYING MIXTURE.

## B. C. HARDWARE CO.

Phone 82. COR. YATES AND BROAD STS. P.O. Box 683

## Vegetables Are Scarce

WE HAVE SOME VERY FINE

- CAULIFLOWER, each ..... 15c and 20c
- VERY FINE CELERY, 2 heads for ..... 15c
- FINE HEAD CABBAGE, a Bush ..... 20c
- METCHOSIN GROWN YELLOW TURNIPS, 1 lb. .... 2c
- FINEST HARD ONIONS, 2 lbs. for ..... 25c
- FRESH RHUBARB, a lb. .... 15c

We draw your attention to our Vegetable display. As far as possible, we buy from white men. Encourage our efforts to build up a prosperous Victoria.

## The West End Grocery Co. Ltd.

42 Government St. Phone 88.

SELLING AGENTS FOR YOONIA TEA.

## FEED YOUR BABY CHICKENS

On SYLVESTER'S CHICK STARTER, which is a primary food up to six weeks old, containing millet, corn, wheat, etc., ground and so proportionally mixed that the raising of young birds is positively assured. Try some. 10 lbs. for 50c.; 25 lbs. for \$1.00; 50 lbs. for \$1.75.

Sylvester's Feed Company, - 709 Yates Street.

## PETER McQUADE & SON

IMPORTERS OF

Ship Chandlery, Plough Steel, Wire Rope Galvanized, Cotton and Wool Waste, Launch Supplies, Gasoline, Motor and 74 per cent.

1214 (78) Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.

## IRRIGATION AND WATER QUESTION

(Continued from page 5.)

far as the extension of such administration is concerned, it should naturally be adapted to growth. The streams which would require supervision are at present few, and these could be taken up in the order in which administration is most needed. The same thing is true of the investigation and settlement of the excessive records. Such an officer could allay disputes, could solve difficult problems, and thus smooth the way of the government.

The points above mentioned are the most important, which develop in the consideration of the situation in British Columbia. There are in addition many minor points, many of them isolated. It is not to be expected that a law can be drawn up at this time that shall be perfect or shall meet all future conditions which may arise. It is more important that it should have within itself the

### Possibility of Development;

that it should meet the principal classes of questions; that it should be elastic so as to adapt itself to the growth of the future. If a law could be made that would perfectly meet all difficulties that now exist, it is undoubtedly true that within a few years some questions would arise which were not foreseen. For one lesson which is not desirable to draw from the Colorado, experience which is typical is that a constant evolution is taking place and the laws and the decisions and the administration must develop to meet these as they arise.

Of some minor questions one is the

## Maynard & Son Auctioneers.

Instructed by Messrs. Rattray & Co., of Valparaiso, we will sell at the

### WAREHOUSE, OUTER WHARF TO-MORROW

AT 11 O'CLOCK.

BRASS AND COPPER KETTLES

HARDWARE, TOOLS, FISH HOOKS,

OIL STONES, ETC.

Including: 6 Doz. 10-inch, 24 12-inch Cooper's Compasses; 2 Doz. 10-inch Carpenters' Compasses; 2 2-inch, 2 1/2-inch, 3 1/2-inch, 4 1/2-inch, 5 1/2-inch, 6 1/2-inch, 7 1/2-inch, 8 1/2-inch, 9 1/2-inch, 10 1/2-inch, 11 1/2-inch, 12 1/2-inch, 13 1/2-inch, 14 1/2-inch, 15 1/2-inch, 16 1/2-inch, 17 1/2-inch, 18 1/2-inch, 19 1/2-inch, 20 1/2-inch, 21 1/2-inch, 22 1/2-inch, 23 1/2-inch, 24 1/2-inch, 25 1/2-inch, 26 1/2-inch, 27 1/2-inch, 28 1/2-inch, 29 1/2-inch, 30 1/2-inch, 31 1/2-inch, 32 1/2-inch, 33 1/2-inch, 34 1/2-inch, 35 1/2-inch, 36 1/2-inch, 37 1/2-inch, 38 1/2-inch, 39 1/2-inch, 40 1/2-inch, 41 1/2-inch, 42 1/2-inch, 43 1/2-inch, 44 1/2-inch, 45 1/2-inch, 46 1/2-inch, 47 1/2-inch, 48 1/2-inch, 49 1/2-inch, 50 1/2-inch, 51 1/2-inch, 52 1/2-inch, 53 1/2-inch, 54 1/2-inch, 55 1/2-inch, 56 1/2-inch, 57 1/2-inch, 58 1/2-inch, 59 1/2-inch, 60 1/2-inch, 61 1/2-inch, 62 1/2-inch, 63 1/2-inch, 64 1/2-inch, 65 1/2-inch, 66 1/2-inch, 67 1/2-inch, 68 1/2-inch, 69 1/2-inch, 70 1/2-inch, 71 1/2-inch, 72 1/2-inch, 73 1/2-inch, 74 1/2-inch, 75 1/2-inch, 76 1/2-inch, 77 1/2-inch, 78 1/2-inch, 79 1/2-inch, 80 1/2-inch, 81 1/2-inch, 82 1/2-inch, 83 1/2-inch, 84 1/2-inch, 85 1/2-inch, 86 1/2-inch, 87 1/2-inch, 88 1/2-inch, 89 1/2-inch, 90 1/2-inch, 91 1/2-inch, 92 1/2-inch, 93 1/2-inch, 94 1/2-inch, 95 1/2-inch, 96 1/2-inch, 97 1/2-inch, 98 1/2-inch, 99 1/2-inch, 100 1/2-inch.

During 1904 the coal produced in the United Kingdom weighed 231,068,000 tons.

## MAYNARD & SON, Auctioneers.

### BRING YOUR PRESCRIPTION TO US

And it will be accurately prepared from pure and fresh materials by a thoroughly qualified licentiate of pharmacy.

Our prescription department is maintained at the highest standard of excellence and our service is furnished at a moderate price.

LET US FILL YOUR PRESCRIPTION.

## COCHRANE

THE CHEMIST

N. W. Cor

Yates and Douglas Sts.

not have been anticipated. If there could not be some way of obtaining water for such uses then the development of the community is limited. An important manufacturer may give the means of livelihood to hundreds of thousands of families. The amount of water which it uses may be small and it may become of great public importance that some means be provided to meet these conditions when they arise. Likewise it may be a matter of public wealth that water be transferred from the hand producing coarse product of small value to other lands which are capable of producing higher products of greater value. The danger that has been feared is that the water might be severed from its use and fall into the hands of separate owners. There is also the trouble that has come from the excessive records. Men who have had excessive records have thus sold a part of their record, and still retained enough to supply them with what water they needed.

There have also been cases where the needs of land have been supplied by a seepage and where the owner has disposed of his whole record for transfer and still had his land watered completely. These have been abuses. The first difficulty would be eliminated under the conditions of the record in British Columbia. I am now convinced that there should be some right to

### A Limited Transfer.

This should not be a right open without limitation, and should be subject to enquiry by competent officers in each case. Evidence taken in court without reference to the actual evidence in the field has been unsatisfactory, and therefore in some administration is provided for, a better result will be secured by referring this to that officer or officer, and his decision be taken as final, subject to the proper provision that he be competent, and the proper pains be taken.

It would seem to me the proper policy for the province to pursue is to be as liberal as is consistent with the general interest. Every company which attempts to develop an enterprise either on irrigation or power, is running many risks, and the conditions may be very easily made so onerous that development will be very slow.

Developments, or the conferring of rights which may be the subject of excessive speculation, may be troublesome. But, on the other hand, it is proper for the parliament of a new province to consider whether the advantage in the increased settlement and the increased taxable property is a partial return for liberality in other respects made by irrigation companies with its customers should be subject to some supervision.

A company which starts out in good faith and proposes to initiate an enterprise should be given a reasonable time for its construction and development. This should be a variable time, depending upon the magnitude and difficulties of the enterprise. It may easily be three or five years, and with some enterprises that will undoubtedly be developed in the province a longer period. It has been found by experience in the States that the period of settlement or of full use of the water of large enterprises is at least many ten or fifteen years.

Many of these enterprises have been financial failures; the reason being the fact that the condition of the laws and the interpretations of the court made it seem necessary for the canals to

Build to the Full Capacity at once, even though a large portion of that capacity might not be called for for a number of years. Hence, some of the companies have been swamped by the accumulated interest. This is not good policy, for in the long run, such extra expense becomes a charge against the land which it supplies, or, if it is a failure, it reflects upon the community. The point is to encourage enterprise, made in good faith, surround with safeguards and not to load with such conditions as to prevent development.

Some cases have already developed in British Columbia where water is carried from one stream across a dike and used on land in another watershed. So far, there are generally cases where the water is taken from one tributary to another tributary of a larger stream. Some objection may be made to some of these cases in the future. The practice is a natural development, and in many cases it is to be encouraged. The practice has been extensive in Colorado. Some canals have been built at an elevation of over 10,000 feet, long tunnels have been constructed, and as a matter of fact, water brought from the Pacific slope to the Atlantic. The essential of the water is beneficially used and element is injuriously affects the previous rights of others. Where such questions are properly shown, no difficulty has been made to the carriage of water to another watershed.

In the laws of British Columbia relating to water, there is much to commend, and the fact that nothing has been said of other points does not mean that it is otherwise. Attention has been given in this report more particularly to the points where supplementary causes need to be added, or the act changed in order that trouble should be prevented in the future. The conditions of British Columbia are much more favorable for the improvement of conditions by remedying some of the greatest defects than are the conditions in most of the United States. I have been particularly encouraged by finding that some of the difficulties which have been the most serious in American legislation, that relating to

Riparian Rights, has already been considered by your jurists. In a case many years ago arose from a controversy in British Columbia, one of your jurists stated: "It would be useless to expect that the table lands upon mountainous ranges stretching throughout the colony should ever attract settlers upon them, or that the stable wealth of the colony should ever be worked beneficially. It riparian proprietors of land should be permitted to set up the common law of England against the advancement of the material interests of the colony."

While undoubtedly it would be wise to revise the water act, yet the most necessary changes can be indicated, and these may be summed up as, first, a recognition of the right to store water in reservoir, to expropriate land for that purpose, to carry water through natural streams. Second, a

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### Journalistic Enterprise.

London Paper Will Print Supplement Dealing With Canadian News.

The results of the hospitality extended by the Canadian Pacific railway last year to a party of British newspaper men not only brought the Dominion a vast amount of useful publicity in the English papers, but appears likely to produce permanent fruit on at least one English journal, the Standard. A. J. Dawson, who represented that big London paper during the tour, in the Dominion, not merely by his personal qualifications, but by the unusually bright series of articles he contributed to the Standard, in which he contrived to avoid a number of annoying mistakes that some of his colleagues were guilty of.

Mr. Dawson writes stating that as a result of his tour last year the Standard had decided to start a weekly Canadian colonial supplement, which would be devoted to publishing news and information regarding the Empire beyond the seas. He will re-visit Canada in the month of March, and will make a hurried tour of the whole country, making arrangements for the securing of a proper news supply. He also stated that he would probably make a more extended business trip to Canada later in the summer.

### ROYAL CITY TELEPHONES.

Alderman Given Power to Compel Company to Give Better Service.

New Westminster, Feb. 11.—Ald. Fader, the first member of the city council, has proposed that the city should take over the scavenging of the city and also that the telephone company should be compelled to improve the local service.

Mr. Fader made these suggestions at the regular meeting last evening, but he received little or no support from the other members of the council. The proposal that the city should take over the scavenging was dropped after it had been stated that the work was being but poorly attended to. The concern looking after it had not the facilities. Ald. Fader, however, was more determined in regard to the improvement of the service given by the telephone company, and he was given power to act in the matter.

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