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Victoria Edition

The Week

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Stewart Williams R. C. Janion
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COMMISSION AND
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EDITORIAL

Parliamentary Proceedings.

A week of the session has passed and beyond a few formalities the record is confined to a prolonged debate on the action of the Lieutenant-Governor in withholding his assent to the Bowser Bill. This subject has been debated both on the address and on a motion sought to be introduced by the member for Nanaimo, which aimed at censuring the Lieutenant-Governor, and demanding his dismissal. The debate has been carried on mainly by the Leader of the Opposition and the members for Delta and Yale on the one side and the Premier, the Attorney-General, and the member for the Islands on the othre. The occasion is an important one, raising constitutional issues. The main contention of the Opposition, based upon an amendment to the reply to the address and censuring the Provincial Government in connection with the incident, was that Mr. McBride and his advisers must be held responsible for the actions of the Lieutenant-Governor. This contention is based upon constitutional usage, and the quoted opinion of great parliamentarians, such as Todd, May, Bourinot, Sir John A. Macdonald, and David Mills. The principle of the contention is well expressed in the old adage, "The King can do no wrong," and it was contended that in this connection the Lieutenant-Governor is practically the King. Following this line of argument, the Opposition further contended that whatever motive or influence may have swayed the Lieutenant-Governor in his decision, the Provincial Government must still accept the responsibility. It was urged by all the Opposition speakers that the only way in which they could have divested themselves of the implied responsibility of acquiescing in the action of the Lieut.-Governor was by resigning office. It was argued that this is the only means of protection furnished by constitutional law and usage and that if they failed to avail themselves of it, the Government has no right to complain of being charged with acquiescence, and the responsibility which that entails. This main contention was met by the Government, and enforced by copious references to the same parliamentary authorities, by the argument that they had no authority over the Lieutenant-Governor. That when the Legislature passes a measure and has delivered it to the Lieutenant-Governor for his assent, not only is their responsibility at an end, but there is no precedent and no provision for making any further representations to him. The submission of a measure is their final act. The Lieutenant-Governor enjoys privileges in connection with all local legislation, among them that of withholding his assent. This right is unquestionably established, not only by numerous precedents, but by reference to the highest parliamentary authorities. In the case under consideration, he acted strictly within his rights, if he so wished, in reserving his assent. It is here to be noted that he did not veto the measure, an assumption which the Opposition speakers erroneously made in the early stages of the debate. He has no power to veto because there is a higher authority than the Lieutenant-Governor, to whom he is answerable; it is not however, the local but the Federal Government. From it he receives his appointment and his instructions and to it he is answerable for all his official acts. This position was well defined by Mr. McBride, when he declared that the Lieutenant-Governor was the Executive officer of the Governor-General, and of the Federal Government. The Governor-General and his advisers at Ottawa were cognisant of the action of the Lieutenant-Governor in withholding his assent to the Bowser Bill, and from that moment they were perfectly well aware that the responsibility rested with themselves and that the next step should be taken at Ottawa. The power of veto rested there, and under the circumstances the power of endorsation could only be exercised there. The Lieutenant-Governor had reserved his assent; reservation is not finality; it contemplates some further action. That action could not be taken by the local Government, because they had completed their share in the transaction. It could not be taken by the Lieutenant-Governor on his own initiative, because he had already reserved the matter, for the declared purpose of leaving it to his official superiors; it could only, therefore, rest with the latter. All this took place in April, 1907, and during the nine months which have elapsed since, no further steps had been taken either by the Lieutenant-Governor or the Federal Government. Apart from the question of responsibility, the Opposition raised a second point, viz., that the only constitutional course for the McBride Administration to have pursued was to have resigned when the Lieutenant-Governor reserved his consent. The fallacy of this reasoning was laid bare by Mr. McBride, when he pointed out that according to its logical conclusion it meant that such a precedent would place it in the power of any Federal Government to force the resignation of a Provincial Government with which it might be at political variance, by simply instructing the Lieutenant-Governor to withhold assent to legislative acts. It is obvious that such a usage, if established, would be far more detrimental to the interests of a free people and far more subversive of their constitutional rights than the course which has been pursued by Mr. McBride and his advisers. The Opposition has endeavoured to complicate the issue by dragging in certain personal aspects of the question, based upon evidence given in the enquiry recently held by Mr. McKenzie King. But Mr. McBride had no difficulty in showing that whatever bearing this might have upon other personal aspects of the case, not now under consideration and possibly not competent to be canvassed by the Legislative Assembly, it had no bearing upon the constitutional question as to whether the Government had acted properly or according to usage. It seems to The Week that with all such matters the Local Legislature has nothing to do. The personal fitness or unfitness of the Lieutenant-Governor is a matter between himself and those who appointed him, so long as he does not violate the British Constitution, and in the present case it seems impossible to contend that he has done so. The Week has no desire to discuss so serious a matter in any but the calmest and most judicial manner. Any other aspects of the case have been developed by the failure of the Federal Government to take cognizance of the action of the Lieutenant-Governor in reserving his decision and to fulfil the duty which devolved upon them in consequence, viz., either to endorse or veto the measure. Either act on their part would have been strictly constitutional, however it might have appeared to the judgment of the Province. But it seems as if there is no precedent for the unconstitutional act of ignoring the fact that a measure having been passed by the Provincial Assembly and reserved for final decision by their own appointeee, the Lietuenant-Governor, had not received the slightest attention from those who alone could constiutionally deal with it. Abandoning the judicial argument, this remains to said, that when the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia passed the Oriental Immigration measure, identical in terms with the one which the greatest Colonial Secretary the Empire has had, advised, the Federal Government, as the final Court of Appeal, neither had the courage to assent to, nor to veto the measure. Further, whatever may have taken place at the time when the Lieutenant-Governor reserved his assent, they have ever since left the country in the dark as to whether he acted upon specific instructions or not. They have stood by silently whilst the local Liberal leaders have endeavoured to make political capital out of the incident with despect to which Premier McBride is debarred from offering explanations. It is not going too far to say that they have taken advantage of the fact that Mr. McBride's lips are sealed, to endeavour to discredit him by means which would instantly be exposed if he were at liberty to offer an explanation. This is straining constitutional privilege to the limit, but it is not difficult to understand when read in the light of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's declaration: "I do not share the views of British Columbia on the Oriental question."

SCHOOL TRUSTEE

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have decided to offer my services as a School Trustee in succession to Mr. Alfred Huggett, and respectfully solicit your votes.

I do not base my claims to your support on the fact that I am a successful business man, but consider that other qualifications are necessary.

I have had twenty years' experience as a school trustee, and therefore claim to understand the duties and responsibilities of the position from the public standpoint.

I have reared and directed the education of a family of eight, and therefore claim to understand the subject from the parents' standpoint.

I have ben a close student of education and educational methods all my life.

For two sessions, 1900 and 1901, I was Lecturer to McGill University Mining Department.

I am doing no personal canvassing, but rely entirely on the good offices of my friends, and public endorsation of my platform.

If elected, I shall support:

1. FREE TEXT BOOKS.
2. EQUAL PAY FOR TEACHERS OF BOTH SEXES, WHO DO EQUAL WORK.
3. INCREASED SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.
4. A NORMAL SCHOOL IN VICTORIA.
5. EXTENSION OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF MANUAL TRAINING.
6. INCREASED LOCAL FACILITIES FOR UNIVERSITY EDUCATION FOR ALL CLASSES.
7. THE LETTING OF ALL CONTRACTS IN VICTORIA, IF VICTORIA FIRMS ARE ABLE TO DO THE WORK.
8. A CLAUSE IN ALL CONTRACTS ENFORCING THE LOCAL UNION SCALE OF PAYMENT BY CONTRACTORS.

William Blakemore

Well Done Lemieux.

This is not an encomium upon the result of Mr. Lemieux's mission to Japan, but upon his manly utterance at Winnipeg on the subject of the American Associated Press. Every word of his stinging rebuke is well chosen, and will prove effective. He only said what the Press of Canada has been saying for a long time now, that it is nothing short of a disgrace that Canadians should be obliged to take their news from a polluted and alien source. Hardly an important despatch reaches Canada without being coloured or mangled to suit the ticket of American politics. In the present instance the American Associated Press declared that Mr. Lemieux' mission had been a failure. Even if it were true the American Press could have had no knowledge of the fact since Mr. Lemiux has sedulously guarded his secret until he could entrust it to his own Government. The basis of this canard, the fact that Mr. Lemieux did not call upon the American Minister at Tokio, is sufficient to show how ridiculous was the assumption of his failure; but apart from that question every loyal Canadian will hope that the utterance of so able a Minister will give the necessary impetus to the appeal of the Press and lead the Canadian Government to take early steps to ensure the establishment of an Associated Press of our own.

Short Story.

TOUCH AND GO.

By Archibald Dunn.

The sun had been blazing furiously all day, and the "cool air of the evening" was as cool as the hot room of a Turkish bath.

"Phe-ew!"

Jack Carstairs extended his puttee-encased legs to their full length, threw his arms back over his head, and, sinking more limply than ever upon the ground, exclaimed again, "Phe-ew!"

Half-a-dozen throats endorsed the sentiment, and half-a-dozen pairs of legs stretched out in sympathy.

They belonged—these legs—to a party of junior officers having the honour to serve in Her Majesty's Royal Die-Hard Fusiliers, and, having carried their owners the whole blessed day under an African sky, were feeling just now not quite so well as they looked. For the sumer heat of Zululand is something to remember when you have marched in it for a period, and it takes the grit and backbone out of a Western race. Of course it does this rarely, because it rarely gets the chance. But on the present occasion there had been trouble up-country. Ukimbo's tribe had been at their old tricks; and a detachment of the Die-hards which had gone forth to punish them were now (so the news had come in) in a very tight corner themselves. They could hold out a couple of days, the messenger said—perhaps a little longer; but they were only fifty muskets, and Ukimbo meant business. Two thousand on the war-trail? Well, yes, two thousand—possibly three or four. Who could tell?

In such circumstances one does not wait for the sun, or, for that matter, for anything else; one simply goes ahead. And so the relief column had marched solemnly on till their backs and their arms and their legs ached all together, and till their faces shrivelled up like kippered herrings, and their mouths had grown drier than any limekiln.

"Gad! I'd like to be sitting in the Empire—let me see—third row of the stalls, with a great big whisky-and-soda in front of me, and a great big, beautiful, white, round crystal lump of ice bobbing up and down in the middle."

"Johnson," said a growling voice, "if I wasn't so dog-tired I'd get up and punch your beastly head!"

"I will punch it," said another voice, "when this business is over."

"And I! "And I!" chimed in another and another.

"All right, old chaps," agreed the delinquent, indifferently; and then the subject dropped.

Only one of the group had refrained from taking part in the discussion. He lay somewhat out of the circle, and while the others spoke he listened silently and at intervals glanced almost timidly from face to face. The light from some flickering lamp reached him now and then—when an intervening head chanced to move aside—and presently Jack Carstairs looked that way.

"Hallo, young un! thinking about that precious skin of yours and what's going to happen to it to-morrow, eh?"

Carstairs was a man of some consequence among the subalterns—he had been in action. True, it was a tin-pot affair in which no one was hurt except a few savages who were incontinently shot before they had time to put up a fight; but that was hardly the point. The point was that Carstairs had been in action, and that none of the others had; and, therefore, when Carstairs made a joke it was bound to be a good joke. For which reason the answering laugh was prompt and noisy.

"And I owe an apology," said Johnson, "for mentioning the Empire with ladies present."

"In this wise did Johnson allude to the "young un's" effiminate appearance, and to the fact that Francis Drake was known amongst the Royal Die-hards as "Miss Frances" Drake; and another shout greeted this sally. A spasm of energy, too stirred the listeners for the first time that evening. It was always good fun drawing "Miss Frances"; and, however exhausted and tired the Die-hards might be, they were generally ready for a bit of fun. Therefore they changed their positions with a lazy effort and slanted their eyes towards the shaded corner.

The victim, however, responded slowly. As a rule it was not his habit to respond at all, diffidence being a marked feature in his character, and experience having taught him the wisdom of holding his tongue. But on this occasion he had raised himself to a sitting posture, and the expectant group were not a little startled by the angry look flashing from his face.

"I wasn't thinking of my precious skin," he said, turning to Carstairs, and ignoring Johnson, "any more than you were thinking of yours. And, to tell the truth, I'm sick of you and your blather, Carstairs. you're always posing as a hero, but you don't seem to have done anything wonderful as yet, except talk, and—and"——

Drake sank back, with the sentence unfinished. Never before in his life, perhaps, had he ventured on such an outburst; never before had the latent spirit of a man shown in him so openly; and now, with the effort made, the sense of anger suddenly dwindled, and in the reaction that followed he cowered abashed and afraid before his own temerity.

But the anger of a gentle nature is a powerful weapon because of its unexpectedness possibly, or because of its justice; and when it comes, it comes like a thunderbolt, creating the surest havoc and consternation. In this instance there was no one ready with a reply. The listeners gaped open-mouthed at the speaker, and for a minute or more remained so, staring stupidly in astonishment; then, instinctively and of one accord, they turned to Carstairs. He had brought about the difficulty; he was the proper person to deal with it. Besides they had not yet known him at fault in an emergency.

It was the more disappointing, therefore, to see that Carstairs was only laughing rather foolishly, and that he had nothing better to say than they had; and the disappointment deepened still further when the hero, having at last found his tongue, fell back tamely on a schoolboy retort.

"You'll sing another tune to-morrow, my lad,' he said. "It's all jolly fine, you and your Dutch courage, when there isn't a nigger within ten miles, but—you'll sing another tune to-morrow, mark my words!"

Drake shrank farther back into the gloom and answered nothing; and the others, apart from a mild stare of astonishment, offered no comment.

Then Carstairs, stung suddenly to passion by a sense of his own ineffectiveness, blurted out afresh, "Talk, indeed! That's like your infernal impudence! Talk! There'll be something else than talk to-morrow, I can tell you. And see to it, my fine fellow, that you don't disgrace the regiment. There'll be no quarter, mind you—these infernal niggers don't give quarter—it's sheer murder from start to finish, and the regiment can't afford funkers on its muster-roll. So see to it, my lad, that you keep that pretty face of yours turned the right way about when the time comes, when these howling brutes start hacking at the square with their knives, and when—— Talk, indeed! Why"——

"Mr. Carstairs!"

A small, dapper man was standing in their midst. His iron-gray moustache seemed to bristle at them as he spoke, and his keen eyes flashed with indignation.

"Mr. Carstairs," he repeated, in a sharp, incisive voice, "I have told you before that I will not allow conversation of this sort among my officers. Don't let me hear any repetition of it"; and, without another word, he turned on his heel and walked away.

But as he presently passed along the line of pickets, with a question

Continued Page 8.

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DISTRICT OF RUPERT.

TAKE NOTICE I. T. S. McPherson, Agent of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:

No. 10—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner section 3, township 25, marked T. S. McP., No. 10, which is two and one-quarter miles northerly from west arm of Quatsino Sound, thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains, south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dec. 19th, 1907.

No. 11—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of section 2, township 25, marked McP. F., No. 11, which is two and one-quarter miles northerly from west Arm Quatsino Sound, thence east 160 chains; north 40 chains, west 160 chains; south 40 chs., to point of commencement.

Geo. H. Jackson, Agent.

Staked Dec. 19, 1907.

No. 12—Commencing at a post planted one and one-half mile in a northwesterly direction from the west end of Nah-Wi-Ti Lake, and one-half mile west of S. E. Corner section 1, township 33, thence west 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Staked Dec. 20, 1907.

No. 13—Commencing at a post planted one mile in northwesterly direction from west end of Nah-Wi-Ti Lake, and at N. W. corner section 31, township 25, thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked Dec. 20, 1907.

No. 14—Commencing at a post planted one mile from west end of Nah-Wi-Ti Lake in northerly direction, half mile north of N. W. corner section 32, township 25; thence south 80 chains; thence east following shore line 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked Dec. 20, 1907.

No. 16—Commencing at a post planted one-half mile north of T. L. 13222, and at N. E. corner section 36, township 26, thence west 160 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 160 chains; thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked Dec. 20, 1907.

No. 17—Commencing at a post planted one-half mile north of T. L. 13222, of W. Corner section 31, township 19, thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement containing 640 acres, more or less.

Staked Dec. 20, 1907.

T. S. McPHERSON,

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Sayward.

TAKE NOTICE that W. E. Simpson of Iowa Falls, Banker, intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special timber licence over the following described lands thirty days after date.

No. 12—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S. S.E. No. 12, which is seven and one-half miles distant and in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and on the Bank of Upper Salmon River; thence north 40 chains; west 160 chains; south 40 chains; east 160 chains to point of commencement.

No. 13—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner, marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 13, which is eight miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and one mile north of Upper Salmon River; thence west 80 chains north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 14—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 14, which is eight miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and one mile north of bank of Upper Salmon River; thence north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains; west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 15—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner, marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 15, which is eight and one-half miles distant from Crown mountain and 15 chains west of Island Power Company's line near bank of Upper Salmon River; thence north 100 chains; west 64 chains; south 100 chains; east 64 chains to point of commencement.

No. 16—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W. E. S., S.E. No. 16, which is nine miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and one and one-half miles north of stake 12, on the Bank of the Upper Salmon River; thence north 40 chains; west 160 chains; south 40 chains; east 160 chains to point of commencement.

No. 17—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner, marked W.E.S., S. E. No. 17, which is nine and one-half miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and two and one-half miles north of bank of Upper Salmon River; thence west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 18—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W. E. S., S.W., No. 18, which is nine and one-half miles in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and two and one-half miles north of Upper Salmon River, thence east 80 chains north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 19—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 19, which is ten and one-half miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and three miles northerly and westerly from post No. 12, on bank of Upper Salmon River; thence north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains; west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 20—Commencing at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E., No. 20, which is ten and one-half miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and three miles northwesterly from stake 12, on the bank of the Upper Salmon River, thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 21—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 21, which is eleven and one-half miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and four miles in a northwesterly direction from stake 12, on the Bank of Upper Salmon River; thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 22—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 22, which is eleven and one-half miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and four miles in a northwesterly direction from stake 12, on the Bank of the Upper Salmon River; thence north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains; west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked Dec. 18th, 1907.

No. 23—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W., No. 23, which is seven and one-half miles in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and on Bank of Upper Salmon River; thence north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains; west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 24—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner No. 24, marked W.E.S., S.E., No. 24, which is eight and one-half miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and one mile north of the Upper Salmon River; thence west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 25—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner marked W.E.S., N.W., No. 25, which is seven and one-half miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and on the Bank of the Upper Salmon River; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; north 80 chains; west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 26—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner marked W.E.S., N.E., No. 26, which is seven and one-half miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and on the bank of the Upper Salmon River; thence south 80 chains; west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 27—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 27, which is seven and one-half miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and on the Bank of the Upper Salmon River; thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 28—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner which is marked W.E.S. N.E. No. 28, which is eight and one-quarter miles distant in a northwesterly direction from Crown Mountain, and on the south bank of Upper Salmon River; thence west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains; north 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 29—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 29, which is eight and one-quarter miles distant in a northwesterly direction from Crown Mountain and on bank of Upper Salmon River; thence west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 30—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner marked W.E.S., N.E. No. 30, which is ten miles distant in a northwesterly direction from Crown Mountain and on bank of Upper Salmon River; thence 80 chains south; 80 chains west; 80 chains north; 80 chains east to point of commencement.

No. 31—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 31, which is ten and one-half miles distant in a northwesterly direction from Crown Mountain and on the bank of the Upper Salmon River; thence 80 chains north; 80 chains west; 80 chains south, 80 chains east to point of commencement.

Staked Dec. 19, 1907.

W. E. SIMPSON.

Jan. 25 Thomas S. McPherson, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Nootka.

TAKE NOTICE that W. E. Simpson of Iowa Falls, Iowa, Banker, intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special timber licence over the following described lands 30 days after date.

No. 1—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 1, which is on the southeast bank of Upper Campbell Lake, where it cuts the C.P.R. line; thence east following the C.P.R. line 100 chains; north 80 chains; thence following shore line of said lake to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

No. 3—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked WE..S., S.W. No. 3, which is 20 chains distant in a northerly direction from the south east corner of T. L. 14864 and three-quarters of a mile fro mUpper Campbell Lake; thence east 80 chains; north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 4—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 4, which is one mile distant in a northerly direction from Upper Campbell Lake, and one mile east of T. L. 14864, thence west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 5—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 5, which is one mile distant in a northerly direction from Upper Campbell Lake, and one mile east of T. L. 14864; thence 80 chains north; 80 chains east; 80 chains south; 80 chains west to point of commencement.

No. 6—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 6, which is situated on the north shore of Upper Campbell Lake, on the C.P.R. line; thence west 40 chains; north 160 chains; east 40 chains; south 160 chains to point of commencement.

No. 7—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 7, which is about four miles in a northwesterly direction from Crown Mountain; thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 8—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 8, which is five miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain; thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked Dec. 16th, 1907.

No. 9—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 9, which is four miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain; thence north 160 chains; west 40 chains; south 160 chains; east 40 chains to point of commencement.

No. 10—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E., No. 10, which is two miles distant in a northerly direction from where the C.P.R. line cuts the north shore of Upper Campbell Lake; thence west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 11—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., No. 11, which is three miles distant in northerly direction from where C.P.R. line cuts north shore of Upper Campbell Lake, thence north 40 chains; west 160 chains; south 40 chains; east 160 chains to point of commencement.

Staked Dec. 17, 1907.

No. 32—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner marked W.E.S., N.W. No. 32, which is six miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain, and one-half mile south of Upper Salmon River, thence east 80 chains; south 80 chains; west 80 chains, north 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 34—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner No. 24, marked W.E.S., N.E. No. 34, which is three miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain; thence south 80 chains, west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 35—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner No. 35, which is marked W.E.S., N.E. which is five miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain; thence south 80 chains; west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains; to point of commencement.

No. 36—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner marked W.E.S., N.E. No. 36, which is six miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and one-half a mile south of Upper Salmon River; thence west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains; north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked Dec. 20th, 1907.

No. 37—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., No. 37, S.E., which is five miles distant in a southwesterly direction from West Lake, Sayward District; thence west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 38—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 38, which is five miles distant in a southwesterly direction from West Lake, Sayward District; thence east 80 chains; north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 39—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner, marked W.E.S., S.E., No. 39, which is three and one-half miles distant from the south end of West Lake, where it joins the line of Lot 110; thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 40—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 40, which is three and one-half miles in a southwesterly direction from the south end of West Lake, where it joins line of Block 110; thence north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains; west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 41—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast cor. marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 41, which is four miles distant in an easterly direction from south end of West Lake, on line of Block 110; thence west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 42—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 42, which is four miles distant in an easterly direction from south end of West Lake, on line Block 110; thence east 80 chains; north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 43—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 43, which is one and one-half miles distant in a westerly direction from the south end of West Lake, where it joins the line of Block 110, thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 45—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 45, which is one and one-half miles distant from the south end of West Lake, where it joins the line of Block 110; thence north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains; west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 46—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner which is marked W.E.S., S.W., No. 46, which is one mile distant and in a southeasterly direction from West Lake adjoining Block 110; thence north 160 chains; east 40 chains; south 160 chains; west 40 chains to point of commencement.

No. 47—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W., No. 47, which is two miles northwesterly from south end of West lake, where it joins the line of Block 110; thence north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains; west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 48—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E., No. 48, which is two miles distant and in a northwesterly direction from the south end of West Lake, where it joins line of Block 110; thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 49—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 49, which is three and one-half miles distant in an easterly direction from centre of shore line of West Lake, thence east 80 chains; north 80 chains; west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 50—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner, marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 50, which is three and one-half miles distant in an easterly direction from the centre of shore line on West Lake, thence west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 51—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 51, which is five miles from the south end of West lake, where it joins the line of Block 110; thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked Dec. 15, 1907.

No. 52—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner, marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 52, which is six miles westerly from the south end of West Lake where it joins line of Block 110; thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 53—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 53, which is six miles in a westerly direction from the south end of West lake, where it joins line of Lot 110; thence north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains; west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 54—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 54, which is two and one-half miles distant in an easterly direction from the north end of West lake, thence west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 55—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 55, which is two and one-half miles distant westerly from the north end of West lake; thence east 100 chains; north 40 chains; west 40 chains; north 40 chains; west 60 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 14th, 1907.

W. E. SIMPSON,

Dec. 14, 1907 Thos. S. McPherson, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Nootka.

No. 2—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 2, situate on the west Bank Upper Campbell Lake, where the C.P.R. line cuts same; thence west 80 chains; north 120 chains; east 40 chains; south 80 chains; east 40 chains; south 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 16th, 1907.

WILLIAM E. SIMPSON,

Dec. 16, '07. T. S. McPherson, Agent.

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VICTORIA.

A Lady's Letter

By BABETTE.

Dear Madge:

I have spent Christmas in Mexico, the land of eternal springtime, where the warm sun does not let mother earth sleep, but continually forces from her new blossoms day after day. These mature quickly and form lucious fruits of mellow sweetness, while other tender buds are but breaking through their nests of dainty green. Thus does it seem to me like a land of perpetual spring.

Now I must tell you of the quaint "posadas" which are held every night for nine nights before Christmas. Typically Mexican, there are not many foreigners who are privileged to see a genuine series of these quaint feasts. Luckily for me, kind friends arranged that I might be present at one and I found it most impressive and interesting. These posadas are called jornadas in some parts of Mexico, and both words have a peculiar significance, posada referring to the lodging, and jornada to the day's journey. The legend goes that Joseph and Mary traveled from Nazareth to Bethlehem in nine days, and that each night they had to beg their lodging or posada. It is the begging for this lodging that gives the novena or nine days before Christmas their peculiar religious significance, not observed indeed, in the churches but recognized by the Mexicans who always place very high those ancient Roman virtues of respect for home and family life.

The journey of these two humble subjects of the Roman Empire to the town of their legal residence, Bethlehem of Belen, (as it is called in Spanish), for the taking of the census as ordered by Augustus Caesar is thus commemorated nightly in all Mexican homes from December 16 to 24 the feasts terminating on Christmas eve with all ceremony and pomp. Several families usually arrange to hold their posadas together, and each family entertains the others on one of the nights of the novenas. The party assembles at a little after 7 o'clock in the appointed house and each member of the party is provided with a candle, the servants and retainers of the household being included in the party on these occasions. A procession is formed headed by two pilgrims represented by little statuettes, Joseph on foot and Mary mounted on an ass, or burro, which Joseph leads. Above the figures hovers another, that of an angel. The figures are usually rude, like those sold in the Alemada about this time, but the details of the Virgin's face, Joseph's beard and the patient gray burro are carried out faithfully, although the personal equation of the sculptor enters largely into the make-up. The pair are represented as Mexicans of the lower class, not far off from the truth of the lowly origin of the holy couple.

The procession which the chosen people who carry the figures of Joseph and Mary head, marches down the corridor of the house, and along the walks of the garden, with a choir of ladies and girls, singing the Virgin's litany of Goretto. This finished a portion of the party enters the drawing room and acts as its owner in the dialogue with the pilgrims outside. The knock, at the door, and the appeal for a night's lodging is met with a gruff reply and an order to begone. But the pilgrims persist, in a fascinating old chant, like the litany of a mediaeval church, and finally the obdurate householder relents, and the pair enter. They are given quarters in a corner of the room, where a quaint service is held, in which all present take part. Prayers are offered up by a priest if one is present and more chants are sung. The following is a sample of the mediaeval chant, with its translations:

Oh peregrina agraciada
Oh purisima Maria
Yo te afrezcoel alma mia,
Para que tengais posada, etc.

O gracious pilgrim
O purest Mary
I offer thee my soul
To be thy refuge, etc.

The religious part of the evening ends with this little service before the shrine. Its close is a signal for the youngsters, and with an assurance born of tradition they demand sweets and a collation is passed, with candies and little pottery toys, etc., that are sold in great numbers about Xmas time. These toys are always kept as souvenirs.

The breaking of the "pinata" then follows, and is one of the chief features of the evening. This pinata is nothing more than one of the big earthenware water jars, decorated with tissue paper tinsel, and in the handsomer ones enveloped in great papier mache figures of angels, men and women of all types and races. The pinata is filled with little presents of various sorts, clay figures and dolls and in many cases with presents of silver and mechanical toys of value.

This pinata is hung up either in the middle of the room, the doorway or in the veranda. Each member of the party is then given a chance to break it with three blows, being first blindfolded and turned around three times. This adds to the jollity of the occasion, as those in the room have sometimes to exercise agility in avoiding strong blows meant to shatter the pinata, and which may cause damage to sundry craniums. Once the pinata is broken the whole company joins in the scramble for the presents which tumble to the floor.

On Christmas eve, or the "Noche Buena," the service and the fun both exceed those of all the other nights. The service of asking for lodging is much the same, except that this time, which marks the anniversary of the arrival of Joseph and Mary in Bethlehem, they are lodged in a stable, represented in one corner of the drawing room. The special ceremony of the evening waits until midnight.

Fifteen minutes before the midnight hour, the exercises of the "Noche Buena" begin with the singing of the litany of the Nino Dios. The last ten minutes are given to the singing of the Rorro for the soothing of the Infant Jesus. This Rorro is a beautiful typical epitome of the songs of Mexican mothers to their babies. At 12 o'clock the ceremony of the laying of the Nino Dios in His manger takes place. A curtain is drawn from a miniature representation of the scene described in the New Testament, disclosing the stable with Mary and Joseph and a brilliant star marking the spot where the young Christ is to lie. With the laying of the child in his cradle the ceremony of the Nativity is completed. The typical supper follows, and is made up of peculiar dishes, lavishly furnished, for the hosts of the evening are always the wealthiest and most generous of the families who have observed the posadas together.

After supper dancing commences, the host leading off with the honoured lady guest of the evening.

The feasts are still very generally observed, although in some cases the religious part is not kept up with the interest of old times and indeed, in many cases the social features far outshine the religious.

Babette

The Wheelbarrow.

The farmer's son looked up from the sporting page.

"By heck," he said, "I wish we had one o' them there horseless carriages."

"We have," returned the farmer; "and now that you mention it, you might just as well get it and fetch up a load of turnips from the three-acre lot."—Exchange.

WEEK 27th JANUARY.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 27TH
PRICES: $2.50, $2.00 and $1.00.

Gallery, 50c.
The Box Office will be opened at the Victoria Theatre at 10 a.m. on Friday, January 24th.

Lovers of sport will have no difficulty in finding enjoyment this afternoon, as sufficient games have been arranged to give every devotee his choice.

In rugby, the James Bay team will try conclusions with the McGill College of Vancouver. This game will be played at Beacon Hill owing to the Oak Bay ground being in use.

In association, the Y.M.C.A. intermediates will run up against the Ladysmith intermediates, and previous to this game the North Ward Juniors will play the Nanaimo Juniors. While the association football is going on, the adjoining ground will be occupied by the hockey players. The Victoria teams, both ladies and men, will have for their opponents the Vancouver clubs. In the morning the High School girls will met the representatives from the Vancouver High School. In the evening the High School basketball teams from Vancouver and Victoria will line up against each other. With this attractions to select from there is no reason why each should not be well patronized.

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Splendid Address.

By Mr. Thomas Taylor, Member for Revelstoke, in Moving the Reply to Address From Throne.

Mr. Thomas Taylor, the member for Revelstoke, is best known in Victoria, as the hard-working party whip, whose chief duty it is to keep the Conservative members together and to produce them in the House whenever a vote is taken. There is not a man who has access to the corridors of the Legislative Assembly who is not familiar with the indefatigable labours of Mr. Taylor; there is no busier and no harder-worked man in the House. His duties are not only arduous, but sometimes difficult and occasionally delicate. He discharges them with infinite tact, and in so doing has secured the respect of every member of the House.

Premier McBride voiced a very general opinion when he said on Wednesday last that Mr. Taylor might with great advantage to the House address it oftener. His contributions to the debate are few and far between; no doubt this is due in part to the demands made upon his time by the office which he fills, but all who know Mr. Taylor attribute it also to his modesty. After his splendid address, which is given verbatim below, the regret at his rare appearance as a debater will be increased. It is not to detract from the value of the important utterances that have fallen from more prominent members to say that no abler, more lucid, more incisive, or more weighty address has been delivered in the House for many sessions. As a review of the measures and policy indicated by the Lieutenant-Governor's address, it is admirable in every respect. Devoid of the arts or artifices of the rhetorician, it is a calm, logical, convincing statement. The language is that which befits a legislative assembly, and presents a marked contrast to the impassioned and emotional appeals which too often obtrude themselves in debate. Mr. Taylor's manner was as admirable as his matter. He stood erect, with one hand resting upon his desk, the other straight beside him. He made no gestures, and rarely raised his voice above the level of a serious, reflective debater. His whole air was strongly reminiscent of the type of debater familiar to those who have sat in the galleries of the British House of Commons. Those who read the address, as printed below, will agree that for style, lucidity and well chosen language, it forms a model for all Parliamentary debaters.

Mr. Taylor, in moving the address in reply to the speech from the throne said:

"Mr. Speaker,—In rising to move the reply to the speech from the throne, I wish to record my appreciation of the distinction accorded the constituency I represent in this Legislature, and the responsibility and honour conferred on me by appointment to this time-honoured task. During the recess extending over a period of ten months, some very important public questions have engaged the attention of the public of this Province. Standing out prominently —in fact, transcending all other public questions relating to the future welfare and development of this Province is the all-absorbing question of 'Oriental Immigration.' During the eight years in which I have had the honour of a seat on the floor of this House, this question has been as often before the different Parliaments. Session following session, legislation has been introduced to meet the situation, and which has invariably received the unanimous support of the members of the House. For many years this legislation has partaken of the nature of the Natal Act, which is in force now and has been for many years in some of our sister colonies—its chief provision, an educational test imposed upon all incoming immigrants.

"Our authority and jurisdiction to deal with questions of this nature we contend is vested in our Legislatures, under the terms of the British North American Act. Our legislation, however, has been disallowed on coming before the Liberal Government at Ottawa; the grounds for such disallowance being given as contrary to Imperial policy ultra vires of the Province, and not in accordance with Dominion policy. It is a matter of record, however, that in two almost similarly worded despatches in 1898-9, addressed to the then Governor-General of Canada, Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, then Colonial Secretary, advised that the passage of an Act similarly worded to the Natal Act which was shortly to be adopted in Australia, and which has since been put in force, would meet the situation and be acceptable to the Imperial authorities. The agitation on this question in British Columbia dates back to nearly thirty years ago, and in its early stage was directed against Chinese immigration. The influx of Chinese at that date brought about a state of affairs which called for some action on behalf of the authorities.

"In 1885 the Hon. Mr. Chapleau was commissioned by the Dominion Government to enquire into this question, and as a result of his inquiries a head tax of $50 was imposed on all incoming Chinese; this was later, in 1891, increased to $100 a head, and again in 1903, as a result of the findings of a Commission of Inquiry, known as the Oriental Commission—this head tax was again increased to $500. This action on the part of the Dominion Government has had the result of practically restricting altogether the immigration of coolie labour from the Empire of China.

Japanese Immigration.

"The Commission above mentioned, referring to the matter of Japanese immigration, recommended the passage of the Natal Act, if the absolute restriction of Japanese could not be effected by any other method. Some negotiations were entered into, apparently between the governments of Japan and Ottawa, dealing with the restriction of immigration from Japan, and we were told repeatedly by the Premier of Canada, as well as by his Minister, Hon. Mr. Fisher, that a written agreement existed between the Japanese government which would restrict the immigration from Japan to a limited number not to exceed four or five hundred yearly. At the 1907 meeting of the Federal House, a treaty was ratified giving to the Japanese the right of free and unrestricted entry into any part of Canada, and as a result of this no less than ten thousand Japanese came on our shores, during the year 1907. The Premier of Canada, now declares in vindication of his Government's action, that the written assurances of the Government of Japan as to the restriction of immigration was sufficient justification for the ratification of that treaty. Does it not occur to us, however, as British Columbians, that if necessary for any restriction existed, that that restriction should be part and parcel of the treaty. However, we can understand the Premier of Canada in his attitude at this question—we can understand it is a difficult matter indeed to bring arguments to bear with Eastern Canadians as to the difficulties surrounding this question. This was clearly demonstrated by the attitude of the Premier in addressing a meeting at Ottawa a few weeks ago, during the progress of a bye-election, when he declared that British Columbia's attitude on that question was wrong, and our sentiments were wrong. As I say, we can understand the apathy of Easterners who are not at all acquainted with the conditions surrounding this class of immigration, but what can be said of the course followed by the seven Liberal members that this Province sends to Ottawa, and who certainly should be well acquainted with the different issues involved?

Members at Ottawa.

"Hon. Mr. Templeman, whom Victorians have sent to Ottawa as Minister of the Crown for British Columbia, should be, owing to his long residence here, thoroughly conversant with this question. The Liberal-Labor leader, Mr. Smith, of Nanaimo, should also be very conversant with the evil effects of Japanese unrestricted immigration. Mr. Smith has, in his career, rubbed elbows in the mines of this country with the sons of the "Rising Sun." I well remember the time when, as a member of this House, Mr. Smith could most entertainingly and intelligently discuss this question, and his arguments always appealed to me as carrying great force. Mr. Macpherson, of Vancouver, should also be familiar with this question; but is it not extraordinary that those gentlemen, together with the other members at Ottawa from British Columbia, should on the occasion of the ratification of the treaty take so little interest in our welfare and in our homes, as to allow the confirmation of this treaty providing for unrestricted immigration into this country, without raising their voices in protest against it? But

MR. THOMAS TAYLOR,
M.P.P. for Revelstoke.

those self-same gentlemen, representing us at Ottawa must feel in no small measure the blame and responsibility for those unfortunate occurrences which transpired a few months ago in the city of Vancouver. When this influx was at its height, and steamer after steamer was unloading its cargo of human freight on our shores, had those gentlemen put up a defence against the ratification of the treaty unless the written assurance, which we now hear so much about, being part and parcel of that treaty, and fought the issue as British Columbians, I am convinced that something might have materialized from their efforts in this direction. It was their plain duty to defend British Columbia on this question, until such time as their defence received recognition or else continue the fight until the Government would be compelled to withdraw the treaty altogether.

Vancouver Riots.

"I am not one of those who would wish to condone, or appear to condone rioting or mob violence under any circumstances. We belong to a race that dwells under the protection of the flag of an Empire, which for centuries has been the 'Beacon Light' of advancing civilization and intelligent citizenship, which in all countries and climes wherever it floats is the emblem of protection and of justice to all who come under its folds, be they white, brown or black; but I do say, that on the occasion of these riots in the city of Vancouver, of which fact the whole world has had notification through our press, and of which the criticism in some directions is very marked, the provocation was very great, but such a provocation never could have arisen if our Liberal members at Ottawa had taken advantage of the occasion and fought this issue to the bitter end, in defence of our home and the future development and welfare of the Province of British Columbia.

"Better Terms."

"The speech from the throne refers to the question of 'Better Terms,' and the Premier's mission to England in connection therewith, as representative of British Columbia. It will be remembered that shortly before the prorogation of this Legislature last year, the Premier was obliged to proceed to England to protest against the force of Imperial sanction being given to certain resolutions and arrangements arrived at, at a conference of premiers at Ottawa, in the year 1906, and to which British Columbia, represented by the Hon. Richard McBride, was not an assenting party. The thanks of the country are due the honourable gentleman for the successful culmination of his visit to the foot of the throne. The people of British Columbia are not unmindful of the efforts put forward by the honourable Premier at Ottawa and doubly thankful are they at the outcome of his mission to England. The disparaging and malicious reflections and reports of the Liberal press of British Columbia as to the possible outcome of his negotiations in England must, by all, be well remembered. It was clearly apparent that it was the expectation and wish of that press that his efforts in England in defending British Columbia's case, would be unfruitful of any good results; but I am proud to say, as a supporter of that honourable gentleman, and also as a resident of British Columbia for many years, that his mission was entirely successful, and never in the history of British Columbia has any of her citizens created a better impression, or received a more hearty and enthusiastic reception on his home-coming, than did the honourable gentleman on his return from his mission to England. I have yet to hear any honourable gentleman, either in this House or out of it, say that the treatment accorded British Columbia at that conference, where it was proposed to settle British Columbia's financial affairs, finally and forever, that the amount proposed to be granted of one hundred thousand dollars a year, for ten years, was in any way adequate to meet the conditions which we are confronted with here to-day. That being the case, would it not have been most cruelly unjust for the future of British Columbia that the resolution and imposition of that conference should receive Imperial sanction as final and unalterable?

Mr. Fielding's Attitude.

"Hon. Mr. Fielding, Finance Minister at Ottawa, in a discusison of this question a few weeks ago, as reported in Hansard, says: 'That the Premier of British Columbia came to the conference with the determination that anything you could do for him would not satisfy him; that instead of coming there to get an arrangement for British Columbia, he came there to get a grievance.' Undoubtedly, Mr. Speaker, he got that grievance, and the electorate of British Columbia apparently felt that his grievance had some weight, when on the occasion of his appeal to the country last February, shortly after his return from England, he was endorsed by the electorate of this Province in such a splendidly handsome manner. Mr. Fielding further says that 'we entered Confederation of our own free will, and if we are asked to live up to the terms of Confederation our people should not complain'—our people, he says, are not a party of children, and they do not require any 'baby act' for their protection. British Coulmbians are not children, neither do we require a 'baby act' for our protection; but I submit, sir, when we can demonstrate by conclusive argument and statistics that British Columbia has not received fair treatment, and that we have not been treated by Ottawa in accordance with the spirit or interest of the terms of union, that our case should be fought out determinedly until such time as we can secure the treatment which is due us. Is it possible that the fathers of Confederation ever anticipated or intended that we, as citizens of this Western Province should be penalized, as it were, for joining the Confederation of the Province. No; on the other hand, it was clearly the intention and purpose of that union that each and every Province should have an opportunity of presenting its case to the proper authorities at Ottawa, and, if it was found that a grievance existed, it was the duty, and has been the custom for many years to remedy the grievance as early as possible either through the two Governments themselves, or by a board of arbitrators. This is clearly demonstrated on many occasions. Nova Scotia had its board of arbitration, New Brunswick has had the same, and many of the other Provinces have been treated in like manner.

Ample Justification.

"Is there not some justification for the attitude of the Premier in his strong and determined fight for better terms, when we can point out since 1871, when we joined Confederation, we have paid into the Dominion Treasury no less than $20,000,000 over and above what we have received back again in public work and other public expenditures in the Province? Is it not a matter for some consideration that we pay into the Dominion Treasury almost three times as much per capita as the other Provinces in the Dominion of Canada, where the cost of administration, owing to our extraordinary physical conditions, our scattered population and sparsely settled districts, must, necessarily, be enormously in excess of any of our sister Provinces, where the cost per capita on roads, streets and bridges of this Province has an average of $2.91, as compared with 13 3-5 cents in any of the other Provinces of the Dominion where the cost of civil governmetn is nine times greater than any of the other Provinces and so on with the other departments of Government.

Paid for Transportation Facilities.

"Then, too, have we not paid dearly to the Dominion Government for the transportation facilities which we have received? Have we not in the first intsance handed over to the Dominion Government a belt of land forty miles wide, extending from the eastern confines of the Province to the shores of the Pacific, for railway connection—have we not, on this very island, disposed of no less than two million five hundred thousand acres of our best lands, for this same purpose? Again, we have contributed no less than three million five hundred thousand acres in the Peace River country for the purpose of railway connection. We have no quarrel with the other provinces of Canada, while of course we must feel an interest in the welfare and good government of our sister Provinces, we claim that this question is one which does not partake of the nature of interference by the other Provinces of Canada, but is a matter of arrangement entirely between the Ottawa Government and ourselves.

Will Fight to Finish.

"The Premier and people of British Columbia can be depended upon to fight this issue and continue fighting until such time as our remedy in the way of sufficient assistance is granted, and I can promise to this House and the people of British Columbia, that we will not be found in the same position as Hon. Mr. iFelding, who now criticises the Premier on his defence of better terms, and who when as Premier of the Province of Nova Scotia threatened the Dominion authorities that Nova Scotia would withdraw from the Confederation of the Provinces, unless her grievances were remedied and her financial condition recognised.

Finances of Province.

"It will be wtihin the recollection of members of this House that upon the occasion on which the Finance Minister undertook the supervision of

Continued on Page 7.

DOMINION TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

Incorporated 1905.
Capital, $500,000.00
Capital increased in 1907 to ...$2,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital, $550,000
Reserve . . $50,000
Surplus, Jan. 20, 1907 . . $130,000

J. B. MATHERS, Gen. Man.

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The Week

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W. BLAKEMORE..Manager and Editor

Aut Tempora Aut Mores.

It is a venerable if not a very sage remark that "the fashion of this world changeth." The commonest application of so obvious a truism is to the "fashions." If it be true that one half the world does not know how the other half lives, it is at least equally true that one-half the world and probably a little more is unable to conceive how the other half manages to dress.

If one picks up an illustrated paper of fifty years ago, or looks through the old family album, in which grandfather and grandmother figure, the extreme severity of feminine dress is at once apparent. Of course this applies not at all to the aristocracy, but to the ordinary middle class and working people, as they are designated in England.

On high days and holidays, which meant principally on Church days, and those never-to-be-forgotten days on which Mother went to be photographed, a bit of ribbon or lace served for decoration.

Mere man is not permitted the range in his sartorial adornments which is the prerogative of woman, and yet one has only to turn back to the seventeenth century to find him in ruffles and peruke, with velvet doublet and silken hose. Nowadays the best he can do runs to a sporting suit of Harris tweed, or a business suit of worsted or serge, whilst my lady of almost any rank is gay with millinery, dress, mantle, to say nothing of other adornments which must be nameless, but all of which go to remind me that the comic opera writer need not have drawn the line where he did when he said that "The little soubrette is a costly pet."

And yet nature has a wonderful way of ringing in compensations. The enormously increased cost of clothing one's daughters compared with the cost fifty years ago is met by the fact that nowadays daughters earn money themselves, and most of them spend it all on their dress. I am not one of those crusty old bachelors who believes that women only dress to catch husbands. Statistics do not show that the percentage of marriages has increased in any sensible ratio with the increase of extravagant decoration. In all civilized communities the percentage remains stationary except for purely temporary fluctuations. One must therefore conclude that expensive dressing is a natural concomitant of advancing civilization. Probably the artistic development of dressing will come later when knowledge on this abstruse subject is more widely diffused, but I am more impressed with other changes to which I will refer. For instance, one reads in the English papers that it is quite the custom nowadays for ladies to smoke in public places.

When I was in London a few years ago, the fashion had not set in, and even now I can hardly believe that it has any serious hold, it would be rather a strange irony of fate if the censoring of manners in this respect should emanate from New York. We have recently been treated to some highly realistic accounts of the doings of the smart set in modern Babylon. One of the best written, most picturesque and most impressive sketches which I have read for a long time was recently reprinted in the Victoria Times from a New York paper. It depicted the doings on Broadway at Christmas, and was entitled "Nothing but Wine," and yet we are now told that an edict has been promulgated by the Governor of New York forbidding ladies to smoke in public.

I well remember the first test case on this matter in England. I was in the Criterion one night when two well known city gentlemen and their wives were dining. After dinner the gentlemen lit cigarettes, and one of the ladies followed suit. The manager soon put in an appearance and remonstrated; the upshot was a row and the whole party was turned out by main force.

Next day the matter came before Mr. Lushington, one of the City Magistrates, who inflicted a small fine on the manager, and very sarcastically declared that it was not illegal for a lady to smoke in public—"it was a matter of taste." In spite of this decision, favourable to the fair smokers, none of the managers of London restaurants would permit smoking, and no one else had the hardihood to take them into Court. This was in 1893, and it nipped in the bud the attempt to introduce a fashion of more than doubtful reputation. But whatever ladies may do in public, there is no doubt that among the smart set, which might just as wel be denominated the fast set, the smoking of cigarettes in private is on the increase. This may truly be called a new fashion, and yet it is only a variation of what any man fifty years of age has seen. Many a time have I watched an old woman smoking a clay pipe, but always among the working classes, and generally in the country. I always thought it was more a question of relieving the loneliness and monotony of rural life, rather than any particular taste for the weed.

There is one other feature of social life which always impresses me, the freedom allowed nowadays to children, and especially to girls. This freedom does not pertain in all civilized countries, for discipline and oversight are pretty nearly as rigid today in France and Germany as ever, but in England, the reins have been slackened very perceptibly and on the American Continent have been almost abandoned. Many things have conspired to bring about this important change. Co-education has been a strong factor. The great increase in public amusements is another, in fact anything which has tended to throw the sexes together without private guardianship has produced a more independent spirit and an impatience of control.

How it would have shocked our grandmothers to have seen young people forming theatre parties without a chaperone, and yet apart from an increased tendency to waste too much time on mere amusements the general result has not been to lower the moral tone of society.

What I most deplore is that concurrently with this development of greater freedom for young people has grown up an inclination to resent authority. It is conspicuous everywhere, in the schools, in the home, and in everyday life. This may be to some extent a reaction from a regime of undue severity; the severity which had a Puritan origin, whether manifested in church, school, or social life. I often smile when I think of the methods in vogue in English boarding schools when I knew a great deal more about them than I ever want to know again. To use a modern vulgarism the youth of today "would not stand for them," so that again is a change of fashion which tends to illustrate my article.

Bohemian.

Social and Personal.

Miss Beryl Halhed left for home again about the beginning of week.

* * *

Miss Holmes of Brussels, Ont., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. MacKenzie Cleland, of Pemberton Road.

* * *

Mr. John Berrington paid a flying visit to the Capital City during the week.

* * *

Miss Phipps of Carberry Gardens is entertaining some of her girl friends this afternoon in honour of Miss Mabel Tatlow.

* * *

January 29th is the date settled for the marriage of Miss Mabel Tatlow of this city to Mr. Fitz Cornwall of Ashcroft, B.C.

* * *

Miss De Wolf of Vancouver was in Victoria for a few days last week. She came over for the dance given by H. M. S. Shearwater and H.M.S. Egeria last Friday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. Holmes and son have returned to their home in Kaslo, after a month's visit in Victoria with Mr. and Mrs. Worlock and Col. and Mrs. Holmes.

* * *

The Private Skating Club started again on Tuesday afternoon with the following members present: Miss Mason, Miss Doris Mason, Miss Marian Dunsmuir, Miss Newcombe, Miss W. Johnson, Miss P. Irvnig, Miss O. Irving, Miss P. Mason, the Misses Hickey, Miss Little, Miss G. Irving, Miss Walker, and the Messrs. Martin, Hagerty, McDougal, Fraser, Arbuckle, Harvey and Troupe.

* * *

Mrs. W. B. Allen, Cloverdale, was hostess at a small dance last week, for her daughter, Miss Sybil Allen. Among the guests were Miss Ethel Browne, Miss Adelaide King, Mr. Teddie King, Mr. Henry King, Mr. Walter Barton, Mr. Willie Barton, Mr. Walter Brown, Mr. Holmes, Miss Rowcroft, Mr. Maurice Rowcroft, Miss Blackwood, Miss Viva Blackwood and many others.

* * *

The Five Hundred Club met on Tuesday at the residence of Mrs. T. S. Gore Oak Bay. A dainty tea was served by Mrs. Stewart Robinson the table being decorated with pale pink carnations and asparagus fern. The prize was captured this time by Mrs. Gibb. Among those present were: Mrs. C. M. Roberts, Mrs. W. S. Gore, Mrs. Spratt, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Gibb, Mrs. Matson, Mrs. H. Tye, Mrs. G. Matthews, Mrs. C. Todd, Mrs. R. Dunsmore Mrs. G. Courtney, Mrs. S. Robertson, Mrs. Crosse, Mrs. Blackwood, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. A. Gillespie, Mrs. Schubert, Mrs. Gibson.

* * *

An "Handkerchief Social was given for Miss Mabel Tatlow, whose marriage takes place next week, by Mrs. Fletcher, of Rockland Avenue. The table was prettily decorated with paper, white narcissus and graceful trailing pieces of variegated periwinkle. After a dainty tea the bride-elect was showered with many dainty and costly handkerchiefs. Those present were: Miss Eveline Tilton, Miss Elinor Harrington, Miss B. Irving, Miss G. Irving, Miss V. Mason, Miss C. Helmcken, Miss McDowell, Miss T. Gillespie, Miss I. Tuck, Miss Wilson, Miss McQuade, Miss Monteith, Miss Little, Miss King, Miss D. Day, Miss MacDonald, Miss M. Butchart, Miss Martin (Winnipeg), Miss J. Butchart, Miss M. Butchart, Miss E. Pitts, Miss M. Pitts, Mrs. Alexander Gillespie, Mrs. W. Holmes (Kaslo).

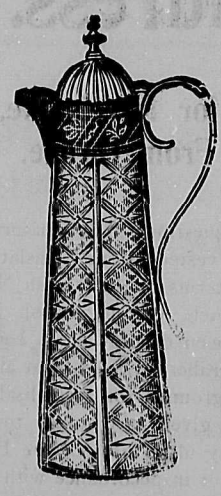
* * *

Among the many guests dining at the Empress, which was opened on Monday last were: Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Ambery, Miss Mason, Col. and Mrs. Prior, Mr. and Mrs. Flumerfelt, Mr. Langton, Mr. Kitto, Mr. Keen, Mr. Bromley, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. Forbes Vernon, Capt. and Mrs. Troupe, Mr. Eberts, Mr. Vowell, Mr. and Mrs. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gillespie, Miss F. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Galletly, Major and Mrs. W. A. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. D. M. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Luxton, Canon and Mrs. Beanlands, Mr. W. Pemberton, Mr. and Mrs. Bodwell, Mr. and Mrs. Savannah, Mr. and Mrs. Landsberg, Mr. and Mrs. W. Langley, Miss Hickey, Miss Bulwer, Mr. J. Bridgeman, Mr. A. W. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Gore, Mr. J. Arbuckle, Mr. and Mrs. H. Heisterman, Mr. and Mrs. B. Heisterman, Mr. and Mrs. Brett, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Ker, Mr. and Mrs. H. Helmcken, Dr. Todd, Mrs. Chas. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Gillespie, Mrs. Butchart, Misses Butchart, Miss Hogg, Mrs. Rattenbury, and many others. The bouquets on the many tables were chiefly paper, narcissus and scarlet carnations.

"Really," said the coy girl, "I think I'm entitled to a Carnegie medal. I saved a life the other evening."

"The idea!" exclaimed her friend. "Whose?"

"Jack Hansom's. He said he couldn't live wtihout me." — Philadelphia Press.



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We are just as proud of the low prices at which we sell our beautiful Cut Glass as we are of the fact that it presents many of the choicest productions of the most artistic and celebrated makers.

Cut Glass Bon-Bon Dishes, from $1.75
Cut Glass Spoon Trays, from $3.25
Cut Glass Bowls, very handsome, from $7.00
Cut Glass Salt Cellars (individual), from 35c
Cut Glass Salt and Pepper Shakers, silver-mounted, from.. 75c

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Just imagine having a full orchestra to play for you whenever you want to dance! How you could dance to such music as that! And you can actually have it with a *Victor-Berliner Gram-o-phone* in your home.

Better music than you ever had before—loud, clear and in perfect time. No expense for musicians, nobody tied to the piano—everybody can dance.

Besides special dance-music the *Victor and Berliner Gram-o-phone* provides high-class entertainment of every kind between the dances. Grand opera by the greatest artists, beautiful ballads by leading vaudeville singers, selections by famous bands; instrumental solos and duets; "coon" songs; popular song hits; minstrel specialties, and other good healthy fun.

In no other way can you hear this entertainment in your home, except on the *Victor and Berliner Gram-o-phone.* The world's foremost players and singers make *Victor Records* only, and the *Victor and Berliner Gram-o-phone* plays them as no other instrument can.

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MONTREAL 606

SOME TOWEL TRUTHS.

HOW AND WHERE TO GET TOWELS THAT ARE BETTER—FOR THE SAME.

Is there any other household requisite that receives harder or more constant use and abuse than a towel? Probably not. Towels are subjected to harder, and more continuous ill-use than almost any other article around the home, and, in the selection of these, quality should be a foremost consideration. If nothing but the regular visits to the laundry were to be considered, the strain on the fabric would be considerable, and the desirability of securing superior, sound, well spun, well woven towels apparent. When you are buying towels, don't, for a paltry two or three cents, disregard the claims of guaranteed goodness and long life for good appearance but unqnokn quality. Let us supply you with towels the quality of which we guarantee and at prices little if any higher than trashy sorts are sold for. You'll find our towel offerings represent genuinely good values. Get the "good sorts." It pays to buy the best, and pays to buy it here. Shall we see you on our Second Floor Today?

Honeycomb Towels--Hard-wearing, Low-priced Styles.

These are serviceable, low-priced towels, made of soft finished cotton and are excellent values. Their hard wearing qualities make them a very desirable towel for everyday use. Pure white, with red stripes on each end.

Size 17x36, each 10c, per dozen.....90c
Size 21x48, each 12c, per dozen.....$1.35
Size 18x36, each 15c, per dozen $1.50
Size 20x45, each 12c, per dozen $1.35
Size 24x40, each 25c, per dozen $2.75

LINEN HUCK TOWELS.

These towels are made of silky spun linen, delightful to touch. There is no more pleasant towel to use. It is a bedroom towel par excellence. This is a towel style you should investigate. Some hemstitched and damask borders. There is a great variety of sizes and prices, ranging from $1.75 per dozen, up to, each.....$1.25

UNION HUCK TOWELS.

These are made of a union of linen and cotton and combine the good qualities of each material, making a nice hand towel much in demand by house and hotel keepers for bedroom use. We have a great variety of this style, and at prices that will please you in their fairness. Come in and let us show you these.

FINE TURKISH TOWELS—A FAVORITE STYLE WITH MANY.

This favorite weave is well known and is appreciated by a tremendous following. We stock a very large and complete stock of this kind of towel and offer you a superior quality towel at a price we think will compare very favorably with any towel offerings offered elsewhere.

Size 19x44, each 20c
Size 20x41, each 25c
Size 19x41, each 30c
Size 22x47, each 35c
Size 24x48, each 40c
Size 26x53, each 40c
Size 24x51, each 50c
Size 30x49, each 50c
Size 27x60, each 50c
Size 28x60, each 65c
Size 36x54, each 75c
Size 32x60, each $1.00

Linen Items of Interest

Do you know what a superior Linen Department we have? Many people have no idea of the immense stock of linen goods carried by this house. We number among the hosts of customers a great many Victoria women but we want still more to know of the excellent things we have here for them. We want every homekeeper who delights in dainty table linen to visit this department and ask to be shown some of the dainty creations there. Ask! Don't be afraid, the salesmen delight in showing each superior merchandize. We list here but a few pieces from the stock. When reading or looking remember that these are superior quality and carry, as well as the makers', our guarantee of quality and goodness.

Sideboard Covers, embroidered, 18 x 72, each. Price $2.50
Sideboard Covers, embroidered, 16x45, each. Price $1.50
Tray Cloths, embroidered, 18x27, Each $1.00
Tea Cloths, embroidered, 36x36. Each $2.00
All to match, same pattern.
Sideboard Covers, drawnwork, 18x72. Each $2.50
Sideboard Covers, drawnwork, 18x72, each. Price $1.75
Tray Cloths, drawnwork, 20x30. Each $1.50
Tray Cloths, drawnwork, 18x27. Each $1.00
Tea Cloths, drawnwork, 36x36. Each $2.50
Tea Cloths, drawnwork, 30x30. Each $2.00
All above made to match.
Hemstitched and Embroidered Tea Cloth, very fine, 45x45 in., each. Price $9.00
Linen D'Oylies, 4½ in. round. Dozen 90c
Linen D'Oylies, with lace edge, 9 in. round. Each 50c
Linen D'Oylies, with lace edge, 8 x12. Each 75c
Sideboard Runners, 18x72 inches. Each $1.75
Tray or Tea Cloths, 18x27 inches. Each 65c
Tray or Tea Cloths, 30x30 inches. Each $1.25
Tray or Tea Cloths, 36x36 inches. Each $1.75
D'Oylies, 5½ in. diameter. Each 10c
D'Oylies, 9x12 in. Each.....25c
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SPLENDID ADDRESS.

Continued from Page 5.

the department of finance, conditions were, to say the least, not at all encouraging. The public accounts for many years had been showing deficit running from one-half to three-quarters of a million dollars, annually. In addition to this, the situation was further accentuated by an overdaft at our bankers of many hundreds of thousands of dollars, as well as many thousands of dollars being required to mee the curren expenditure on public works. After the election in 1903, an early session of the legislature was called in November of that year. The Finance Minister introduced a measure calling for a loan of one million dollars, which would be retired in ten years, by payment of one hundred thousand dollars annually with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. Strong indeed was the opposition to this measure, and many and diverse were the contra propositions submitted by our friends in opposition. It was found, however, that none of their suggestions were practical, and after a most strenuous debate covering many days, the measure finally became law, and no sooner were the proceeds of this loan available than they were immediately absorbed in the payment of the overdraft and current accounts, left them as a legacy by preceding governments. At the same session a change was made in the assessment act, with the object in view of making the assessment of the Province more effective and equitable. The result of this resolution was to bring about an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, which, by the end of the year, resulted in a small surplus. From that time on surpluses have been the order of the day, increasing each year by hundreds of thousands of dollars, until to-day our financial condition is as satisfactory as any other Province in the Dominion of Canada.

Loan Is Repaid.

"During the past year, owing in a great measure to the extraordinary financial stringency, the Finance Minister was approached by the holders of the loan of 1904, to which I have just referred, with a view of arranging, if possible, for the payment of the whole or part of it at once rather than in yearly instalments. The Finance Minister having a large deposit at the banks, on which a low rate of interest was being paid to the Province, immediately consented to this arrangement, and $500,000 of the loan of 1904 was discharged. This repayment, together with the three preceding annual instalments of one hundred thousand dollars a year, reduced this loan to $200,000, which, I am pleased to inform this House, has almost entirely been discharged quite recently.

"In addition to this, we are advised in the speech from the throne that a substantial surplus will be presented by the Finance Minister during the course of this session, in fact, I am led to understand that the surplus at the end of the financial year will amount to somewhere in the neighbourhood of one million dollars. It is interesting to note, though in no way remarkable, and I simply mention this matter in passing, that the first surplus in the history of British Columbia occurs coincidently with the advent of the first Conservative administration.

Timber Policy.

"Without doubt, one of the greatest factors in bringing about this changed condition of affairs has been the Government's policy as regards the timber areas of British Columbia. In the year 1905, when it was my pleasure to speak to a similar resolution, I advised this House and this Government that before any very great activity could be brought about in the lumbering and sawmill industries, some security of title would be necessary for the millmen to their holdings of timber. Prior to 1905 the Land Act provided for the issuance of special timber licenses at the rate of $115 east of the Cascade range of mountains, and $140 west of the same range, in areas of one mile, the license being renewable from year to year, at the discretion of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. I pointed out that the millman was in this position—while he might hold sufficient areas of timber to justify him in making big expenditures in plant, machinery and development, at the same time upon making application for a renewal of the licenses he found that his application was subject to the discretion of the Chief Commisisoner of Lands and Works, and he might find himself at any time with a large and expensive plant on his hands, and no raw material behind him to keep his plant in operation.

Land Act Amended.

"In 1905 the Land Act in reference to timber was amended so that a license was renewable of course, subject to certain conditions and regulations, for a period of twenty-one years. Almost immediately the effect of this legislation was felt on the revenues of the Province. Millmen came to our Province from different points in the United States and elsewhere, brought capital to our country, develoed our resources, feeling confident that their title to their holdings should not be affected by any decision of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, or any member of the Government, and the result to-day is that for the year 1907 we have a revenue from this source alone of not less than $1,250,000. Owing to this increased revenue and to the increasing revenue from other sources, the Government feels that they will have sufficient revenue yearly, for many years to come, without further alienation of the timber lands of the Province, and as a result an Order-in-Council was passed on the 24th day of December reserving from further alienation any more timber lands of the Province.

Approves of Withdrawal.

"I wish to congratulate the Government for the course they have followed in this important question. The preservation of our forests, and the protection of our rivers and streams, which are, in a great measure, dependent upon the preservation of the forests, is one of the most vital importance to the future welfare of British Columbia. I am sure the measure is in the public interest, and will be appreciated indeed by the whole of the people of this Province. It is estimated to-day that the area of 6,500,000 acres of timber land in this Province is already held under timber licenses. This should keep the industry sufficiently well supplied with raw material for many years to come, and a proper preservation of the forests will also be greatly appreciated in years to come. It is a pleasing factor to note in the speech from the Throne, that the industries of the Province of British Columbia show a healthy and flourishing state of affairs.

Mining Industry.

"In the mining industry the increase in tonnage and receipts is quite noticeable. However, owing to the failing prices of the metal market, especially as regards copper, and the labour troubles in the Boundary country, which, at one time threatened a protracted strike, and the shutting down of several of the mines and smelters in that country, the output of the mines there were, for the last two months of 1907 considerably curtailed. Fortunately, however, the latter trouble has been adjusted, and there is every evidence of an increase in the price of metals including copper, silver and lead. The actual receipts from the metalliferous and non-metalliferous mines of the Province for the year is a,pproximately, $30,000,000. This is an increase of, approximately, $4,500,000 over the receipts of 1906. It is particularly gratifying to note an increase in tonnage and receipts from the coal mines of the Province the increase in this connection alone amounting to about $3,000,000 and it is anticipated that the next year's output of coal will be far more largely increased, owing to the doubling of the capacity of the Crow's Nest mines and the active operation of the C. P. R. collieries at Hosmer, B.C., which give every indication of a steadily increasing output.

Lumbering and Milling.

"In the lumbering and milling industries, the conditions have not been as favourable as they might be, owing to the financial stringency which has greatly affected every part of this

Continued on Page 12.

TOUCH AND GO.

Continued from Page 2.

here, an order there, scrutinising, considering, and instructing, the closeness of his attention wandered at times and an unmistakable frown of anxiety crossed his face. The incident of a minute before had started him on an unpleasant train of thought and it was not easy to drive it from his mind. For, if Major Vesey was a veteran in experience, he had learned the veteran's lesson that nigger-fighting is a tougher busines than it seems and that silly talk among the youngsters does not help to lighten the task. These schoolboys, he reflected, came out there endowed for the most part with a natural courage which seldom failed them at a pinch; but that courage needed nursing—ay, and careful nursing, too. Like any other attribute of youth, it lay upon the surface, to be displayed instantly —at a word; and at another word to be as readily wiped out of sight and out of existence. It had not yet become part and parcel of their being; it had yet to be grafted there firmly and enduringly by the rough hand of hardship. Major Vesey knew this well enough; and he knew also that, as in a cricket-match, the most difficult thing on earth is "to stop the rot," when it has once set in. It may not matter much on a cricket-field—it means life or death in face of an assegai; and this little, dapper officer could remember dead men by the score who were dead only because the "rot set in" and there was nobody to stop it. For that reason he said something under his breath about Carstairs, and that "something" referred to Mr. Carstairs' tongue.

And, in truth, that wagging tongue —just like most wagging tongues— had, as usual, managed to accomplish its evil work. Not, mind you, that Carstairs really meant it. Oh, dear me, no! For at bottom, as the regiment was quite ready to admit, Carstairs was not a bad sort. He had "points"—a generous nature, for instance, and a kindly heart; but, as the regiment was equally ready to admit, "the beggar was inflated." A small vanity might be reckoned his weakest spot, and that weak spot had been rubbed up this evening very roughly indeed. The suggestion that, atfer all, he was not such a big man as he pretended to be, that his fighting "record" was at best a poor affair, and that, seriously considered, he came remarkably near to being a sham— for such was the drift of Drake's sudden outburst—had nettled him beyond endurance; and, without pausing to think, his temper holding the upper hand, he had blurted out an angry and heedless reply.

On the listeners, taken collectively, the remark had left little or no impression. Unimaginative, they hardly realized its full import. Besides, they were too tired to-night to care. No quarter, indeed! Sheer murder! Well, it would be soon enough to think of that in the morning; and, having made up their minds to this, they rolled themselves in their blankets and presently fell asleep.

But the human disposition is not always cast in one mould—hardly ever, if the truth be told—and the differences engendered by nature are as a rule only emphasised by habit, and made more marked through the strengthening force of time. A peculiarity, or a sensibility, grafted on us in that earliest start of life is all too apt to remain where it is, and it is but seldom that a man's environment will help him much to foster a virtue or to conquer a weakness. For the most part, it will help him wholeheartedly the other way; and this had been the case with Francis Drake.

Instinctively timid, it had not been his good fortune as yet to experience that rougher side of existence which goes to the making of a man. A too-anxious mother had interfered in the first place; some trifling delicacy, a matter of really small account, had given its casting vote for a tutor instead of a public school; and, that Francis Drake's misfortune might be the more complete, it so happened that his sister Eileen ,a girl some twelve months older than himself, was living at home. Now, God forbid that one should ever utter a single syllable against the chastening influence of a woman! God forbid that one should write down here even the shadow of a suggestion against that dearest place on earth—our home! And yet, in the soberest judgment, it is always clear that there are times when evil may spring from good, when the helping hand shall only hinder, and when—through the accident of inopportunity—the kindest effort shall lead to our undoing. At any rate, so far as Francis Drake was concerned, this had proved to be true. The timidity of his nature, his sensitiveness his delicate, almost effeminate spirit, had thriven in the hothouse in which it grew; and his sister's character, reacting on his own, had left it, like hers, gentle—indeed, lovable— but wholly destitute of that spontaneous pluck, that strenuous energy, which belongs of right to manhood. A public school, in its rough-and-ready fashion, could have cured all this with both comfort and satisfaction to itself, had the chance been afforded; and the regiment, who were willing enough to act as deputy, found themselves in similar predicament, for "Miss Frances" had only joined three weeks before, and there had been no time to do anything with him. And thus it came about that now, whilst the outward evidence of slumber sounded aggressively all around him, he was still lying wide awake.

And yet Drake was far from being a coward. That distinction between timidity and cowardice, that broad division which separates the sense of fear from the weakness of yielding to it, stood for him, as it stands for most of us, a saving clause; and when marching orders had reached him three days before he had not been long in steadying himself. For an instant, it is true, his throat had tightened painfully; the fluttering of his heart had sounded in his ears like the beating of a drum, and he had looked around hurriedly lest the others, too, should have heard it. But that was impossible; they had drowned all else in their frenzied cheering, in their wild "Hurrah!" and in that moment of shame the hot blood had rushed back into the boy's face, and he had set his teeth and stiffened his courage.

Then, with the effort made, that first gripping of the resolution taken, there ensued an inevitable reaction. While the cheering lasted, while that rousing "Hurrah!" still rang in his ears, it was well enough with Francis Drake. The exhilaration of the moment, the picture of the flushed, excited faces around him, the contagion of enthusiasm, struck a chord, and his whole nature responded instantly. But later on, in the calm of afterthought, the glamour of it melted away. A sense of despondency stole over him by degrees, a sense of unreality in the glory, a sense of vivid reality in the danger. And when the others left him one by one, some to see to the packing of their kit, some to write letters home, some to drink success to the regiment, the black cloud settled on him more surely, more persistently, than before. He could still hear them shouting—toasting each other, toasting the future. But the future! The future might mean death, and the life was gone out of the shout. Now, as it seemed to him, it was only the echo of a shout—no more than that; and in that period of loneliness, of overmastering depression, it was all a mockery of joy.

And during that three days' march bad grew steadily worse. The heat of the sun, the over-fatigue, and more particularly the constant strain of watching, had exacted their sure toll from nerves already tense to the breaking-point. As some one had hinted, in an uncautious moment, "one never can tell where these black beggars may be—a hundred miles away or skulking in the grass at your elbow; one can never tell." Which, as a matter of fact, is the truth, and a truth unfortunately overheard by Francis Drake. It had set him thinking again; it had started all the old fancies afresh—those fancies which could so readily picture the worst aspect of any horror; it had shaken a resolution already wavering, and it had left him weaker and more fearful than ever before.

At such a moment it is that the helpfulness of a stronger nature may change the whole current of affairs— a word perhaps, a look of encouragement, may suffice; the merest suggestion of personal confidence, any trifle indeed—so delicate is the balance of a man's mind between firmness and infirmity of purpose. And it is not always through his own merit or fault that he shall fail or succeed. Toppling on the brink, he may go over with a crash, or through some happy fortune steady himself ere it be too late, and stand firmly facing the danger. This has come to most, on occasions; it had come now to Francis Drake. He was toppling on the brink, and as he stood there some one had given him a push from behind. No quarter, murder from start to finish, and howling demons hacking at the square with their knives! Carstairs had spoken heedlessly indeed; but he had upset the balance, and Francis Drake was writhing now in a very agony of torture. The others were asleep; there could be no sleep for him.

"Young un!"

Drake started at the sound. Outside all was still save for the hardly audible tread of the sentries, and within the tent not one of his companions stirred. Had he been dreaming? No; there it was again: "Young un!"

And the boy raised himself on his elbow.

"Is that you, Carstairs?" he asked.

"Yes. I heard you tossing about, and I—I thought"—Carstairs spoke in a very low tone—"I thought that perhaps something that I said this evening might have fright—I mean disturbed you. You know, young un, I was only chaffing. The fact is that this business to-morrow is a regular one-man show, with Tommy Atkins playing the star part. There won't be any real fighting at all. We'll just sail through the beggars as a liner sails through a fishing-boat if they come in collision. I was only chaffing, young un."

Drake gazed a moment at the recumbent figure; then suddenly a lump rose in his throat.

"I—I know that," he said; then added, simply: "Thank you, Carstairs."

"That's all right, old man; that's all right"; and with a sigh of relief, Carstairs turned over on the other side, his eyes slowly closed and presently he had forgotten the "young un" and the niggers and all else that belongs to the land of the living.

But it was the first wink of sleep he had had that night. A pricking conscience—that best and surest recipe for wakefulness—had worked on him with its usual effect, and had kept him restless and unsettled; those careless words, spoken vaingloriously but without any thought of evil intent, had recoiled with wondrous promptness on his own head. Strange to the terrors born of a too lively imagination, happily unconscious of the paralysing fear which in certain natures may underlie anticipation, he had recked little enough of his thoughtless remarks at the moment when they were uttered. They had burst from him unrestrained in a spasm of iritability. Then suddenly he had noticed the change which came over Francis Drake; suddenly he saw the boy shrink back again within the shadow; suddenly he realised the harm that he had done. Then would he have recalled it all; then, when it was too late, when the mischief was beyond repair. It was the old, old story of unavailing regret, of a futile repentance, and it kept him tossing about in a fever. However—and now he metaphorically patted himself on the back—it was all right again. He had managed to straighten things up a bit. The young un knew now that he had only been talking rot; and so, with a respite at last from that troublesome conscience, with a grateful sense of a good deed done, the just man fell into that calm and peaceful slumber which is by right of heritage the sleep of the just.

Yet it is not thus easily that the past is to be obliterated. The accomplished fact can never be wiped out; its effect may be modified, that is all. In this case so much, and no more, had been achieved. The kindliness of Carstairs' action had touched the boy's heart, but it was powerless to erase from his mind that picture so firmly embedded there. Like the mark of a lead-pencil, it could fade beneath the rubber, and yet remain. The cheery encouragement had done something— indeed much—but it had not done enough. Something more was needed, some stronger touch than this, to make the weak man strong.

And so, when the day dawned at last, when the regiment fell in and the march began afresh, Francis Drake trudged alongside his company in limp and lifeless fashion. At starting he had straightened his back and squared his shoulders, for the timid are prone to some show of bravado; but the effect had been short-lived. He could ont sustain it. His pale face spoke to that, and the heavy lines beneath his eyes.

"Ah, Drake!"—Major Vesey was passing along the column—"you look washed out, my boy. Had a bad night, eh?"

"Yes, sir. The—the heat, I think."

"Humph!" And the Major's critical glance added its own emphasis. "It is trying," he said, presently, "but the morning air'll soon pull you together." Then, as he moved forward, he grumbled again something about somebody's "dashed infernal tongue."

But now there were matters of greater moment to think of. The head of the column was passing out of the open and had just commenced filing through a wood. Military formation was no longer possible. Entering in single file, beating down the undergrowth which lay thick across the track, the men followed one another into the shadow.

"Slowly, my lads," said Major Vesey, as he watched them disappearing one by one. "Slowly, there! And— keep a good lookout in front."

A good lookout! Ah, yes; but could it be done? When the trees stood studded so closely that in places a man could hardly squeeze between them, when the undergrowth clutched at one's leg and sometimes held it fast, and when the gloom around them was darker than the twilight, could it be done? Perhaps—perhaps not.

But they got along somehow, hacking a path as best they could, stumbling at times, struggling up again, and pantingly plodding onwards. And soon they were half-way through the wood.

"Call this nothink?" said one of the men. "Blest if I can see a bloomin' thing."

"Blest if I can either," chimed in one of the others. "Why, old Ukimbo hisself might be marchin' alongside."

And Drake, who was close at hand, had been thinking the very same thing. To realise the full risk they ran needed no veteran's experience. The uncertain foothold; the impossibility of seeing a dozen yards away; the hopelessness of combining in case of attack, of even using their weapons at all in the denseness of that foliage, were all apparent to the least-seasoned subaltern. A rat in a trap stood a better chance; at least he has room to turn about. And it was in just such a place as this, the boy remembered, that the Highlanders were cut to pieces two years ago. Not a man escaped; not one of them was left to tell the tale. Though there was evidence enough in all conscience, the clearest evidence in those horribly mangled bodies, in the cruel things that had been done to them, in the—

Crash! Bang! What was that?

The sound reverberated through the wood like a clap of thunder, and Drake stood rooted to the spot. So, then, it had come at last! It had come to them as it had come to the Highlanders, and—— No; somebody was laughing—laughing and joking and helping to haul somebody else up from the ground. One of them had tripped and fallen, and exploded his rifle. Oh, was that all? He might have shot some one, of course, careless beggar. But never mind; they were only half-way through the wood. Push along.

This last injunction came from a sergeant.

"Push along, there!"

And the Die-hards moved forward again—for an hour, maybe an hour and a half; and then a shout went up. The gloom had lightened unexpectedly, and the rays of sunshine were stealing in. Before them the trees were thinning and the path had turned less toilsome; a short three hundred yards ahead and they could almost see the plain. There was good reason, then, for that cheery shout.

With a sigh of relief, Francis Drake gazed upon the welcome sight. During all this time the nervous strain had been growing more and more unbearable. It had mastered him with a slow and steady persistence; it had shaken him so that he was ready to start at the rattle of his own accoutrements, at the sound of a neighbour's cough, at the snapping of a twig beneath his fet; his own sigh, even, had struck his ear strangely and had filled him with a mortal fear.

But it was all right now. He could see the rays of sunshine; he could almost see the open space beyond. They were so nearly out of the wood —thank God for that! His breathing came more regularly as the thought was realised; his step trod more firmly, more elastically, on the turf; the colour crept back into his cheeks; and in a moment of renewed confidence he gazed around. In that moment his heart stood still! Peering at him through the bushes, not a dozen yards away, he saw two gleaming eyes— eyes set in a hideous black face—the yes, the face that he had dreamt of so often!

"Look!"

He never knew that he had cried out. He was conscious that something had hurtled through the air, and that the man nearest him had fallen with a groan; but he was only conscious of this vaguely; his whole attention was fixed upon that hideous face; and as he looked a dozen others appeared beside it, and presently the bush was alive with men.

Drake stared at them in an instant. stunned and stupefied. Then suddenly the truth came home to him, the recollection of the Highlanders who had gone before; and in a whirlwind of irresistible panic he turned to run.

"Mr. Drake!" A hand lay upon his shoulder. "Mr. Drake, the enemy is —in front!"

Checked by the words, the boy stopped, and, looking towards the speaker, met the firm gaze of Major Vesey.

"Come along," said the elder man, taking the other by the arm and turning him round. "Come along, and— we'll put the fear of God into these black fellows!—Steady there, lads! Steady there!"

Major Vesey had watched the drama as a critic watches, played in a dozen seconds. He had noted the period of hesitation, the sudden wave of terror, the shameful climax to it all; yet, filled with that sympathy which is born of ripe experience, he had made allowances, he had held forth a helping hand. And in that instant he knew that he had not held it forth in vain.

"Come along!" he cried again, this time with rising enthusiasm. "Come along!"

And there was no need for him to glance back over his shoulder. Already Drake was at his side. The enemy is in front! That was enough; that, and the contagious example of a brave man. And together they rushed forward into a storm of flying assegais, into a crowd of shrieking, naked savages, into a pandemonium upon earth.

* * * * * * *

"Where's the Major?"

The Die-hards, such as were left of them, had formed in the open. There were still sounds of movement rustling through the wood, but never the sign of a black figure to be seen. The bayonet had worked too busily for them during that last half-hour, and the game was up. But it was a sadly diminished square that stood facing the scene of battle, a set of worn, weary, panting men, labouring for their breath and thanking Heaven that they were alive.

"Where's the Major?" Carstairs re-

peated the question, and glanced anxiously at the rest. But the answer came from the wood.

The war-cry had burst forth anew; the bush ceraked and swayed before an oncoming mass; the assegais were flying once again; and in that moment a man carrying another man on his shoulders staggered through the trees. A race for life or death, and not a yard to spare!

"Quick, there, with the Maxims! Let 'em have it, boys!"

A steady rattle of bullets, a sharp singing in the air, a pattering amongst the trees, and that oncoming mass halted—rushed forward again—halted a second time—then wavered and fled; whilst the man with his burden had been drawing nearer, and nearer, till at last he stood within the square.

"Why, good heavens, it—it's the Major!" Tenderly they lifted him to the ground. "Are you much hurt, sir?"

"No, no; only a broken leg. But if it hadn't been for Drake"——

Drake! In the excitement he had slipped aside unnoticed. Relieved of his burden, he had thrown himself upon the grass without a word, his legs still shaking from their effort, and his heart thumping like a sledge-hammer. But it was to thump harder now—yes, much, much harder—hard enough to crack his ribs I tell you, when that rousing cheer went up upon the veldt. It rang from every throat in one great chorus—the testimony they paid—and it carried far and wide. It reached the flying savages as they ran, and made them scurry for their lives as though the Evil One were behind; it reached the animals hiding in their lairs, and made them wonder what was coming next; it reached the Young Un's soul, and will remain there a memory the sweetest memory, for ever.

At The Street Corner

By THE LOUNGER

One time or another a great deal is written about the American yellow press. I do not remember a better illustration of the contrast between English and American methods than is afforded by the recent proceedings in connection with the opening of the Druce vault. In the illustrated Daily Graphic just to hand full particulars are given and there are a number of exceedingly interesting sketches which show how extremely careful the authorities were to preserve the sanctity of the tomb and to render it impossible for curiosity mongers to intrude.

It has taken ten years to obtain the necessary consent to open the vault. The first consent necessary was that of the Druce family who own it; then the Home Secretary had to be won over; then application had to be made before the Chancellor of the Diocese of London, Dr. Tristram. The case was argued before this important but little heard of Court in the Nave of St. Paul's Cathedral at the foot of Thorwaldsen's statue of Channing. Mr. Duckwerts, probably the ablest counsel in practice today, conducted the case, and the necessary permission was given. The illustration of this scene is very interesting. It is so incongruous with one's ordinary ideas of a Court to see some twenty important gentlemen seated in a Cathedral to listen to and adjudicate upon such an application. Counsel wore their robes and wigs as in Court, and as the Home Secretary had already given his consent, the proceedings were rather of the "pro-forma" order, but none the less necessary before the matter could proceed further.

Then the carpenters got to work, and built a large shed, 33 feet long, and 15 feet wide over the vault; there was not even a window through which anyone might pry, but electric light was installed for the occasion. Only twelve persons were admitted and these were barristers, surveyors and doctors appointed by the respective interests involved. Two grave diggers were employed, and when they had exhumed the coffin they were turned out to make room for two undertakers who opened it. On the day of the opening all the employees at the Cemetery were given a holiday and were strictly excluded from the grounds, being replaced by policemen. Within four hours of the completion of the examination everything was restored as before.

Now as to the press, there were two reporters present, one for the Associated Press and one for the Central News. They were sworn not to publish one word except after their statements had been censored and approved by the various representatives present. This was done before they left the grounds, the only intelligence which leaked out to the hundreds of pressmen who were waiting near the gates was that the coffin contained a body. This was indicated by a wave of the hand on the part of the reporters.

The censors' reports were not allowed to contain one word descriptive of the contents of the coffin except that it contained the body of "an old man with a beard." The Associated Press and Central News undertook in advance that they would not at any time supplement the censored report, and this undertaking has been strictly observed.

One shudders to think how many columns the American Press would have devoted to gruesome details of such an event, and no one can read the account furnished by the London papers without realizing that we have much to be thankful for in the attitude of our Government and our Press towards a strict observance of the amenities of decency.

Although I can hardly claim to be a press man, or at any rate to rank with the distinguished representatives of the fourth estate who graced the opening of the Empress Hotel with their presence, I did a little lounging on my own account on the auspicious occasion.

First, as to the Hotel. It has only one fault; it is just half large enough. I am satisfied that inside of a year the C.P.R. will have let a contract to Gribble & Skeene to duplicate it. I say this advisedly, for it is very easy to see that a Hotel which today has less accommodation than the Vancouver Hotel will not begin to deal with the enormous tourist traffic which will be attracted to Victoria. Apart from the through traffic there will be crowds from the South who will come by water to Victoria and these may fairly be added to the East and West traffic, which now makes its home at the Vancouver Hotel.

The appointments and fittings of the Empress are superb, and are not excelled for comfort and luxury in any Hotel in the West and by hardly any in the East. The opening ceremony was unique, the Press men gave the affair a great send-off, undoubtedly the C.P.R. know how to do things, and they know well how to select their officials. It would be easier to find another President in succession to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy than to find another George Ham. He gave the boys a good time and didn't they enpoy themselves? Congratulations to all concerned, and above all to Victoria in possessing a hostelry which will be its greatest drawing card and which will benefit the City quite as much as the C.P.R.

I am sorry that the Mayor has seen fit to veto boxing matches although I have no doubt that he did so from perfectly conscientious motives. His reason hardly appeals to me, viz., that it is a matter for the police commissioners and must stand over until they have been appointed. My own view is that it is a matter which can be taken care of by Chief Langley as well as by any body of police commissioners and which might have safely been left in his hands.

I know that there is a large section of the community opposed to boxing in any form, but I am also convinced that under proper control there is no more beneficial form of athletic training and nothing which furnishes a better entertainment. The Anglo-Saxon race has been taught to depend on its fists, the Latin races and the American people, to say nothing of the Oriental races, decline upon knives and revolvers. There are times when a man must defend himself with something, and it is infinitely better that he should be trained to do so without resorting to deadly weapons. These two aspects of the fistic game commend it to me, and explain why I regret that it should be discouraged in Victoria.

Lounger.

No. 11—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E., No. 11, which is five and one-quarter miles distant in a northerly and westerly direction from where C.P.R. line cuts north shore of Upper Campbell Lake; thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Rupert.

TAKE NOTICE that James Purdy Nelson, of Bellingham, Wash., U.S.A., occupation broker, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted about 30 chains distant and in a southerly direction from the northwest corner of Lease No. 222; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains.

JAMES PURDY NELSON.
Dec. 24, 1907.

KOKSAILAH MINERAL CLAIM.

Situated in the Victoria Mining Division of Helmcken District, on Koksailah Mountain, west of and adjoining "The Bluebell" mineral claim.

Take Notice, that I, Lars Nicholas Anderson, of Victoria, B.C., Free Miner's Certificate No. B17380, intend 60 days from the date hereof, ot apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action under Section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated at Victoria this 23rd day of January, A.D. 1908.

LARS NICHOLAS ANDERSON.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
Rupert District.

TAKE NOTICE that James Hastie, of Victoria, B. C., Merchant, and James H. McLauchlan, of Victoria, B. C., Contractor, intend to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

No. 4—Commencing at a post planted about 4 miles to the west of Robinson's Bight, on a small unnamed creek, being the northeast corner post; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

June 14, 1907.

JAMES HASTIE,
Jan 11. James H. McLauchlan.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT.
District of New Westminster.

TAKE NOTICE that Roman Z. Chandler, of Vancouver, B. C., ocupation Broker, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

No. 1—Commencing at a post planted ten chains south of the southeast corner of D. L. 1413; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains; thence west 40 chains to place of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

December 23, 1907.

Jan 11. ROMAN Z. CHANDLER.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
Rupert District.

TAKE NOTICE that James Hastie of Victoria, B. C., Merchant, and James McLauchlan, of Victoria, B. C., Contractor, intend to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

No. 1—Commencing at a post planted about 4 miles to the west of Robinson's Bight, on a small unnamed creek, being the southeast corner post; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

June 11, 1907.

JAMES HASTIE,
Jan. 11. James H. McLauchlan.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
Rupert District.

TAKE NOTICE that James Hastie, of Victoria, B. C., Merchant, and James H. McLauchlan, of Victoria, B. C., contractor, intend to apply for a special licence over the following described lands:

No. 2—Commencing at a post planted about 4 miles to the west of Robinson's Bight on a small unnamed creek, being the northeast corner post; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

June 12, 1907.

JAMES HASTIE,
Jan. 11. James H. McLauchlan.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
Rupert District.

TAKE NOTICE that James Hastie, of Victoria, B. C., Merchant, and James H. McLauchlan, of Victoria, B. C., Contractor, intend to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

No. 3—Commencing at a post planted about 4 miles to the west of Robinson's Bight, on a small unnamed creek, being the northwest corner post; thence south 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

June 13, 1907.

JAMES HASTIE,
Jan 11. James H. McLauchlan.

You can always tell an M. B. cigar

M. B. Cigar

It tastes different than others.

Union Made. Havana Filler.

Two Sizes. Sold Everywhere.

Made by S. A. Bantly, Victoria, B. C.

He Knew

"What is it, my children," exclaimed the speaker, "that causes men to ignore the ties of home, neglect their families, stay out until after midnight, and get up with a bad headache in the morning?" "I know," shouted a little wideawake in the room. "Well, my little fellow, tell the others what it is." "Politics!" Unlike Politics, there's no bad headache after Lemp's Beer—no unpleasant after effects, because Lemp's is not charged with carbonic acid gas as some beers are. It never causes biliousness, because it is properly aged before bting placed upon the market. Purity and wholesomeness are inseparably linked in a bottle of "Lemp's." At all bars, hotels and cafes. If your dealer cannot supply you for home use, kindly telephone.

PITHER & LEISER

Wholesale Distributors.

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that William Rose, of Ingersol, Ont., Merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted about two miles south of Refuge Bay, on the west coast of Porcher Island and at the northwest corner of lot 1282, Cassiar district; thence east 80 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south following coast line to point of commencement, containing 160 acres.

WILLIAM ROSS.
Jan 11. A. O. Noake, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Rupert.

TAKE NOTICE that Francis Joseph Alma Green, of Quatsino, B. C., occupation Prospector, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Lot 192, at the Narrows, Quatsino Sound, thence east about 35 chains to northeast corner of Lot 192; thence north about 120 chains to the southern boundary of the Indian reserve; thence west to the shore of Narrows; thence south along the shore to point of commencement; 640 acres, more or less.

Jan 11

FRANCIS JOSEPH ALMA GREEN.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast, Range 2.

TAKE NOTICE that George Young and Arthur Bell, of Victoria, B.C., timber dealers, intend to apply for the right to purchase the following described lands in Kildalla Bay, Rivers Inlet:—Commencing at a post planted on the east side of the bay, about one-third of a mile from the point at the mouth of the bay, being the southwest corner post; thence east 20 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence west 20 chains to beach; thence south along beach to point of commencement; containing 40 acres, more or less.

Staked November 25th, 1907.

GEORGE YOUNG & ARTHUR BELL,
Jan. 11 George Young, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Rupert.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, Frank Kelly, of Victoria, B.C., timber cruiser, intend to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:

1. Commencing at a post planted at southeast corner of Section 29, Township 32, Rupert District; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated Dec. 16, 1907.

2. Commencing at post planted about one-half mile west of southeast corner of Section 32, Township 32; thence west 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated Dec. 16, 1907.

3. Commencing at a post planted at northwest corner of T. L. 16196, Section 5, Township 33; thence west 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated Dec. 16, 1907.

4. Commencing at a post planted at northwest corner of T. L. 16196, Section 4, Township 33; thence east 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 160 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated Dec. 16, 1907.

5. Commencing at a post planted at northwest corner of T. L. 16186, Section 4, Township 33; thence west 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated Dec. 16, 1907.

6. Commencing at a post planted at northwest corner of T. L. 16186, Section 4, Township 33; thence west 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated Dec. 16, 1907.

6. Commencing at a post planted at northwest corner of T. L. 16186, Section 3, Township 33; thence west 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated Dec. 17, 1907.

7. Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of T. L. 16186, Section 3, Township 33; thence west 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 hains; thence south 160 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated Dec. 17, 1907.

8. Commencing at a post planted at northwest corner of T. L. 16194, Section 2, Township 33; thence east 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 160 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated Dec. 17, 1907.

9. Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of T. L. 16194, Section 2, Township 33; thence west 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated Dec. 17, 1907.

10. Commencing at a post planted at northwest corner of T. L. 16195, Section 1, Township 33; thence east 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 160 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated Dec. 17, 1907.

FRANK KELLY.
Jan 18. George H. Jackson, Agent.

Most Particular Smokers

Experience little or no difficulty in finding a cigar or blend of smoking mixture that fits their taste.

Our Manila or Havana Cigars can't be beaten. We carry a most complete line of smokers' sundries.

The Army and Navy Cigar Store. **Richardson**

Phone 345

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT.

District of New Westminster.

TAKE NOTICE that Roman Z. Chandler, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation timber broker, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

No. 2—Commencing at a post planted at northwest corner of T. L. 18187; thence east 80 chains along the north line of T. L. 18187; thence north 80 chains along the west line of T. L. 12502; thence east 80 chains along the north line of T. L. 12502; thence north 80 chains along the west line of T. L. 12503; thence in a southwesterly course along the line of the Capilano Water Reserve to place of commencement, and containing 640 acres of land, more or less.

December 23, 1907.
Jan 11. ROMAN Z. CHANDLER.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, George French, prospector, of Skidegate, B.C., intend to apply for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum over 640 acres, bounded as follows:—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Section 21, Township 4, Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Group; thence running 80 chains north; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains south to shore line; thence following shore line to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Located December 12th, 1907.
GEORGE FRENCH, Locator.
Jan. 4 John Simister, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, Benjamin Kromp, of Skidegate, B. C., rancher, intend to apply for a licence to prospect for coal and vetroleum over 640 acres of land bounded as follows:—Commencing at a post planted near the beach at the southeast corner of Section 20, Township 4, Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Group; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains south and over and under water; thence 80 chains west over and under water to point of commencement; containing 640 acres, more or less.

Located November 30th, 1907.
BENJAMIN KROMP, Locator.
Jan. 4 John Simister, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast, Range 3.

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas H. Taylor, of Vancouver, occupation, surveyor, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. Cor. of B. C. Dev. Co.'s Lot 50 and marked the N. E. Cor.; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, more or less, to south boundary of lot 50; thence east 80 chains along said boundary to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

Staked December 6.
THOMAS H. TAYLOR.
Jan. 4 J. R. Morrison, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast, Range 3.

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas H. Taylor, of Vancouver, occupation, surveyor, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains east of the N. E. Cor. of B. C. Dev. Co.'s Lot 50, and marked T. H. Taylor's S. W. Cor.; thence east 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence 40 chains to bank of Salmon River; thence south 160 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Staked December 6.
THOMAS H. TAYLOR.
Jan. 4 J. R. Morrison, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast, Range 3.

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas H. Taylor, of Vancouver, occupation, surveyor, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of Salmon River, about 2 miles north of the N. E. C. of Lot 50 and marked T. H. Taylor's S. W. C.; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, more or less, to bank of river; thence southerly 80 chains along bank of river to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Staked December 6.
THOMAS H. TAYLOR.
Jan. 4 J. R. Morrison, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast, Range 3.

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas H. Taylor, of Vancouver, occupation, surveyor, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of Salmon River, about 5 miles north of the N. E. C. of Lot 50 and marked T. H. Taylor's S. E. C.; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains, more or less, to River; thence southerly along river 160 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 7.
THOMAS H. TAYLOR.
Jan. 4 J. R. Morrison, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast, Range 3.

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas H. Taylor, of Vancouver, occupation, surveyor, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of Kimsquit River, about 2 miles north of the N. W. C. of B. C. Dev. Co.'s Lot 51, and marked T. H. Taylor's S. W. C.; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

Staked December 7.
THOMAS H. TAYLOR.
Jan. 4 J. R. Morrison, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast. Range 3.

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas H. Taylor, of Vancouver, occupation, surveyor, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of Kimsquit River, about 4 miles north of the N. W. C. of B. C. Dev. Co.'s Lot 51, and marked T. H. Taylor's S. W. C.; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

Staked December 9.
THOMAS H. TAYLOR.
Jan. 4 J. R. Morrison, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast, Range 3.

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas H. Taylor, of Vancouver, occupation, surveyor, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of Kimsquit River, about 1½ miles north of the N. W. C. of B. C. Dev. Co.'s Lot 51, and marked T. H. Taylor's S. E. C.; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

Staked December 10.
THOMAS H. TAYLOR.
Jan. 4 J. R. Morrison, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast, Range 3.

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas H. Taylor, of Vancouver, occupation, surveyor, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of Kimsquit River, about 2½ miles north of the N. W. C. of B. C. Dev. Co.'s Lot 51, and marked T. H. Taylor's S. E. C.; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

Staked December 10.
THOMAS H. TAYLOR.
Jan. 4 J. R. Morrison, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, James Alfred Owens, prospector, Skidegate, B. C., intend to apply for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum over 640 acres of land bounded as follows:—Commencing at a post planted northeast corner, near the beach on south shore of Skidegate Inlet, B.C.; Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Group, supposed to be Section 5, Township 1; thence running 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains north to shore line; thence following shore line to point of commencement; containing 640 acres, more or less.

Located November 29th, 1907.
JAMES ALFRED OWENS,
Jan. 4 Locator.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, Emily Margaret Johnston, of Victoria, B.C., intend to apply for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum over 640 acres of land bounded as follows:—Commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner of section 33, township one (1), Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Group; thence running 80 chains north; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

Located December 6th, 1907.
EMILY MARGARET JOHNSTON,
Locator.
Jan. 4. Christopher Johnson, Agent.

DISTRICT OF RUPERT.

TAKE NOTICE that I, T. S. McPherson, agent of Victoria, B.C., intend to apply for special timber license over the following described lands:

1. Commencing at a post planted about 4 miles distant in a northwesterly direction from the head of west arm of Quatsino sound and marked N.E. Cor. section 25, township 37, thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 5th, 1907.

2. Commencing at a post planted about 4 miles and in a northwesterly direction from the head of west arm, Quatsino Sound, marked S.E. Cor. Section 36, Township 37, thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 5th, 1907.

3. Commencing at a post planted about one mile in a westerly direction Claim No. 2, marked N.E. Cor., Section 26, Township 37; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 5th, 1907.

4. Commencing at a post planted about one mile in a westerly direction from Claim No. 2, marked S. E. Cor., Section 35, Township 37; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 5th, 1907.

5. Commencing at a post planted about one mile in a northwesterly direction from claim No. 4, marked N.E. Corner, Section 34, Township 37; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Commencing at a post planted one mile distant in a northwesterly direction from claim No. 4, marked S. E. Corner, Section 3, Township 36; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 5th, 1907.

7. Commencing at a post planted about one mile distant and in a northwest direction from claim No. 6, marked S.E. corner, Section 9, Township 36; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked Dec. 6th, 1907.

8. Commencing at a post planted about one mile in a northwesterly direction from claim No. 7, marked S. E. corner, section 17, township 36; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 6th, 1907.

9. Commencing at a post planted about one mile distant in a westerly direction from claim No. 8, marked S. E. Corner, Section 18, Township 36; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 6th, 1907.

10. Commencing at a post planted about one mile distant in a northerly direction from claim No. 9, marked S.E. Corner, Section 19, Township 36; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 6th, 1907.

11. Commencing at a post planted about one mile distant in a northerly direction from claim No. 10, marked S.E. Corner, Section 30, Township 36; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 6th, 1907.

12. Commencing at a post planted about one mile distant in a northerly direction from claim No. 11, marked S.E. corner, Section 31, Township 36; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 6th, 1907.
T. S. McPHERSON.
Dec. 28 Per Geo. H. Jackson.

COAST LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast, Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that F. S. Buck of Vancouver, B.C., occupation lumberman, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:

1. Commencing at a post planted on Gilford Island, 40 chains in southerly direction from the N.E. corner of surveyed Lot 625 on north shore of lake; thence north 80 chains more or less to the south line of T. L. 7714; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to this post.

FRED. S. BUCK.

2. Commencing at a post planted about about 40 chains south and 80 chains east of N. E. corner of surveyed lot 625, thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to this post.

Staked Dec. 1st.
Dec. 28 FRED. S. BUCK.

COAST LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast, Range One.

TAKE NOTICE that F. S. Buck of Vancouver, B.C., occupation lumberman, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

No. 3. Commencing at a post planted on Gilford Island, at the head of a lake, and at N.E. end of said lake, and about 40 chains south and about 50 chains east from N.E. corner of surveyed lot 625, thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 2n, 1907.

No. 4. Commencing at a post planted on Gilford Island, about 40 chains south and 130 chains east from N.E. corner of surveyed lot 625, thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 3rd, 1907.

No. 5. Commencing at a post planted on Gilford Island, about 40 chains south and 210 chains east from N.E. corner of surveyed lot 625, thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 6. Commencing at a post planted on Gilford Island, at the S.E. corner of T.L. 15806; thence west 80 chains to the S.W. of T. L. 15806, thence north 40 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence south 80 chains (more or less) to north shore of lake; thence east along shore of lake 100 chains; thence north 40 chains (more or less) to point of commencement.

Staked December 2nd, 1907.
Dec. 28 F. S. BUCK.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast. Range 2.

TAKE NOTICE that George Young, of Victoria, B.C., Timber Cruiser, intends to apply for special timber licences over the following described lands:

No. 26—Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner, near Clyak River, being 6 miles N.E. from the Junction of Young and Clyak Rivers and opposite the N.E. corner of No. 16, thence north 100 chains; thence west 64 chains; thence south 100 chains; thence east 64 chains to point of commencement.

November 27th, 1907.

No. 27—Commencing at a post planted at the S.W. corner, opposite the N. W. Corner of N. 17, being about 5 chains east of Clyak River and about 7 miles N.E. from the Junction of Young and Clyak River, thence north 100 chains; thence east 64 chains; thence south 100 chains; thence west 64 chains to point of commencement.

November 27th, 1907.

No. 28—Commencing at a post planted on the river bank at the S.W. corner and opposite the N.W. corner of No. 27, being one-half mile northerly from Bever Rapids, Clyak River; thence north 100 chains; thence east 64 chains; thence south 100 chains; thence west 64 chains to point of commencement.

November 27th, 1907.

No. 29—Commencing at a post planted on the river bank at the S.E. corner and opposite the N.E. corner of No. 26, being one-half mile south of Bever Rapids, Clyak River; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

November 27th, 1907.

No. 30—Commencing at a post planted on the bank at the S. E. corner and opposite No. 28, being one-half mile north of Bever Rapids, Clyak River, thence north 100 chains; thence west 64 chains; thence south 100 chains; thence east 64 chains to point of commencement.

November 27th, 1907.

No. 31—Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner about 10 chains west from the N.E. corner of No. 28, on the river bank, about one and three-quarter miles north of Bever Rapids on Clyak River; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

November 27th, 1907.

No. 32—Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner, about five (5) chains east of Young's River, being about nine and one-quarter miles from its junction with Clyak River, and opposite the N. W. corner of No. 25; thence north 100 chains; thence east 64 chains; thence south 100 chains; thence west 64 chains to point of commencement.

November 24th, 1907.

No. 33—Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner about 5 chains east of Young's River, being about nine and one-quarter miles from the junction of Young and Clyak Rivers and opposite No. 32; thence north 100 chains; thence west 64 chains; thence south 100 chains; thence east 64 chains to point of commencement.

November 24th, 1907.

No. 34—Commencing at a post planted 10 chains east of the N.W. corner of No. 32, being about 10 chains east of Young's River and about three miles north of Blanked Bluff, being the S.W. corner; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

November 24th, 1907.

No. 35—Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner, opposite No. 34 post, being about 10 chains east of Young's River, and about three miles north of Blanket Bluff; thence north 160 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 160 chains; thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

Nov. 24th, 1907.

No. 36—Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner about 10 chains east of the N.E. corner, 34 and 45 chains east of Young's River, being five miles northerly from Blanket Bluff; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

November 24th, 1907.
GEORGE YOUNG,
Dec. 28 J. W. Radly, Agent.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Bridge, North Arm, Fraser River.

Superstructure of Swing Span.

NOTICE is hereby given that the time for receiving tenders for the Superstructure Metal for Swing Bridge, North Arm, Fraser River, has been extended up to and including Friday, the 31st day of January, 1908.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B.C., December 17th, 1907.
Dec. 28

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Rupert.

TAKE NOTICE that J. A. Johnson, of Vancouver, cruiser, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—

1. Commencing at a post planted on the southwest corner of Leose No. 2; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west along south boundary of said lease 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated December 27th, 1907.
District of Rupert.

2. Commencing at a post planted on the south bank of river running into Beaver Cove, and on the west boundary of Lease No. 2; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains along bank of said river to point of commencement.

Dated December 27th, 1907.
District of Rupert.

3. Commencing at a post planted about 80 chains west of west boundary of Lease No. 2, and on south bank of a river running into Beaver Cove; thence south 160 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains along bank of said river to point of commencement.

Dated December 27th, 1907.
District of Rupert.

4. Commencing at a post planted about the southeast corner of T. L. No. 11,596; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated December 27th, 1907.
District of Rupert.

5. Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains east of the south-east corner of T. L. 11,395; thence east 160 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated December 27th, 1907.
District of Rupert.

6. Commencing at a post planted about 20 chains south of the southwest corner of Lease No. 2; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated December 27th, 1907.
Dated December 27th, 1907.
Jan 4. J. A. JOHNSON.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Rupert.

TAKE NOTICE that Roland D. Craig, of Vancouver, occupation Forester, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted one (1) mile south and 20 chains west from the southwest corner of L. 222, West Fork of Adams River; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains.

December 20th, 1907.
Jan. 4 ROLAND D. CRAIG.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Rupert, Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE that M. J. Kinney, of Portland, Ore., occupation Lumberman, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted on the north line of Township 10, Rupert District, where the said line intersects the shore line of the east side of Marble Bay; thence northerly following the shore line a distance of about 200 chains to the northeast corner of lot 315.

Staked the 16th day of December, 1907
M. J. KINNEY.
Jan.4 Robert A. Grierson, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Rupert, Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE that The Quatsino Power and Puly Company, of Victoria, B.C., occupation, A Pulp Company, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted on the north line of Township 10, Marble Cove, Rupert District, where the said line intersects the shore line on the east side of Marble Bay; thence southerly following the shore line a distance of about 120 chains to a point intersecting the mouth of Marble Creek.

Staked the 16th day of December, 1907.
THE QUATSINO POWER
& PULP COMPANY.
Jan.4 Robert A. Grierson, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Rupert. Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE that Enoch A. White, of Victoria, B.C., occupation Lumberman, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described foreshore:

Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of an Indian Reserve at the head of Quatsino Narrows, Rupert District, thence southerly following the shore line a distance of about 160 chains to a point intersecting the mouth of Marble Creek, including small island on north line of section 10.

ENOCH A. WHITE.
Jan.4 Robert A. Grierson, Agent.

NOTICE TO LOGGERS.

Bridge, North Arm, Fraser River.

Piles.

ALTERNATIVE sealed tenders, superscribed "Tender for Piles, Bridge, North Arm, Fraser River," will be received by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B. C., up to and including Tuesday, the 31st of December, 1907, for furnishing and delivering at the bridge site on the North Arm of the Fraser River, on the line of the Cemetery Road, fir and cedar piles.

About six hundred (600) will be required, varying in length from twenty (20) to forty-five (45) feet. They must be straight, sound, and not less than ten (10 inches at the small end. No butts will be accepted.

Further printed particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Tenderers must state the price per lineal foot for piles delivered.

The successful tenderer will be furnished with a list giving the number of piles required and the length of each.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, in the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250), which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline or neglect to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the form supplied, signed with the actual signatures of the tenderers, and enclosed in the envelope furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Nov. 30 Public Works Engineer.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the matter of an application for a Duplicate Certificate of Title to Lot 5 of Lot 7 of Section 10, (Map 280), Esquimalt District, Victoria City.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title to said lot, issued to George A. Coldwell on the 6th day of June, 1899, and numbered 5296C.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C., the 21st day of November, 1907.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Nov. 23 Registrar-General.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Bridge, North Arm, Fraser River.

Superstructure of Swing Span.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Superstructure Metal for Swing Bridge, North Arm, Fraser River," will be received by the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B.C., up to and including Tuesday, the 31st of December, 1907, for manufacturing and delivering, f. o. b., scow at Vancouver or New Westminster, all the metal work required for the superstructure of a steel swing span.

Drawings, specifications, condition of contract and tender may be seen by intending tenderers on and after Tuesday, the 26th of November, 1907, at the office of the Public Works Engineer, Lands and Works Department, and at the office of the Provincial Timber Inspector, Court House, Vancouver, B.C.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner in the sum of two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline or neglect to enter into contract when called upon to do so. The cheques or certificates of deposit of successful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

The successful tenderer will be called upon to furnish a bond, himself and two securities, satisfactory to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, in the sum of $1,000 each, or to furnish a bond of a Guarantee Company satisfactory to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner in the sum of $3,000 for the due fulfilment of the work contracted for.

Upon the execution of the contract and a satisfactory bond being supplied, signed with the actual signatures of the tenderers and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Nov. 30 Public Works Engineer.

DISTRICT OF CASSAIR.

TAKE NOTICE that The Hidden Creek Mining Co., of Vancouver, occupation, ——, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described land, about 40 acres:

Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Lot 479; thence following high water mark south and west to the southeast corner of Lot 308; thence east five chains; thence north and east following a line parallel to high water mark about 80 chains to a point 5 chains south of point of commencement and thence to said point of commencement.

Dated Nov. 25th, 1907.

HIDDEN CREEK MINING CO.,
Dec. 7 Per J. Herrick MacGregor.

TAKE NOTICE that George Young and Arthur Bell, of Victoria, B.C., Timber Dealers, intend to apply for the rite to purchase the following described lands in Kildalla Bay, Rivers Inlet; commencing at this post planted on the east side of the Bay about one-third of a mile from the point at the mouth of the Bay, being the southwest corner post; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 90 chains to beach; thence south along beach to point of commencement; containing 40 acres, more or less.

Staked Nov. 25, 1907.

GEORGE YOUNG & ARTHUR BELL,
Dec. 7 George Young, Agent.

The Uncongenial Pump.

"That famous temperance reformer, the late Francis Murphy," said a Pittsburg man, "had many an odd adventure in the course of his very useful life.

"He once told me of a case where a drinking man with a neat joke got for the moment a little the beter of him in an argument.

"The man was a clubman, a bon vivant, famous for his wine cellar, and Mr. Murphy read him a strong lecture on the drink evil.

"But the bon vivant only smiled, shook his head and said:

"'Well, Mr. Murphy, I have seen many a pleasant party round a table, but I have never seen one round a pump.'"

A Fine Point.

"It's the little things that count," remarked the man with mouse-colored whiskers.

"How now?"

"Once I wrote a book and called it 'How to Grow Beautiful.'"

"Well?"

"We didn't sell a copy. After some cogitation I changed the title to 'How to Remain Beautiful,' and the ladies swamped us with orders. You've got to study woman nature if you want to get rich."

His Remedy.

A pompous city official upon reaching his home one evening, found the street blockaded and a heap of earth piled against his doorstep. Observing a workman wielding his shovel in a near-by ditch, he accosted a passing policeman and complained that the laborer was trespassing upon private property.

"What do yez mean by trowin' dirrt on th' gintleman's steps?" demanded the officer, pompously.

"Sure, an' there's no other place t' throw it, 'd ye mind!" replied the workman, indifferently.

"Well, thin, in that case, yez hed better dig another hole and trow it in there."

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Goldstream.

TAKE NOTICE that Frank Buffington Vrooman of Victoria, B.C., occupation Gentleman, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted twenty chains north of the northeast corner of section 12, thence forty chains north, one hundred and twenty chains west, forty chains south and one hundred and twenty chains east to point of commencement.

Dated 21st December, 1907.

FRANK BUFFINGTON VROOMAN,
Jan 18 R. W. Wilkinson.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Goldstream.

TAKE NOTICE that Frank Buffington Vrooman of Victoria, B.C., occupation Gentleman, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of section 21, thence eighty chains east, eighty chains south, eighty chains west and eighty chains north to point of commencement.

Dated 21st December, 1907.

FRANK BUFFINGTON VROOMAN,
Jan 18 R. W. Wilkinson.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Goldstream.

TAKE NOTICE that Frank Buffington Vrooman of Victoria, B.C., occupation Gentleman, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of section 20, thence eighty chains west, eighty chains south, eighty chains east and eighty chains north to place of commencement.

Dated 21st December, 1907.

FRANK BUFFINGTON VROOMAN,
Jan 18 R. W. Wilkinson.

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that Arthur Oresby Woakes of Victoria, B.C., occupation Civil Engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land—on Porcher Island:

Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Lot 1292, about 2 miles distant and in a southeasterly direction from Jap Bay; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

Dated Dec. 20th, 1907.

Jan 18 ARTHUR WOAKES.

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that W. N. Campbell of Victoria, occupation Civil Engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of lot 1294, (J.R. Cody) one mile west of Jap Inlet, Porcher Island, thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains, containing 160 acres.

Dated Dec. 16th, 1907.

W. N. CAMPBELL,
Jan 18 J. J. Templeton, Agent.

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that J. J. Templeton of Victoria, occupation surveyor, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of lot 1293, M. S. McLeod, one-half mile west of Jap Inlet Porcher Island, thence south 20 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 160 acres, more or less.

Dated December 16th, 1907.

Jan. 18 J. J. TEMPLETON.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Renfrew.

TAKE NOTICE that T. M. Baird and S. Wood of Victoria, occupation Timber Cruisers, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

Claim No. 1—Commencing at a post planted 80 chains west of southwest corner of Timber Limit No. 3193, thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located 7th Dec., 1907.

THOMAS MILLER BAIRD.
STANLEY WOOD.

Jan 18

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Renfrew.

TAKE NOTICE that T. M. Baird and S. Wood of Victoria, occupation, Timber Cruisers, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

Claim No. 2—Commencing at a post planted 80 chains west of southwest corner of Timber Limit No. 13193; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located 7th December, 1907.

THOMAS MILLER BAIRD.
STANLEY WOOD.

Jan 18

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Renfrew.

TAKE NOTICE that T. M. Baird and S. Wood of Victoria, occupation Timber Cruiser, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

Claim No. 3—Commencing at a post planted 80 chains west of southwest corner of Timber Limit No. 13193; thence east 160 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 60 chains; thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

Located 7th December, 1907.

THOMAS MILLER BAIRD.
STANLEY WOOD.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Renfrew.

TAKE NOTICE that T. M. Baird and S. Wood of Victoria, occupation Timber Cruisers, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

Claim No. 5—Commencing at a post planted 40 chains west of the northwest corner of Timber Limit No. 18544, thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

Located 8th December, 1907.

THOMAS MILLER BAIRD.
STANLEY WOOD.

Jan 18

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Renfrew.

TAKE NOTICE that T. M. Baird and S. Wood of Victoria, occupation Timber Cruisers, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

Claim No. 6—Commencing at a post planted 40 chains west and 10 chains south of the southwest corner of timber limit No. 18546, thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south about 60 chains; thence easterly along shore 120 chains; thence north about 60 chains to point of commencement.

Located 9th December, 1907.

THOMAS MILLER BAIRD.
STANLEY WOOD.

Jan. 18

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that William Croteau of Aldermere, B.C., occupation Farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner; thence north 20 chains to McClure Lake; thence along McClure Lake in an east southerly direction 43 chains, more or less; thence west 40 chains to place of beginning and making 40 acres more or less, and known as the southwest fractional quarter section of 36, township 5, Range 5.

Dated November 20, 1907.

Jan. 18 WILLIAM CROTEAU.

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that Jennie Croteau of Aldermere, B.C., occupation housewife, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner; thence north 40 chs.; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to place of beginning and known as the northwest quarter section of 30, Tp. 6, Rge. 5, and containing 160 acres, more or less.

Dated 23rd of November, 1907.

Jan. 18 WILLIAM CROTEAU.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Private Bills.

The time limited by the rules of the house for the presentation of petitions for leave to introduce private bills expires on Monday, 27 January, 1908.

Bills must be presented to the house by Thursday, 6th February, 1908.

Reports on bills will not be received after Thursday, 13th February, 1908.

Copies of the bill, petition and notices must be deposited with the undersigned, and the house fees paid, not later than Wednesday, 8th January, 1908.

Dated this 2nd day of December, 1907.

THORNTON FELL,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

TAKE NOTICE that M. Brennan, of Ootso Lake, occupation Farmer, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described land:

Commencing at a post marked M. B. Southeast Corner, situated about 40 chains north and 40 chains east of Lot 325, N.E. Cor.; thence 40 chains north; thence 40 chains west; thence 40 chains south; thence 60 chains east to point of commencemnent, containing 240 acres.

Dated November 15, 1907.

De. 14 MARK BRENNAN.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Rupert, Kathleen Lake.

TAKE NOTICE that Enoch A. White, of Victoria, B.C., lumberman, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:

8. Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of T. L. 16,381, on Kathleen Lake, marked "E. A. W.'s N.W. corner post to Claim No. 8"; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to commencement.

Staked November 30th, 1907.

District of Rupert, Kathleen Lake.

1. Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of T. L. 13,045, on Kathleen Lake, marked "E. A. W.'s S.W. corner post to Claim No. 1"; thence east 40 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 140 chains; thence south 20 chains to T. L. 13,045; thence following north line of T. L. 13,045 east and south to commencement.

Staked November 30th, 1907.

ENOCH A. WHITE.
Dec. 21 T. D. Harris, Agent.

District of Rupert, Quatsino Sound.

(c) Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of P. R. 1,745, on Marble Creek, marked "E. A. W.'s N.W. corner post to Claim C."; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 120 chains to commencement.

Staked December 5th, 1907.

Dated Victoria, B.C., Dec. 10th, 1907.

District of Rupert, Quatsino Sound.

(d) Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Lot 192, on Quatsino Narrows, marked "E. A. W.'s S. W. corner post to Claim D."; thence east about 30 chains to T. L. 14,467; thence north 80 chains; thence east about 80 chains to Marble Creek; thence north and west along shore to Indian Reserve; thence south and west along line of Indian Reserve to Quatsino Narrows; thence following shore of said narrows southwesterly to commencement.

Dated Victoria, December 10th, 1907.

ENOCH A. WHITE.
Dec. 21 Thomas D. Harris, Agent.

ARTHUR GORE. MANAGER.
TIMBER MAPS
OFFICE PHONE 1534. RESIDENCE 438.
posted up to date every day.
ELECTRIC BLUE PRINT & MAP CO.
VICTORIA, B.C.,
CHANCERY CHAMBERS. 52 LANGLEY STREET.
BLUE PRINTING DRAUGHTING OFFICE.
Complete set of Maps showing all
TIMBER LICENCES
and other Lands taken up in British Columbia.
Blue Prints can be obtained at short notice.

LICENCE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."

Canada:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 417.

THIS is to certify that "The New Zealand Insurance Company" is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at the City of Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand.

The amount of the capital of the Company is one million pounds, divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred pounds each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Victoria, and James Hill Lawson, merchant, whose address is Victoria ,B.C., is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 28th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

(L. S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which this Company has been established and licensed are:

To carry on the business of fire and marine insurance in all its branches or such of those branches as the Company shall from time to time determine, and to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of those objects.

Dec. 14.

B. C. Timber Maps

of All Districts

VANCOUVER MAP and BLUE-PRINT CO.

Suite 20-21 Crowe and Wilson Chambers.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast, Range 2.

TAKE NOTICE that George Young and Arthur Bell of Victoria, B.C., Timber Dealers, intend to apply for special license over the following described lands on the Sheemahantz River, Rivers Inlet:

No. 1—Commencing at a post planted on the south bank of the Sheemahantz River at the northwest corner, being one mile east and 10 chains south of the mouth of Evelyn River; thence east 120 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Nov. 9th, 1907.

No. 2—Commencing at a post planted on the south bank of the Sheemahantz River, five chains west of the mouth of Marvel Creek, being the southeast corner, thence west 64 chains; thence north 100 chains; thence east 64 chains; thence south 100 chains to point of commencement.

Nov. 8th, 1907.

No. 3—Commencing at a post planted 10 chains east of the southeast corner of T. L. 14065, and about one and one-half miles west of the Neechantz River being the northeast corner post; thence south 100 chains; thence west 64 chains; thence north 100 chains; thence west 64 chains to point of commencement.

GEORGE YOUNG & ARTHUR BELL,
Dec. 14 George Young, Agent.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT
District of New Westminster.

TAKE NOTICE that Harry McMicken Keefer of Vancouver, occupation Broker, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted on the N. E. Coast of Savary Island and about 25 chains from the easterly end of the Island, thence west 20 chains to low water mark; thence south 400 chains along low water mark; thence east 20 chains to high water mark; thence north 400 chains to point of commencement, and containing eight hundred acres, more or less.

Dated Dec. 2nd, 1907.

Dec 14 HARRY McMICKENKEEFER.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT
District of New Westminster.

TAKE NOTICE that Frederick Patrick Rogers of Vancouver, occupation carpenter, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner of Lot 1347, G. 1., New Westminster district; thence west 20 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence south 20 chains to point of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.

Dated November 26th, 1907.

FREDERICK PATRICK ROGERS.
Dec.14

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.

NOTICE is nereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to prospect for coal upon the following described land, situate on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Group, in the Province of British Columbia.

Commencing at a post marked M. B.'s S. W. Corner post, placed at the S. W. corner of section 24, township 10, thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated November 27th, 10.30 a.m., 1907.

MURRAY BROWN.
Dec. 21 J. E. Doyen, Agent.

DISTRICT OF CASSIAR.

TAKE NOTICE that The Hidden Creek Mining Co., of Vancouver, occupation, ———, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described land, about 3 acres:

Commencing at a post planted at the south east corner post of Lot 479; thence north one chain; thence southwesterly parellel to high water mark, about 30 chains to west boundary of Lot 479; thence south about one chain forty links to high water mark and thence along high water mark to point of commencement.

Dated Nov. 25th, 1907.

HIDDEN CREEK MINING CO.,
Dec. 7 Per J. Herrick MacGregor.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast, Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Max. J. Cameron, of Vancouver, Merchant, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

No. 1—Commencing at a post planted about 6 miles from Ramsay Arm, on the main Quatham River, S. W. corner; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

20th December, 1907.

No. 2—Commencing at a post planted about 6 miles from Ramsay Arm, on the main Quatham River; S. E. Corner; thence 160 chains N.; 40 chains W.; 160 chains south; 40 chains east to point of commencement.

December 20th, 1907.

No. 3—Commencing at a post planted about one chain distant and in an easterly direction from Quatham River, about seven miles east of Ramsay Arm, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains.

20th December, 1907.

No. 4—Commencing at a post planted about one chain distant and in an easterly direction from Quatham River, about seven miles east of Ramsay Arm, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains.

21st December, 1907.

No. 5—Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains distant and in an easterly direction from east bank of Quatham River, about eight and one-half miles east of Ramsay Arm; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains.

21st December, 1907.

No. 6—Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains distant and in an easterly direction from east bank of Quatham River, about nine and one-half miles east of Ramsay Arm; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains.

21st December, 1907.

No. 7—Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains distant and in an easterly direction from east bank of Quatham River, about ten and one-half miles east of Ramsy Arm; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains.

21st December, 1907.

MAX. J. CAMERON,
Jan 18 L. W. Kingsley, Agent.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast, Range 2.

TAKE NOTICE that Ed. Brown, of Vancouver, B.C., Cruiser, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:

No. 1—Commencing at a post planted on south shore of Burke Channel, about one mile west of Lot No. 241A; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to shore line of Burke Channel; thence west along shore line 80 chains more or less, to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated December 16, 1907.

No. 2—Commencing at a post planted on south shore of Burke Channel, about three miles west of Lot No.241 A; thence south 40 chains; thence east 160 chains; thence north 40 chains more or less, to shore line of Burke Chanel; thence west along shore line 160 chains more or less to point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated December 16th, 1907.

No. 3—Commencing at a post planted about one mile south of Lot No. 241A, on bank of Newcomb River, Burke Channel, thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated December 16th, 1907.

No. 4—Commencing at a post planted about one mile south of lot No. 241A, Burke Channel, adjoining post of claim No. 3; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated December 16th, 1907.

No. 5—Commencing at a post planted about 2 miles south of Lot No. 241A, Burke Channel, and one mile south of corner post of claim No. 3 and 4; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated December 16th, 1907.

No. 6—Commencing at a post planted about 4 miles south of lot No. 241A, Burke Channel, and two miles south of S. W. corner of Claim No. 5; thence west 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated December 17th, 1907.

No. 7—Commencing at a post planted about four and one-half miles south of lot No. 241A, Burke Channel; on a bank of a small river about one-half mile east of claim No. 6; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated December 17th, 1907.

No. 8—Commencing at a post planted about two miles east of claim No. 7, on north bank of unnamed river, emptying into Koeye Lake, south of Burke Channel, thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated December 17th, 1907.

No. 9—Commencing at a post planted about one mile south of Claim No. 8, on north bank of small river emptying into Koeye Lake, south of Burke Channel; thence south 40 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 160 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated December 17th, 1907.

No. 10—Commencing at a post planted about one mile east of claim No. 9, on north bank of small river emptying into Koeye Lake, south of Burke Channel; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated December 17th, 1907.

No. 11—Commencing at a post planted about one mile east of Claim No. 9, and adjoining corner post of claim No. 10 on north bank of small river emptying into Koeye Lake, south of Burke channel; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated December 17, 1907.

No. 12—Commencing at a post planted about 20 chains west of Claims No. 9 and 10, on south bank of small river emptying into Koeye Lake, south of Burke Channel, thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated December 17, 1907.

No. 13—Commencing at a post planted about one and one-half miles south of the head of Koeye Lake, south of Burke Channel, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to shore line of Koeye Lake; thence south along shore line 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated December 18th, 1907.

No. 14—Commencing at a post planted about one and one-half miles south of the head of Koeye Lake, south of Burke Channel, thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to shore of Koeye Lake, thence north along shore 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres.

Dated December 18th, 1907.

No. 15—Commencing at a post planted about one-half mile east from the foot of Koeye Lake, on the north shore of said lake; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; to shore of Koeye Lake; thence west along shore of said lake 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated December 18th, 1907.

No. 16—Commencing at a post planted about two miles south of Lot 241A, Burke Channel, and about one mile south of corner post of claims No. 3 and 4; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated December 16th, 1907.

No. 17—Commencing at a post planted about two miles south of Lot No. 241A, Burke Channel, and one mile south of corner post of claims No. 3 and 4; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated December 16th, 1907.

Jan. 18 ED. BROWN.

SPLENDID ADDRESS.

Continued from Page 7.

continent, fortunately in a less degree in British Columbia than elsèwhere. The demand for the product of our mills in the praiie country and abroad has greatly fallen off. However, the air seems to have cleared, the financial panic seems to have been about exhausted, and the millmen of the interior are making preparations for a very largely increased output for the coming season. While dealing with the lumber industry, I would like to make a few suggestions in connection therewith. Coming, as I do, from a constituency where the operations in this direction are very extensive, I have naturally fallen very much in contact with the operators who are engaged in this industry. The regulations under which the industry is governed, provides for a survey being made of the lands held under special licenses before any timber can be removed.

Makes Suggestions.

"Now, in the staking of timber limits, like the staking of mineral claims, which in their initial staking, do not require any survey, it is found that many mistakes have occurred in descriptions, and so on, of these holdings. In many instances a claim which is supposed to cover a mile of country is found, on a survey being made, to contain much less, and often, too, it is found that in the case of adjoining claims that a small strip of timber will remain unlocated, standing between different locations. Now, if it were possible to arrange by regulation that the fractions so found could be added as a part of one or the other of the original locations, subject to the payment of whatever should be considered reasonable by the government from the license holders, this land could be acquired, and the timber cut therefrom; I am convinced that it would have a most splendid result in the prevention of forest fires. It is a well known fact that fires originate very often in old slashings that have been cut over and denuded of all available timber, and if these small strips separating licenses are to be reserved, they will, undoubtedly, fall a prey to forest fires, which at certain seasons of the year are so common. Another feature of the act which has been called to my attention i sthe severe application of the act as regards the renewal of timber licenses. Owing to the reserve which has been placed upon timber lands, it is now a regulation that immediately a license lapses or is not renewed by payment of fee on the very day upon which it lapses, that the property immediately falls into possession of the Crown, and the original holder has no further interest in it. It might be possible that the original owner had paid many thousands of dollars for his right to this land, and through an error, probably of a junior clerk in his office, the application for renewal, and the necessary fees had not been forwarded to the department. It would occur to me that a case of this kind would certainly be entitled to some consideration, and I would suggest that the act be so amended as to give the timber holders some little concession in the way of grade covering a period of, say of thirty days, and subject to a payment if necessary of some further fee, in order that his holdings would not be forfeited in such a way. I am sure that a measure of this nature would be most generously appreciated by the millmen and others, and I cannot see where any harm can befall the government in following the course as I have outlined.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

"It is with pleasure we have to record, as the speech from the throne indicates, a year of great activity of agriculture and horticulture. It is very gratifying to note that our fruit displays, in the able hands of Mr. Palmer, our commissioner of freight rates, and Mr. Burrell, a fruit grower of the Boundary country, are attracting so much attention at the different exhibitions in the Old Country, where they are being, at the present time, displayed. It is gratifying to learn that a number of prizes for fruit has again fallen to the Province of British Columbia, in competition with the whole world.

Civil Service Reform.

Reference is made in the speech tc the introduction of a measure applying to the civil service and the establishment of a superannuation fund for those engaged in the civil service of the Province. While the service and the officials connected therewith are second to none on this continent. I feel convinced all will agree with me that a reform in the system of appointments by a provision for qualifying examinations before a board of examiners, will have a tendency to further extend the standard of efficiency in this direction, to keep pace with the requirements and growing development of the province. The feature of establishment of a superannuation fund must, I am sure, appeal to us all, and especially to those who are associated with the service. While the bill is not before us, and I am not acquainted with its provissions, I would suppose that an allowance is made from the general revenues of the country for a nucleus for this fund which will be further augmented and supplemented by further yearly or monthly allowances from the salaries of civil servants of the Province. As an old civil servant of the Province, I heartily approve of legislation in this direction, and extend my thanks to the provincial secretary for his attention to this important question.

Change in Fiscal Year.

A change in the fiscal year, outlined in the speech, from June 30, as at present, to April, will, I am convinced, be found a move in the right direction, especially in the department of public works. Under the present system the public works of the Province are generally delayed very materially through the fact that the fiscal year does not begin until July 1, and, as a consequence, the appropriations voted by the different sessions held, as a rule, in the early months of the year, are not available at the time of year when a great deal of valuable work could well be undertaken, besides which the change will have the advantage of making our fiscal year correspond with that of Ottawa.

Question of Surveys.

The question of surveys in the Province is one which has often been under discussion in this legislature, and is one too, of utmost importance to the Province. The cost entailed in a system of extensive surveys in a Province presenting the extraordinary physical conditions of British Columbia must be enormous, but it is fortunate, indeed, that the expanding revenues of the Province appear to make it possible, in the near future, to make considerable progress in this direction to keep pace with what is anticipated will shortly be a very active development, especially in the northern part of the Province.

Presents the Address.

I have, therefore, Mr. Speaker, much pleasure in moving the following resolutions:

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Schofield:

That a humble address be presented to his honour the lieutenant-governor, t'o thank his honour for his gracious speech at the opening of the present session, and further to assure his honour that:

1. We are pleased to be congratulated on the prosperity which during the past year has prevailed in nearly all lines of trade and industry in this Province.

2. We shall peruse with great interest the report and recommendations of the commission on irrigation, the appointment of which was authorized last session, and we shall carefully consider any legislation introduced to secure a more equitable and efficient system of distribution of water for irrigation purposes.

3. We think the large increase in immigration, with the consequent demand for land under pre-emptions, warrants his honour's government in asking that a larger sum than usual be placed in the estimates for an extension of our provincial surveys.

5. We shall carefully consider any measure laid before us with a view to the restriction of the immigration of undesirable persons.

5. The construction of railways would doubtless be encouraged and expedited by a measure exempting from taxation for a period of ten years from time of completion certain railways already authorized.

6. We are pleased to be informed that there will be submitted to us the report of the honourable the first minister touching his mission to London as a representative of his honour's government, to lay before the Imperial government the fact of the refusal of the Federal government to entertain British Columbia's claim for more adequate and equitable treatment in the matter of provincial subsidies.

7. We consider a more efficient service in the conduct of our public business would be effected by a measure regulating the civil service and creating a superannuation fund.

8. We agree with his honour that the necessity of our youth going abroad to perfect themselves in the arts and sciences would be largely obviated by the establishment of a provincial university.

9. We deem it advisable for the more convenient prosecution of public works under appropriation by the legislature, and with the object of securing uniformity between the federal and provincial systems in the method of accounting and in the collection of statistics, that the commencement of the financial year should be changed from July to April.

10. We are pleased to be informed that the finances of the Province are in excellent condition, and that this has enabled his honour's government to effect a large reduction in the public debt, while still being able to show a substantial surplus over the actual expenditure.

11. Measures submitted to us designed to secure to the Province the full benefits that should accrue to the treasury from the utilization of the resources of the Province, will have our earnest support.

12. We learn with pleasure that the public accounts for the past financial year, and the estimates for the coming year, will be laid before us, and that the estimates have been framed with due regard to economy, while providing for the outlay necessary to meet the requirements of the public service in a province the scene of important industrial development.

13. We agree with his honour in thinking that on account of the increase in the demands for public works and buildings, and the development taking place in the northern parts of the Province, it is advisable to create the office of minister of public works.

15. We join his honour in hoping that our deliberations will result in promoting the welfare of the people of the Province.

The North Ward youngsters have started the season with a win from Nanaimo in a hard match. This is a strong combination, and if kept together will make any team of their age in the Province go some to win.

The Victoria West intermediates were fortunate in making a draw at Ladysmith on Saturday, but it is expected that they will be able to make the necessary goals to win in the match in this city.

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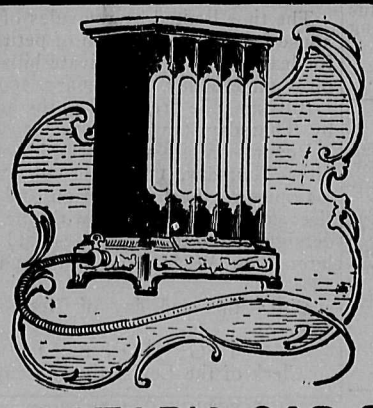

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Vancouver Edition

The Week

A British Columbia Review,
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Stewart Williams R. C. Janion
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VOL. IV. No. 52 THE WEEK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1908 ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM

EDITORIAL

The Coal Tax.

Among the new legislations foreshadowed is an increase in the coal tax. Hitherto the royalty on coal has been cents per ton. Under the proposed new aw it will be 10 cents. In view of the rosperous condition of the Province and normous increase in the demand for fuel, is just as reasonable that the Govern- ent should seek increased revenue from oal, as from any other of our natural re- ources. All timber lands have been laced in reserve in order that a wise olicy may be evolved, a policy which will ot only ensure the meeting of every de- and for lumber, but to some extent aug- ent the revenues. The same reasoning pplies to coal. Ten years ago the only roducing mines in the Province were on ancouver Island. Since then the tonnage s more than doubled, and the demand s never been satisfied. Coal is selling in ancouver at $7, a ton, and the same in ictoria, which must leave the producer a ear profit of at least $2 a ton. A new terprise is selling its stock in both cities this basis, and assures purchasers that is able to contract for the whole of its oduction for years ahead on the basis of .50 at the mine. Other companies which ay make less profit on raw coal, make at ast equal if not greater profit on coke, so at taken altogether coal operators have possible ground to complain against the overnment for fixing the royalty at ten nts, and it is hardly reasonable to expect at they will have the hardihood to seri- sly oppose the proposition. If they do, s certain that they will not be supported public opinion, which in that event uld undoubtedly demand an investiga- n to ascertain all the conditions per- ning to coal mining.

e New nister.

Nothing more has been heard about the division of the Lands and Works Department, and the crea- n of a new portfolio for the ter. It is hoped, however, that en the choice is made, the claims of the erior will not be lost sight of. During regime of the late Chief Commissioner, otenay had Cabinet representation. It our mining section, the largest contribu- to our Provincial revenues and has ry claim undoubtedly to representation. ongside it is the great Okanagan coun- , whose agricultural and fruit-growing ssibilities have done more to advertise Province than any other section. In respected member for the Okanagan, r. Price Ellison, the Conservative party s a most capable and popular member, who enjoys special qualifications for office of Chief Commissioner of orks. In the gifted member for Fernie, . W. R. Ross, also lie the potentialties successful Ministerial work. These gentlemen would seem to have a prior im to any in that district, although it uld only be fair to class with them the nber for Revelstoke, except that Mr. lor is so invaluable in his present posi- of Party Whip that he could hardly spared. There is a feeling in the In- or that the Coast has all along mono- zed the Ministerial positions and that ould only be fair to recognize the im- tance of the Province by giving the Portfolio to the Interior. Undoubt- the first consideration must be the , and that such a consideration is ermost in the mind of the Premier was l illustrated in his admirable choice of Provincial Secretary, but when the per- al qualifications and the claims of the trict coincide, it should not be difficult to recognize the principle of fairness involved, and The Week voices the very widespread opinion throughout the Kootenay and Okanagan when it respectfully urges the claims of Mr. Price Ellison and Mr. Ross.

Fire Protection.

The Week calls attention to a circumstance which may not be generally known, that right at our doors we have a deposit of the finest roofing slate, equal in every respect to the celebrated Welsh slate. This slate has been used upon a few large buildings in Victoria, notably upon the Drill Shed, and it does seem an anomaly that wooden shingles should still be used, at any rate within the fire limits of Victoria and Vancouver. Apart from the question of economy, there is the question of fire protection. Anyone who has seen a big fire in the West, notably that which occurred in Victoria last summer, entailing the loss of half a million dollars, knows that fire spreads almost exclusively by the lighting of sparks on buildings. Time and again during the great fire a single spark would be carried hundreds of feet, would drop upon a roof, and in a few seconds flames would start from the shingles. This condition is rendered infinitely worse when the shingles are old, dried, and as is often the case, moss-covered. It ought to be illegal to use wooden shingles in cities. Possibly the only remedy will be the continual increase in insurance rates, and this is sure to come. Meanwhile The Week wishes to give publicity to the fact that at Jervis Inlet there is a manufacturing company producing excellent slate. Last week a cargo of 500 tons was landed in Victoria. The first cost is about 30 per cent. more than of wooden shingles, but the life of the roof is simply unlimited and used in combination with brick or stone, one gets a permanent building. Slate is much better than metal of any kind. Copper is the only metal which does not corrode, and it is much dearer per square foot than slate, as well as being less permanent. Iron in every form is objectionable and uneconomic. There is no native industry better worth encouraging than that of slate production for roofing, and it is to be hoped that in the next City Council the architects or fire underwriters will appreciate its importance.

The Cost of Living.

The Editor of the Saturday Sunset is improving. When he started up six months ago he was a little slow in catching on to current events, but he is now fairly up-to-date, at any rate on some topics. This is evidenced by the fact that in two January issues he has discussed the editorial which appeared in Westward Ho! as long ago as September last. As the same subject has been dealt with at length in The Week, further reference needs no apology. Overlooking the banalities of the article, and the peculiar use of the English language, an invariable feature of Sunset editorials, The Week wishes to point out the unfairness of branding the writer in Westward Ho! as a traducer because he has the courage to tell the truth. Comparisons are proverbially odious, but even modesty does not forbid one pointing out that the difference between the Saturday Sunset and The Week is that the former writes to please its advertisers, the latter to inform the public. The question involved is a very simple one, and as usual was misrepresented by the Saturday Sunset. The writer ignored the fact that the editorial in Westward Ho! distinctly stated that its remarks applied to Victoria and Vancouver. The Saturday Sunset quoted it as applying to Vancouver only, and so tried to create the impression, at any rate in the minds of those who had not read the original editorial, that Vancouver was being discriminated against. It seems that many people, including one lady at least, endorsed the statement of Westward Ho! from their own experience. The writer in Westward Ho! was drawing on his experience. During fourteen years' residence in Canada, he has lived in nearly every Province, beginning in Nova Scotia, and finishing in British Columbia. He has found living dearer at the Coast than in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Nelson, but the Editor of Saturday Sunset should be fair enough to note that the purpose of the article in Westward Ho! was to institute a comparison between the cost of living in England and British Columbia, in order that British immigrants who heard that wages here ranged from $3 to $5 a day, should not imagine that the cost of living was the same as in England, or anything like it. If the Editor of Saturday Sunset had wished to be fair he would also have given credit for the fact that the writer in Westward Ho! was basing his article upon the circumstance that prices in Victoria and Vancouver had recently been raised inordinately. He might also have gone a step further and contributed something to the discussion upon the subject of combines which had raised the price of commodities to an unreasonable figure. But perhaps this was too much to expect in view of the advertisers. The attitude of the writer in Westward Ho! has been fully justified by the endorsation of many readers, some of whom apparently have given the Saturday Sunset a bad quarter of an hour by the fact that since September last when the article was written the price of most commodities has fallen from 10 to 15 per cent. No doubt a man can live as cheaply in Victoria as in Bruce County, Ontario, but not in comfort. If he is content to live in the kitchen and sit round the stove to deny himself of all luxuries and many comforts, and to reproduce at the Pacific Coast the conditions under which the pioneers of Ontario struggled fifty years ago, such a man would furnish a correct illustration for the argument of the Saturday Sunset. But men do not come West to live like that, and women do not come West to work themselves to death in doing chores. On re-reading the article in Westward Ho!, The Week finds no mention of Eastern Canada and no comparison with Eastern Canadian prices. The criticism of the Saturday Sunset therefore loses whatever force it had. In view of this fact, The Week respectfully asks the Saturday Sunset to explain the pertinency of this criticism and especially the application of the following concluding sentences of its editorial to anything which appeared in Westward Ho!:

"But the fact remains that, taken at large, Vancouver is little if any more expensive to live in than is Montreal or Toronto. Vancouver has suffered injustice by the constant repetition of such statements as led to my remarks last week."

Will Saturday Sunset also state whether the two main contentions of the Westward Ho! editorial were true at the time it was written in September last, viz., that the cost of living had increased in Victoria and Vancouver during the last few years from 20 to 30 per cent., and also that the higher cost of living here as compared with England is so great as to fully justify any honest journal in pointing it out to intending immigrants.

The English Language.

This is a word-coining age and ingenuous writers have invented many expressive terms. Thus, we have English, Americanese, and Journalese, as applied to various divagations in the use of our mother tongue, but of all these Journalese is the most amusing. The Week begs to quote a few choice specimens from the last issue of a Coast weekly which shall be nameless but which at least is characterized by ingenuity if not by refinement: "Harold Begbie is simply an ass of the very loud braying and long-eared variety!!!!!, since he began to publish his silly twaddle in Great Britain. And the reason he is being noticed is the same as the one (sic) which would cause the antics of a monkey in a cage of lions to attract attention!!!!! We are new to the antics of literary monkeys of the Begbie type!!!!! As long as he continues to attract attention he will chatter and shriek and blink his eyes and bristle his neck hairs!!!!!"

Recovering Equipoise.

The Week learns from a reliable source that after the recent assault upon firemen by Japanese, in which the former were badly slashed, there would have been a riot and the Japanese quarters would have been fired but for the intervention of some of the leaders of the Asiatic Exclusion League. It also learns that most conspicuous among these was Mr. Von Rhein, the president. The Week has handled the Asiatic Exclusion League without gloves ever since its inception. It has done so because the methods adopted and the inflammatory language used by its supporters both on the platform and in the press, were highly inimical to the public interest and could not be justified on any ground. Evidences have recently been accumulating that the more sober-minded men who were induced to join on the impulse of the moment have had enough of it, and are gradually breaking away. Such men as Mr. Von Rhein and Gordon Grant cannot afford to be associated with alien agitators and professional demagogues. Their restraining influence, used at a critical moment, differentiates them from the class of men with whom they have unfortunately been allied in the Asiatic Exclusion League. They would immensely strengthen their reputation if they withdrew altogether.

Short Story.

TOUCH AND GO.

By Archibald Dunn.

The sun had been blazing furiously all day, and the "cool air of the evening" was as cool as the hot room of a Turkish bath.

"Phe-ew!"

Jack Carstairs extended his puttee-encased legs to their full length, threw his arms back over his head, and, sinking more limply than ever upon the ground, exclaimed again, "Phe-ew!"

Half-a-dozen throats endorsed the sentiment, and half-a-dozen pairs of legs stretched out in sympathy.

They belonged—these legs—to a party of junior officers having the honour to serve in Her Majesty's Royal Die-Hard Fusiliers, and, having carried their owners the whole blessed day under an African sky, were feeling just now not quite so well as they looked. For the sumer heat of Zululand is something to remember when you have marched in it for a period, and it takes the grit and backbone out of a Western race. Of course it does this rarely, because it rarely gets the chance. But on the present occasion there had been trouble up-country. Ukimbo's tribe had been at their old tricks; and a detachment of the Die-hards which had gone forth to punish them were now (so the news had come in) in a very tight corner themselves. They could hold out a couple of days, the messenger said—perhaps a little longer; but they were only fifty muskets, and Ukimbo meant business. Two thousand on the war-trail? Well, yes, two thousand—possibly three or four. Who could tell?

In such circumstances one does not wait for the sun, or, for that matter, for anything else; one simply goes ahead. And so the relief column had marched solemnly on till their backs and their arms and their legs ached all together, and till their faces shrivelled up like kippered herrings, and their mouths had grown drier than any limekiln.

"Gad! I'd like to be sitting in the Empire—let me see—third row of the stalls, with a great big whisky-and-soda in front of me, and a great big, beautiful, white, round crystal lump of ice bobbing up and down in the middle."

"Johnson," said a growling voice, "if I wasn't so dog-tired I'd get up and punch your beastly head!"

"I will punch it," said another voice, "when this business is over."

"And I! "And I!" chimed in another and another.

"All right, old chaps," agreed the delinquent, indifferently; and then the subject dropped.

Only one of the group had refrained from taking part in the discussion. He lay somewhat out of the circle, and while the others spoke he listened silently and at intervals glanced almost timidly from face to face. The light from some flickering lamp reached him now and then—when an intervening head chanced to move aside—and presently Jack Carstairs looked that way.

"Hallo, young un! thinking about that precious skin of yours and what's going to happen to it to-morrow, eh?"

Carstairs was a man of some consequence among the subalterns—he had been in action. True, it was a tin-pot affair in which no one was hurt except a few savages who were incontinently shot before they had time to put up a fight; but that was hardly the point. The point was that Carstairs had been in action, and that none of the others had; and, therefore, when Carstairs made a joke it was bound to be a good joke. For which reason the answering laugh was prompt and noisy.

"And I owe an apology," said Johnson, "for mentioning the Empire with ladies present."

"In this wise did Johnson allude to the "young un's" effiminate appearance, and to the fact that Francis Drake was known amongst the Royal Die-hards as "Miss Frances" Drake; and another shout greeted this sally. A spasm of energy, too, stirred the listeners for the first time that evening. It was always good fun drawing "Miss Frances"; and, however exhausted and tired the Die-hards might be, they were generally ready for a bit of fun. Therefore they changed their positions with a lazy effort and slanted their eyes towards the shaded corner.

The victim, however, responded slowly. As a rule it was not his habit to respond at all, diffidence being a marked feature in his character, and experience having taught him the wisdom of holding his tongue. But on this occasion he had raised himself to a sitting posture, and the expectant group were not a little startled by the angry look flashing from his face.

"I wasn't thinking of my precious skin," he said, turning to Carstairs, and ignoring Johnson, "any more than you were thinking of yours. And, to tell the truth, I'm sick of you and your blather, Carstairs. you're always posing as a hero, but you don't seem to have done anything wonderful as yet, except talk, and—and"——

Drake sank back, with the sentence unfinished. Never before in his life, perhaps, had he ventured on such an outburst; never before had the latent spirit of a man shown in him so openly; and now, with the effort made, the sense of anger suddenly dwindled, and in the reaction that followed he cowered abashed and afraid before his own temerity.

But the anger of a gentle nature is a powerful weapon because of its unexpectedness possibly, or because of its justice; and when it comes, it comes like a thunderbolt, creating the surest havoc and consternation. In this instance there was no one ready with a reply. The listeners gaped open-mouthed at the speaker, and for a minute or more remained so, staring stupidly in astonishment; then, instinctively and of one accord, they turned to Carstairs. He had brought about the difficulty; he was the proper person to deal with it. Besides they had not yet known him at fault in an emergency.

It was the more disappointing, therefore, to see that Carstairs was only laughing rather foolishly, and that he had nothing better to say than they had; and the disappointment deepened still further when the hero, having at last found his tongue, fell back tamely on a schoolboy retort.

"You'll sing another tune to-morrow, my lad,' he said. "It's all jolly fine, you and your Dutch courage, when there isn't a nigger within ten miles, but—you'll sing another tune to-morrow, mark my words!"

Drake shrank farther back into the gloom and answered nothing; and the others, apart from a mild stare of astonishment, offered no comment.

Then Carstairs, stung suddenly to passion by a sense of his own ineffectiveness, blurted out afresh, "Talk, indeed! That's like your infernal impudence! Talk! There'll be something else than talk to-morrow, I can tell you. And see to it, my fine fellow, that you don't disgrace the regiment. There'll be no quarter, mind you—these infernal niggers don't give quarter—it's sheer murder from start to finish, and the regiment can't afford funkers on its muster-roll. So see to it, my lad, that you keep that pretty face of yours turned the right way about when the time comes, when these howling brutes start hacking at the square with their knives, and when—— Talk, indeed! Why"——

"Mr. Carstairs!"

A small, dapper man was standing in their midst. His iron-gray moustache seemed to bristle at them as he spoke, and his keen eyes flashed with indignation.

"Mr. Carstairs," he repeated, in a sharp, incisive voice, "I have told you before that I will not allow conversation of this sort among my officers. Don't let me hear any repetition of it"; and, without another word, he turned on his heel and walked away.

But as he presently passed along the line of pickets, with a question

Continued Page 8.

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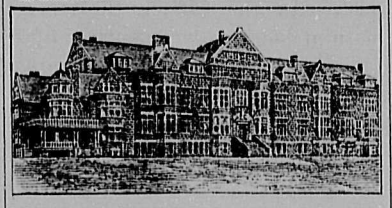

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DISTRICT OF RUPERT.

TAKE NOTICE I. T. S. McPherson, gent of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply or a special timber license over the ollowing described lands:

No. 10—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner section 3, ownship 25, marked T. S. McP., No. 0, which is two and one-quarter miles ortherly from west arm of Quatsino ound, thence north 80 chains; west 80 hains, south 80 chains; east 80 chains o point of commencement.

Dec. 19th, 1907.

No. 11—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of section 2, ownship 25, marked McP. F., No. 11, which is two and one-quarter miles ortherly from west Arm Quatsino ound, thence east 160 chains; north 40 hains, west 160 chains; south 40 chs., o point of commencement.

Geo. H. Jackson, Agent.

Staked Dec. 19, 1907.

No. 12—Commencing at a post planted one and one-half mile in a northwesterly direction from the west end of Nah-Wi-Ti Lake, and one-half mile west of S. E. Corner section 1, township 33, thence west 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Staked Dec. 20, 1907.

No. 13—Commencing at a post planted one mile in northwesterly direction from west end of Nah-Wi-Ti Lake, and at N. W. corner section 31, township 25, thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked Dec. 20, 1907.

No. 14—Commencing at a post planted one mile from west end of Nah-Wi-Ti Lake in northerly direction, half mile north of N. W. corner section 32, township 25; thence south 80 chains; thence east following shore line 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked Dec. 20, 1907.

No. 16—Commencing at a post planted one-half mile north of T. L. 13222, and at N. E. corner section 36, township 26, thence west 160 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 160 chains; thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked Dec. 20, 1907.

No. 17—Commencing at a post planted one-half mile north of T. L. 13222, of W. Corner section 31, township 19, thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement containing 640 acres, more or less.

Staked Dec. 20, 1907.

T. S. McPHERSON,

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Sayward.

TAKE NOTICE that W. E. Simpson of Iowa Falls, Banker, intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special timber licence over the following described lands thirty days after date.

No. 12—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S. S.E. No. 12, which is seven and one-half miles distant and in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and on the Bank of Upper Salmon River; thence north 40 chains; west 160 chains; south 40 chains; east 160 chains to point of commencement.

No. 13—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner, marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 13, which is eight miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and one mile north of Upper Salmon River; thence west 80 chains north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 14—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 14, which is eight miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and one mile north of bank of Upper Salmon River; thence north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains; west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 15—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner, marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 15, which is eight and one-half miles distant from Crown mountain and 5 chains west of Island Power Company's line near bank of Upper Salmon River; thence north 100 chains; west 64 chains; south 100 chains; east 64 chains to point of commencement.

No. 16—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W. E. S., S.E. No. 16, which is nine miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and one and one-half miles north of stake 12, on the Bank of the Upper Salmon River; thence north 40 chains; west 160 chains; south 40 chains; east 160 chains to point of commencement.

No. 17—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner, marked W.E.S., S. E. No. 17, which is nine and one-half miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and two and one-half miles north of bank of Upper Salmon River; thence west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 18—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W. E. S., S.W., No. 18, which is nine and one-half miles in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and two and one-half miles north of Upper Salmon River, thence east 80 chains north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 19—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 19, which is ten and one-half miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and three miles northerly and westerly from post No. 12, on bank of Upper Salmon River; thence north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains; west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 20—Commencing at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E., No. 20, which is ten and one-half miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and three miles northwesterly from stake 12, on the bank of the Upper Salmon River, thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 21—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 21, which is eleven and one-half miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and four miles in a northwesterly direction from stake 12, on the Bank of Upper Salmon River; thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 22—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 22, which is eleven and one-half miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and four miles in a northwesterly direction from stake 12, on the Bank of the Upper Salmon River; thence north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains; west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked Dec. 18th, 1907.

No. 23—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W., No. 23, which is seven and one-half miles in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and on Bank of Upper Salmon River; thence north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains; west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 24—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner No. 24, marked W.E.S., S.E., No. 24, which is eight and one-half miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and one mile north of the Upper Salmon River; thence west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 25—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner marked W.E.S., N.W., No. 25, which is seven and one-half miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and on the Bank of the Upper Salmon River; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; north 80 chains; west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 26—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner marked W.E.S., N.E., No. 26, which is seven and one-half miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and on the bank of the Upper Salmon River; thence south 80 chains; west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 27—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 27, which is seven and one-half miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and on the Bank of the Upper Salmon River; thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 28—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner which is marked W.E.S. N.E. No. 28, which is eight and one-quarter miles distant in a northwesterly direction from Crown Mountain, and on the south bank of Upper Salmon River; thence west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains; north 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 29—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 29, which is eight and one-quarter miles distant in a northwesterly direction from Crown Mountain and on bank of Upper Salmon River; thence west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 30—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner marked W.E.S., N.E. No. 30, which is ten miles distant in a northwesterly direction from Crown Mountain and on bank of Upper Salmon River; thence 80 chains south; 80 chains west; 80 chains north; 80 chains east to point of commencement.

No. 31—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 31, which is ten and one-half miles distant in a northwesterly direction from Crown Mountain and on the bank of the Upper Salmon River; thence 80 chains north; 80 chains west; 80 chains south, 80 chains east to point of commencement.

Staked Dec. 19, 1907.

W. E. SIMPSON.

Jan. 25 Thomas S. McPherson, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Nootka.

TAKE NOTICE that W. E. Simpson of Iowa Falls, Iowa, Banker, intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special timber licence over the following described lands 30 days after date.

No. 1—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 1, which is on the southeast bank of Upper Campbell Lake, where it cuts the C.P.R. line; thence east following the C.P.R. line 100 chains; north 80 chains; thence following shore line of said lake to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

No. 3—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked WE..S., S.W. No. 3, which is 20 chains distant in a northerly direction from the south east corner of T. L. 14864 and three-quarters of a mile fro mUpper Campbell Lake; thence east 80 chains; north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 4—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 4, which is one mile distant in a northerly direction from Upper Campbell Lake, and one mile east of T. L. 14864, thence west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 5—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 5, which is one mile distant in a northerly direction from Upper Campbell Lake, and one mile east of T. L. 14864; thence 80 chains north; 80 chains east; 80 chains south; 80 chains west to point of commencement.

No. 6—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 6, which is situated on the north shore of Upper Campbell Lake, on the C.P.R. line; thence west 40 chains; north 160 chains; east 40 chains; south 160 chains to point of commencement.

No. 7—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 7, which is about four miles in a northwesterly direction from Crown Mountain; thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 8—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 8, which is five miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain; thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked Dec. 16th, 1907.

No. 9—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 9, which is four miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain; thence north 160 chains; west 40 chains; south 160 chains; east 40 chains to point of commencement.

No. 10—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E., No. 10, which is two miles distant in a northerly direction from where the C.P.R. line cuts the north shore of Upper Campbell Lake; thence west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 11—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., No. 11, which is three miles distant in northerly direction from where C.P.R. line cuts north shore of Upper Campbell Lake, thence north 40 chains; west 160 chains; south 40 chains; east 160 chains to point of commencement.

Staked Dec. 17, 1907.

No. 32—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner marked W.E.S., N.W. No. 32, which is six miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain, and one-half mile south of Upper Salmon River, thence east 80 chains; south 80 chains; west 80 chains, north 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 34—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner No. 24, marked W.E.S., N.E. No. 34, which is three miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain; thence south 80 chains, west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 35—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner No. 35, which is marked W.E.S., N.E. which is five miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain; thence south 80 chains; west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains; to point of commencement.

No. 36—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner marked W.E.S., N.E. No. 36, which is six miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and one-half a mile south of Upper Salmon River; thence west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains; north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked Dec. 20th, 1907.

No. 37—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., No. 37, S.E., which is five miles distant in a southwesterly direction from West Lake, Sayward District; thence west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 38—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 38, which is five miles distant in a southwesterly direction from West Lake, Sayward District; thence east 80 chains; north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 39—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner, marked W.E.S., S.E., No. 39, which is three and one-half miles distant from the south end of West Lake, where it joins the line of Lot 110; thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 40—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 40, which is three and one-half miles in a southwesterly direction from the south end of West Lake, where it joins line of Block 110; thence north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains; west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 41—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast cor. marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 41, which is four miles distant in an easterly direction from south end of West Lake, on line of Block 110; thence west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 42—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 42, which is four miles distant in an easterly direction from south end of West Lake, on line Block 110; thence east 80 chains; north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 43—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 43, which is one and one-half miles distant in a westerly direction from the south end of West Lake, where it joins the line of Block 110, thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 45—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 45, which is one and one-half miles distant from the south end of West Lake, where it joins the line of Block 110; thence north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains; west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 46—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner which is marked W.E.S., S.W., No. 46, which is one mile distant and in a southeasterly direction from West Lake adjoining Block 110; thence north 160 chains; east 40 chains; south 160 chains; west 40 chains to point of commencement.

No. 47—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W., No. 47, which is two miles northwesterly from south end of West lake, where it joins the line of Block 110; thence north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains; west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 48—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E., No. 48, which is two miles distant and in a northwesterly direction from the south end of West Lake, where it joins line of Block 110; thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 49—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 49, which is three and one-half miles distant in an easterly direction from centre of shore line of West Lake, thence east 80 chains; north 80 chains; west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 50—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner, marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 50, which is three and one-half miles distant in an easterly direction from the centre of shore line on West Lake, thence west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 51—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 51, which is five miles from the south end of West lake, where it joins the line of Block 110; thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked Dec. 15, 1907.

No. 52—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner, marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 52, which is six miles westerly from the south end of West Lake where it joins line of Block 110; thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 53—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 53, which is six miles in a westerly direction from the south end of West lake, where it joins line of Lot 110; thence north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains; west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 54—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 54, which is two and one-half miles distant in an easterly direction from the north end of West lake, thence west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 55—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 55, which is two and one-half miles distant westerly from the north end of West lake; thence east 100 chains; north 40 chains; west 40 chains; north 40 chains; west 60 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 14th, 1907.

W. E. SIMPSON,

Dec. 14, 1907 Thos. S. McPherson, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Nootka.

No. 2—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 2, situate on the west Bank Upper Campbell Lake, where the C.P.R. line cuts same; thence west 80 chains; north 120 chains; east 40 chains; south 80 chains; east 40 chains; south 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 16th, 1907.

WILLIAM E. SIMPSON,

Dec. 16, '07. T. S. McPherson, Agent.

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VICTORIA.

A Lady's Letter

By BABETTE.

Dear Madge:

I have spent Christmas in Mexico, the land of eternal springtime, where the warm sun does not let mother earth sleep, but continually forces from her new blossoms day after day. These mature quickly and form lucious fruits of mellow sweetness, while other tender buds are but breaking through their nests of dainty green. Thus does it seem to me like a land of perpetual spring.

Now I must tell you of the quaint "posadas" which are held every night for nine nights before Christmas. Typically Mexican, there are not many foreigners who are privileged to see a genuine series of these quaint feasts. Luckily for me, kind friends arranged that I might be present at one and I found it most impressive and interesting. These posadas are called jornadas in some parts of Mexico, and both words have a peculiar significance, posada referring to the lodging, and jornada to the day's journey. The legend goes that Joseph and Mary traveled from Nazareth to Bethlehem in nine days, and that each night they had to beg their lodging or posada. It is the begging for this lodging that gives the novena or nine days before Christmas their peculiar religious significance, not observed indeed, in the churches but recognized by the Mexicans who always place very high those ancient Roman virtues of respect for home and family life.

The journey of these two humble subjects of the Roman Empire to the town of their legal residence, Bethlehem of Belen, (as it is called in Spanish), for the taking of the census as ordered by Augustus Caesar is thus commemorated nightly in all Mexican homes from December 16 to 24 the feasts terminating on Christmas eve with all ceremony and pomp. Several families usually arrange to hold their posadas together, and each family entertains the others on one of the nights of the novenas. The party assembles at a little after 7 o'clock in the appointed house and each member of the party is provided with a candle, the servants and retainers of the household being included in the party on these occasions. A procession is formed headed by two pilgrims represented by little statuettes, Joseph on foot and Mary mounted on an ass, or burro, which Joseph leads. Above the figures hovers another, that of an angel. The figures are usually rude, like those sold in the Alemada about this time, but the details of the Virgin's face, Joseph's beard and the patient gray burro are carried out faithfully, although the personal equation of the sculptor enters largely into the make-up. The pair are represented as Mexicans of the lower class, not far off from the truth of the lowly origin of the holy couple.

The procession which the chosen people who carry the figures of Joseph and Mary head, marches down the corridor of the house, and along the walks of the garden, with a choir of ladies and girls, singing the Virgin's litany of Goretto. This finished a portion of the party enters the drawing room and acts as its owner in the dialogue with the pilgrims outside. The knock, at the door, and the appeal for a night's lodging is met with a gruff reply and an order to begone. But the pilgrims persist, in a fascinating old chant, like the litany of a mediaeval church, and finally the obdurate householder relents, and the pair enter. They are given quarters in a corner of the room, where a quaint service is held, in which all present take part. Prayers are offered up by a priest if one is present and more chants are sung. The following is a sample of the mediaeval chant, with its translations:

Oh peregrina agraciada
Oh purisima Maria
Yo te afrezcoel alma mia,
Para que tengais posada, etc.

O gracious pilgrim
O purest Mary
I offer thee my soul
To be thy refuge, etc.

The religious part of the evening ends with this little service before the shrine. Its close is a signal for the youngsters, and with an assurance born of tradition they demand sweets and a collation is passed, with candies and little pottery toys, etc., that are sold in great numbers about Xmas time. These toys are always kept as souvenirs.

The breaking of the "pinata" then follows, and is one of the chief features of the evening. This pinata is nothing more than one of the big earthenware water jars, decorated with tissue paper tinsel, and in the handsomer ones enveloped in great papier mache figures of angels, men and women of all types and races. The pinata is filled with little presents of various sorts, clay figures and dolls and in many cases with presents of silver and mechanical toys of value.

This pinata is hung up either in the middle of the room, the doorway or in the veranda. Each member of the party is then given a chance to break it with three blows, being first blindfolded and turned around three times. This adds to the jollity of the occasion, as those in the room have sometimes to exercise agility in avoiding strong blows meant to shatter the pinata, and which may cause damage to sundry craniums. Once the pinata is broken the whole company joins in the scramble for the presents which tumble to the floor.

On Christmas eve, or the "Noche Buena," the service and the fun both exceed those of all the other nights. The service of asking for lodging is much the same, except that this time, which marks the anniversary of the arrival of Joseph and Mary in Bethlehem, they are lodged in a stable, represented in one corner of the drawing room. The special ceremony of the evening waits until midnight.

Fifteen minutes before the midnight hour, the exercises of the "Noche Buena" begin with the singing of the litany of the Nino Dios. The last ten minutes are given to the singing of the Rorro for the soothing of the Infant Jesus. This Rorro is a beautiful typical epitome of the songs of Mexican mothers to their babies. At 12 o'clock the ceremony of the laying of the Nino Dios in His manger takes place. A curtain is drawn from a miniature representation of the scene described in the New Testament, disclosing the stable with Mary and Joseph and a brilliant star marking the spot where the young Christ is to lie. With the laying of the child in his cradle the ceremony of the Nativity is completed. The typical supper follows, and is made up of peculiar dishes, lavishly furnished, for the hosts of the evening are always the wealthiest and most generous of the families who have observed the posadas together.

After supper dancing commences, the host leading off with the honoured lady guest of the evening.

The feasts are still very generally observed, although in some cases the religious part is not kept up with the interest of old times and indeed, in many cases the social features far outshine the religious.

Babette

The Wheelbarrow.

The farmer's son looked up from the sporting page.

"By heck," he said, "I wish we had one o' them there horseless carriages."

"We have," returned the farmer; "and now that you mention it, you might just as well get it and fetch up a load of turnips from the three-acre lot."—Exchange.

WEEK 27th JANUARY.

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In rugby, the James Bay team will try conclusions with the McGill College of Vancouver. This game will be played at Beacon Hill owing to the Oak Bay ground being in use.

In association, the Y.M.C.A. intermediates will run up against the Ladysmith intermediates, and previous to this game the North Ward Juniors will play the Nanaimo Juniors. While the association football is going on, the adjoining ground will be occupied by the hockey players. The Victoria teams, both ladies and men, will have for their opponents the Vancouver clubs. In the morning the High School girls will met the representatives from the Vancouver High School. In the evening the High School basketball teams from Vancouver and Victoria will line up against each other. With this attractions to select from there is no reason why each should not be well patronized.

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Splendid Address.

By Mr. Thomas Taylor, Member for Revelstoke, in Moving the Reply to Address From Throne.

Mr. Thomas Taylor, the member for Revelstoke, is best known in Victoria, as the hard-working party whip, whose chief duty it is to keep the Conservative members together and to produce them in the House whenever a vote is taken. There is not a man who has access to the corridors of the Legislative Assembly who is not familiar with the indefatigable labours of Mr. Taylor; there is no busier and no harder-worked man in the House. His duties are not only arduous, but sometimes difficult and occasionally delicate. He discharges them with infinite tact, and in so doing has secured the respect of every member of the House.

Premier McBride voiced a very general opinion when he said on Wednesday last that Mr. Taylor might with great advantage to the House address it oftener. His contributions to the debate are few and far between; no doubt this is due in part to the demands made upon his time by the office which he fills, but all who know Mr. Taylor attribute it also to his modesty. After his splendid address, which is given verbatim below, the regret at his rare appearance as a debater will be increased. It is not to detract from the value of the important utterances that have fallen from more prominent members to say that no abler, more lucid, more incisive, or more weighty address has been delivered in the House for many sessions. As a review of the measures and policy indicated by the Lieutenant-Governor's address, it is admirable in every respect. Devoid of the arts or artifices of the rhetorician, it is a calm, logical, convincing statement. The language is that which befits a legislative assembly, and presents a marked contrast to the impassioned and emotional appeals which too often obtrude themselves in debate. Mr. Taylor's manner was as admirable as his matter. He stood erect, with one hand resting upon his desk, the other straight beside him. He made no gestures, and rarely raised his voice above the level of a serious, reflective debater. His whole air was strongly reminiscent of the type of debater familiar to those who have sat in the galleries of the British House of Commons. Those who read the address, as printed below, will agree that for style, lucidity and well chosen language, it forms a model for all Parliamentary debaters.

Mr. Taylor, in moving the address in reply to the speech from the throne said:

"Mr. Speaker,—In rising to move the reply to the speech from the throne, I wish to record my appreciation of the distinction accorded the constituency I represent in this Legislature, and the responsibility and honour conferred on me by appointment to this time-honoured task. During the recess extending over a period of ten months, some very important public questions have engaged the attention of the public of this Province. Standing out prominently —in fact, transcending all other public questions relating to the future welfare and development of this Province is the all-absorbing question of 'Oriental Immigration.' During the eight years in which I have had the honour of a seat on the floor of this House, this question has been as often before the different Parliaments. Session following session, legislation has been introduced to meet the situation, and which has invariably received the unanimous support of the members of the House. For many years this legislation has partaken of the nature of the Natal Act, which is in force now and has been for many years in some of our sister colonies—as chief provision, an educational test imposed upon all incoming immigrants.

"Our authority and jurisdiction to deal with questions of this nature we contend is vested in our Legislatures, under the terms of the British North American Act. Our legislation, however, has been disallowed on coming before the Liberal Government at Ottawa; the grounds for such disallowance being given as contrary to Imperial policy ultra vires of the Province, and not in accordance with Dominion policy. It is a matter of record, however, that in two almost similarly worded despatches in 1898-9, addressed to the then Governor-General of Canada, Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, then Colonial Secretary, advised that the passage of an Act similarly worded to the Natal Act which was shortly to be adopted in Australia, and which has since been put in force, would meet the situation and be acceptable to the Imperial authorities. The agitation on this question in British Columbia dates back to nearly thirty years ago, and in its early stage was directed against Chinese immigration. The influx of Chinese at that date brought about a state of affairs which called for some action on behalf of the authorities.

"In 1885 the Hon. Mr. Chapleau was commissioned by the Dominion Government to enquire into this question, and as a result of his inquiries a head tax of $50 was imposed on all incoming Chinese; this was later, in 1891, increased to $100 a head, and again in 1903, as a result of the findings of a Commission of Inquiry, known as the Oriental Commission—this head tax was again increased to $500. This action on the part of the Dominion Government has had the result of practically restricting altogether the immigration of coolie labour from the Empire of China.

Japanese Immigration.

"The Commission above mentioned, referring to the matter of Japanese immigration, recommended the passage of the Natal Act, if the absolute restriction of Japanese could not be effected by any other method. Some negotiations were entered into, apparently between the governments of Japan and Ottawa, dealing with the restriction of immigration from Japan, and we were told repeatedly by the Premier of Canada, as well as by his Minister, Hon. Mr. Fisher, that a written agreement existed between the Japanese government which would restrict the immigration from Japan to a limited number not to exceed four or five hundred yearly. At the 1907 meeting of the Federal House, a treaty was ratified giving to the Japanese the right of free and unrestricted entry into any part of Canada, and as a result of this no less than ten thousand Japanese came on our shores, during the year 1907. The Premier of Canada, now declares in vindication of his Government's action, that the written assurances of the Government of Japan as to the restriction of immigration was sufficient justification for the ratification of that treaty. Does it not occur to us, however, as British Columbians, that if necessary for any restriction existed, that that restriction should be part and parcel of the treaty. However, we can understand the Premier of Canada in his attitude at this question—we can understand it is a difficult matter indeed to bring arguments to bear with Eastern Canadians as to the difficulties surrounding this question. This was clearly demonstrated by the attitude of the Premier in addressing a meeting at Ottawa a few weeks ago, during the progress of a bye-election, when he declared that British Columbia's attitude on that question was wrong, and our sentiments were wrong. As I say, we can understand the apathy of Easterners who are not at all acquainted with the conditions surrounding this class of immigration, but what can be said of the course followed by the seven Liberal members that this Province sends to Ottawa, and who certainly should be well acquainted with the different issues involved?

Members at Ottawa.

"Hon. Mr. Templeman, whom Victorians have sent to Ottawa as Minister of the Crown for British Columbia, should be, owing to his long residence here, thoroughly conversant with this question. The Liberal-Labor leader, Mr. Smith, of Nanaimo, should also be very conversant with the evil effects of Japanese unrestricted immigration. Mr. Smith has, in his career, rubbed elbows in the mines of this country with the sons of the "Rising Sun." I well remember the time when, as a member of this House, Mr. Smith could most entertainingly and intelligently discuss this question, and his arguments always appealed to me as carrying great force. Mr. Macpherson, of Vancouver, should also be familiar with this question; but is it not extraordinary that those gentlemen, together with the other members at Ottawa from British Columbia, should on the occasion of the ratification of the treaty take so little interest in our welfare and in our homes, as to allow the confirmation of this treaty providing for unrestricted immigration into this country, without raising their voices in protest against it? But

MR. THOMAS TAYLOR, M.P.P. for Revelstoke.

those self-same gentlemen, representing us at Ottawa must feel in no small measure the blame and responsibility for those unfortunate occurrences which transpired a few months ago in the city of Vancouver. When this influx was at its height, and steamer after steamer was unloading its cargo of human freight on our shores, had those gentlemen put up a defence against the ratification of the treaty unless the written assurance, which we now hear so much about, being part and parcel of that treaty, and fought the issue as British Columbians, I am convinced that something might have materialized from their efforts in this direction. It was their plain duty to defend British Columbia on this question, until such time as their defence received recognition or else continue the fight until the Government would be compelled to withdraw the treaty altogether.

Vancouver Riots.

"I am not one of those who would wish to condone, or appear to condone rioting or mob violence under any circumstances. We belong to a race that dwells under the protection of the flag of an Empire, which for centuries has been the 'Beacon Light' of advancing civilization and intelligent citizenship, which in all countries and climes wherever it floats is the emblem of protection and of justice to all who come under its folds, be they white, brown or black; but I do say, that on the occasion of these riots in the city of Vancouver, of which fact the whole world has had notification through our press, and of which the criticism in some directions is very marked, the provocation was very great, but such a provocation never could have arisen if our Liberal members at Ottawa had taken advantage of the occasion and fought this issue to the bitter end, in defence of our home and the future development and welfare of the Province of British Columbia.

"Better Terms."

"The speech from the throne refers to the question of 'Better Terms,' and the Premier's mission to England in connection therewith, as representative of British Columbia. It will be remembered that shortly before the prorogation of this Legislature last year, the Premier was obliged to proceed to England to protest against the force of Imperial sanction being given to certain resolutions and arrangements arrived at, at a conference of premiers at Ottawa, in the year 1906, and to which British Columbia, represented by the Hon. Richard McBride, was not an assenting party. The thanks of the country are due the honourable gentleman for the successful culmination of his visit to the foot of the throne. The people of British Columbia are not unmindful of the efforts put forward by the honourable Premier at Ottawa and doubly thankful are they at the outcome of his mission to England. The disparaging and malicious reflections and reports of the Liberal press of British Columbia as to the possible outcome of his negotiations in England must, by all, be well remembered. It was clearly apparent that it was the expectation and wish of that press that his efforts in England in defending British Columbia's case, would be unfruitful of any good results; but I am proud to say, as a supporter of that honourable gentleman, and also as a resident of British Columbia for many years, that his mission was entirely successful, and never in the history of British Columbia has any of her citizens created a better impression, or received a more hearty and enthusiastic reception on his home-coming, than did the honourable gentleman on his return from his mission to England. I have yet to hear any honourable gentleman, either in this House or out of it, say that the treatment accorded British Columbia at that conference, where it was proposed to settle British Columbia's financial affairs, finally and forever, that the amount proposed to be granted of one hundred thousand dollars a year, for ten years, was in any way adequate to meet the conditions which we are confronted with here to-day. That being the case, would it not have been most cruelly unjust for the future of British Columbia that the resolution and imposition of that conference should receive Imperial sanction as final and unalterable?

Mr. Fielding's Attitude.

"Hon. Mr. Fielding, Finance Minister at Ottawa, in a discusison of this question a few weeks ago, as reported in Hansard, says: 'That the Premier of British Columbia came to the conference with the determination that anything you could do for him would not satisfy him; that instead of coming there to get an arrangement for British Columbia, he came there to get a grievance.' Undoubtedly, Mr. Speaker, he got that grievance, and the electorate of British Columbia apparently felt that his grievance had some weight, when on the occasion of his appeal to the country last February, shortly after his return from England, he was endorsed by the electorate of this Province in such a splendidly handsome manner. Mr. Fielding further says that 'we entered Confederation of our own free will, and if we are asked to live up to the terms of Confederation our people should not complain'—our people, he says, are not a party of children, and they do not require any 'baby act' for their protection. British Coulmbians are not children, neither do we require a 'baby act' for our protection; but I submit, sir, when we can demonstrate by conclusive argument and statistics that British Columbia has not received fair treatment, and that we have not been treated by Ottawa in accordance with the spirit or interest of the terms of union, that our case should be fought out determinedly until such time as we can secure the treatment which is due us. Is it possible that the fathers of Confederation ever anticipated or intended that we, as citizens of this Western Province should be penalized, as it were, for joining the Confederation of the Province. No; on the other hand, it was clearly the intention and purpose of that union that each and every Province should have an opportunity of presenting its case to the proper authorities at Ottawa, and, if it was found that a grievance existed, it was the duty, and has been the custom for many years to remedy the grievance as early as possible either through the two Governments themselves, or by a board of arbitrators. This is clearly demonstrated on many occasions. Nova Scotia had its board of arbitration, New Brunswick has had the same, and many of the other Provinces have been treated in like manner.

Ample Justification.

"Is there not some justification for the attitude of the Premier in his strong and determined fight for better terms, when we can point out since 1871, when we joined Confederation, we have paid into the Dominion Treasury no less than $20,000,000 over and above what we have received back again in public work and other public expenditures in the Province? Is it not a matter for some consideration that we pay into the Dominion Treasury almost three times as much per capita as the other Provinces in the Dominion of Canada, where the cost of administration, owing to our extraordinary physical conditions, our scattered population and sparsely settled districts, must, necessarily, be enormously in excess of any of our sister Provinces, where the cost per capita on roads, streets and bridges of this Province has an average of $2.91, as compared with 13 3-5 cents in any of the other Provinces of the Dominion where the cost of civil governmetn is nine times greater than any of the other Provinces and so on with the other departments of Government.

Paid for Transportation Facilities.

"Then, too, have we not paid dearly to the Dominion Government for the transportation facilities which we have received? Have we not in the first intsance handed over to the Dominion Government a belt of land forty miles wide, extending from the eastern confines of the Province to the shores of the Pacific, for railway connection—have we not, on this very island, disposed of no less than two million five hundred thousand acres of our best lands, for this same purpose? Again, we have contributed no less than three million five hundred thousand acres in the Peace River country for the purpose of railway connection. We have no quarrel with the other provinces of Canada, while of course we must feel an interest in the welfare and good government of our sister Provinces, we claim that this question is one which does not partake of the nature of interference by the other Provinces of Canada, but is a matter of arrangement entirely between the Ottawa Government and ourselves.

Will Fight to Finish.

"The Premier and people of British Columbia can be depended upon to fight this issue and continue fighting until such time as our remedy in the way of sufficient assistance is granted, and I can promise to this House and the people of British Columbia, that we will not be found in the same position as Hon. Mr. iFelding, who now criticises the Premier on his defence of better terms, and who when as Premier of the Province of Nova Scotia threatened the Dominion authorities that Nova Scotia would withdraw from the Confederation of the Provinces, unless her grievances were remedied and her financial condition recognised.

Finances of Province.

"It will be wtihin the recollection of members of this House that upon the occasion on which the Finance Minister undertook the supervision of

Continued on Page 7.

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Aut Tempora Aut Mores.

It is a venerable if not a very sage remark that "the fashion of this world changeth." The commonest application of so obvious a truism is to the "fashions." If it be true that one half the world does not know how the other half lives, it is at least equally true that one-half the world and probably a little more is unable to conceive how the other half manages to dress.

If one picks up an illustrated paper of fifty years ago, or looks through the old family album, in which grandfather and grandmother figure, the extreme severity of feminine dress is at once apparent. Of course this applies not at all to the aristocracy, but to the ordinary middle class and working people, as they are designated in England.

On high days and holidays, which meant principally on Church days, and those never-to-be-forgotten days on which Mother went to be photographed, a bit of ribbon or lace served for decoration.

Mere man is not permitted the range in his sartorial adornments which is the prerogative of woman, and yet one has only to turn back to the seventeenth century to find him in ruffles and peruke, with velvet doublet and silken hose. Nowadays the best he can do runs to a sporting suit of Harris tweed, or a business suit of worsted or serge, whilst my lady of almost any rank is gay with millinery, dress, mantle, to say nothing of other adornments which must be nameless, but all of which go to remind me that the comic opera writer need not have drawn the line where he did when he said that "The little soubrette is a costly pet."

And yet nature has a wonderful way of ringing in compensations. The enormously increased cost of clothing one's daughters compared with the cost fifty years ago is met by the fact that nowadays daughters earn money themselves, and most of them spend it all on their dress. I am not one of those crusty old bachelors who believes that women only dress to catch husbands. Statistics do not show that the percentage of marriages has increased in any sensible ratio with the increase of extravagant decoration. In all civilized communities the percentage remains stationary except for purely temporary fluctuations. One must therefore conclude that expensive dressing is a natural concomitant of advancing civilization. Probably the artistic development of dressing will come later when knowledge on this abstruse subject is more widely diffused, but I am more impressed with other changes to which I will refer. For instance, one reads in the English papers that it is quite the custom nowadays for ladies to smoke in public places.

When I was in London a few years ago, the fashion had not set in, and even now I can hardly believe that it has any serious hold, it would be rather a strange irony of fate if the censoring of manners in this respect should emanate from New York. We have recently been treated to some highly realistic accounts of the doings of the smart set in modern Babylon. One of the best written, most picturesque and most impressive sketches which I have read for a long time was recently reprinted in the Victoria Times from a New York paper. It depicted the doings on Broadway at Christmas, and was entitled "Nothing but Wine," and yet we are now told that an edict has been promulgated by the Governor of New York forbidding ladies to smoke in public.

I well remember the first test case on this matter in England. I was in the Criterion one night when two well known city gentlemen and their wives were dining. After dinner the gentlemen lit cigarettes, and one of the ladies followed suit. The manager soon put in an appearance and remonstrated; the upshot was a row and the whole party was turned out by main force.

Next day the matter came before Mr. Lushington, one of the City Magistrates, who inflicted a small fine on the manager, and very sarcastically declared that it was not illegal for a lady to smoke in public—"it was a matter of taste." In spite of this decision, favourable to the fair smokers, none of the managers of London restaurants would permit smoking, and no one else had the hardihood to take them into Court. This was in 1893, and it nipped in the bud the attempt to introduce a fashion of more than doubtful reputation. But whatever ladies may do in public, there is no doubt that among the smart set, which might just as wel be denominated the fast set, the smoking of cigarettes in private is on the increase. This may truly be called a new fashion, and yet it is only a variation of what any man fifty years of age has seen. Many a time have I watched an old woman smoking a clay pipe, but always among the working classes, and generally in the country. I always thought it was more a question of relieving the loneliness and monotony of rural life, rather than any particular taste for the weed.

There is one other feature of social life which always impresses me, the freedom allowed nowadays to children, and especially to girls. This freedom does not pertain in all civilized countries, for discipline and oversight are pretty nearly as rigid today in France and Germany as ever, but in England, the reins have been slackened very perceptibly and on the American Continent have been almost abandoned. Many things have conspired to bring about this important change. Co-education has been a strong factor. The great increase in public amusements is another, in fact anything which has tended to throw the sexes together without private guardianship has produced a more independent spirit and an impatience of control.

How it would have shocked our grandmothers to have seen young people forming theatre parties without a chaperone, and yet apart from an increased tendency to waste too much time on mere amusements the general result has not been to lower the moral tone of society.

What I most deplore is that concurrently with this development of greater freedom for young people has grown up an inclination to resent authority. It is conspicuous everywhere, in the schools, in the home, and in everyday life. This may be to some extent a reaction from a regime of undue severity; the severity which had a Furitan origin, whether manifested in church, school, or social life. I often smile when I think of the methods in vogue in English boarding schools when I knew a great deal more about them than I ever want to know again. To use a modern vulgarism the youth of today "would not stand for them," so that again is a change of fashion which tends to illustrate my article.

Bohemian.

Social and Personal.

Miss Beryl Halhed left for home again about the beginning of week.

* * *

Miss Holmes of Brussels, Ont., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. MacKenzie Cleland, of Pemberton Road.

* * *

Mr. John Berrington paid a flying visit to the Capital City during the week.

* * *

Miss Phipps of Carberry Gardens is entertaining some of her girl friends this afternoon in honour of Miss Mabel Tatlow.

* * *

January 29th is the date settled for the marriage of Miss Mabel Tatlow of this city to Mr. Fitz Cornwall of Ashcroft, B.C.

* * *

Miss De Wolf of Vancouver was in Victoria for a few days last week. She came over for the dance given by H. M. S. Shearwater and H.M.S. Egeria last Friday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. W. Holmes and son have returned to their home in Kaslo, after a month's visit in Victoria with Mr. and Mrs. Worlock and Col. and Mrs. Holmes.

* * *

The Private Skating Club started again on Tuesday afternoon with the following members present: Miss Mason, Miss Doris Mason, Miss Marian Dunsmuir, Miss Newcombe, Miss W. Johnson, Miss P. Irvnig, Miss O. Irving, Miss P. Mason, the Misses Hickey, Miss Little, Miss G. Irving, Miss Walker, and the Messrs. Martin, Hagerty, McDougal, Fraser, Arbuckle, Harvey and Troupe.

* * *

Mrs. W. B. Allen, Cloverdale, was hostess at a small dance last week, for her daughter, Miss Sybil Allen. Among the guests were Miss Ethel Browne, Miss Adelaide King, Mr. Teddie King, Mr. Henry King, Mr. Walter Barton, Mr. Willie Barton, Mr. Walter Brown, Mr. Holmes, Miss Rowcroft, Mr. Maurice Rowcroft, Miss Blackwood, .Miss Viva Blackwood and many others.

* * *

The Five Hundred Club met on Tuesday at the residence of Mrs. T. S. Gore Oak Bay. A dainty tea was served by Mrs. Stewart Robinson the table being decorated with pale pink carnations and asparagus fern. The prize was captured this time by Mrs. Gibb. Among those present were: Mrs. C. M. Roberts, Mrs. W. S. Gore, Mrs. Spratt, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Gibb, Mrs. Matson, Mrs. H. Tye, Mrs. G. Matthews, Mrs. C. Todd, Mrs. R. Dunsmore Mrs. G. Courtney, Mrs. S. Robertson, Mrs. Crosse, Mrs. Blackwood, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. A. Gillespie, Mrs. Schubert, Mrs. Gibson.

* * *

An "Handkerchief Social was given for Miss Mabel Tatlow, whose marriage takes place next week, by Mrs. Fletcher, of Rockland Avenue. The table was prettily decorated with paper, white narcissus and graceful trailing pieces of variegated periwinkle. After a dainty tea the bride-elect was showered with many dainty and costly handkerchiefs. Those present were: Miss Eveline Tilton, Miss Elinor Harrington, Miss B. Irving, Miss G. Irving, Miss V. Mason, Miss C. Helmcken, Miss McDowell, Miss T. Gillespie, Miss I. Tuck, Miss Wilson, Miss McQuade, Miss Monteith, Miss Little, Miss King, Miss D. Day, Miss MacDonald, Miss M. Butchart, Miss Martin (Winnipeg), Miss J. Butchart, Miss M. Butchart, Miss E. Pitts, Miss M. Pitts, Mrs. Alexander Gillespie, Mrs. W. Holmes (Kaslo).

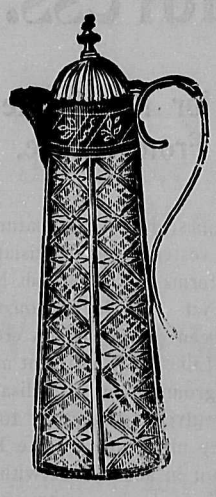
* * *

Among the many guests dining at the Empress, which was opened on Monday last were: Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Ambery, Miss Mason, Col. and Mrs. Prior, Mr. and Mrs. Flumerfelt, Mr. Langton, Mr. Kitto, Mr. Keen, Mr. Bromley, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. Forbes Vernon, Capt. and Mrs. Troupe, Mr. Eberts, Mr. Vowell, Mr. and Mrs. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. G. Gillespie, Miss F. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Galletly, Major and Mrs. W. A. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. D. M. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Luxton, Canon and Mrs. Beanlands, Mr. W. Pemberton, Mr. and Mrs. Bodwell, Mr. and Mrs. Savannah, Mr. and Mrs. Landsberg, Mr. and Mrs. W. Langley, Miss Hickey, Miss Bulwer, Mr. J. Bridgeman, Mr. A. W. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Gore, Mr. J. Arbuckle, Mr. and Mrs. H. Heisterman, Mr. and Mrs. B. Heisterman, Mr. and Mrs. Brett, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Ker, Mr. and Mrs. H. Helmcken, Dr. Todd, Mrs. Chas. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gillespie, M and Mrs. Alex. Gillespie, Mrs. B chart, Misses Butchart, Miss Ho Mrs. Rattenbury, and many othe The bouquets on the many tabl were chiefly paper, narcissus a scarlet carnations.

"Really," said the coy girl, think I'm entitled to a Carnegie me al. I saved a life the other eve ing."

"The idea!" exclaimed her frie "Whose?"

"Jack Hansom's. He said couldn't live wtihout me."—Phil delphia Press.



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MONTREAL. 606

DISTRICT OF RUPERT.

TAKE NOTICE I. T. S. McPherson, Agent of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:

No. 10—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner section 3, township 25, marked T. S. McP., No. 10, which is two and one-quarter miles northerly from west arm of Quatsino Sound, thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains, south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dec. 19th, 1907.

No. 11—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of section 2, township 25, marked McP. F., No. 11, which is two and one-quarter miles northerly from west Arm Quatsino Sound, thence east 160 chains; north 40 chains, west 160 chains; south 40 chs., to point of commencement.

Geo. H. Jackson, Agent.

Staked Dec. 19, 1907.

No. 12—Commencing at a post planted one and one-half mile in a northwesterly direction from the west end of Nah-Wi-Ti Lake, and one-half mile west of S. E. Corner section 1, township 33, thence west 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Staked Dec. 20, 1907.

No. 13—Commencing at a post planted one mile in northwesterly direction from west end of Nah-Wi-Ti Lake, and at N. W. corner section 31, township 25, thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked Dec. 20, 1907.

No. 14—Commencing at a post planted one mile from west end of Nah-Wi-Ti Lake in northerly direction, half mile north of N. W. corner section 32, township 25; thence south 80 chains; thence east following shore line 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked Dec. 20, 1907.

No. 16—Commencing at a post planted one-half mile north of T. L. 13222, and at N. E. corner section 36, township 26, thence west 160 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 160 chains; thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked Dec. 20, 1907.

No. 17—Commencing at a post planted one-half mile north of T. L. 13222, of W. Corner section 31, township 19, thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement containing 640 acres, more or less.

Staked Dec. 20, 1907.

Jan. 11. T. S. McPHERSON.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Sayward.

TAKE NOTICE that W. E. Simpson of Iowa Falls, Banker, intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special timber licence over the following described lands thirty days after date.

No. 12—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S. S.E. No. 12, which is seven and one-half miles distant and in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and on the Bank of Upper Salmon River; thence north 40 chains; west 160 chains; south 40 chains; east 160 chains to point of commencement.

No. 13—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner, marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 13, which is eight miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and one mile north of Upper Salmon River; thence west 80 chains north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 14—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 14, which is eight miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and one mile north of bank of Upper Salmon River; thence north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains; west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 15—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner, marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 15, which is eight and one-half miles distant from Crown mountain and 15 chains west of Island Power Company's line near bank of Upper Salmon River; thence north 100 chains; west 64 chains; south 100 chains; east 64 chains to point of commencement.

No. 16—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W. E. S., S.E. No. 16, which is nine miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and one and one-half miles north of stake 12, on the Bank of the Upper Salmon River; thence north 40 chains; west 160 chains; south 40 chains; east 160 chains to point of commencement.

No. 17—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner, marked W.E.S., S. E. No. 17, which is nine and one-half miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and two and one-half miles north of bank of Upper Salmon River; thence west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 18—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W. E. S., S.W., No. 18, which is nine and one-half miles in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and two and one-half miles north of Upper Salmon River, thence east 80 chains north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 19—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 19, which is ten and one-half miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and three miles northerly and westerly from post No. 12, on bank of Upper Salmon River; thence north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains; west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 20—Commencing at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E., No. 20, which is ten and one-half miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and three miles northwesterly from stake 12, on the bank of the Upper Salmon River, thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 21—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 21, which is eleven and one-half miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and four miles in a northwesterly direction from stake 12, on the Bank of Upper Salmon River; thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 22—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 22, which is eleven and one-half miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and four miles in a northwesterly direction from stake 12, on the Bank of the Upper Salmon River; thence north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains; west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked Dec. 18th, 1907.

S.W., No. 23, which is seven and one-half miles in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and on Bank of Upper Salmon River; thence north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains; west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 24—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner No. 24, marked W.E.S., S.E., No. 24, which is eight and one-half miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and one mile north of the Upper Salmon River; thence west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 25—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner marked W.E.S., N.W., No. 25, which is seven and one-half miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and on the Bank of the Upper Salmon River; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; north 80 chains; west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 26—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner marked W.E.S., N.E., No. 26, which is seven and one-half miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and on the bank of the Upper Salmon River; thence south 80 chains; west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 27—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 27, which is seven and one-half miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and on the Bank of the Upper Salmon River; thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 28—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner which is marked W.E.S. N.E. No. 28, which is eight and one-quarter miles distant in a northwesterly direction from Crown Mountain, and on the south bank of Upper Salmon River; thence west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains; north 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 29—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 29, which is eight and one-quarter miles distant in a northwesterly direction from Crown Mountain and on bank of Upper Salmon River; thence north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains; west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 30—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner marked W.E.S., N.E. No. 30, which is ten miles distant in a northwesterly direction from Crown Mountain and on bank of Upper Salmon River; thence 80 chains south; 80 chains west; 80 chains north; 80 chains east to point of commencement.

No. 31—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 31, which is ten and one-half miles distant in a northwesterly direction from Crown Mountain and on the bank of the Upper Salmon River; thence 80 chains north; 80 chains west; 80 chains south, 80 chains east to point of commencement.

Staked Dec. 19, 1907.

W. E. SIMPSON.

Jan. 11. Thomas S. McPherson, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Nootka.

TAKE NOTICE that W. E. Simpson of Iowa Falls, Iowa, Banker, intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special timber licence over the following described lands 30 days after date.

No. 1—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 1, which is on the southeast bank of Upper Campbell Lake, where it cuts the C.P.R. line; thence east following the C.P.R. line 100 chains; north 80 chains; thence following shore line of said lake to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

No. 3—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked WE.S., S.W. No. 3, which is 20 chains distant in a northerly direction from the south east corner of T. L. 14864 and three-quarters of a mile fro mUpper Campbell Lake; thence east 80 chains; north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 4—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 4, which is one mile distant in a northerly direction from Upper Campbell Lake, and one mile east of T. L. 14864, thence west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 5—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 5, which is one mile distant in a northerly direction from Upper Campbell Lake, and one mile east of T. L. 14864; thence 80 chains north; 80 chains east; 80 chains south; 80 chains west to point of commencement.

No. 6—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 6, which is situated on the north shore of Upper Campbell Lake, on the C.P.R. line; thence west 40 chains; north 160 chains; east 40 chains; south 160 chains to point of commencement.

No. 7—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 7, which is about four miles in a northwesterly direction from Crown Mountain; thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 8—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 8, which is five miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain; thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked Dec. 16th, 1907.

No. 9—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 9, which is four miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain; thence north 160 chains; west 40 chains; south 160 chains; east 40 chains to point of commencement.

No. 10—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E., No. 10, which is two miles distant in a northerly direction from where the C.P.R. line cuts the north shore of Upper Campbell Lake; thence west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 11—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E., No. 11, which is five and one-quarter miles distant in a northerly and westerly direction from where C.P.R. line cuts north shore of Upper Campbell Lake; thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked Dec. 17, 1907.

No. 32—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner marked W.E.S., N.W. No. 32, which is six miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain, and one-half mile south of Upper Salmon River, thence east 80 chains; south 80 chains; west 80 chains, north 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 34—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner No. 24, marked W.E.S., N.E. No. 34, which is three miles distant in a northerly direction from west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 35—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner No. 35, which is marked W.E.S., N.E. which is five miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain; thence south 80 chains; west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains; to point of commencement.

No. 36—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner marked W.E.S., N.E. No. 36, which is six miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain and one-half a mile south of Upper Salmon River; thence west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains; north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked Dec. 20th, 1907.

No. 37—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., No. 37, S.E., which is five miles distant in a southwesterly direction from West Lake, Sayward District; thence west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 38—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 38, which is five miles distant in a southwesterly direction from West Lake, Sayward District; thence east 80 chains; north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 39—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner, marked W.E.S., S.E., No. 39, which is three and one-half miles distant from the south end of West Lake, where it joins the line of Lot 110; thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 40—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 40, which is three and one-half miles in a southwesterly direction from the south end of West Lake, where it joins line of Block 110; thence north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains; west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 41—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast cor. marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 41, which is four miles distant in an easterly direction from south end of West Lake, on line of Block 110; thence west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 42—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 42, which is four miles distant in an easterly direction from south end of West Lake, on line Block 110; thence east 80 chains; north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 43—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 43, which is one and one-half miles distant in a westerly direction from the south end of West Lake, where it joins the line of Block 110, thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 45—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 45, which is one and one-half miles distant from the south end of West Lake, where it joins the line of Block 110; thence north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains; west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 46—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner which is marked W.E.S., S.W., No. 46, which is one mile distant and in a southeasterly direction from West Lake adjoining Block 110; thence north 160 chains; east 40 chains; south 160 chains; west 40 chains to point of commencement.

No. 47—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W., No. 47, which is two miles northwesterly from south end of West lake, where it joins the line of Block 110; thence north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains; west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 48—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E., No. 48, which is two miles distant and in a northwesterly direction from the south end of West Lake, where it joins line of Block 110; thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 49—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 49, which is three and one-half miles distant in an easterly direction from centre of shore line of West Lake, thence east 80 chains; north 80 chains; west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 50—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner, marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 50, which is three and one-half miles distant in an easterly direction from the centre of shore line on West Lake, thence west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 51—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 51, which is five miles from the south end of West lake, where it joins the line of Block 110; thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked Dec. 15, 1907.

No. 52—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner, marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 52, which is six miles westerly from the south end of West Lake where it joins line of Block 110; thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 53—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 53, which is six miles in a westerly direction from the south end of West lake, where it joins line of Lot 110; thence north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains; west 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 54—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 54, which is two and one-half miles distant in an easterly direction from the north end of West lake, thence west 80 chains; north 80 chains; east 80 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 55—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner marked W.E.S., S.W. No. 55, which is two and one-half miles distant westerly from the north end of West lake; thence east 100 chains; north 40 chains; west 40 chains; north 40 chains; west 60 chains; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 14th, 1907.

W. E. SIMPSON,

Jan. 11. Thos. S. McPherson, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Nootka.

No. 2—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner marked W.E.S., S.E. No. 2, situate on the west Bank Upper Campbell Lake, where the C.P.R. line cuts same; thence west 80 chains; north 120 chains; east 40 chains; south 80 chains; east 40 chains; south 40 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 16th, 1907.

WILLIAM E. SIMPSON,

Our Store

HAS A FINE LINE OF HIGH CLASS TOILET ARTICLES.

We have just imported a fine assortment of French and English Hair Brushes.

SEE THE NEW-SHAPED WHALEBONE BRUSH.
USE BOWES' BUTTERMILK TOLIET LOTION FOR CHAPPED HANDS.

Cyrus H. Bowes

CHEMIST

Government Street, near Yates St.

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Special Massage and Hometreatment by appointments.

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Prices from 25 cents to $5.00, according to size. Write for seed and tree catalog.

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JOHNSON STREET
VICTORIA, B. C.

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Matinees (any part of house)....10c
Evenings, Balcony 10c
Lower Floor 20c
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Matinees
Every Afternoon
at
3 O'Clock.
Night Performances
8 and 9.15

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

VICTORIA

STRAND HOTEL

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The home of all theatrical and vaudeville artists while in the Capital city, also of other kindred bohemians.

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The Eva Hotel

CAMBORNE, B. C.

Headquarters for mining men and commercial travellers.

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Banff's Most Popular $2 a Day Hotel. Close to Station and Sulphur Baths.

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Deane's Hotel

PHOENIX, B. C.

New. Modern hot water system. Electric lighted. Tub and shower baths and laundry in connection. The miners' home.

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Hoffman House

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Rates $1.00 per day and up. Cafe in Connection.

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NELSON.

HOTEL HUME

NELSON, B. C,
Leading Hotel of the Kootenays.

J. FRED HUME, - Proprietor.

Silver King Hotel,

NELSON, B. C.

The home of the Industrial Workers of the Kootenays.

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Royal Hotel

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The Best Family Hotel in the City. $1.00 a day.

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Victoria

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THOMAS CATTERALL

Builder and General Contractor. Tenders given on Brick, Stone and Frame, Alterations, Parquetry Flooring, Office, Bank, Store and Saloon Fittings, Pile Driving, Wharves and Dock Sheds constructed and repaired.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT.

District of New Westminster.

TAKE NOTICE that Roman Z. Chandler, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation timber broker, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

No. 2—Commencing at a post planted at northwest corner of T. L. 18187; thence east 80 chains along the north line of T. L. 18187; thence north 80 chains along the west line of T. L. 12502; thence east 80 chains along the north line of T. L. 12502; thence north 80 chains along the west line of T. L. 12503; thence in a southwesterly course along the line of the Capilano Water Reserve to place of commencement, and containing 640 acres of land, more or less.

December 23, 1907.

Jan 11. ROMAN Z. CHANDLER.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, George French, prospector, of Skidegate, B.C., intend to apply for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum over 640 acres, bounded as follows:—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Section 21, Township 4, Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Group; thence running 80 chains north; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains south to shore line; thence following shore line to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Located December 12th, 1907.

GEORGE FRENCH, Locator.

Jan. 4 John Simister, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, Benjamin Kromp, of Skidegate, B. C., rancher, intend to apply for a licence to prospect for coal and vetroleum over 640 acres of land bounded as follows:—Commencing at a post planted near the beach at the southeast corner of Section 20, Township 4, Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Group; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains south and over and under water; thence 80 chains west over and under water to point of commencement; containing 640 acres, more or less.

Located November 30th, 1907.

BENJAMIN KROMP, Locator.

Jan. 4 John Simister, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Coast, Range 3.

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas H. Taylor, of Vancouver, occupation, surveyor, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. Cor. of B. C. Dev. Co.'s Lot 50 and marked the N. E. Cor.; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, more or less, to south boundary of lot 50; thence east 80 chains along said boundary to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

Staked December 6.

THOMAS H. TAYLOR.

Jan. 4 J. R. Morrison, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Coast, Range 3.

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas H. Taylor, of Vancouver, occupation, surveyor, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains east of the N. E. Cor. of B. C. Dev. Co.'s Lot 50, and marked T. H. Taylor's S. W. Cor.; thence east 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence 40 chains to bank of Salmon River; thence south 160 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Staked December 6.

THOMAS H. TAYLOR.

Jan. 4 J. R. Morrison, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Coast. Range 3.

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas H. Taylor, of Vancouver, occupation, surveyor, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of Salmon River, about 2 miles north of the N. E. C. of Lot 50 and marked T. H. Taylor's S. W. C.; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, more or less, to bank of river; thence southerly 80 chains along bank of river to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Staked December 6.

THOMAS H. TAYLOR.

Jan. 4 J. R. Morrison, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Coast, Range 3.

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas H. Taylor, of Vancouver, occupation, surveyor, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of Salmon River, about 5 miles north of the N. E. C. of Lot 50 and marked T. H. Taylor's S. E. C.; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains, more or less, to River; thence southerly along river 160 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 7.

THOMAS H. TAYLOR.

Jan. 4 J. R. Morrison, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Coast, Range 3.

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas H. Taylor, of Vancouver, occupation, surveyor, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of Kimsquit River, about 2 miles north of the N. W. C. of B. C. Dev. Co.'s Lot 51, and marked T. H. Taylor's S. W. C.; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

Staked December 9.

THOMAS H. TAYLOR.

Jan. 4 J. R. Morrison, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Coast, Range 3.

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas H. Taylor, of Vancouver, occupation, surveyor, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of Kimsquit River, about 1½ miles north of the N. W. C. of B. C. Dev. Co.'s Lot 51, and marked T. H. Taylor's S. E. C.; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

Staked December 10.

THOMAS H. TAYLOR.

Jan. 4 J. R. Morrison, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Coast, Range 3.

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas H. Taylor, of Vancouver, occupation, surveyor, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of Kimsquit River, about 2½ miles north of the N. W. C. of B. C. Dev. Co.'s Lot 51, and marked T. H. Taylor's S. E. C.; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

Staked December 10.

THOMAS H. TAYLOR.

Jan. 4 J. R. Morrison, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, James Alfred Owens, prospector, Skidegate, B. C., intend to apply for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum over 640 acres of land bounded as follows:—Commencing at a post planted northeast corner, near the beach on south *shore of Skidegate Inlet*, B.C.; Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Group, supposed to be Section 5, Township 1; thence running 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains north to shore line; thence following shore line to point of commencement; containing 640 acres, more or less.

Located November 29th, 1907.

JAMES ALFRED OWENS,

Jan. 4 Locator.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, Emily Margaret Johnston, of Victoria, B.C., intend to apply for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum over 640 acres of land bounded as follows:—Commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner of section 33, township one (1), Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Group; thence running 80 chains north; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

Located December 6th, 1907.

EMILY MARGARET JOHNSTON,

Locator.

Jan. 4. Christopher Johnson, Agent.

DISTRICT OF RUPERT.

TAKE NOTICE that I, T. S. McPherson, agent of Victoria, B.C., intend to apply for special timber license over the following described lands:

1. Commencing at a post planted about 4 miles distant in a northwesterly direction from the head of west arm of Quatsino sound and marked N.E. Cor. section 25, township 37, thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 5th, 1907.

2. Commencing at a post planted about 4 miles and in a northwesterly direction from the head of west arm, Quatsino Sound, marked S.E. Cor. Section 36, Township 37, thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 5th, 1907.

3. Commencing at a post planted about one mile in a westerly direction Claim No. 2, marked N.E. Cor., Section 26, Township 37; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 5th, 1907.

4. Commencing at a post planted about one mile in a westerly direction from Claim No. 2, marked S. E. Cor., Section 35, Township 37; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 5th, 1907.

5. Commencing at a post planted about one mile in a northwesterly direction from claim No. 4, marked N.E. Corner, Section 34, Township 37; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Commencing at a post planted one mile distant in a northwesterly direction from claim No. 4, marked S. E. Corner, Section 3, Township 36; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 5th, 1907.

7. Commencing at a post planted about one mile distant and in a northwest direction from claim No. 6, marked S.E. corner, Section 9, Township 36; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked Dec. 6th, 1907.

8. Commencing at a post planted about one mile in a northwesterly direction from claim No. 7, marked S. E. corner, section 17, township 36; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 6th, 1907.

9. Commencing at a post planted about one mile distant in a westerly direction from claim No. 8, marked S. E. Corner, Section 18, Township 36; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 6th, 1907.

10. Commencing at a post planted about one mile distant in a northerly direction from claim No. 9, marked S.E. Corner, Section 19, Township 36; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 6th, 1907.

11. Commencing at a post planted about one mile distant in a northerly direction from claim No. 10, marked S.E. Corner, Section 30, Township 36; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 6th, 1907.

12. Commencing at a post planted about one mile distant in a northerly direction from claim No. 11, marked S.E. corner, Section 31, Township 36; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 6th, 1907.

T. S. McPHERSON.

Dec. 28 Per Geo. H. Jackson.

COAST LAND DISTRICT.

District of Coast, Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that F. S. Buck of Vancouver, B.C., occupation lumberman, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:

1. Commencing at a post planted on Gilford Island, 40 chains in southerly direction from the N.E. corner of surveyed Lot 625 on north shore of lake; thence north 80 chains more or less to the south line of T. L. 7714; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to this post.

FRED. S. BUCK.

2. Commencing at a post planted about about 40 chains south and 80 chains east of N. E. corner of surveyed lot 625, thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to this post.

Staked Dec. 1st.

Dec. 28 FRED. S. BUCK.

COAST LAND DISTRICT.

District of Coast, Range One.

TAKE NOTICE that F. S. Buck of Vancouver, B.C., occupation lumberman, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

No. 3. Commencing at a post planted on Gilford Island, at the head of a lake, and at N.E. end of said lake, and about 40 chains south and about 50 chains east from N.E. corner of surveyed lot 625, thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 2n, 1907.

No. 4. Commencing at a post planted on Gilford Island, about 40 chains south and 130 chains east from N.E. corner of surveyed lot 625, thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 3rd, 1907.

No. 5. Commencing at a post planted on Gilford Island, about 40 chains south and 210 chains east from N.E. corner of surveyed lot 625, thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 6. Commencing at a post planted on Gilford Island, at the S.E. corner of T.L. 15806; thence west 80 chains to the S.W. of T. L. 15806, thence north 40 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence south 80 chains (more or less) to north shore of lake; thence east along shore of lake 100 chains; thence north 40 chains (more or less) to point of commencement.

Staked December 2nd, 1907.

Dec. 28 F. S. BUCK.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT

District of Coast. Range 2.

TAKE NOTICE that George Young, of Victoria, B.C., Timber Cruiser, intends to apply for special timber licences over the following described lands:

No. 26—Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner, near Clyak River, being 6 miles N.E. from the Junction of Young and Clyak Rivers and opposite the N.E. corner of No. 16, thence north 100 chains; thence west 64 chains; thence south 100 chains; thence east 64 chains to point of commencement.

November 27th, 1907.

No. 27—Commencing at a post planted at the S.W. corner, opposite the N. W. Corner of N. 17, being about 5 chains east of Clyak River and about 7 miles N.E. from the Junction of Young and Clyak River, thence north 100 chains; thence east 64 chains; thence south 100 chains; thence west 64 chains to point of commencement.

November 27th, 1907.

No. 28—Commencing at a post planted on the river bank at the S.W. corner and opposite the N.W. corner of No. 27, being one-half mile northerly from Bever Rapids, Clyak River; thence north 100 chains; thence east 64 chains; thence south 100 chains; thence west 64 chains to point of commencement.

November 27th, 1907.

No. 29—Commencing at a post planted on the river bank at the S.E. corner and opposite the N.E. corner of No. 26, being one-half mile south of Bever Rapids, Clyak River; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

November 27th, 1907.

No. 30—Commencing at a post planted on the bank at the S. E. corner and opposite No. 28, being one-half mile north of Bever Rapids, Clyak River, thence north 100 chains; thence west 64 chains; thence south 100 chains; thence east 64 chains to point of commencement.

November 27th, 1907.

No. 31—Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner about 10 chains west from the N.E. corner of No. 28, on the river bank, about one and three-quarter miles north of Bever Rapids on Clyak River; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

November 27th, 1907.

No. 32—Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner, about five (5) chains east of Young's River, being about nine and one-quarter miles from its junction with Clyak River, and opposite the N. W. corner of No. 25; thence north 100 chains; thence east 64 chains; thence south 100 chains; thence west 64 chains to point of commencement.

November 24th, 1907.

No. 33—Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner about 5 chains east of Young's River, being about nine and one-quarter miles from the junction of Young and Clyak Rivers and opposite No. 32; thence north 100 chains; thence west 64 chains; thence south 100 chains; thence east 64 chains to point of commencement.

November 24th, 1907.

No. 34—Commencing at a post planted 10 chains east of the N.W. corner of No. 32, being about 10 chains east of Young's River and about three miles north of Blanked Bluff, being the S.W. corner; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

November 24th, 1907.

No. 35—Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner, opposite No. 34 post, being about 10 chains east of Young's River, and about three miles north of Blanket Bluff; thence north 160 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 160 chains; thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

Nov. 24th, 1907.

No. 36—Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner about 10 chains east of the N.E. corner, 34 and 45 chains east of Young's River, being five miles northerly from Blanket Bluff; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

November 24th, 1907.

GEORGE YOUNG,

Dec. 28 J. W. Radly, Agent.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Bridge, North Arm, Fraser River.

Superstructure of Swing Span.

NOTICE is hereby given that the time for receiving tenders for the Superstructure Metal for Swing Bridge, North Arm, Fraser River, has been extended up to and including Friday, the 31st day of January, 1908.

F. C. GAMBLE,

Public Works Engineer.

Lands and Works Department,

Victoria, B.C., December 17th, 1907.

Dec. 28

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Rupert.

TAKE NOTICE that J. A. Johnson, of Vancouver, cruiser, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—

1. Commencing at a post planted on the southwest corner of Leose No. 2; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west along south boundary of said lease 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated December 27th, 1907.

District of Rupert.

2. Commencing at a post planted on the south bank of river running into Beaver Cove, and on the west boundary of Lease No. 2; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains along bank of said river to point of commencement.

Dated December 27th, 1907.

District of Rupert.

3. *Commencing at a post planted* about 80 chains west of west boundary of Lease No. 2, and on south bank of a river running into Beaver Cove; thence south 160 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains along bank of said river to point of commencement.

Dated December 27th, 1907.

District of Rupert.

4. Commencing at a post planted about the southeast corner of T. L. No. 11,596; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated December 27th, 1907.

District of Rupert.

5. Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains east of the south-east corner of T. L. 11,395; thence east 160 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated December 27th, 1907.

District of Rupert.

6. Commencing at a post planted about 20 chains south of the southwest corner of Lease No. 2; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated December 27th, 1907.

Dated December 27th, 1907.

Jan 4. J. A. JOHNSON.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Rupert.

TAKE NOTICE that Roland D. Craig, of Vancouver, occupation Forester, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted one (1) mile south and 20 chains west from the southwest corner of L. 222, West Fork of Adams River; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains.

December 20th, 1907.

Jan. 4 ROLAND D. CRAIG.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Rupert, Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE that M. J. Kinney, of Portland, Ore., occupation Lumberman, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted on the north line of Township 10, Rupert District, where the said line intersects the shore line of the east side of Marble Bay; thence northerly following the shore line a distance of about 200 chains to the northeast corner of lot 315.

Staked the 16th day of December, 1907

M. J. KINNEY.

Jan.4 Robert A. Grierson, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Rupert, Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE that The Quatsino Power and Puly Company, of Victoria, B.C., occupation, A Pulp Company, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted on the north line of Township 10, Marble Cove, Rupert District, where the said line intersects the shore line on the east side of Marble Bay; thence southerly following the shore line a distance of about 120 chains to a point intersecting the mouth of Marble Creek.

Staked the 16th day of December, 1907.

THE QUATSINO POWER

& PULP COMPANY.

Jan.4 Robert A. Grierson, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Rupert. Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE that Enoch A. White, of Victoria, B.C., occupation Lumberman, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described foreshore:

Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of an Indian Reserve at the head of Quatsino Narrows, Rupert District, thence southerly following the shore line a distance of about 160 chains to a point intersecting the mouth of Marble Creek, including small island on north line of section 10.

ENOCH A. WHITE.

Jan.4 Robert A. Grierson, Agent.

NOTICE TO LOGGERS.

Bridge, North Arm, Fraser River.

Piles.

ALTERNATIVE sealed tenders, superscribed "Tender for Piles, Bridge, North Arm, Fraser River," will be received by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B. C., up to and including Tuesday, the 31st of December, 1907, for furnishing and delivering at the bridge site on the North Arm of the Fraser River, on the line of the Cemetery Road, fir and cedar piles.

About six hundred (600) will be required, varying in length from twenty (20) to forty-five (45) feet. They must be straight, sound, and not less than ten (10 inches at the small end. No butts will be accepted.

Further printed particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Tenderers must state the price per lineal foot for piles delivered.

The successful tenderer will be furnished with a list giving the number of piles required and the length of each.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, in the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250), which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline or neglect to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the form supplied, signed with the actual signatures of the tenderers, and enclosed in the envelope furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE,

Nov. 30 Public Works Engineer.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the matter of an application for a Duplicate Certificate of Title to Lot 5 of Lot 7 of Section 10, (Map 280), Esquimalt District, Victoria City.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title to said lot, issued to George A. Coldwell on the 6th day of June, 1899, and numbered 5296C.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C., the 21st day of November, 1907.

S. Y. WOOTTON,

Nov. 23 Registrar-General.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Bridge, North Arm, Fraser River.

Superstructure of Swing Span.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Superstructure Metal for Swing Bridge, North Arm, Fraser River," will be received by the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B.C., up to and including Tuesday, the 31st of December, 1907, for manufacturing and delivering, f. o. b., scow at Vancouver or New Westminster, all the metal work required for the superstructure of a steel swing span.

Drawings, specifications, condition of contract and tender may be seen by intending tenderers on and after Tuesday, the 26th of November, 1907, at the office of the Public Works Engineer, Lands and Works Department, and at the office of the Provincial Timber Inspector, Court House, Vancouver, B.C.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner in the sum of two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline or neglect to enter into contract when called upon to do so. The cheques or certificates of deposit of successful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

The successful tenderer will be called upon to furnish a bond, himself and two securities, satisfactory to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, in the sum of $1,000 each, or to furnish a bond of a Guarantee Company satisfactory to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner in the sum of $3,000 for the due fulfilment of the work contracted for.

Upon the execution of the contract and a satisfactory bond being supplied, signed with the actual signatures of the tenderers and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE,

Nov. 30 Public Works Engineer.

DISTRICT OF CASSAIR.

TAKE NOTICE that The Hidden Creek Mining Co., of Vancouver, occupation, ———, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described land, about 40 acres:

Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Lot 479; thence following high water mark south and west to the southeast corner of Lot 308; thence east five chains; thence north and east following a line parallel to high water mark about 80 chains to a point 5 chains south of point of commencement and thence to said point of commencement.

Dated Nov. 25th, 1907.

HIDDEN CREEK MINING CO.,

Dec. 7 Per J. Herrick MacGregor.

TAKE NOTICE that George Young and Arthur Bell, of Victoria, B.C., Timber Dealers, intend to apply for the rite to purchase the following described lands in Kildalla Bay, Rivers Inlet; commencing at this post planted on the east side of the Bay about one-third of a mile from the point at the mouth of the Bay, being the southwest corner post; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 90 chains to beach; thence south along beach to point of commencement; containing 40 acres, more or less.

Staked Nov. 25, 1907.

GEORGE YOUNG & ARTHUR BELL.

Dec. 7 George Young, Agent.

SOME TOWEL TRUTHS.

HOW AND WHERE TO GET TOWELS THAT ARE BETTER—FOR THE SAME.

Is there any other household requisite that receives harder or more constant use and abuse than a towel? Probably not. Towels are subjected to harder, and more continuous ill-use than almost any other article around the home, and, in the selection of these, quality should be a foremost consideration. If nothing but the regular visits to the laundry were to be considered, the strain on the fabric would be considerable, and the desirability of securing superior, sound, well spun, well woven towels apparent. When you are buying towels, don't, for a paltry two or three cents, disregard the claims of guaranteed goodness and long life for good appearance but unqnokn quality. Let us supply you with towels the quality of which we guarantee and at prices little if any higher than trashy sorts are sold for. You'll find our towel offerings represent genuinely good values. Get the "good sorts." It pays to buy the best, and pays to buy it here. Shall we see you on our Second Floor Today?

Honeycomb Towels--Hard-wearing, Low-priced Styles.

These are serviceable, low-priced towels, made of soft finished cotton and are excellent values. Their hard wearing qualities make them a very desirable towel for everyday use. Pure white, with red stripes on each end.

Size 17x36, each 10c, per dozen.....90c
Size 21x48, each 12c, per dozen.....$1.35
Size 18x36, each 15c, per dozen $1.50
Size 20x45, each 12c, per dozen $1.35
Size 24x40, each 25c, per dozen $2.75

LINEN HUCK TOWELS.

These towels are made of silky spun linen, delightful to touch. There is no more pleasant towel to use. It is a bedroom towel par excellence. This is a towel style you should investigate. Some hemstitched and damask borders. There is a great variety of sizes and prices, ranging from $1.75 per dozen, up to, each.....$1.25

UNION HUCK TOWELS.

These are made of a union of linen and cotton and combine the good qualities of each material, making a nice hand towel much in demand by house and hotel keepers for bedroom use. We have a great variety of this style, and at prices that will please you in their fairness. Come in and let us show you these.

FINE TURKISH TOWELS—A FAVORITE STYLE WITH MANY.

This favorite weave is well known and is appreciated by a tremendous following. We stock a very large and complete stock of this kind of towel and offer you a superior quality towel at a price we think will compare very favorably with any towel offerings offered elsewhere.

Size 19x44, each 20c
Size 20x41, each 25c
Size 19x41, each 30c
Size 22x47, each 35c
Size 24x48, each 40c
Size 26x53, each 40c
Size 24x51, each 50c
Size 30x49, each 50c
Size 27x60, each 50c
Size 28x60, each 65c
Size 36x54, each 75c
Size 32x60, each $1.00

Linen Items of Interest

Do you know what a superior Linen Department we have? Many people have no idea of the immense stock of linen goods carried by this house. We number among the hosts of customers a great many Victoria women but we want still more to know of the excellent things we have here for them. We want every homekeeper who delights in dainty table linen to visit this department and ask to be shown some of the dainty creations there. Ask! Don't be afraid, the salesmen delight in showing each superior merchandize. We list here but a few pieces from the stock. When reading or looking remember that these are superior quality and carry, as well as the makers', our guarantee of quality and goodness.

Sideboard Covers, embroidered, 18 x 72, each. Price $2.50
Sideboard Covers, embroidered, 16x45, each. Price $1.50
Tray Cloths, embroidered, 18x27, Each $1.00
Tea Cloths, embroidered, 36x36. Each $2.00
All to match, same pattern.
Sideboard Covers, drawnwork, 18x72. Each $2.50
Sideboard Covers, drawnwork, 18x72, each. Price $1.75
Tray Cloths, drawnwork, 20x30. Each $1.50
Tray Cloths, drawnwork, 18x27. Each $1.00
Tea Cloths, drawnwork, 36x36. Each $2.50
Tea Cloths, drawnwork, 30x30. Each $2.00
All above made to match.
Hemstitched and Embroidered Tea Cloth, very fine, 45x45 in., each. Price $9.00
Linen D'Oylies, 4½ in. round. Dozen 90c
Linen D'Oylies, with lace edge, 9 in. round. Each 50c
Linen D'Oylies, with lace edge, 8 x12. Each 75c
Sideboard Runners, 18x72 inches. Each $1.75
Tray or Tea Cloths, 18x27 inches. Each 65c
Tray or Tea Cloths, 30x30 inches. Each $1.25
Tray or Tea Cloths, 36x36 inches. Each $1.75
D'Oylies, 5½ in. diameter. Each 10c
D'Oylies, 9x12 in. Each.....25c
D'Oylies, 12x12 in. Each.....25c
D'Oylies, 18x18 in. Each.....50c
Nicely Embroidered D'Oylies, 12x 12 inches. Each 65c
Nicely Embroidered D'Oylies, 18 x18 inches. Each $1.75
Sideboard Covers, nicely embroidered, 12 in. by 45 in., at, each, $1.50, and $1.25
Sideboard Covers, nicely embroidered, 14 in. by 68 in., at, each, $2.25 and $1.75
Sideboard Covers, 16x45 in., cotton, embroidered. Each ...$1.50

EXCELLENT ORIENTAL RUG NEWS.

Chief among the excellent values in Oriental Rugs is our fine showing of Mirzapore Rugs from India. This is a splendid rug, with wearing qualities unexcelled. The handsome design, the fine colorings, the rugged surface combine to make it a most suitable rug for dining-room, library, hall or hearth. Come in and let us show you these and other "Orientals." You are protected in buying Oriental Rugs, ro any carpets or rugs, at this store by our guarantee of quality and satisfaction. This store with its fine record for honest merchandise, stands back of every rug or yard of carpet sold here. We are ready to make good any misrepresentation or defect. You're safe in trading here.

Mirzapore Rug, size 7 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 2 in. $35.00
Mirzapore Rug, size 8 ft. x 11 ft. 4 in. $50.00
Mirzapore Rug, size 9 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft. $60.00
Mirzapore Rug, size 10 ft. 2 in. x 13 ft. 2 in. $65.00
Mirzapore Rug, size 10 ft. 5 in. x 14 ft. $75.00
Mirzapore Rug, size 11 ft. 2 in. x 14 ft. 4 in. $80.00

WEILER BROS.
HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS - VICTORIA, B.C.

SPLENDID ADDRESS.

Continued from Page 5.

the department of finance, conditions were, to say the least, not at all encouraging. The public accounts for many years had been showing deficit running from one-half to three-quarters of a million dollars, annually. In addition to this, the situation was further accentuated by an overdaft at our bankers of many hundreds of thousands of dollars, as well as many thousands of dollars being required to mee the curren expenditure on public works. After the election in 1903, an early session of the legislature was called in November of that year. The Finance Minister introduced a measure calling for a loan of one million dollars, which would be retired in ten years, by payment of one hundred thousand dollars annually with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. Strong indeed was the opposition to this measure, and many and d. erse were the contra propositions submitted by our friends in opposition. It was found, however, that none of their suggestions were practical, and after a most strenuous debate covering many days, the measure finally became law, and no sooner were the proceeds of this loan available than they were immediately absorbed in the payment of the overdraft and current accounts, left them as a legacy by preceding governments. At the same session a change was made in the assessment act, with the object in view of making the assessment of the Province more effective and equitable. The result of this resolution was to bring about an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, which, by the end of the year, resulted in a small surplus. From that time on surpluses have been the order of the day, increasing each year by hundreds of thousands of dollars, until to-day our financial condition is as satisfactory as any other Province in the Dominion of Canada.

Loan Is Repaid.

"During the past year, owing in a great measure to the extraordinary financial stringency, the Finance Minister was approached by the holders of the loan of 1904, to which I have just referred, with a view of arranging, if possible, for the payment of the whole or part of it at once rather than in yearly instalments. The Finance Minister having a large deposit at the banks, on which a low rate of interest was being paid to the Province, immediately consented to this arrangement, and $500,000 of the loan of 1904 was discharged. This repayment, together with the three preceding annual instalments of one hundred thousand dollars a year, reduced this loan to $200,000, which, I am pleased to inform this House, has almost entirely been discharged quite recently.

"In addition to this, we are advised in the speech from the throne that a substantial surplus will be presented by the Finance Minister during the course of this session, in fact, I am led to understand that the surplus at the end of the financial year will amount to somewhere in the neighbourhood of one million dollars. It is interesting to note, though in no way remarkable, and I simply mention this matter in passing, that the first surplus in the history of British Columbia occurs coincidently with the advent of the first Conservative administration.

Timber Policy.

"Without doubt, one of the greatest factors in bringing about this changed condition of affairs has been the Government's policy as regards the timber areas of British Columbia. In the year 1905, when it was my pleasure to speak to a similar resolution, I advised this House and this Government that before any very great activity could be brought about in the lumbering and sawmill industries, some security of title would be necessary for the millmen to their holdings of timber. Prior to 1905 the Land Act provided for the issuance of special timber licenses at the rate of $115 east of the Cascade range of mountains, and $140 west of the same range, in areas of one mile, the license being renewable from year to year, at the discretion of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. I pointed out that the millman was in this position—while he might hold sufficient areas of timber to justify him in making big expenditures in plant, machinery and development, at the same time upon making application for a renewal of the licenses he found that his application was subject to the discretion of the Chief Commisisoner of Lands and Works, and he might find himself at any time with a large and expensive plant on his hands, and no raw material behind him to keep his plant in operation.

Land Act Amended.

"In 1905 the Land Act in reference to timber was amended so that a license was renewable of course, subject to certain conditions and regulations, for a period of twenty-one years. Almost immediately the effect of this legislation was felt on the revenues of the Province. Millmen came to our Province from different points in the United States and elsewhere, brought capital to our country, develoed our resources, feeling confident that their title to their holdings should not be affected by any decision of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, or any member of the Government, and the result to-day is that for the year 1907 we have a revenue from this source alone of not less than $1,250,000. Owing to this increased revenue and to the increasing revenue from other sources, the Government feels that they will have sufficient revenue yearly, for many years to come, without further alienation of the timber lands of the Province, and as a result an Order-in-Council was passed on the 24th day of December reserving from further alienation any more timber lands of the Province.

Approves of Withdrawal.

"I wish to congratulate the Government for the course they have followed in this important question. The preservation of our forests, and the protection of our rivers and streams, which are, in a great measure, dependent upon the preservation of the forests, is one of the most vital importance to the future welfare of British Columbia. I am sure the measure is in the public interest, and will be appreciated indeed by the whole of the people of this Province. It is estimated to-day that the area of 6,500,000 acres of timber land in this Province is already held under timber licenses. This should keep the industry sufficiently well supplied with raw material for many years to come, and a proper preservation of the forests will also be greatly appreciated in years to come. It is a pleasing factor to note in the speech from the Throne, that the industries of the Province of British Columbia show a healthy and flourishing state of affairs.

Mining Industry.

"In the mining industry the increase in tonnage and receipts is quite noticeable. However, owing to the failing prices of the metal market, especially as regards copper, and the labour troubles in the Boundary country, which, at one time threatened a protracted strike, and the shutting down of several of the mines and smelters in that country, the output of the mines there were, for the last two months of 1907 considerably curtailed. Fortunately, however, the latter trouble has been adjusted, and there is every evidence of an increase in the price of metals including copper, silver and lead. The actual receipts from the metalliferous and non-metalliferous mines of the Province for the year is a,pproximately, $30,000,000. This is an increase of, approximately, $4,500,000 over the receipts of 1906. It is particularly gratifying to note an increase in tonnage and receipts from the coal mines of the Province the increase in this connection alone amounting to about $3,000,000 and it is anticipated that the next year's output of coal will be far more largely increased, owing to the doubling of the capacity of the Crow's Nest mines and the active operation of the C. P. R. collieries at Hosmer, B.C., which give every indication of a steadily increasing output.

Lumbering and Milling.

"In the lumbering and milling industries, the conditions have not been as favourable as they might be, owing to the financial stringency which has greatly affected every part of this

Continued on Page 12.

TOUCH AND GO.

Continued from Page 2.

here, an order there, scrutinising, considering, and instructing, the closeness of his attention wandered at times and an unmistakable frown of anxiety crossed his face. The incident of a minute before had started him on an unpleasant train of thought and it was not easy to drive it from his mind. For, if Major Vesey was a veteran in experience, he had learned the veteran's lesson that nigger-fighting is a tougher busines than it seems and that silly talk among the youngsters does not help to lighten the task. These schoolboys, he reflected, came out there endowed for the most part with a natural courage which seldom failed them at a pinch; but that courage needed nursing—ay, and careful nursing, too. Like any other attribute of youth, it lay upon the surface, to be displayed instantly —at a word; and at another word to be as readily wiped out of sight and out of existence. It had not yet become part and parcel of their being; it had yet to be grafted there firmly and enduringly by the rough hand of hardship. Major Vesey knew this well enough; and he knew also that, as in a cricket-match, the most difficult thing on earth is "to stop the rot," when it has once set in. It may not matter much on a cricket-field—it means life or death in face of an assegai; and this little, dapper officer could remember dead men by the score who were dead only because the "rot set in" and there was nobody to stop it. For that reason he said something under his breath about Carstairs, and that "something" referred to Mr. Carstairs' tongue.

And, in truth, that wagging tongue —just like most wagging tongues—had, as usual, managed to accomplish its evil work. Not, mind you, that Carstairs really meant it. Oh, dear me, no! For at bottom, as the regiment was quite ready to admit, Carstairs was not a bad sort. He had "points"—a generous nature, for instance, and a kindly heart; but, as the regiment was equally ready to admit, "the beggar was inflated." A small vanity might be reckoned his weakest spot, and that weak spot had been rubbed up this evening very roughly indeed. The suggestion that, atfer all, he was not such a big man as he pretended to be, that his fighting "record" was at best a poor affair, and that, seriously considered, he came remarkably near to being a sham—for such was the drift of Drake's sudden outburst—had nettled him beyond endurance; and, without pausing to think, his temper holding the upper hand, he had blurted out an angry and heedless reply.

On the listeners, taken collectively, the remark had left little or no impression. Unimaginative, they hardly realized its full import. Besides, they were too tired to-night to care. No quarter, indeed! Sheer murder! Well, it would be soon enough to think of that in the morning; and, having made up their minds to this, they rolled themselves in their blankets and presently fell asleep.

But the human disposition is not always cast in one mould—hardly ever, if the truth be told—and the differences engendered by nature are as a rule only emphasised by habit, and made more marked through the strengthening force of time. A peculiarity, or a sensibility, grafted on us in that earliest start of life is all too apt to remain where it is, and it is but seldom that a man's environment will help him much to foster a virtue or to conquer a weakness. For the most part, it will help him wholeheartedly the other way; and this had been the case with Francis Drake.

Instinctively timid, it had not been his good fortune as yet to experience that rougher side of existence which goes to the making of a man. A too-anxious mother had interfered in the first place; some trifling delicacy, a matter of really small account, had given its casting vote for a tutor instead of a public school; and, that Francis Drake's misfortune might be the more complete, it so happened that his sister Eileen ,a girl some twelve months older than himself, was living at home. Now, God forbid that one should ever utter a single syllable against the chastening influence of a woman! God forbid that one should write down here even the shadow of a suggestion against that dearest place on earth—our home! And yet, in the soberest judgment, it is always clear that there are times when evil may spring from good, when the helping hand shall only hinder, and when—through the accident of inopportunity—the kindest effort shall lead to our undoing. At any rate, so far as Francis Drake was concerned, this had proved to be true. The timidity of his nature, his sensitiveness his delicate, almost effeminate spirit, had thriven in the hothouse in which it grew; and his sister's character, reacting on his own, had left it, like hers, gentle—indeed, lovable—but wholly destitute of that spontaneous pluck, that strenuous energy, which belongs of right to manhood. A public school, in its rough-and-ready fashion, could have cured all this with both comfort and satisfaction to itself, had the chance been afforded; and the regiment, who were willing enough to act as deputy, found themselves in similar predicament, for "Miss Frances" had only joined three weeks before, and there had been no time to do anything with him. And thus it came about that now, whilst the outward evidence of slumber sounded aggressively all around him, he was still lying wide awake.

And yet Drake was far from being a coward. That distinction between timidity and cowardice, that broad division which separates the sense of fear from the weakness of yielding to it, stood for him, as it stands for most of us, a saving clause; and when marching orders had reached him three days before he had not been long in steadying himself. For an instant, it is true, his throat had tightened painfully; the fluttering of his heart had sounded in his ears like the beating of a drum, and he had looked around hurriedly lest the others, too, should have heard it. But that was impossible; they had drowned all else in their frenzied cheering, in their wild "Hurrah!" and in that moment of shame the hot blood had rushed back into the boy's face, and he had set his teeth and stiffened his courage.

Then, with the effort made, that first gripping of the resolution taken, there ensued an inevitable reaction. While the cheering lasted, while that rousing "Hurrah!" still rang in his ears, it was well enough with Francis Drake. The exhilaration of the moment, the picture of the flushed, excited faces around him, the contagion of enthusiasm, struck a chord, and his whole nature responded instantly. But later on, in the calm of afterthought, the glamour of it melted away. A sense of despondency stole over him by degrees, a sense of unreality in the glory, a sense of vivid reality in the danger. And when the others left him one by one, some to see to the packing of their kit, some to write letters home, some to drink success to the regiment, the black cloud settled on him more surely, more persistently, than before. He could still hear them shouting—toasting each other, toasting the future. But the future! The future might mean death, and the life was gone out of the shout. Now, as it seemed to him, it was only the echo of a shout—no more than that; and in that period of loneliness, of overmastering depression, it was all a mockery of joy.

And during that three days' march bad grew steadily worse. The heat of the sun, the over-fatigue, and more particularly the constant strain of watching, had exacted their sure toll from nerves already tense to the breaking-point. As some one had hinted, in an uncautious moment, "one never can tell where these black beggars may be—a hundred miles away or skulking in the grass at your elbow; one can never tell." Which, as a matter of fact, is the truth, and a truth unfortunately overheard by Francis Drake. It had set him thinking again; it had started all the old fancies afresh—those fancies which could so readily picture the worst aspect of any horror; it had shaken a resolution already wavering, and it had left him weaker and more fearful than ever before.

At such a moment it is that the helpfulness of a stronger nature may change the whole current of affairs—a word perhaps, a look of encouragement, may suffice; the merest suggestion of personal confidence, any trifle indeed—so delicate is the balance of a man's mind between firmness and infirmity of purpose. And it is not always through his own merit or fault that he shall fail or succeed. Toppling on the brink, he may go over with a crash, or through some happy fortune steady himself ere it be too late, and stand firmly facing the danger. This has come to most, on occasions; it had come now to Francis Drake. He was toppling on the brink, and as he stood there some one had given him a push from behind. No quarter, murder from start to finish, and howling demons hacking at the square with their knives! Carstairs had spoken heedlessly indeed; but he had upset the balance, and Francis Drake was writhing now in a very agony of torture. The others were asleep; there could be no sleep for him.

"Young un!"

Drake started at the sound. Outside all was still save for the hardly audible tread of the sentries, and within the tent not one of his companions stirred. Had he been dreaming? No; there it was again: "Young un!"

And the boy raised himself on his elbow.

"Is that you, Carstairs?" he asked. "Yes. I heard you tossing about, and I—I thought"—Carstairs spoke in a very low tone—"I thought that perhaps something that I said this evening might have fright—I mean disturbed you. You know, young un, I was only chaffing. The fact is that this business to-morrow is a regular one-man show, with Tommy Atkins playing the star part. There won't be any real fighting at all. We'll just sail through the beggars as a liner sails through a fishing-boat if they come in collision. I was only chaffing, young un."

Drake gazed a moment at the recumbent figure; then suddenly a lump rose in his throat.

"I—I know that," he said; then added, simply: "Thank you, Carstairs."

"That's all right, old man; that's all right"; and with a sigh of relief, Carstairs turned over on the other side, his eyes slowly closed and presently he had forgotten the "young un" and the niggers and all else that belongs to the land of the living.

But it was the first wink of sleep he had had that night. A pricking conscience—that best and surest recipe for wakefulness—had worked on him with its usual effect, and had kept him restless and unsettled; those careless words, spoken vaingloriously but without any thought of evil intent, had recoiled with wondrous promptness on his own head. Strange to the terrors born of a too lively imagination, happily unconscious of the paralysing fear which in certain natures may underlie anticipation, he had recked little enough of his thoughtless remarks at the moment when they were uttered. They had burst from him unrestrained in a spasm of iritability. Then suddenly he had noticed the change which came over Francis Drake; suddenly he saw the boy shrink back again within the shadow; suddenly he realised the harm that he had done. Then would he have recalled it all; then, when it was too late, when the mischief was beyond repair. It was the old, old story of unavailing regret, of a futile repentance, and it kept him tossing about in a fever. However—and now he metaphorically patted himself on the back—it was all right again. He had managed to straighten things up a bit. The young un knew now that he had only been talking rot; and so, with a respite at last from that troublesome conscience, with a grateful sense of a good deed done, the just man fell into that calm and peaceful slumber which is by right of heritage the sleep of the just.

Yet it is not thus easily that the past is to be obliterated. The accomplished fact can never be wiped out; its effect may be modified, that is all. In this case so much, and no more, had been achieved. The kindliness of Carstairs' action had touched the boy's heart, but it was powerless to erase from his mind that picture so firmly embedded there. Like the mark of a lead-pencil, it could fade beneath the rubber, and yet remain. The cheery encouragement had done something— indeed much—but it had not done enough. Something more was needed, some stronger touch than this, to make the weak man strong.

And so, when the day dawned at last, when the regiment fell in and the march began afresh, Francis Drake trudged alongside his company in limp and lifeless fashion. At starting he had straightened his back and squared his shoulders, for the timid are prone to some show of bravado; but the effect had been short-lived. He could ont sustain it. His pale face spoke to that, and the heavy lines beneath his eyes.

"Ah, Drake!"—Major Vesey was passing along the column—"you look washed out, my boy. Had a bad night, eh?"

"Yes, sir. The—the heat, I think."

"Humph!" And the Major's critical glance added its own emphasis. "It is trying," he said, presently, "but the morning air'll soon pull you together." Then, as he moved forward, he grumbled again something about somebody's "dashed infernal tongue."

But now there were matters of greater moment to think of. The head of the column was passing out of the open and had just commenced filing through a wood. Military formation was no longer possible. Entering in single file, beating down the undergrowth which lay thick across the track, the men followed one another into the shadow.

"Slowly, my lads," said Major Vesey, as he watched them disappearing one by one. "Slowly, there! And—keep a good lookout in front."

A good lookout! Ah, yes; but could it be done? When the trees stood studded so closely that in places a man could hardly squeeze between them, when the undergrowth clutched at one's leg and sometimes held it fast, and when the gloom around them was darker than the twilight, could it be done? Perhaps—perhaps not.

But they got along somehow, hacking a path as best they could, stumbling at times, struggling up again, and pantingly plodding onwards. And soon they were half-way through the wood.

"Call this nothink?" said one of the men. "Blest if I can see a bloomin' thing."

"Blest if I can either," chimed in one of the others. "Why, old Ukimbo hisself might be marchin' alongside."

And Drake, who was close at hand, had been thinking the very same thing. To realise the full risk they ran needed no veteran's experience. The uncertain foothold; the impossibility of seeing a dozen yards away; the hopelessness of combining in case of attack, of even using their weapons at all in the denseness of that foliage, were all apparent to the least-seasoned subaltern. A rat in a trap stood a better chance; at least he has room to turn about. And it was in just such a place as this, the boy remembered, that the Highlanders were cut to pieces two years ago. Not a man escaped; not one of them was left to tell the tale. Though there was evidence enough in all conscience, the clearest evidence in those horribly mangled bodies, in the cruel things that had been done to them, in the—

Crash! Bang! What was that?

The sound reverberated through the wood like a clap of thunder, and Drake stood rooted to the spot. So, then, it had come at last! It had come to them as it had come to the Highlanders, and—— No; somebody was laughing—laughing and joking and helping to haul somebody else up from the ground. One of them had tripped and fallen, and exploded his rifle. Oh, was that all? He might have shot some one, of course, careless beggar. But never mind; they were only half-way through the wood. Push along.

This last injunction came from a sergeant.

"Push along, there!"

And the Die-hards moved forward again—for an hour, maybe an hour and a half; and then a shout went up. The gloom had lightened unexpectedly, and the rays of sunshine were stealing in. Before them the trees were thinning and the path had turned less toilsome; a short three hundred yards ahead and they could almost see the plain. There was good reason, then, for that cheery shout.

With a sigh of relief, Francis Drake gazed upon the welcome sight. During all this time the nervous strain had been growing more and more unbearable. It had mastered him with a slow and steady persistence; it had shaken him so that he was ready to start at the rattle of his own accoutrements, at the sound of a neighbour's cough, at the snapping of a twig beneath his fet; his own sigh, even, had struck his ear strangely and had filled him with a mortal fear.

But it was all right now. He could see the rays of sunshine; he could almost see the open space beyond. They were so nearly out of the wood —thank God for that! His breathing came more regularly as the thought was realised; his step trod more firmly, more elastically, on the turf; the colour crept back into his cheeks; and in a moment of renewed confidence he gazed around. In that moment his heart stood still! Peering at him through the bushes, not a dozen yards away, he saw two gleaming eyes—eyes set in a hideous black face—the yes, the face that he had dreamt of so often!

"Look!"

He never knew that he had cried out. He was conscious that something had hurtled through the air, and that the man nearest him had fallen with a groan; but he was only conscious of this vaguely; his whole attention was fixed upon that hideous face; and as he looked a dozen others appeared beside it, and presently the bush was alive with men.

Drake stared at them in an instant. stunned and stupefied. Then suddenly the truth came home to him, the recollection of the Highlanders who had gone before; and in a whirlwind of irresistible panic he turned to run.

"Mr. Drake!" A hand lay upon his shoulder. "Mr. Drake, the enemy is —in front!"

Checked by the words, the boy stopped, and, looking towards the speaker, met the firm gaze of Major Vesey.

"Come along," said the elder man, taking the other by the arm and turning him round. "Come along, and—we'll put the fear of God into these black fellows!—Steady there, lads! Steady there!"

Major Vesey had watched the drama as a critic watches, played in a dozen seconds. He had noted the period of hesitation, the sudden wave of terror, the shameful climax to it all; yet, filled with that sympathy which is born of ripe experience, he had made allowances, he had held forth a helping hand. And in that instant he knew that he had not held it forth in vain.

"Come along!" he cried again, this time with rising enthusiasm. "Come along!"

And there was no need for him to glance back over his shoulder. Already Drake was at his side. The enemy is in front! That was enough; that, and the contagious example of a brave man. And together they rushed forward into a storm of flying assegais, into a crowd of shrieking, naked savages, into a pandemonium upon earth.

* * * * * * *

"Where's the Major?"

The Die-hards, such as were left of them, had formed in the open. There were still sounds of movement rustling through the wood, but never the sign of a black figure to be seen. The bayonet had worked too busily for them during that last half-hour, and the game was up. But it was a sadly diminished square that stood facing the scene of battle, a set of worn, weary, panting men, labouring for their breath and thanking Heaven that they were alive.

"Where's the Major?" Carstairs re-

peated the question, and glanced anxiously at the rest. But the answer came from the wood.

The war-cry had burst forth anew; the bush ceraked and swayed before an oncoming mass; the assegais were flying once again; and in that moment a man carrying another man on his shoulders staggered through the trees. A race for life or death, and not a yard to spare!

"Quick, there, with the Maxims! Let 'em have it, boys!"

A steady rattle of bullets, a sharp singing in the air, a pattering amongst the trees, and that oncoming mass halted—rushed forward again—halted a second time—then wavered and fled; whilst the man with his burden had been drawing nearer, and nearer, till at last he stood within the square.

"Why, good heavens, it—it's the Major!" Tenderly they lifted him to the ground. "Are you much hurt, sir?"

"No, no; only a broken leg. But if it hadn't been for Drake"——

Drake! In the excitement he had slipped aside unnoticed. Relieved of his burden, he had thrown himself upon the grass without a word, his legs still shaking from their effort, and his heart thumping like a sledge-hammer. But it was to thump harder now—yes, much, much harder—hard enough to crack his ribs I tell you, when that rousing cheer went up upon the veldt. It rang from every throat in one great chorus—the testimony they paid—and it carried far and wide. It reached the flying savages as they ran, and made them scurry for their lives as though the Evil One were behind; it reached the animals hiding in their lairs, and made them wonder what was coming next; it reached the Young Un's soul, and will remain there a memory the sweetest memory, for ever.

At The Street Corner

By THE LOUNGER

One time or another a great deal is written about the American yellow press. I do not remember a better illustration of the contrast between English and American methods than is afforded by the recent proceedings in connection with the opening of the Druce vault. In the illustrated Daily Graphic just to hand full particulars are given and there are a number of exceedingly interesting sketches which show how extremely careful the authorities were to preserve the sanctity of the tomb and to render it impossible for curiosity mongers to intrude.

It has taken ten years to obtain the necessary consent to open the vault. The first consent necessary was that of the Druce family who own it; then the Home Secretary had to be won over; then application had to be made before the Chancellor of the Diocese of London, Dr. Tristram. The case was argued before this important but little heard of Court in the Nave of St. Paul's Cathedral at the foot of Thorwaldsen's statue of Channing. Mr. Duckwerts, probably the ablest counsel in practice today, conducted the case, and the necessary permission was given. The illustration of this scene is very interesting. It is so incongruous with one's ordinary ideas of a Court to see some twenty important gentlemen seated in a Cathedral to listen to and adjudicate upon such an application. Counsel wore their robes and wigs as in Court, and as the Home Secretary had already given his consent, the proceedings were rather of the "pro-forma" order, but none the less necessary before the matter could proceed further.

Then the carpenters got to work, and built a large shed, 33 feet long, and 15 feet wide over the vault; there was not even a window through which anyone might pry, but electric light was installed for the occasion. Only twelve persons were admitted and these were barristers, surveyors and doctors appointed by the respective interests involved. Two grave diggers were employed, and when they had exhumed the coffin they were turned out to make room for two undertakers who opened it. On the day of the opening all the employees at the Cemetery were given a holiday and were strictly excluded from the grounds, being replaced by policemen. Within four hours of the completion of the examination everything was restored as before.

Now as to the press, there were two reporters present, one for the Associated Press and one for the Central News. They were sworn not to publish one word except after their statements had been censored and approved by the various representatives present. This was done before they left the grounds, the only intelligence which leaked out to the hundreds of pressmen who were waiting near the gates was that the coffin contained a body. This was indicated by a wave of the hand on the part of the reporters.

The censors' reports were not allowed to contain one word descriptive of the contents of the coffin except that it contained the body of "an old man with a beard." The Associated Press and Central News undertook in advance that they would not at any time supplement the censored report, and this undertaking has been strictly observed.

One shudders to think how many columns the American Press would have devoted to gruesome details of such an event, and no one can read the account furnished by the London papers without realizing that we have much to be thankful for in the attitude of our Government and our Press towards a strict observance of the amenities of decency.

Although I can hardly claim to be a press man, or at any rate to rank with the distinguished representatives of the fourth estate who graced the opening of the Empress Hotel with their presence, I did a little lounging on my own account on the auspicious occasion.

First, as to the Hotel. It has only one fault; it is just half large enough. I am satisfied that inside of a year the C.P.R. will have let a contract to Gribble & Skeene to duplicate it. I say this advisedly, for it is very easy to see that a Hotel which today has less accommodation than the Vancouver Hotel will not begin to deal with the enormous tourist traffic which will be attracted to Victoria. Apart from the through traffic there will be crowds from the South who will come by water to Victoria and these may fairly be added to the East and West traffic, which now makes its home at the Vancouver Hotel.

The appointments and fittings of the Empress are superb, and are not excelled for comfort and luxury in any Hotel in the West and by hardly any in the East. The opening ceremony was unique, the Press men gave the affair a great send-off, undoubtedly the C.P.R. know how to do things, and they know well how to select their officials. It would be easier to find another President in succession to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy than to find another George Ham. He gave the boys a good time and didn't they enpoy themselves? Congratulations to all concerned, and above all to Victoria in possessing a hostelry which will be its greatest drawing card and which will benefit the City quite as much as the C.P.R.

I am sorry that the Mayor has seen fit to veto boxing matches although I have no doubt that he did so from perfectly conscientious motives. His reason hardly appeals to me, viz., that it is a matter for the police commissioners and must stand over until they have been appointed. My own view is that it is a matter which can be taken care of by Chief Langley as well as by any body of police commissioners and which might have safely been left in his hands.

I know that there is a large section of the community opposed to boxing in any form, but I am also convinced that under proper control there is no more beneficial form of athletic training and nothing which furnishes a better entertainment. The Anglo-Saxon race has been taught to depend on its fists, the Latin races and the American people, to say nothing of the Oriental races, decline upon knives and revolvers. There are times when a man must defend himself with something, and it is infinitely better that he should be trained to do so without resorting to deadly weapons. These two aspects of the fistic game commend it to me, and explain why I regret that it should be discouraged in Victoria.

Lounger.

"How does Mrs. Henpeckle treat her husband?"

"Like a piece of human upholstery."—Exchange.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Rupert.

TAKE NOTICE that James Purdy Nelson, of Bellingham, Wash., U.S.A., occupation broker, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted about 30 chains distant and in a southerly direction from the northwest corner of Lease No. 222; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains.

JAMES PURDY NELSON.
Dec. 24, 1907.

KOKSAILAH MINERAL CLAIM.

Situated in the Victoria Mining Division of Helmcken District, on Koksailah Mountain, west of and adjoining "The Bluebell" mineral claim.

Take Notice, that I, Lars Nicholas Anderson, of Victoria, B.C., Free Miner's Certificate No. B17380, intend 60 days from the date hereof, ot apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action under Section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated at Victoria this 23rd day of January, A.D. 1908.

LARS NICHOLAS ANDERSON.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
Rupert District.

TAKE NOTICE that James Hastie, of Victoria, B.C., Merchant, and James H. McLauchlan, of Victoria, B. C., Contractor, intend to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

No. 4—Commencing at a post planted about 4 miles to the west of Robinson's Bight, on a small unnamed creek, being the northeast corner post; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

June 14, 1907.

JAMES HASTIE,
Jan 11. James H. McLauchlan.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT.

District of New Westminster.

TAKE NOTICE that Roman Z. Chandler, of Vancouver, B. C., ocupation Broker, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

No. 1—Commencing at a post planted ten chains south of the southeast corner of D. L. 1413; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains; thence west 40 chains to place of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

December 23, 1907.

Jan 11. ROMAN Z. CHANDLER.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
Rupert District.

TAKE NOTICE that James Hastie of Victoria, B. C., Merchant, and James McLauchlan, of Victoria, B. C., Contractor, intend to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

No. 1—Commencing at a post planted about 4 miles to the west of Robinson's Bight, on a small unnamed creek, being the southeast corner post; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

June 11, 1907.

JAMES HASTIE,
Jan. 11. James H. McLauchlan.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
Rupert District.

TAKE NOTICE that James Hastie, of Victoria, B. C., Merchant, and James H. McLauchlan, of Victoria, B. C., contractor, intend to apply for a special licence over the following described lands:

No. 2—Commencing at a post planted about 4 miles to the west of Robinson's Bight on a small unnamed creek, being the northeast corner post; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

June 12, 1907.

JAMES HASTIE,
Jan. 11. James H. McLauchlan.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
Rupert District.

TAKE NOTICE that James Hastie, of Victoria, B. C., Merchant, and James H. McLauchlan, of Victoria, B. C., Contractor, intend to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

No. 3—Commencing at a post planted about 4 miles to the west of Robinson's Bight, on a small unnamed creek, being the northwest corner post; thence south 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

June 13, 1907.

JAMES HASTIE,
Jan 11. James H. McLauchlan.

You can always tell an M. B. cigar

M. B. Cigar

It tastes different than others.

Union Made. Havana Filler.

Two Sizes. Sold Everywhere.

Made by S. A. Bantly, Victoria, B. C.

He Knew

"What is it, my children," exclaimed the speaker, "that causes men to ignore the ties of home, neglect their families, stay out until after midnight, and get up with a bad headache in the morning?" "I know," shouted a little wideawake in the room. "Well, my little fellow, tell the others what it is." "Politics!" Unlike Politics, there's no bad headache after Lemp's Beer—no unpleasant after effects, because Lemp's is not charged with carbonic acid gas as some beers are. It never causes biliousness, because it is properly aged before bting placed upon the market. Purity and wholesomeness are inseparably linked in a bottle of "Lemp's." At all bars, hotels and cafes. If your dealer cannot supply you for home use, kindly telephone.

PITHER & LEISER

Wholesale Distributors.

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that William Rose, of Ingersol, Ont., Merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted about two miles south of Refuge Bay, on the west coast of Porcher Island and at the northwest corner of lot 1282, Cassiar district; thence east 80 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south following coast line to point of commencement, containing 160 acres.

WILLIAM ROSS.
Jan 11. A. O. Noake, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Rupert.

TAKE NOTICE that Francis Joseph Alma Green, of Quatsino, B. C., occupation Prospector, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Lot 192, at the Narrows, Quatsino Sound, thence east about 35 chains to northeast corner of Lot 192; thence north about 120 chains to the southern boundary of the Indian reserve; thence west to the shore of Narrows; thence south along the shore to point of commencement; 640 acres, more or less.

Jan 11

FRANCIS JOSEPH ALMA GREEN.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT

District of Coast, Range 2.

TAKE NOTICE that George Young and Arthur Bell, of Victoria, B.C., timber dealers, intend to apply for the right to purchase the following described lands in Kildalla Bay, Rivers Inlet:—Commencing at a post planted on the east side of the bay, about one-third of a mile from the point at the mouth of the bay, being the southwest corner post; thence east 20 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence west 20 chains to beach; thence south along beach to point of commencement; containing 40 acres, more or less.

Staked November 25th, 1907.

GEORGE YOUNG & ARTHUR BELL,
Jan. 11 George Young, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Rupert.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, Frank Kelly, of Victoria, B.C., timber cruiser, intend to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:

1. Commencing at a post planted at southeast corner of Section 29, Township 32, Rupert District; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated Dec. 16, 1907.

2. Commencing at post planted about one-half mile west of southeast corner of Section 32, Township 32; thence west 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated Dec. 16, 1907.

3. Commencing at a post planted at northwest corner of T. L. 16196, Section 5, Township 33; thence west 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated Dec. 16, 1907.

4. Commencing at a post planted at northwest corner of T. L. 16196, Section 4, Township 33; thence east 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 160 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated Dec. 16, 1907.

5. Commencing at a post planted at northwest corner of T. L. 16186, Section 4, Township 33; thence west 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated Dec. 16, 1907.

6. Commencing at a post planted at northwest corner of T. L. 16186, Section 4, Township 33; thence west 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated Dec. 16, 1907.

6. Commencing at a post planted at northwest corner of T. L. 16186, Section 3, Township 33; thence west 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated Dec. 17, 1907.

7. Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of T. L. 16186, Section 3, Township 33; thence west 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 hains; thence south 160 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated Dec. 17, 1907.

8. Commencing at a post planted at northwest corner of T. L. 16194, Section 2, Township 33; thence east 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 160 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated Dec. 17, 1907.

9. Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of T. L. 16194, Section 2, Township 33; thence west 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated Dec. 17, 1907.

10. Commencing at a post planted at northwest corner of T. L. 16195, Section 1, Township 33; thence east 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 160 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated Dec. 17, 1907.

FRANK KELLY.
Jan 18. George H. Jackson, Agent.

Most Particular Smokers

Experience little or no difficulty in finding a cigar or blend of smoking mixture that fits their taste.

Our Manila or Havana Cigars can't be beaten. We carry a most complete line of smokers' sundries.

The Army and Navy Cigar Store. **Richardson**

Phone 345

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT.

District of New Westminster.

TAKE NOTICE that Roman Z. Chandler, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation timber broker, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

No. 2—Commencing at a post planted at northwest corner of T. L. 18187; thence east 80 chains along the north line of T. L. 18187; thence north 80 chains along the west line of T. L. 12502; thence east 80 chains along the north line of T. L. 12502; thence north 80 chains along the west line of T. L. 12503; thence in a southwesterly course along the line of the Capilano Water Reserve to place of commencement, and containing 640 acres of land, more or less.

December 23, 1907.
Jan 11. ROMAN Z. CHANDLER.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, George French, prospector, of Skidegate, B.C., intend to apply for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum over 640 acres, bounded as follows:—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Section 21, Township 4, Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Group; thence running 80 chains north; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains south to shore line; thence following shore line to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Located December 12th. 1907.
GEORGE FRENCH, Locator.
Jan. 4 John Simister, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, Benjamin Kromp, of Skidegate, B. C., rancher, intend to apply for a licence to prospect for coal and vetroleum over 640 acres of land bounded as follows:—Commencing at a post planted near the beach at the southeast corner of Section 20, Township 4, Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Group; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains south and over and under water; thence 80 chains west over and under water to point of commencement; containing 640 acres, more or less.

Located November 30th, 1907.
BENJAMIN KROMP, Locator.
Jan. 4 John Simister, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast, Range 3.

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas H. Taylor, of Vancouver, occupation, surveyor, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. Cor. of B. C. Dev. Co.'s Lot 50 and marked the N. E. Cor.; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, more or less, to south boundary of lot 50; thence east 80 chains along said boundary to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

Staked December 6.
THOMAS H. TAYLOR.
Jan. 4 J. R. Morrison, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast, Range 3.

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas H. Taylor, of Vancouver, occupation, surveyor, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains east of the N. E. Cor. of B. C. Dev. Co.'s Lot 50, and marked T. H. Taylor's S. W. Cor.; thence east 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence 40 chains to bank of Salmon River; thence south 160 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Staked December 6.
THOMAS H. TAYLOR.
Jan. 4 J. R. Morrison, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast. Range 3.

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas H. Taylor, of Vancouver, occupation, surveyor, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of Salmon River, about 2 miles north of the N. E. C. of Lot 50 and marked T. H. Taylor's S. W. C.; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, more or less, to bank of river; thence southerly 80 chains along bank of river to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Staked December 6.
THOMAS H. TAYLOR.
Jan. 4 J. R. Morrison, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast, Range 3.

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas H. Taylor, of Vancouver, occupation, surveyor, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of Salmon River, about 5 miles north of the N. E. C. of Lot 50 and marked T. H. Taylor's S. E. C.; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains, more or less, to River; thence southerly along river 160 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 7.
THOMAS H. TAYLOR.
Jan. 4 J. R. Morrison, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast, Range 3.

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas H. Taylor, of Vancouver, occupation, surveyor, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of Kimsquit River, about 2 miles north of the N. W. C. of B. C. Dev. Co.'s Lot 51, and marked T. H. Taylor's S. W. C.; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, more or less to River; thence southerly 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

Staked December 7.
THOMAS H. TAYLOR.
Jan. 4 J. R. Morrison, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast. Range 3.

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas H. Taylor, of Vancouver, occupation, surveyor, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of Kimsquit River, about 4 miles north of the N. W. C. of B. C. Dev. Co.'s Lot 51, and marked T. H. Taylor's S. W. C.; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

Staked December 9.
THOMAS H. TAYLOR.
Jan. 4 J. R. Morrison, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast, Range 3.

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas H. Taylor, of Vancouver, occupation, surveyor, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of Kimsquit River, about 1½ miles north of the N. W. C. of B. C. Dev. Co.'s Lot 51, and marked T. H. Taylor's S. E. C.; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

Staked December 10.
THOMAS H. TAYLOR.
Jan. 4 J. R. Morrison, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast, Range 3.

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas H. Taylor, of Vancouver, occupation, surveyor, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of Kimsquit River, about 2½ miles north of the N. W. C. of B. C. Dev. Co.'s Lot 51, and marked T. H. Taylor's S. E. C.; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

Staked December 10.
THOMAS H. TAYLOR.
Jan. 4 J. R. Morrison, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, James Alfred Owens, prospector, Skidegate, B. C., intend to apply for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum over 640 acres of land bounded as follows:—Commencing at a post planted northeast corner, near the beach on south shore of Skidegate Inlet, B.C.; Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Group, supposed to be Section 5, Township 1; thence running 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains north to shore line; thence following shore line to point of commencement; containing 640 acres, more or less.

Located November 29th, 1907.
JAMES ALFRED OWENS,
Jan. 4 Locator.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, Emily Margaret Johnston, of Victoria, B.C., intend to apply for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum over 640 acres of land bounded as follows:—Commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner of section 33, township one (1), Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Group; thence running 80 chains north; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

Located December 6th, 1907.
EMILY MARGARET JOHNSTON,
Locator.
Jan. 4. Christopher Johnson, Agent.

DISTRICT OF RUPERT.

TAKE NOTICE that I, T. S. McPherson, agent of Victoria, B.C., intend to apply for special timber license over the following described lands:

1. Commencing at a post planted about 4 miles distant in a northwesterly direction from the head of west arm of Quatsino sound and marked N.E. Cor. section 25, township 37, thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 5th, 1907.

2. Commencing at a post planted about 4 miles and in a northwesterly direction from the head of west arm, Quatsino Sound, marked S.E. Cor. Section 36, Township 37, thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 5th, 1907.

3. Commencing at a post planted about one mile in a westerly direction Claim No. 2, marked N.E. Cor., Section 26, Township 37; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 5th, 1907.

4. Commencing at a post planted about one mile in a westerly direction from Claim No. 2, marked S. E. Cor., Section 35, Township 37; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 5th, 1907.

5. Commencing at a post planted about one mile in a northwesterly direction from claim No. 4, marked N.E. Corner, Section 34, Township 37; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Commencing at a post planted one mile distant in a northwesterly direction from claim No. 4, marked S. E. Corner, Section 3, Township 36; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 5th, 1907.

7. Commencing at a post planted about one mile distant and in a northwest direction from claim No. 6, marked S.E. corner, Section 9, Township 36; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked Dec. 6th, 1907.

8. Commencing at a post planted about one mile in a northwesterly direction from claim No. 7, marked S. E. corner, section 17, township 36; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 6th, 1907.

9. Commencing at a post planted about one mile distant in a westerly direction from claim No. 8, marked S. E. Corner, Section 18, Township 36; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 6th, 1907.

10. Commencing at a post planted about one mile distant in a northerly direction from claim No. 9, marked S.E. Corner, Section 19, Township 36; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 6th, 1907.

11. Commencing at a post planted about one mile distant in a northerly direction from claim No. 10, marked S.E. Corner, Section 30, Township 36; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 6th, 1907.

12. Commencing at a post planted about one mile distant in a northerly direction from claim No. 11, marked S.E. corner, Section 31, Township 36; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 6th, 1907.
T. S. McPHERSON.
Dec. 28 Per Geo. H. Jackson.

COAST LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast, Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that F. S. Buck of Vancouver, B.C., occupation lumberman, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:

1. Commencing at a post planted on Gilford Island, 40 chains in southerly direction from the N.E. corner of surveyed Lot 625 on north shore of lake; thence north 80 chains more or less to the south line of T. L. 7714; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to this post.

FRED. S. BUCK.

2. Commencing at a post planted about about 40 chains south and 80 chains east of N. E. corner of surveyed lot 625, thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to this post.

Staked Dec. 1st.
Dec. 28 FRED. S. BUCK.

COAST LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast, Range One.

TAKE NOTICE that F. S. Buck of Vancouver, B.C., occupation lumberman, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

No. 3. Commencing at a post planted on Gilford Island, at the head of a lake, and at N.E. end of said lake, and about 40 chains south and about 50 chains east from N.E. corner of surveyed lot 625, thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 2n, 1907.

No. 4. Commencing at a post planted on Gilford Island, about 40 chains south and 130 chains east from N.E. corner of surveyed lot 625, thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 3rd, 1907.

No. 5. Commencing at a post planted on Gilford Island, about 40 chains south and 210 chains east from N.E. corner of surveyed lot 625, thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

No. 6. Commencing at a post planted on Gilford Island, at the S.E. corner of T.L. 15806; thence west 80 chains to the S.W. of T. L. 15806, thence north 40 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence south 80 chains (more or less) to north shore of lake; thence east along shore of lake 100 chains; thence north 40 chains (more or less) to point of commencement.

Staked December 2nd, 1907.
Dec. 28 F. S. BUCK.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast. Range 2.

TAKE NOTICE that George Young, of Victoria, B.C., Timber Cruiser, intends to apply for special timber licences over the following described lands:

No. 26--Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner, near Clyak River, being 6 miles N.E. from the Junction of Young and Clyak Rivers and opposite the N.E. corner of No. 16, thence north 100 chains; thence west 64 chains; thence south 100 chains; thence east 64 chains to point of commencement.

November 27th, 1907.

No. 27—Commencing at a post planted at the S.W. corner, opposite the N. W. Corner of N. 17, being about 5 chains east of Clyak River and about 7 miles N.E. from the Junction of Young and Clyak River, thence north 100 chains; thence east 64 chains; thence south 100 chains; thence west 64 chains to point of commencement.

November 27th, 1907.

No. 28—Commencing at a post planted on the river bank at the S.W. corner and opposite the N.W. corner of No. 27, being one-half mile northerly from Bever Rapids, Clyak River; thence north 100 chains; thence east 64 chains; thence south 100 chains; thence west 64 chains to point of commencement.

November 27th, 1907.

No. 29—Commencing at a post planted on the river bank at the S.E. corner and opposite the N.E. corner of No. 26, being one-half mile south of Bever Rapids, Clyak River; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

November 27th, 1907.

No. 30—Commencing at a post planted on the bank at the S. E. corner and opposite No. 28, being one-half mile north of Bever Rapids, Clyak River, thence north 100 chains; thence west 64 chains; thence south 100 chains; thence east 64 chains to point of commencement.

November 27th, 1907.

No. 31—Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner about 10 chains west from the N.E. corner of No. 28, on the river bank, about one and three-quarter miles north of Bever Rapids on Clyak River; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

November 27th, 1907.

No. 32—Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner, about five (5) chains east of Young's River, being about nine and one-quarter miles from its junction with Clyak River, and opposite the N. W. corner of No. 25; thence north 100 chains; thence east 64 chains; thence south 100 chains; thence west 64 chains to point of commencement.

November 24th, 1907.

No. 33—Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner about 5 chains east of Young's River, being about nine and one-quarter miles from the junction of Young and Clyak Rivers and opposite No. 32; thence north 100 chains; thence west 64 chains; thence south 100 chains; thence east 64 chains to point of commencement.

November 24th, 1907.

No. 34—Commencing at a post planted 10 chains east of the N.W. corner of No. 32, being about 10 chains east of Young's River and about three miles north of Blanked Bluff, being the S.W. corner; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

November 24th, 1907.

No. 35—Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner, opposite No. 34 post, being about 10 chains east of Young's River, and about three miles north of Blanket Bluff; thence north 160 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 160 chains; thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

Nov. 24th, 1907.

No. 36—Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner about 10 chains east of the N.E. corner, 34 and 45 chains east of Young's River, being five miles northerly from Blanket Bluff; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

November 24th, 1907.
GEORGE YOUNG,
Dec. 28 J. W. Radly, Agent.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Bridge, North Arm, Fraser River.

Superstructure of Swing Span.

NOTICE is hereby given that the time for receiving tenders for the Superstructure Metal for Swing Bridge, North Arm, Fraser River, has been extended up to and including Friday, the 31st day of January, 1908.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B.C., December 17th, 1907.
Dec. 28

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.

District of Rupert.

TAKE NOTICE that J. A. Johnson, of Vancouver, cruiser, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—

1. Commencing at a post planted on the southwest corner of Leose No. 2; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west along south boundary of said lease 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated December 27th, 1907.
District of Rupert.

2. Commencing at a post planted on the south bank of river running into Beaver Cove, and on the west boundary of Lease No. 2; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains along bank of said river to point of commencement.

Dated December 27th, 1907.
District of Rupert.

3. Commencing at a post planted about 80 chains west of west boundary of Lease No. 2, and on south bank of a river running into Beaver Cove; thence south 160 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains along bank of said river to point of commencement.

Dated December 27th, 1907.
District of Rupert.

4. Commencing at a post planted about the southeast corner of T. L. No. 11,596; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated December 27th, 1907.
District of Rupert.

5. Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains east of the south-east corner of T. L. 11,395; thence east 160 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated December 27th, 1907.
District of Rupert.

6. Commencing at a post planted about 20 chains south of the southwest corner of Lease No. 2; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated December 27th, 1907.
Dated December 27th, 1907.
Jan 4. J. A. JOHNSON.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Rupert.

TAKE NOTICE that Roland D. Craig, of Vancouver, occupation Forester, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted one (1) mile south and 20 chains west from the southwest corner of L. 222, West Fork of Adams River; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains.

December 20th, 1907.
Jan. 4 ROLAND D. CRAIG.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Rupert, Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE that M. J. Kinney, of Portland, Ore., occupation Lumberman, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted on the north line of Township 10, Rupert District, where the said line intersects the shore line of the east side of Marble Bay; thence northerly following the shore line a distance of about 200 chains to the northeast corner of lot 315.

Staked the 16th day of December, 1907
M. J. KINNEY.
Jan.4 Robert A. Grierson, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Rupert, Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE that The Quatsino Power and Puly Company, of Victoria, B.C., occupation, A Pulp Company, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted on the north line of Township 10, Marble Cove, Rupert District, where the said line intersects the shore line on the east side of Marble Bay; thence southerly following the shore line a distance of about 120 chains to a point intersecting the mouth of Marble Creek.

Staked the 16th day of December, 1907.
THE QUATSINO POWER
& PULP COMPANY.
Jan.4 Robert A. Grierson, Agent.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Rupert. Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE that Enoch A. White, of Victoria, B.C., occupation Lumberman, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described foreshore:

Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of an Indian Reserve at the head of Quatsino Narrows, Rupert District, thence southerly following the shore line a distance of about 160 chains to a point intersecting the mouth of Marble Creek, including small island on north line of section 10.

ENOCH A. WHITE.
Jan.4 Robert A. Grierson, Agent.

NOTICE TO LOGGERS.

Bridge, North Arm, Fraser River.

Piles.

ALTERNATIVE sealed tenders, superscribed "Tender for Piles, Bridge, North Arm, Fraser River," will be received by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B. C., up to and including Tuesday, the 31st of December, 1907, for furnishing and delivering at the bridge site on the North Arm of the Fraser River, on the line of the Cemetery Road, fir and cedar piles.

About six hundred (600) will be required, varying in length from twenty (20) to forty-five (45) feet. They must be straight, sound, and not less than ten (10 inches at the small end. No butts will be accepted.

Further printed particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Tenderers must state the price per lineal foot for piles delivered.

The successful tenderer will be furnished with a list giving the number of piles required and the length of each.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, in the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250), which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline or neglect to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the form supplied, signed with the actual signatures of the tenderers, and enclosed in the envelope furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Nov. 30 Public Works Engineer.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the matter of an application for a Duplicate Certificate of Title to Lot 5 of Lot 7 of Section 10, (Map 280), Esquimalt District, Victoria City.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title to said lot, issued to George A. Coldwell on the 6th day of June, 1899, and numbered 5296C.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C., the 21st day of November, 1907.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Nov. 23 Registrar-General.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Bridge, North Arm, Fraser River.

Superstructure of Swing Span.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Superstructure Metal for Swing Bridge, North Arm, Fraser River," will be received by the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B.C., up to and including Tuesday, the 31st of December, 1907, for manufacturing and delivering, f. o. b., scow at Vancouver or New Westminster, all the metal work required for the superstructure of a steel swing span.

Drawings, specifications, condition of contract and tender may be seen by intending tenderers on and after Tuesday, the 26th of November, 1907, at the office of the Public Works Engineer, Lands and Works Department, and at the office of the Provincial Timber In spector, Court House, Vancouver, B.C.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner in the sum of two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline or neglect to enter into contract when called upon to do so. The cheques or certificates of deposit of successful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

The successful tenderer will be called upon to furnish a bond, himself and two securities, satisfactory to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, in the sum of $1,000 each, or to furnish a bond of a Guarantee Company satisfactory to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner in the sum of $3,000 for the due fulfilment of the work contracted for.

Upon the execution of the contract and a satisfactory bond being supplied, signed with the actual signatures of the tenderers and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Nov. 30 Public Works Engineer.

DISTRICT OF CASSAIR.

TAKE NOTICE that The Hidden Creek Mining Co., of Vancouver, occupation, ——, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described land, about 40 acres:

Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Lot 479; thence following high water mark south and west to the southeast corner of Lot 308; thence east five chains; thence north and east following a line parallel to high water mark about 80 chains to a point 5 chains south of point of commencement and thence to said point of commencement.

Dated Nov. 25th, 1907.

HIDDEN CREEK MINING CO.,
Dec. 7 Per J. Herrick MacGregor.

TAKE NOTICE that George Young and Arthur Bell, of Victoria, B.C., Timber Dealers, intend to apply for the rite to purchase the following described lands in Kildalla Bay, Rivers Inlet; commencing at this post planted on the east side of the Bay about one-third of a mile from the point at the mouth of the Bay, being the southwest corner post; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 90 chains to beach; thence south along beach to point of commencement; containing 40 acres, more or less.

Staked Nov. 25, 1907.

GEORGE YOUNG & ARTHUR BELL,
Dec. 7 George Young, Agent.

The Uncongenial Pump.

"That famous temperance reformer, the late Francis Murphy," said a Pittsburg man, "had many an odd adventure in the course of his very useful life.

"He once told me of a case where a drinking man with a neat joke got for the moment a little the beter of him in an argument.

"The man was a clubman, a bon vivant, famous for his wine cellar, and Mr. Murphy read him a strong lecture on the drink evil.

"But the bon vivant only smiled, shook his head and said:

"'Well, Mr. Murphy, I have seen many a pleasant party round a table, but I have never seen one round a pump.'"

A Fine Point.

"It's the little things that count," remarked the man with mouse-colored whiskers.

"How now?"

"Once I wrote a book and called it 'How to Grow Beautiful.'"

"Well?"

"We didn't sell a copy. After some cogitation I changed the title to 'How to Remain Beautiful,' and the ladies swamped us with orders. You've got to study woman nature if you want to get rich."

His Remedy.

A pompous city official upon reaching his home one evening, found the street blockaded and a heap of earth piled against his doorstep. Observing a workman wielding his shovel in a near-by ditch, he accosted a passing policeman and complained that the laborer was trespassing upon private property.

"What do yez mean by trowin' dirrt on th' gintleman's steps?" demanded the officer, pompously.

"Sure, an' there's no other place t' throw it, 'd ye mind!" replied the workman, indifferently.

"Well, thin, in that case, yez hed better dig another hole and trow it in there."

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Goldstream.

TAKE NOTICE that Frank Buffington Vrooman of Victoria, B.C., occupation Gentleman, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted twenty chains north of the northeast corner of section 12, thence forty chains north, one hundred and twenty chains west, forty chains south and one hundred and twenty chains east to point of commencement.

Dated 21st December, 1907.

FRANK BUFFINGTON VROOMAN,
Jan 18 R. W. Wilkinson.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Goldstream.

TAKE NOTICE that Frank Buffington Vrooman of Victoria, B.C., occupation Gentleman, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of section 21, thence eighty chains east, eighty chains south, eighty chains west and eighty chains north to point of commencement.

Dated 21st December, 1907.

FRANK BUFFINGTON VROOMAN,
Jan 18 R. W. Wilkinson.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Goldstream.

TAKE NOTICE that Frank Buffington Vrooman of Victoria, B.C., occupation Gentleman, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of section 20, thence eighty chains west, eighty chains south, eighty chains east and eighty chains north to place of commencement.

Dated 21st December, 1907.

FRANK BUFFINGTON VROOMAN,
Jan 18 R. W. Wilkinson.

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that Arthur Oresby Woakes of Victoria, B.C., occupation Civil Engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land—on Porcher Island:

Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Lot 1292, about 2 miles distant and in a southeasterly direction from Jap Bay; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

Dated Dec. 20th, 1907.

Jan 18 ARTHUR WOAKES.

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that W. N. Campbell of Victoria, occupation Civil Engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of lot 1294, (J.R. Cody) one mile west of Jap Inlet, Porcher Island, thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains, containing 160 acres.

Dated Dec. 16th, 1907.

W. N. CAMPBELL,
Jan 18 J. J. Templeton, Agent.

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that J. J. Templeton of Victoria, occupation surveyor, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of lot 1293, M. S. McLeod, one-half mile west of Jap Inlet Porcher Island, thence south 20 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 160 acres, more or less.

Dated December 16th, 1907.

Jan. 18 J. J. TEMPLETON.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Renfrew.

TAKE NOTICE that T. M. Baird and S. Wood of Victoria, occupation Timber Cruisers, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

Claim No. 1—Commencing at a post planted 80 chains west of southwest corner of Timber Limit No. 3193, thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located 7th Dec., 1907.

THOMAS MILER BAIRD.
STANLEY WOOD.

Jan 18

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Renfrew.

TAKE NOTICE that T. M. Baird and S. Wood of Victoria, occupation, Timber Cruisers, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

Claim No. 2—Commencing at a post planted 80 chains west of southwest corner of Timber Limit No. 13193; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located 7th December, 1907.

THOMAS MILLER BAIRD.
STANLEY WOOD.

Jan 18

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Renfrew.

TAKE NOTICE that T. M. Baird and S. Wood of Victoria, occupation Timber Cruiser, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

Claim No. 3—Commencing at a post planted 80 chains west of southwest corner of Timber Limit No. 13193; thence east 160 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 60 chains; thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

Located 7th December, 1907.

THOMAS MILLER BAIRD.
STANLEY WOOD.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Renfrew.

TAKE NOTICE that T. M. Baird and S. Wood of Victoria, occupation Timber Cruisers, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

Claim No. 5—Commencing at a post planted 40 chains west of the northwest corner of Timber Limit No. 18544, thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

Located 8th December, 1907.

THOMAS MILLER BAIRD.
STANLEY WOOD.

Jan 18

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Renfrew.

TAKE NOTICE that T. M. Baird and S. Wood of Victoria, occupation Timber Cruisers, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

Claim No. 6—Commencing at a post planted 40 chains west and 10 chains south of the southwest corner of timber limit No. 18546, thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south about 60 chains; thence easterly along shore 120 chains; thence north about 60 chains to point of commencement.

Located 9th December, 1907.

THOMAS MILLER BAIRD.
STANLEY WOOD.

Jan. 18

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that William Croteau of Aldermere, B.C., occupation Farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner; thence north 20 chains to McClure Lake; thence along McClure Lake in an east southerly direction 43 chains, more or less; thence west 40 chains to place of beginning and making 40 acres more or less, and known as the southwest fractional quarter section of 36, township 5, Range 5.

Dated November 20, 1907.

Jan. 18 WILLIAM CROTEAU.

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that Jennie Croteau of Aldermere, B.C., occupation housewife, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner; thence north 40 chs.; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to place of beginning and known as the northwest quarter section of 30, Tp. 6, Rge. 5, and containing 160 acres, more or less.

Dated 23rd of November, 1907.

Jan. 18 WILLIAM CROTEAU.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Private Bills.

The time limited by the rules of the house for the presentation of petitions for leave to introduce private bills expires on Monday, 27 January, 1908.

Bills must be presented to the house by Thursday, 6th February, 1908.

Reports on bills will not be received after Thursday, 13th February, 1908.

Copies of the bill, petition and notices must be deposited with the undersigned, and the house fees paid, not later than Wednesday, 8th January, 1908.

Dated this 2nd day of December, 1907.

THORNTON FELL,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

TAKE NOTICE that M. Brennan, of Ootso Lake, occupation Farmer, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described land:

Commencing at a post marked M. B. Southeast Corner, situated about 40 chains north and 40 chains east of Lot 325, N.E. Cor.; thence 40 chains north; thence 40 chains west; thence 40 chains south; thence 60 chains east to point of commencemnent, containing 240 acres.

Dated November 15, 1907.

De. 14 MARK BRENNAN.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Rupert, Kathleen Lake.

TAKE NOTICE that Enoch A. White, of Victoria, B.C., lumberman, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:

8. Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of T. L. 16,381, on Kathleen Lake, marked "E. A. W.'s N.W. corner post to Claim No. 8"; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to commencement.

Staked November 30th, 1907.

District of Rupert, Kathleen Lake.

1. Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of T. L. 13,045, on Kathleen Lake, marked "E. A. W.'s S.W. corner post to Claim No. 1"; thence east 40 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 140 chains; thence south 20 chains to T. L. 13,045; thence following north line of T. L. 13,045 east and south to commencement.

Staked November 30th, 1907.

ENOCH A. WHITE.
Dec. 21 T. D. Harris, Agent.

District of Rupert, Quatsino Sound.

(c) Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of P. R. 1,745, on Marble Creek, marked "E. A. W.'s N.W. corner post to Claim C."; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 120 chains to commencement.

Staked December 5th, 1907.

Dated Victoria, B.C., Dec. 10th, 1907.

District of Rupert, Quatsino Sound.

(d) Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Lot 192, on Quatsino Narrows, marked "E. A. W.'s S. W. corner post to Claim D."; thence east about 30 chains to T. L. 14,467; thence north 80 chains; thence east about 80 chains to Marble Creek; thence north and west along shore to Indian Reserve; thence south and west along line of Indian Reserve to Quatsino Narrows; thence following shore of said narrows southwesterly to commencement.

Dated Victoria, December 10th, 1907.

ENOCH A. WHITE.
Dec. 21 Thomas D. Harris, Agent.

ARTHUR GORE. MANAGER. **TIMBER MAPS** OFFICE PHONE 1534. RESIDENCE 438.
posted up to date every day.
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No. 417.

THIS is to certify that "The New Zealand Insurance Company" is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at the City of Auckland, in the Colony of New Zealand.

The amount of the capital of the Company is one million pounds, divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred pounds each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Victoria, and James Hill Lawson, merchant, whose address is Victoria ,B.C., is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 28th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

(L. S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which this Company has been established and licensed are:

To carry on the business of fire and marine insurance in all its branches or such of those branches as the Company shall from time to time determine, and to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of those objects.

Dec. 14.

B. C. Timber Maps

of All Districts

VANCOUVER MAP and BLUE-PRINT CO.

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast, Range 2.

TAKE NOTICE that George Young and Arthur Bell of Victoria, B.C., Timber Dealers, intend to apply for special license over the following described lands on the Sheemahantz River, Rivers Inlet:

No. 1—Commencing at a post planted on the south bank of the Sheemahantz River at the northwest corner, being one mile east and 10 chains south of the mouth of Evelyn River; thence east 120 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Nov. 9th, 1907.

No. 2—Commencing at a post planted on the south bank of the Sheemahantz River, five chains west of the mouth of Marvel Creek, being the southeast corner, thence west 64 chains; thence north 100 chains; thence east 64 chains; thence south 100 chains to point of commencement.

Nov. 8th, 1907.

No. 3—Commencing at a post planted 10 chains east of the southeast corner of T. L. 14065, and about one and one-half miles west of the Neechantz River being the northeast corner post; thence south 100 chains; thence west 64 chains; thence north 100 chains; thence west 64 chains to point of commencement.

GEORGE YOUNG & ARTHUR BELL,
Dec. 14 George Young, Agent.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT
District of New Westminster.

TAKE NOTICE that Harry McMicken Keefer of Vancouver, occupation Broker, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted on the N. E. Coast of Savary Island and about 25 chains from the easterly end of the Island, thence west 20 chains to low water mark; thence south 400 chains along low water mark; thence east 20 chains to high water mark; thence north 400 chains to point of commencement, and containing eight hundred acres, more or less.

Dated Dec. 2nd, 1907.

Dec 14 HARRY McMICKENKEEFER.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT
District of New Westminster.

TAKE NOTICE that Frederick Patrick Rogers of Vancouver, occupation carpenter, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner of Lot 1347, G. I., New Westminster district; thence west 20 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence south 20 chains to point of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.

Dated November 26th, 1907.

FREDERICK PATRICK ROGERS.
Dec.14

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.

NOTICE is nereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to prospect for coal upon the following described land, situate on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Group, in the Province of British Columbia.

Commencing at a post marked M. B.'s S. W. Corner post, placed at the S. W. corner of section 24, township 10, thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated November 27th, 10.30 a.m., 1907.

MURRAY BROWN.
Dec. 21 J. E. Doyen, Agent.

DISTRICT OF CASSIAR.

TAKE NOTICE that The Hidden Creek Mining Co., of Vancouver, occupation, ———, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described land, about 3 acres:

Commencing at a post planted at the south east corner post of Lot 479; thence north one chain; thence southwesterly parellel to high water mark, about 30 chains to west boundary of Lot 479; thence south about one chain forty links to high water mark and thence along high water mark to point of commencement.

Dated Nov. 25th, 1907.

HIDDEN CREEK MINING CO.,
Dec. 7 Per J. Herrick MacGregor.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast, Range 1.

TAKE NOTICE that Max. J. Cameron, of Vancouver, Merchant, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:

No. 1—Commencing at a post planted about 6 miles from Ramsay Arm, on the main Quatham River, S. W. corner; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

20th December, 1907.

No. 2—Commencing at a post planted about 6 miles from Ramsay Arm, on the main Quatham River; S. E. Corner; thence 160 chains N.; 40 chains W.; 160 chains south; 40 chains east to point of commencement.

December 20th, 1907.

No. 3—Commencing at a post planted about one chain distant and in an easterly direction from Quatham River, about seven miles east of Ramsay Arm, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains.

20th December, 1907.

No. 4—Commencing at a post planted about one chain distant and in an easterly direction from Quatham River, about seven miles east of Ramsay Arm, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains.

21st December, 1907.

No. 5—Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains distant and in an easterly direction from east bank of Quatham River, about eight and one-half miles east of Ramsay Arm; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains.

21st December, 1907.

No. 6—Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains distant and in an easterly direction from east bank of Quatham River, about nine and one-half miles east of Ramsay Arm; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains.

21st December, 1907.

No. 7—Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains distant and in an easterly direction from east bank of Quatham River, about ten and one-half miles east of Ramsy Arm; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains.

21st December, 1907.

MAX. J. CAMERON,
Jan 18 L. W. Kingsley, Agent.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT
District of Coast, Range 2.

TAKE NOTICE that Ed. Brown, of Vancouver, B.C., Cruiser, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:

No. 1—Commencing at a post planted on south shore of Burke Channel, about one mile west of Lot No. 241A; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to shore line of Burke Channel; thence west along shore line 80 chains more or less, to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated December 16, 1907.

No. 2—Commencing at a post planted on south shore of Burke Channel, about three miles west of Lot No.241 A; thence south 40 chains; thence east 160 chains; thence north 40 chains more or less, to shore line of Burke Chanel; thence west along shore line 160 chains more or less to point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated December 16th, 1907.

No. 3—Commencing at a post planted about one mile south of Lot No. 241A, on bank of Newcomb River, Burke Channel, thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated December 16th, 1907.

No. 4—Commencing at a post planted about one mile south of lot No. 241A, Burke Channel, adjoining post of claim No. 3; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated December 16th, 1907.

No. 5—Commencing at a post planted about 2 miles south of Lot No. 241A, Burke Channel, and one mile south of corner post of claim No. 3 and 4; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated December 16th, 1907.

No. 6—Commencing at a post planted about 4 miles south of lot No. 241A, Burke Channel, and two miles south of S. W. corner of Claim No. 5; thence west 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated December 17th, 1907.

No. 7—Commencing at a post planted about four and one-half miles south of lot No. 241A, Burke Channel; on a bank of a small river about one-half mile east of claim No. 6; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated December 17th, 1907.

No. 8—Commencing at a post planted about two miles east of claim No. 7, on north bank of unnamed river, emptying into Koeye Lake, south of Burke Channel, thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated December 17th, 1907.

No. 9—Commencing at a post planted about one mile south of Claim No. 8, on north bank of small river emptying into Koeye Lake, south of Burke Channel; thence south 40 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 160 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated December 17th, 1907.

No. 10—Commencing at a post planted about one mile east of claim No, 9, on north bank of small river emptying into Koeye Lake, south of Burke Channel; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated December 17th, 1907.

No. 11—Commencing at a post planted about one mile east of Claim No. 9, and adjoining corner post of claim No. 10 on north bank of small river emptying into Koeye Lake, south of Burke Channel; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated December 17, 1907.

No. 12—Commencing at a post planted about 20 chains west of Claims No. 9 and 10, on south bank of small river emptying into Koeye Lake, south of Burke Channel, thence north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated December 17, 1907.

No. 13—Commencing at a post planted about one and one-half miles south of the head of Koeye Lake, south of Burke Channel, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to shore line of Koeye Lake; thence south along shore line 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated December 18th, 1907.

No. 14—Commencing at a post planted about one and one-half miles south of the head of Koeye Lake, south of Burke Channel, thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to shore of Koeye Lake, thence north along shore 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres.

Dated December 18th, 1907.

No. 15—Commencing at a post planted about one-half mile east from the foot of Koeye Lake, on the north shore of said lake; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; to shore of Koeye Lake; thence west along shore of said lake 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated December 18th, 1907.

No. 16—Commencing at a post planted about two miles south of Lot 241A, Burke Channel, and about one mile south of corner post of claims No. 3 and 4; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated December 16th, 1907.

No. 17—Commencing at a post planted about two miles south of Lot No. 241A, Burke Channel, and one mile south of corner post of claims No. 3 and 4; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated December 16th, 1907.

Jan. 18 ED. BROWN.

SPLENDID ADDRESS.

Continued from Page 7.

continent, fortunately in a less degree in British Columbia than elsewhere. The demand for the product of our mills in the praiie country and abroad has greatly fallen off. However, the air seems to have cleared, the financial panic seems to have been about exhausted, and the millmen of the interior are making preparations for a very largely increased output for the coming season. While dealing with the lumber industry, I would like to make a few suggestions in connection therewith. Coming, as I do, from a constituency where the operations in this direction are very extensive, I have naturally fallen very much in contact with the operators who are engaged in this industry. The regulations under which the industry is governed, provides for a survey being made of the lands held under special licenses before any timber can be removed.

Makes Suggestions.

"Now, in the staking of timber limits, like the staking of mineral claims, which in their initial staking, do not require any survey, it is found that many mistakes have occurred in descriptions, and so on, of these holdings. In many instances a claim which is supposed to cover a mile of country is found, on a survey being made, to contain much less, and often, too, it is found that in the case of adjoining claims that a small strip of timber will remain unlocated, standing between different locations. Now, if it were possible to arrange by regulation that the fractions so found could be added as a part of one or the other of the original locations, subject to the payment of whatever should be considered reasonable by the government from the license holders, this land could be acquired, and the timber cut therefrom; I am convinced that it would have a most splendid result in the prevention of forest fires. It is a well known fact that fires originate very often in old slashings that have been cut over and denuded of all available timber, and if these small strips separating licenses are to be reserved, they will, undoubtedly, fall a prey to forest fires, which at certain seasons of the year are so common. Another feature of the act which has been called to my attention i sthe severe application of the act as regards the renewal of timber licenses. Owing to the reserve which has been placed upon timber lands, it is now a regulation that immediately a license lapses or is not renewed by payment of fee on the very day upon which it lapses, that the property immediately falls into possession of the Crown, and the original holder has no further interest in it. It might be possible that the original owner had paid many thousands of dollars for his right to this land, and through an error, probably of a junior clerk in his office, the application for renewal, and the necessary fees had not been forwarded to the department. It would occur to me that a case of this kind would certainly be entitled to some consideration, and I would suggest that the act be so amended as to give the timber holders some little concession in the way of grade covering a period of, say of thirty days, and subject to a payment if necessary of some further fee, in order that his holdings would not be forfeited in such a way. I am sure that a measure of this nature would be most generously appreciated by the millmen and others, and I cannot see where any harm can befall the government in following the course as I have outlined.

Agriculture and Horticulture.

"It is with pleasure we have to record, as the speech from the throne indicates, a year of great activity of agriculture and horticulture. It is very gratifying to note that our fruit displays, in the able hands of Mr. Palmer, our commissioner of freight rates, and Mr. Burrell, a fruit grower of the Boundary country, are attracting so much attention at the different exhibitions in the Old Country, where they are being, at the present time, displayed. It is gratifying to learn that a number of prizes for fruit has again fallen to the Province of British Columbia, in competition with the whole world.

Civil Service Reform.

Reference is made in the speech tc the introduction of a measure applying to the civil service and the establishment of a superannuation fund for those engaged in the civil service of the Province. While the service and the officials connected therewith are second to none on this continent. I feel convinced all will agree with me that a reform in the system of appointments by a provision for qualifying examinations before a board of examiners, will have a tendency to further extend the standard of efficiency in this direction, to keep pace with the requirements and growing development of the province. The feature of establishment of a superannuation fund must, I am sure, appeal to us all, and especially to those who are associated with the service. While the bill is not before us, and I am not acquainted with its provisions, I would suppose that an allowance is made from the general revenues of the country for a nucleus for this fund which will be further augmented and supplemented by further yearly or monthly allowances from the salaries of civil servants of the Province. As an old civil servant of the Province, I heartily approve of legislation in this direction, and extend my thanks to the provincial secretary for his attention to this important question.

Change in Fiscal Year.

A change in the fiscal year, outlined in the speech, from June 30, as at present, to April, will, I am convinced, be found a move in the right direction, especially in the department of public works. Under the present system the public works of the Province are generally delayed very materially through the fact that the fiscal year does not begin until July 1, and, as a consequence, the appropriations voted by the different sessions held, as a rule, in the early months of the year, are not available at the time of year when a great deal of valuable work could well be undertaken, besides which the change will have the advantage of making our fiscal year correspond with that of Ottawa.

Question of Surveys.

The question of surveys in the Province is one which has often been under discussion in this legislature, and is one too, of utmost importance to the Province. The cost entailed in a system of extensive surveys in a Province presenting the extraordinary physical conditions of British Columbia must be enormous, but it is fortunate, indeed, that the expanding revenues of the Province appear to make it possible, in the near future, to make considerable progress in this direction to keep pace with what is anticipated will shortly be a very active development, especially in the northern part of the Province.

Presents the Address.

I have, therefore, Mr. Speaker, much pleasure in moving the following resolutions:

Mr. Taylor moved, seconded by Mr. Schofield:

That a humble address be presented to his honour the lieutenant-governor, t'o thank his honour for his gracious speech at the opening of the present session, and further to assure his honour that:

1. We are pleased to be congratulated on the prosperity which during the past year has prevailed in nearly all lines of trade and industry in this Province.

2. We shall peruse with great interest the report and recommendations of the commission on irrigation, the appointment of which was authorized last session, and we shall carefully consider any legislation introduced to secure a more equitable and efficient system of distribution of water for irrigation purposes.

3. We think the large increase in immigration, with the consequent demand for land under pre-emptions, warrants his honour's government in asking that a larger sum than usual be placed in the estimates for an extension of our provincial surveys.

5. We shall carefully consider any measure laid before us with a view to the restriction of the immigration of undesirable persons.

5. The construction of railways would doubtless be encouraged and expedited by a measure exempting from taxation for a period of ten years from time of completion certain railways already authorized.

6. We are pleased to be informed that there will be submitted to us the report of the honourable the first minister touching his mission to London as a representative of his honour's government, to lay before the Imperial government the fact of the refusal of the Federal government to entertain British Columbia's claim for more adequate and equitable treatment in the matter of provincial subsidies.

7. We consider a more efficient service in the conduct of our public business would be effected by a measure regulating the civil service and creating a superannuation fund.

8. We agree with his honour that the necessity of our youth going abroad to perfect themselves in the arts and sciences would be largely obviated by the establishment of a provincial university.

9. We deem it advisable for the more convenient prosecution of public works under appropriation by the legislature, and with the object of securing uniformity between the federal and provincial systems in the method of accounting and in the collection of statistics, that the commencement of the financial year should be changed from July to April.

10. We are pleased to be informed that the finances of the Province are in excellent condition, and that this has enabled his honour's government to effect a large reduction in the public debt, while still being able to show a substantial surplus over the actual expenditure.

11. Measures submitted to us designed to secure to the Province the full benefits that should accrue to the treasury from the utilization of the resources of the Province, will have our earnest support.

12. We learn with pleasure that the public accounts for the past financial year, and the estimates for the coming year, will be laid before us, and that the estimates have been framed with due regard to economy, while providing for the outlay necessary to meet the requirements of the public service in a province the scene of important industrial development.

13. We agree with his honour in thinking that on account of the increase in the demands for public works and buildings, and the development taking place in the northern parts of the Province, it is advisable to create the office of minister of public works.

15. We join his honour in hoping that our deliberations will result in promoting the welfare of the people of the Province.

The North Ward youngsters have started the season with a win from Nanaimo in a hard match. This is a strong combination, and if kept together will make any team of their age in the Province go some to win.

The Victoria West intermediates were fortunate in making a draw at Ladysmith on Saturday, but it is expected that they will be able to make the necessary goals to win in the match in this city.

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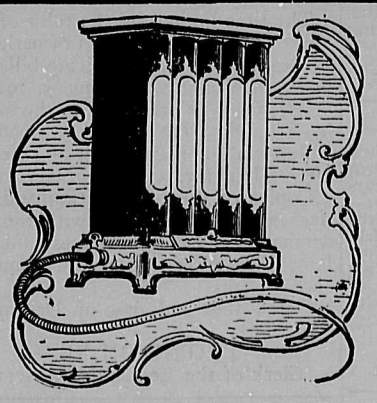

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