

The Week

A British Columbia Review,

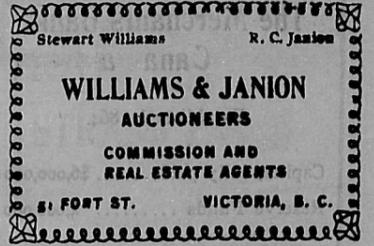
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THE WEEK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1908

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNU

EDITORIAL

Judicial Vagaries. There is a limit to all things and in all probability the limit of public patience with the vagaries of Mr. Justice Martin has about been reached. For more than a year he had pursued a line of conduct with respect to his official duties which most people regard as truculent and some as insubordinate. His action at all times has turned upon the subject of his relations to the Chief Justice. He has made himself a laughing-stock and has brought the judiciary, for whose honour he professes to be so jealous, into contempt, if not into disrepute. Probably the matter does not present itself in this light to Mr. Justice Martin, and if there were finer phraseology in which The Week could honestly state the case it would be glad to do so, but in this matter the limit of language, as well as of patience, has been reached and the only thing left is to call a spade a spade. The Week has beforetime pointed out that in insisting on a technical exposition or construction of certain Court rules, Mr. Justice Martin was in reality airing his own dignity at the expense of the public interest. That interest lies in the prompt and economic administration of justice. Any line of conduct which involves delay and increases cost is inimical to the public interest. It not only renders the procuring of justice more difficult but it tends to discourage the poorer litigant from pursuing his legitimate rights and so plays into the hands of the wealthier; if Mr. Justice Martin has appreciated this important fact, he has ignored it. Litigation in this Province is costly enough under any circumstances and indeed it is not unlikely that a movement will be started looking for the simplification of its administration and the cheapening of litigation, but this is another story. The important matter at present is that, not for the first time, Mr. Justice Martin has disregarded the instructions of his Chief. He has elected to appoint the sittings of the Admiralty Court over which he presides at a time when they would clash with his duties in the Assize Court. The proceedings of the Admiralty Court, though important, possess no public interest except for the parties concerned whilst the Common Assize touches the public at many points. Litigants, witnesses and counsel who journeyed to Nelson to attend the recently announced Assize had a fool's errand and incurred some hundreds if not thousands of dollars of expense, all because Mr. Justice Martin differed from his chief as to where his duty lay. No one would object if he indulged his vagaries at his own expense so long as they did not affect the public. In fact, harmless individuals of excellent character and kindly disposition have been known to furnish endless amusement to the community in which they live through the exercise of their idiosyncrasies; and this without protest even. The Week does not advocate the limitation of Mr. Justice Martin's entertaining propensities, but it does suggest that the public should not be required to "pay the piper," and it further most respectfully suggests that the continued spectacle of a junior Judge in contumacious defiance of his Chief is derogatory to the dignity of the Bench and inimical to the public interest. Hitherto Mr. Justice Martin has shielded himself under the provisions, or his interpretation of the provisions, of Rule 10. In the present case, he cannot do so and it will therefore be interesting to know his line of defense. If he rests his case on his previous argument the Minister of

Justice should have something to say on the subject.

Fire Protection.

The Week has always opposed the expenditure of additional money at Elk Lake on the ground set forth in Mr. Adams' Report, that it could not be regarded as a permanent source of supply, and further that it could not afford adequate protection against fire. This has always appeared to The Week to be an unsuperable objection. The ratepayers, by a doubtful majority of one vote, decided in favour of the expenditure and already a supplementary scheme is under consideration for utilizing salt water and installing an independent water system in the business district. This fully justifies the attitude of The Week and demonstrates that in order to place the Elk Lake scheme in a fair light for comparison with the other schemes suggested the cost of this supplementary system, some \$250,000, should be added to Mr. Adams' estimate. The Week further stated on the highest authority that if the city adopted the Elk Lake scheme, even for two years, and relied on it alone, the fire insurance rates which had been raised 20 per cent. would be still further increased. It is now well known that such increase will take place unless the supplementary system now advocated is adopted. Meanwhile the Board of Trade is lining up for an application in favour of reduced rates, a perfectly reasonable proposition if fire protection had been improved, but one which is not likely to meet with any encouragement from the underwriters unless satisfactory guarantees can be given that some effective auxiliary system will be promptly installed. Since the city cannot retrace its steps it would undoubtedly be good policy to adopt the salt water system. When, later on, a gravity system for the whole city is adopted, the special mains laid for the salt water can be utilized and the pumping plant will be a stand-by in case of difficulty in the supply mains. It is no use crying over spilt milk, and the best way to deal with past mistakes is to rectify them, but every Victorian will be glad when the reproach of the present ridiculous arrangement has been removed. Pumping is surely an anachronism in a city at sea level with large water sheds at elevation within a few miles.

Baiting the Police.

Mr. J. A. Aikman is regarded with justice as a successful Police Court lawyer. He handles many cases during the course of a year and into them all he puts every ounce of his energy and skill. Just what the shady gentry who are continually getting into trouble in Victoria would do without Mr. Aikman to defend them, one shudders to think. At times, however, the successful lawyer's zeal outruns his discretion, as during the past week, when he fell foul of Chief Langley and his excellent corps of assistants. Even policemen are not infallible, and the most popular and successful Chief in the Province would be the first to admit that he has his failings, but among those failings no one has ventured to suggest that an attempt to manufacture evidence or hoodwink the Court should be included. It has been reserved for Mr. Aikman to originate the suggestion. Needless to say,

it was warmly repudiated by Chief Langley and while it served its purpose of creating a little diversion it may not be amiss to suggest to Mr. Aikman that charges of this kind, unless proven, are apt to operate in the eccentric but effective manner of the boomerang.

The Facts of the Case.

The annual meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League was held a few days ago in Seattle. It was attended by a large number of delegates from the leading cities in California, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Colorado and Mexico. There was only one exclusionist present from British Columbia, S. Gothard, and he was not a delegate. To the credit of the Vancouver Exclusion League be it said that they refused to send a representative for reasons which will hereafter appear. Mr. Gothard was sent by the Vancouver World, who put up \$35.00 to pay his expenses. The reason that the Vancouver branch of the League refused to send a delegate is that they have at last realized that they were being made use of to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for American agitators, and Mr. Gothard went without their endorsement. The Convention met and an effort was made by the Seattle and other delegates to throw off the domination of the San Francisco clique which has hitherto ruled the League. In pursuance of this policy a Seattle man was elected president. Then the fun began, a whole day and a whole night session resulted in the opposition backing down and surrendering the organization to the San Francisco delegates. The latter then proceeded to nominate and ultimately to carry a complete slate of officers; they did more, they adopted a new title and now rejoice in the name of The North American Asiatic Exclusion League. The whole project is to organize an International movement. It originated in San Francisco and is headed by the most irreconcilable anarchists on the continent. A large fund has been raised, in fact, each delegate to the Seattle convention was allowed transportation and \$25.00 a day for expenses. This shows that the League is in funds and that it has influential financial backing. The policy is unmistakable; it is to embroil all western America, including the United States, Mexico and Canada in an Asiatic quarrel. British Columbia members of the Exclusion League have been warned of this by The Week for six months; that the warning has not been unheeded is demonstrated by the attitude of the Vancouver League in refusing to send delegates to Seattle. This policy should be persevered in; let Canadian exclusionists fight their own battle; to become embroiled with American agitators would not only serve no good purpose but would neutralize the effect of peaceful and constitutional action. The logical conclusion of the course urged by the American League is that Canadians should appeal against their own government to that of the United States. When once this is understood there is no danger that it will receive a moment's consideration and a recital of the above facts, for the accuracy of which The Week vouches, should go a long way to determine the decision of all loyal Canadians.

Fruit Inspection.

The editorial which appeared in a recent issue of The Week on the subject of Fruit Inspection in Victoria has resulted in a chorus of endorsement from aggrieved purchasers, and a visit from the acting Fruit Inspector. The only dissentient voice was raised in the columns of the Colonist, which attacked The Week for making this onslaught, and charged it with being "unreasonable." If it be unreasonable to tell the truth in a matter affecting the public purse and the public health regardless of the consequences to individuals, then is the charge of the Colonist sustained, but such considerations have never influenced The Week and never will. The charge made was the result of personal investigation and the sacrifice of sundry dollars to purchase local grown apples, one-half of which was unfit for consumption. In each case the upper layers were large, rosy and attractive, underneath to the extent in some cases of two-thirds of the box the fruit was mean in size and of a quality unfit for consumption. But in truth the acting Fruit Inspector revealed a very interesting state of affairs for which he can hardly be held responsible. As the public is probably unaware of the marvellous system of fruit inspection which prevails, it may be as well to state the facts which are that fruit inspection in Victoria is in the hands of three responsible individuals. The one person who inspects a box of fruit as to its grading or can take any action with respect thereto is Mr. Maxwell, the Dominion Fruit Inspector, and his territory covers the whole of Vancouver Island and a large part of the Mainland. If he inspected a box and found the grading all right, though every apple may be infected with a pest, though the box may contain rotten fruit, he would be powerless to act—red tape ties him down to grading. Then along comes Mr. Wilkinson, the Provincial Fruit Inspector; his whole duty is to look out for pests. If the apples are free from "codlin moth," "or San Jose scale," or similar insects, he cannot even enter a protest though the apples may range in size from a gooseberry to a cocoonut, or though half of them may be rotten. A third officer who could take action in respect to the condition of the fruit as to soundness, can hardly be held responsible at all, because it would be ridiculous to suppose that Dr. Robertson, the medical health officer, can be expected to go around looking for rotten fruit. If any comes under his notice he has the power to condemn it, and that is all that can be said. Now was there ever such a ridiculous arrangement in a matter affecting public interest? The red tape regulations which divide the responsibility for one box of fruit among three men having nothing in common, and who in no case work together, effectually defeat the object of the inspection. Meanwhile, under the present arrangement, fruit of any grade loaded with pest or half-decayed, can be and is foisted on the innocent purchaser pretty much on the same principle as the fastidious Englishman declined to save a drowning man because they had not been introduced. If after this the Colonist still thinks that the attitude of The Week is unreasonable, the latter has the consolation of knowing that the public will think otherwise.

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Literary Notes.

Some Promised Poetry.

Pessimists about present-day literature will find food for thought in the list of books in poetry and belles-lettres announced for publication this Spring by the Macmillan Company. The list is specially remarkable as containing the names of four writers who stand at the head in English poetry to-day, in addition to one great name from the past. The promise of hitherto unknown poems by Tennyson, as well as of a series of his own notes on his works, is perhaps of the greatest significance. Then there is a new volume of poems by Alfred Noyes, generally held to be the most promising of the younger generation in England, and new dramas by Stephen Phillips and William Butler Yeats. Mr. Phillips has written a "Faust," which is to be produced in London by Mr. Beerbohm Tree, before the close of the present season. Mr. Yeats' new drama, "The Unicorn from the Stars," which he wrote in collaboration with Lady Gregory, has already been played in Dublin, and will be published in a volume along with "Kathleen Ni Houlihan," and a revised edition of "The Hour Glass." The American drama is represented in this list by Mr. Percy McKaye, with "The Scarecrow," the first prose drama from his hand to be published.

Of books that may fairly lay claim to the title of literature, one of the most important in this list will doubtless be Mr. Fielding Hall's "The Inward Light." Many readers will remember Mr. Hall's earlier book, "The Soul of a People," in which he gave a picture of Burma and the Burmese, done with such sympathy and perception as allied him with the late Lafcadio Hearn. His new book is defined as an attempt to determine the essential truth that underlies the Eastern faith called Buddhism. Another work that will be accepted as literature is the third volume of the series of Collected Essays by Frederic Harrison, of which two volumes have already been issued. Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie has edited a volume of twelve stories described as Types of the Best Fiction, which are to be published with the title, "Famous Short Stories: English and American." A second volume of Professor Saintsbury's brilliant "History of English Prosody" is also promised, and in the same list, for lack of a more convenient classification, may be included the first complete translation of the "Celebrated Crimes" of Alexandre Dumas. The Macmillan Company offers such books as "Monuments of Christian Rome," by Professor A. L. Frothingham, of Princeton University; "The Evolution of Modern Orchestration," by Louis Adolphe Coerne; and a new volume in the revised edition of Grove's famous "Dictionary of Music and Musicians."

"The Will to Doubt."

The Macmillan Company will publish this week an important philoso-

phical work, entitled "The Will to Doubt," by Professor Alfred H. Lloyd, of the University of Michigan.

Who Are Our Scholars?

Owen Wister found himself the centre of a vigorous controversy as a result of his address on American scholarship, delivered at Harvard a few weeks ago. It now appears, however, that the criticism directed at Mr. Wister was the result of misrepresentation in a press despatch from Boston printed in a number of newspapers, which said that Mr. Wister had declared that there were only three scholars in America. He actually mentioned forty-one American scholars. Since then, in defense of his assertions with regard to the position of the American scholar according to European standards, Mr. Wister has elaborated a list of the most eminent scholars in the world, in which he included three Americans—Dr. Henry Charles Lea, author of "A History of the Inquisition," Professor Simon Newcomb, and Professor Maurice Bloomfield.

STUART LAKE LAND DISTRICT.
District of Omineca.
TAKE NOTICE that George B. Watson, of Fort Steele, B.C., occupation Miner, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—
Commencing at a post planted about 20 chains north of the north shore of Stuart Lake, about 29 miles west of Fort St. James; 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 November 24th, 1907.
Feb. 15 GEORGE B. WATSON.

STUART LAKE LAND DISTRICT.
District of Omineca.
TAKE NOTICE that George B. Watson, of Fort Steele, B.C., occupation Miner, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—
Commencing at a post planted on the north side of Stuart Lake about 29 miles west of Fort St. James and on the east line of my location No. 1; 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 November 24th, 1907.
Feb. 15 GEORGE B. WATSON.

STUART LAKE LAND DISTRICT.
District of Omineca.
TAKE NOTICE that George B. Watson, of Fort Steele, B.C., occupation Miner, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—
Commencing at a post planted on the north side of Stuart Lake about 30 miles west of Fort St. James and at the northwest corner of my location No. 2; 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 November 24th, 1907.
Feb. 15 GEORGE B. WATSON.

STUART LAKE LAND DISTRICT.
District of Omineca.
TAKE NOTICE that George B. Watson, of Fort Steele, B.C., occupation Miner, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—
Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of Tather River, about four miles up the river, above the Tather Indian Village, thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; more or less to river bank; thence following river up stream to point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.
Dated November 21st, 1907.
Feb. 15 GEORGE B. WATSON.

STUART LAKE LAND DISTRICT.
District of Omineca.
TAKE NOTICE that George B. Watson, of Fort Steele, B.C., occupation Miner, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—
Commencing at a post planted on the north shore of the north arm of Stuart Lake, about 6 miles easterly from the head of said arm; thence north 40 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to lake shore; thence east following shore line to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.
Dated November 26th, 1907.
Feb. 15 GEORGE B. WATSON.

STUART LAKE LAND DISTRICT.
District of Omineca.
TAKE NOTICE that George B. Watson, of Fort Steele, B.C., occupation Miner, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—
Commencing at a post planted on east bank of Sowchca Creek, about 1 1/2 miles south of the south line of the Indian Reserve at the south end of Stuart Lake; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.
Dated November 16th, 1907.
Feb. 15 GEORGE B. WATSON.

STUART LAKE LAND DISTRICT.
District of Omineca.
TAKE NOTICE that George B. Watson, of Fort Steele, B.C., occupation Miner, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—
Commencing at a post planted on the south shore of Trembleur Lake, about one mile west of outlet; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to lake shore; thence following shore line to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.
Dated November 20th, 1907.
Feb. 15 GEORGE B. WATSON.

STUART LAKE LAND DISTRICT.
District of Omineca.
TAKE NOTICE that George B. Watson, of Fort Steele, B.C., occupation Miner, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the north side of Stuart Lake about 32 miles west of Fort St. James on the south line of timber licence staked in my name on October 26th, 1907; 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 November 26th, 1907.
Feb. 15 GEORGE B. WATSON.

STUART LAKE LAND DISTRICT.
District of Omineca.
TAKE NOTICE that George B. Watson, of Fort Steele, B.C., occupation Miner, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—
Commencing at a post planted on the north side of Stuart Lake, about three miles west of Fort St. James; thence north 40 chains; thence east 160 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 160 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.
Dated November 29th, 1907.
Feb. 15 GEORGE B. WATSON.

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.

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.
TAKE NOTICE that Arthur Noakes, 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 NOAKES.

STUART LAKE LAND DISTRICT.
District of Omineca.
TAKE NOTICE that George B. Watson, of Fort Steele, B.C., occupation Prospector, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—
Commencing at a post planted on the north side of Stuart Lake, about 32 miles west of Fort St. James, thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains, to place of commencement.
Dated October 26th, 1907.
Feb. 1 GEO. B. WATSON.

STUART LAKE LAND DISTRICT.
District of Omineca.
TAKE NOTICE that George B. Watson, of Fort Steele, B.C., occupation Prospector, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—
Commencing at a post planted on the north side of Stuart Lake, about 33 miles west of Fort St. James and 15 chains north of the southwest corner of my application No. 1; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to place of commencement.
Dated October 26th, 1907.
Feb. 1 GEORGE B. WATSON.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of Renfrew.
TAKE NOTICE that Harvey Waters, of Victoria, B.C., occupation Timber Cruiser, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—
Claim No. 7—Commencing at a post planted south five and one-half miles and east six miles of W. C. Nelson and H. Waters' post of their No. 1 claim on Cheewhat Lake; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.
H. WATERS.
Located on 26th August, 1907.

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Correspondence.

The Week accepts no responsibility for the views expressed by its correspondents. The columns of The Week are open to everyone for the free expression of their opinion on all subjects which do not involve religious controversy. Communications will be inserted whether signed by the real name of the writer or a nom de plume, but the writer's name and address must be given to the editor as an evidence of bona fides. In no case will it be divulged without consent.

Shall the Bank Act Be Revised?

As everyone, in any way connected with the business life of Canada, has been, more or less, affected by the monetary stringency so generally felt during the past six months, I have no doubt that any discussion of our banking methods and the clauses of the Bank Act will prove interesting at the present time.

In the first place, why should Canada be affected, to the extent that she is, in consequence of a panic in New York?

It is not an answer to say that the monetary stringency has been world-wide, and that all countries have been seriously influenced by these conditions. Such an answer does not touch the root of the matter.

The unscrupulous manipulations of stock-jobbing capitalists on the New York Stock Exchange—the exploitation of the savings or the wealth of the people, till prices have no relation to values, resulted in a slump, which rapidly became panic when it was found that public confidence had been so abused as to be at last completely destroyed. The withdrawal of bank deposits all over the country followed. People preferred to hoard their money rather than leave it in the banks. To meet these demands realizations became imperative, and every attempt to realize securities accentuated the panic by still further contributing to a steadily declining market. Banking houses, unable to meet demands upon them by borrowing abroad, and consequently being compelled to realize on their securities at prices infinitely below what they had cost, were obliged to close their doors.

The immense shipments of gold from London to New York, causing a steady and unprecedented rise in the discount rate of the Bank of England, and the great continental banks, was the result of the closing out of the foreign balances of American houses, and also represented the proceeds of foreign loans to American banks.

Thus the fever of financial fear runs its course and is gradually allayed, then confidence begins to return, and when the turning point is reached recovery is rapid and conditions soon become normal.

That the currency laws of the United States are unscientific is generally admitted, and even an improved and scientifically balanced currency will not do away with the cause of panics. It can only fortify the country against their ultimate and at all times evil effects. The improvement of the currency regulations is a remedy, not a cure. The cure, and I believe there is only one, is to regulate and control the stock exchange operations; and to declare certain classes of operations not only illegal but criminal.

There can be no interference with the legitimate fluctuations of the market as regulated by demand and supply, or other natural conditions, but all artificial manipulations, by means of combinations, trickery or fraud, should be crushed out with an iron hand.

This will, of course, be a difficult undertaking, but not an impossible one, in any country, except perhaps in the United States, where capital is all-powerful and monopoly rampant, and where, unfortunately, the people are not interested in a proper and just administration of law.

It goes without saying that Canada must, to a certain limited extent, be influenced by such conditions in the United States, because of the intimate commercial and financial relations

between the two countries, but this influence is largely sympathetic. In reality, Canada is independent of American conditions, and when we see a money panic in New York having the effect of paralysing Canadian commerce and putting a stop to the natural and healthy expansion of Canadian trade, owing to the inability of the banks to meet the legitimate and reasonable business requirements of the people, an enquiry into the whole system of Canadian banking methods and practise becomes of the first importance.

Consider for one moment the far-reaching and distressing effects upon the whole country when it is plunged into a condition of financial chaos, resulting from a partial collapse of the banking system. That recent events in New York did bring about a very grave state of things in Canada does not require to be argued. If there had not been a partial breakdown in our banking system, there would have been no monetary stringency in Canada. The breakdown in our banking system is proved by the fact that practically all usual banking accommodation was discontinued for several months—during the panic—and only now, when the financial storm has spent its force, and conditions are slowly returning to the normal, are our banks beginning to assume their ordinary functions. It must not be supposed that this suggested enquiry will in any sense resolve itself into an attack upon the banks or the banking system of the country. The object of the enquiry would be to clearly understand the causes of the recent monetary stringency, in so far as Canada has been and is still affected by it; and to devise means by which the commercial and industrial interests of the Dominion can be secured against the loss, stagnation and distress which must otherwise result from the recurrence of the conditions we have just come through.

While any drastic interference with the rights and privileges of the banks of Canada is not now advocated, it is essential at least that their methods should be clearly understood so that, if necessary, their policy may be judiciously controlled by the Government in the public interest.

It is, of course, in every way desirable that any contemplated changes in the Bank Act shall interfere as little as possible with the powers now enjoyed by the banking corporations. The objects of the enquiry should be:

1. To protect the public interest.
2. To enlarge the scope and power of banks and to facilitate their operations.
3. To increase the banking capital of the country and the circulation of bank notes, so that the banks can meet the demands of the expanding trade of the country.

To this end I submit the following suggestions for consideration and discussion:

1. That all chartered banks in Canada be compelled to call up the whole of their authorized capital, thus providing several millions of money to carry the increasing trade of the country.

2. That the organization of new banks be permitted with a minimum capitalization of \$250,000—the whole to be paid up in full before the bank is authorized to begin business.

3. That the banks collectively be compelled to insure their deposits by the payment to the Receiver-General of a tax computed on the sum total of the average deposits, and that the money so paid shall constitute "The Bank Depositors' Insurance Fund."

4. That the double liability of bank shareholders be abolished, because it is inexpedient and unnecessary.

5. That the chartered banks in Canada be not permitted to lend any part of their Canadian deposits outside of the Dominion, except when by special representations made to the Treasury Board, they are, by an order-in-council, permitted to do so for particular purposes and for limited periods.

6. That all chartered banks shall make a special monthly return to the Department of Finance, showing their total loans and total deposits in each province of Canada.

7. That the banks be authorized to issue notes against and equal to, but not in excess of the sum total of their combined paid-up capital and reserve, subject to all of the regulations governing the issue of bank notes.

8. That the following words be eliminated from Clause No. 76, subsection 2, paragraph C, to wit: "Or upon the security of any goods, wares and merchandise"—because it is not expedient to restrict the lending powers of a bank so long as its loans are secured by assets, readily convertible into cash.

9. That the word "wholesale" be struck out of Clause No. 88—wherever it now appears—so that the clause may be enlarged to cover the requirements of all dealers and shippers whatsoever, and not limited in its application to wholesale dealers and shippers only.

10. That Clause No. 91, governing the rate of interest, be struck out, because it is ineffective and unscientific, and not in harmony with modern economic principles.

11. That an annual inspection of the head offices of all chartered banks be undertaken by the Department of Finance.

W. J. HOLT MURISON.

Nodd—What does this money stringency mean, anyway?

Todd—Why, the thing has simply spread from me to the whole country.—Life.

"Robert, this spelling paper is very poor," complained the small boy's teacher. "Nearly every word is marked wrong."

"It wouldn't have been so bad," protested Robert; "but Annie corrected my paper, and she's mad at me, and for every little letter that I got wrong she crossed out the whole word."—Lippincott's.

Had a Fellow.

The effort of the Ladies' Home Journal to prod pastors and church members to greater effusiveness in welcoming strangers to public services may lead to overdoing hospitality in various ways. One of these ways was revealed to a warm-hearted Western pastor. Coming down from the pulpit after the evening sermon, he found a stranger in the person of a fair-haired Swede, and, greeting her with a cordial handclasp, said: "I am very glad to see you; I want you to feel at home here. I'd like to become acquainted with you. If you'll give your address I'll call and see you." "Thank you," she replied, "but I have a fellow."—Congregationalist.

And So They Were Married.

The Heiress—And would you love me if I lost all my money?

The Count (earnestly)—Dearest, in that case what else would there be for me to love?

"But are you sure you love me quite apart from my money?"

(More earnestly)—"More than

that; I could even love your money apart from you."

"Quite right, darling, I want you always to separate me and my money in your thoughts."



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Call for King William IV. V. O. P. at any first-class hotel, bar, cafe or club. If your dealer cannot supply you for home use, kindly telephone

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Headquarters for mining men and commercial travellers.

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 Capital increased
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 to \$2,000,000.00
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 Capital, \$550,000
 Reserve . . . \$50,000
 Surplus, Jan. 20,
 1907 . . . \$120,000

J. B. MATHERS, Gen. Man.

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328 Hastings St., West.
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The Week

A Provincial Review and Magazine, published every Saturday by

"THE WEEK" PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Published at VICTORIA and VANCOUVER

33 1/2 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.
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W. BLAKEMORE, Manager and Editor

Independence and Partizanship.

Evidences are not wanting that the next few years are likely to witness a decided strengthening of the note of independence which has been recently heard in the Canadian press.

I want to make it clear at the outset that by independence I do not mean a repudiation of party obligations, but the cultivation of a method of looking at public affairs in a manner which will not subordinate public interest to the exigencies of party.

In this respect an evolution is taking place in popular sentiment. In the early days the only means of financing a newspaper was by drawing on the party funds. The system still survives, but it is neither as widespread nor as absolute as it was twenty years ago.

With increased prosperity and the accumulation of wealth that large section of the community which is not hidebound in its political allegiance is rapidly increasing. The men who claim all the virtues for their own party and who ascribe all the vices to the opposition, are diminishing in number, although the race will not become extinct until the millenium dawns.

This unreasoning defence of a party or of a government under all circumstances, cannot be justified upon any ground. To argue otherwise is to assert the infallibility of parties and governments. There is an old proverb which runs, "Faithful are the wounds of a friend," and on this principle it is difficult to understand why even a party organ should not offer fair criticism when it is deserved. It is impartiality which alone gives weight to criticism.

The extremes to which newspapers have gone in upholding every action of the party they are associated with has not only weakened their influence, but strengthened the demand for a more independent note. Such an attitude is not inconsistent with strict party obligations.

If a paper is anything more than a mere mouth organ, it must do something for itself. Whether it be a Conservative or a Liberal organ, it has behind it a great historic past, and it should have political convictions. Those convictions should be permanent, and if so the paper will

remain faithful to its ideal. It will always be recognized as a Conservative or a Liberal paper; it will stand for the political principles with which in the main it is identified, and along those lines may become a leader of public opinion. But this does not preclude that lofty conception of its calling which will lead it to set principles before party and to refuse to sacrifice the former at the bidding of the latter.

This is the difference between independence and partizanship; the one is receptive, the other is obstinate.

The time comes in the history of every political newspaper when it has to decide between independence and partizanship. That period is reached when the government of the day is faithless to its pledges or violates principle. The servile press will continue to endorse and to flatter as usual, because it is servile. The party press, none the less anxious for the permanent success of its party, but alive also to its responsibilities to the public and its regard for principle, will not hesitate to censure its friends, not for their undoing, but for the upholding of the principles upon which the permanent influence of the party depends.

There are papers in Canada to-day which have been strong enough and wise enough to adopt this attitude; their circulation is increasing and they are self-supporting.

Such well-known papers as the Montreal Gazette, the Hamilton Spectator, the Toronto Daily News, and Saturday Night, whilst preserving their political complexion, have not hesitated to speak out very emphatically in denunciation of the policy of their party. No one suspects them of weakening or charges them with infidelity, although professional politicians condemn their action as inconvenient; but the people applaud and frank criticism pays even from the standpoint of the party manager, whose unit of valuation is the vote.

A political newspaper must in the main defend the party with which it is associated; that it should do so under all circumstances is a proposition which cannot be maintained, and if it could the greatest loser would be the party.

Bohemian.

Social and Personal.

Mr. Joseph Hunter was a passenger to the mainland on Sunday night.

Miss Ruby Fell entertained a few friends at dinner on Saturday evening last.

Captain Rogers of Pier Island has been a visitor at the Balmoral during the week.

Miss Belle Roberts came down from Vancouver on Wednesday evening after attending the wedding of her friend, Miss Annie Spence, formerly of this city.

The last session of the Private Skating Club was held on Tuesday afternoon at the rink on Fort Street. Some of the skaters present were Miss Margaret Rickaby, Mr. Holmes, Miss Winona Troupe, Mr. Harvey, Miss Mason, Miss Doris Mason, Mr. Troupe, Mr. J. Arbuckle, Mr. Fred. Rome, Mr. Stillwell, Miss Johnson, Miss Little, and Mr. W. Barton.

A wedding of interest to Victorians took place in New Westminster two weeks ago at Holy Trinity Cathedral between Mr. Gordon Corbould and Miss Maud Charleson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Charleson of Vancouver. The Rev. A. Shildrick officiated. Mr. Corbould is a brother-in-law of Mr. Ethelbert Scholefield, the Provincial Librarian, of this city.

All those attending the Fancy Dress Ball at the Empress next week are requested to register their names and the character they represent in the book which will be provided specially for this object.

Mrs. O. M. Jones, Fort Street, gave an impromptu dance on Friday evening of last week. The supper table

was superbly arranged with yellow daffodils. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Bodwell, Mr. and Mrs. Springhett, Justice and Mrs. Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Fall, Mr. and Mrs. A. Crease, Mr. and Mrs. Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, Dr. and Mrs. Helmcken, Dr. Hasell, Dr. and Mrs. Robertson, Dr. and Mrs. Warson, Colonel A. W. Jones.

Miss Tuck of Roccabella entertained a number of friends at tea on Saturday afternoon last. A profile guessing competition afforded a great deal of amusement; the prize for which was won by Miss Ethel Pitts, who guessed the greatest number correctly. Some of the invited guests were the Misses LeSueur, Mrs. Pearce, Miss Miles, Mrs. Peace, Miss Mackay, Miss G. Mackay, Miss Gillespie, Miss Keast, Miss Barbara Keast, Miss Rochester, Miss Monteith, Miss Tiny Monteith, Miss Little, Miss King, Miss Newcombe, Miss Blackwood, Miss Langley, Miss Perry, Miss Irving, Miss Genevieve Irving, Miss Phipps, Miss Barron, Miss Bullen, Miss Williams, Miss Mary Lawson, Miss W. Wilson, Miss Johnson, Miss Hanington, Miss Earle, Miss L. Earle, Miss Cann, Miss McKeown, Miss Angus, Miss Amy Angus, Miss Tilton, Miss Ethel Tilton, Miss Browne, Miss Fitzgibbons, Miss P. Drake, Miss Trenchard, Miss Day, Miss Griffiths, Miss Newton, Miss Child, Miss Helmcken, Miss V. Wilson, Miss Kitto, Miss Holmes, Miss Saunders and Mademoiselle Kerpezdron.

Mrs. H. Helmcken gave a very charming tea at the Empress last Tuesday. The decorations on the tables were most elaborate, being carried out in pale pink carnations and asparagus fern. Among the guests were: Mrs. Roy Troupe, Mrs. W. R. Higgins, Hon. J. S. Helmcken, Bishop Cridge, Chief Justice and Mrs. Hunter, Hon. D. M. Eberts, Miss Cridge, Attorney-General and Mrs. Bowser, Hon. Dr. Young, Premier and Mrs. McBride, Mrs. G. A. McTavish, Mrs. Bullen, Captain and Mrs. Troupe, Misses McTavish, Miss Bullen, Miss Troupe, Misses Helmcken, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Troupe, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mrs. McLagan, Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. and Miss Savage, Misses Leiser, Mrs. R. Jones, Mrs. Lampman, Mrs. Laundry, Mrs. J. Harvey, Mrs. Blackwood and many others.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. F. Higgins was hostess at a tea given in the Empress. Among the guests were Mrs. J. R. Anderson, Mrs. Berkeley, Mrs. T. S. Gore, Mrs. W. S. Gore, Mrs. Beaven, Mrs. Laing, Mrs. Archer Martin, Mrs. Prior, Mrs. King, Mrs. J. H. Todd, Mrs. Atkins, Mrs. Worlock, Mrs. Troupe, Mrs. R. Dunsuir, Miss Schubert, Mrs. B. Tye, Mrs. Luxton, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Little, Mrs. B. Heisterman, Mrs. Brett, Mrs. Ker, Mrs. G. Wilson, Mrs. McBride, Mrs. B. Wilson, Mrs. Lampman, Mrs. J. Wilson, Mrs. Blackwood, Mrs. Raymour, Mrs. Blacklock, Mrs. Rome, Mrs. C. Todd, Mrs. Morley, Mrs. McB. Smith, Mrs. Munn, Mrs. H. Heisterman, Mrs. H. Kent, Mrs. Cleland, Mrs. Wolfenden, Mrs. Lugin, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Courtney, Mrs. Rycot, Mrs. Ackman, Mrs. W. Higgins, Mrs. McTavish, and the Misses S. Blackwood, M. Lawson, Chute, Holmes Lugin.

Mrs. Charles E. Pooley, Lampson street, gave an At Home in honour of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Charles Pooley, who is at present her guest. Among the guests were Mrs. Waggon, Mrs. H. Pooley, Mrs. Punnett, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. McCallum, Capt. and Mrs. Reed, Rear Admiral Fleet and Mrs. Fleet, Mr. and Mrs. McCallum, Mr. and Mrs. Bridgeman, Mrs. McGill, Mrs. McBride, Mrs. F. Pemberton, Mrs. Prothero, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. R. Robertson, Mrs. Herman Robertson, T. Barnard, Mr. Harold Robertson, Mrs. Luxton, Mr. R. Jones, Mr. Innes, Mrs. C. Gibson, Mrs. Worsfold, Mrs. Arundel, Mrs. Janion, Mrs. R. Janion, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Hollyer, Mrs. V. Eliot, Mrs. A. Gillespie, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. George Gillespie, Mrs. Lampman, Mrs. J. Harvey, Mrs. Butchart, Mrs. T. S. Gore, Mrs. McKenzie, Mrs. Good, Mrs. S. Simpson, Mrs. O. M. Jones, Mrs. Talk, Mrs. Crowe-Baker, Mrs. R. Wilson, Mrs. Peters, Mrs. A. Crease and the Misses Tilton, E. Tilton, H. Peters, Pitts, Drake, Monteith, P. Irving, Baynes-Reed, Keast, Bell, Fosterfi Boulton Holmes, Butchart, Hanington, Clute and others.

Notice.
 Do not forget the Charity Ball at the Empress on the 18th inst. That is Tuesday next. It will be the event of the season and everybody will be there. If you admire youth, beauty and luxurious surroundings do not miss it. If you wish to aid St. Joseph's Hospital go for Charity's sake.



"JEWELRY COSTUMING."

The wonderful blending of tones this season in Precious and semi-precious Stones appeals forcibly to the choice dresser. In our immense stock she will appreciate at a glance the harmony between a Montana sapphire and a piece of electric blue velvet; she can readily recognize the fact that among garnets she is sure to find a match for her red gown; for her lavender reception gown she will know the shade of amethyst to select, and for the

Soft Neutral Tints of Evening Gowns

the gently tinted moonstone, pearl and diamond, pearl and tourmaline, with the lovely art finish, gold mount; Parisian pearl collars with brilliant-set bars or Parisian collars in iridescent beads or Baroque pearl will be revealed as eminently suitable.

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Pearl Collars from \$1.25 up to \$20.00

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Go to any Victor or Berliner dealer's and hear these wonderful instruments. Ask him to explain the easy-payment plan. Write us on the coupon for catalogue and full information.

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Union Made. **Cigar** Two Sizes. Sold Everywhere.
 Havana Filler.

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

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.

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 Cruisers, 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 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 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, Rng. 5, and containing 160 acres, more or less. Dated 23rd of November, 1907. Jan. 18 WILLIAM CROTEAU.

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 commencement, containing 240 acres. Dated November 15, 1907. De. 14 MARK BRENNAN.

Best Buy.

BEST BUY IN VICTORIA OF BUSINESS PROPERTY, WITH WATER FRONTAGE ON JAMES BAY.

Double Corner on Wharf and Government streets, with 100 feet water frontage on James Bay. This property has the Post Office to the North, the C. P. R. Hotel to the East, Parliament Buildings to the South, and a Steamship Company's wharf to the West of it. As an Hotel Site the situation of these lots is unrivaled in the City of Victoria, hundred of thousands of dollars have been spent in valuable improvements on all sides of them by the Provincial Government, the City Council and the C. P. R. Price \$52,500. Easy terms can be arranged with deferred payments bearing interest at 7 per cent. For further particulars apply to A. O. P. FRANCIS, Broker, 510 Pender Street, VANCOUVER, B. C.

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 In-

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 parallel 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. Dated 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. Dated 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. Dated 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. Dated 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. Dated 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. Dated 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 Ramsay Arm; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains. Dated 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 Channel; 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 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. 9—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. 10—Commencing at a post planted about one mile east of claim No. 9, on north bank of small river emptying into Koeeye 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 Koeeye 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 Koeeye 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 Koeeye Lake, south of Burke Channel, thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to shore of Koeeye Lake, thence north along shore line 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less. Dated December 18th, 1907.

No. 8—Commencing at a post planted about two miles east of claim No. 7, on north bank of unnamed river, emptying into Koeeye 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 Koeeye 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 Koeeye 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 Koeeye 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 Koeeye 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 Koeeye Lake, south of Burke Channel, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to shore line of Koeeye 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 Koeeye Lake, south of Burke Channel, thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to shore of Koeeye 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 Koeeye Lake, on the north shore of said lake; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; to shore of Koeeye 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 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.

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 Pulp 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.

DISTRICT OF CASSIAR.

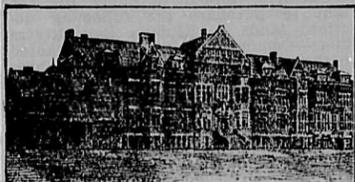
TAKE NOTICE that The Hidden Creek Mining Co., of Vancouver, occupation, —, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described land, about 40 acres: Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Lot 479; thence following high water mark south and west to the southeast corner of 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 right 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 80 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.

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.

let 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.

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE TORONTO. A Residential and Day School for Boys.



Handsome New Buildings. Large Athletic Field. Careful Oversight in every Department. First Class Staff. Lower and Upper School. Boys prepared for the Universities and Business. Calendar sent on Request. Rev. D. Bruce Macdonald, M.A., LL.D. Principal. Re-opens after Xmas on Jan. 8th, 1908.

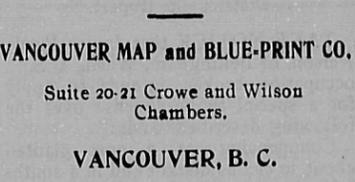
NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT. District of New Westminster.

TAKE NOTICE that Harry McMicken Keefe 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. Dec.14 FREDERICK PATRICK ROGERS.

B. C. Timber Maps of All Districts. VANCOUVER MAP and BLUE-PRINT CO. Suite 20-21 Crowe and Wilson Chambers. VANCOUVER, B. C.



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.

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

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



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, Public Works Engineer. Nov. 30

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.

Dinnerware Newness

OF MERIT—SURPASSING FAR ALL OUR PREVIOUS EFFORTS.

Never in the history of this store's merchandising have we shown such a magnificent assortment of medium-priced Dinner Services as is now offered. We have spent much time in planning this showing, and exercised the greatest care in selection, and the new creations in Dinner Ware just lately unpacked are, indeed, delightful. The ware in every case is much above the ordinary, and the decorations have been executed with such marvelous detail, these sets are genuinely fascinating. The decorations are sumptuous—the gold work being worthy of special note. We are greatly pleased with this new and fine showing, and want you to see the offerings. Even you, with your intimate knowledge of wares and value, will be surprised at the superior character of the goods and the very special values offered. If you have longed for a pretty Dinner Service, "now" is your opportunity. Such pretty sets and such unusual values aren't common, by any means, and we advise you to see these at once. Come in and let us show you these. The salesmen are enthusiastic over them, and they'll be delighted to have the opportunity to show them. These handsome sets may be seen in our First Floor Showrooms, and at any time, but we advise an early visit, because the finest are sure to disappear very quickly.

TEN ESPECIALLY GOOD VALUES FROM AMONG THE NEW LOT

DINNER SERVICE—In semi-porcelain. A very neat and pretty floral decoration. 97 pieces. Special value at, per set **\$8.50**

DINNER SERVICE—A "stock" pattern in a pretty blue rose decoration. There are 114 pieces in this set. Matchings from stock at any time. **\$13.50**

DINNER SERVICE—One of the newest decorations. A tulip in blue with lots of gold as well. 96 pieces of newness for **\$14.00**

DINNER SERVICE—In semi-porcelain, 96 pieces in a very pretty green and gold carnation decoration. Neat and pretty. Per set **\$14.00**

DINNER SERVICE—A 105-piece set in semi-porcelain. A "stock" pattern which you can replenish at any time. Pretty apple blossom decoration. Price **\$15.00**

DINNER SERVICE—Here is one of our daintiest sets. A pretty pink rose and wreath of gold make a pleasing decoration. Price **\$15.00**

DINNER SERVICE—Here is one of our daintiest sets. A pretty pink rose and wreath of gold make a pleasing decoration. 102 pieces. Per set **\$18.00**

DINNER SERVICE—Another 102-piece set in semi-porcelain. Dark green, orange and gold, make a very attractive decoration on this. Per set **\$20.00**

DINNER SERVICE—Flown green, orange and gold on finest semi-porcelain makes this set a set worth special note. 102 pieces. Price, per set **\$20.00**

DINNER SERVICE—A 107-piece service in light green and gold decoration. A really handsome style and excellent value at price marked. Per set **\$25.00**

DINNER SERVICE—Another semi-porcelain set of 107 pieces. Flown blue and gold decoration. A set you'll be pleased with. Per set **\$27.50**

CHINA DINNERWARE AT THE PRICE OF COMMON CLAY.

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

CHINA DINNER SERVICE—A new importation of famous "Carlsbad" china services discloses this excellent set. Clusters of pretty pink roses and heavy gold on fine china makes 115 pieces of niceness. Per set **\$50.00**

CHINA DINNER SERVICE—Another of our new "Carlsbad" dinner services. This is another 115-piece set. Heavy gold border and dainty pink roses complete the decoration of this. Excellent value, at, per set **\$50.00**

CHINA DINNER SERVICE—Still another set in "Carlsbad" china. This style has an exceptionally heavy gold border and a pretty and novel combination of roses, green leaves and gold. 119 pieces, at, per set **\$65.00**

CHINA DINNER SERVICE—This is a very rich and handsome set and has been a favorite set with many. A heavy blue and gold band on an excellent china is the secret of its popularity. 139 pieces for **\$90.00**

Silverware Goodness

Yes, especially worthy of mention are these few items picked from the hundreds of dainty pieces in our Silverware Department. In this department we stock an immense variety for the home. The newest and best creations from the world's best makers are being constantly added and you'll always find in our silver offerings the very "latest" efforts. Quality here, as in all other departments of our business, is the first consideration. Not a single unworthy piece ever passes over our counter. Investigate our offerings!

ROGERS' 1847 SILVERWARE

The following lines of "Rogers 1847" Silverware are put up in pretty plush lined boxes and are especially suitable for wedding gifts:

PIE KNIVES, each, plain \$2.50, gilt. **\$3.00**
 SOUP LADLES, plain or satin bowls **\$4.00**
 BERRY SPOONS, plain, \$2.00, gilt. **\$2.50**
 AFTER DINNER COFFEE SPOONS, box six **\$2.00**
 OYSTER FORKS, plain or fancy, box six **\$3.00**
 CHILDREN'S SETS, of Knife, Fork and Spoon, plain patterns, set \$1.75, fancy designs, set **\$2.00**
 AVON SETS, 3 pieces, consisting of Sugar Shell, Butter Knife, and Cream Ladle, set **\$3.50**
 BUTTER KNIFE AND SUGAR SHELLS set, \$1.00 and **\$1.75**
 SUGAR TONGS, several designs, each **\$1.75**
 BOUILLON SPOONS, set six **\$4.50**

Gravy Ladles, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Cheese Scoops, and many other things.

"MERIDEN" SILVERWARE

SILVER PLATED TEA SERVICE, 4 pieces. Plain design or satin engraved **\$15.00**
 SUGAR BASINS AND CREAM JUGS to match, large choice, newest patterns. Pair **\$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50, and \$10.00**
 TOAST RACKS, each \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and **\$3.50**
 MARMALADE DISHES, in crystal, best quality silver plated frames, each **\$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00**
 In daintily decorated China Dishes, each **\$3.50 and \$7.00**
 FRUIT STANDS, in crystal and decorated glass dishes, each **\$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00 to \$8.50**
 BUTTER DISHES, covered, in plain, engraved and satin finished styles, each **\$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$7.00 and \$10.00**
 CRUET STANDS, 3 bottles, breakfast size, in the very latest designs, each **\$2.00 and \$5.00**
 CRUET STANDS, 2 bottles, each **\$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50**

A FEW OF THE POPULAR PIECES IN SILVER-MOUNTED OAK

Worthy of particular mention is our very fine stock of handsome silver-mounted Oak Goods. This handsome ware, always popular, is now more so than ever. Equally adapted for everyday use or "occasions." We have an excellent variety of these excellent pieces—Silverware department, first floor.

Afternoon Tea Trays, each \$20.00 to **\$6.00**
 Butter Dishes, each **\$4.50, \$4.00, \$3.50, \$3.00**
 Biscuit Jars, each **\$6.50, \$6.00, \$4.50, \$4.00**
 and as low as **\$3.50**

Salad Bowls, each **\$10.00, \$8.00 and \$7.50**
 Dinner Gongs, each **\$6.00**
 Cigar Cabinets, each **\$9.00**
 Liqueur Frames, 3 bottles, each **\$18.00, and as low as \$8.50**

Splendid Values in McIntock Quilts.

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

DOWN FILLED QUILT, covered with Turkey Chintz, 6 ft. x 5 ft. Price **\$5.50**
 DOWN FILLED QUILT, covered with the choicest of the choice sateens in very artistic designs. Price **\$14.00**
 ALSO SOME BEAUTIFUL QUILTS, in sateen and silk covers, at, each, **\$20, \$25, to \$35.00**
 SMALL SIZES, for cradles and cribs, dainty, small patterns, 24x36 inches, 30x42 inches, 36x48 inches, 36x54 inches, at, each, **\$4, \$5 and \$6.00**

WEILER BROS
 HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS—VICTORIA, B. C.

At The Street Corner

By THE LOUNGER

The ceremony of giving royal assent to Bills in the local Legislature is not a very exhilarating function. Shorn of the trappings of State, it is almost a humdrum proceeding. When His Honour marches through the principal entrance and along the aisle of the Legislative Chamber to the throne, accompanied by his guard of honour in military dress, there is an air of old world pomp which reconciles the new world to the pageant. When, on the other hand, His Honour, clad in ordinary morning dress and carrying his topper in his hand, enters by a back door, quietly takes his seat, and without a word listens to the monotonous drone of the clerk reading the bills to be assented to, giving one gentle nod after each and a more pronounced one at the end of the affair, it savours of the perfunctory.

This is just what happened on Tuesday afternoon, when eleven bills, including the notorious Natal Act, received the royal assent through the medium of His Honour's nods. No doubt some ceremony is necessary, but just why it should involve the attendance of His Honour in the House to nod, when he has to perform the

far more important duty of signing each bill in the privacy of his own apartments, deponent knoweth not.

From my eerie in the press gallery I witnessed a very pretty little comedy. Naturally, when the Lieutenant-Governor entered the House everyone rose to his feet, except the member for Nanaimo—and the editor of the Colonist. The former was but following his own bad precedent; whether the latter was contaminated by the evil communication which corrupteth good manners, or whether his erstwhile American citizenship imposed too great a strain upon his loyalty he alone knows, but he openly joined the rebellious Comrade and achieved the distinction which has already made the Socialists notorious.

I noticed that the Lieutenant-Governor's secretary transfixed him with a piercing loow, which, however, had no effect but to cause him to look into his hat.

It just occurs to me to say that as the issuance of tickets admitting strangers to the floor of the House is entirely within the province of the Speaker, of whose loyalty there is no doubt, it ought not to be too much to ask that gentleman to exercise his discretion to the exclusion of persons having no prescriptive right to the floor such as is enjoyed by a member, and who apparently knows as little of decent manners as the Socialists.

I think the most amusing lounge I have indulged in this week was outside the vestibule of the Victoria Theatre on Wednesday morning. It was the occasion of the sale of tickets

for the great and only Paderewski show. On the previous day Manager Denham had disposed of all the members' tickets, and there were some 300 left for the general public; a few of them were at \$2, a few more at \$3, and the balance at \$4. For these 300 tickets there was a line of applicants stretching out from the vestibule along View Street and southward on Douglas as far as the stage entrance; and great was the disappointment when the supply of tickets was exhausted long before the tale end of the queue reached the box office. I know that Victoria is a musical city, but I am confident that not 10 per cent. and possibly not five per cent. of those who were purchasing tickets could, if they were blindfolded, tell the difference between the playing of Paderewski and that of the commonest piano thumper on the road. I am convinced, after sitting in the box office for an hour and listening to the conversation of the ticket purchasers, that the sole reason why they were willing to spend \$4 on a ticket to hear Paderewski was simply because he is the fashion.

Now, I do not want to depreciate his extraordinary talents, but I am going to give my readers a little bit of information on the authority of an eminent musician who has spent some years in Germany. He assures me that in that country of musicians, and in the most select musical circles, neither Paderewski nor Kubelik had any status, and that there are scores of players who are rated higher by the Conservatories. Unfortunately, however, they have not such long hair,

nor are they as proficient in the art of advertising.

I expect my musical colleague, Bohemian, will be down on me for saying this, but I would respectfully remind him that it is not an expression of opinion but a statement of fact. A knowledge of it may comfort those who do not hear Paderewski play on Friday night.

It is astonishing to me how Manager Jamieson keeps up the quality of the entertainments at the New Grand Theatre. Week succeeds week, but with the exception of an occasional poor turn, the general standard of excellence is the same. It is safe to say that few vaudeville houses in the West get as good value for their money, as the New Grand, which accounts for its popularity.

Judging from the advertisements, the Fancy Dress Ball at the Empress Hotel will be a popular affair. As it is for charity's sake, it is fitting that it should be as cosmopolitan as possible, and I am glad to learn that the tickets are being purchased by people in every rank and station; it will be essentially a function for the Hoi Polloi. There is little doubt that the accommodation of the hotel will be taxed to the utmost, and even if \$3 is a little stiff, it includes a splendid supper, and all the profits will go to St. Joseph's Hospital. So, my merry Lounge, dig up! Not so much for the sake of the function as for the benefit of the charity.

In many Victoria gardens snowdrops are now in full bloom, and even crocuses are peeping out. On

Sunday afternoon, while strolling in the vicinity of Moss Street, I heard the bleating of lambs, the first of the season. The delightful weather of the present week makes one believe that spring is here. For at least two months yet, Canada east of the Rockies will be battling with ice and snow, and for two months after that may not have seen the last of the white coverlet. What is the matter with Victoria?

I want to make an appeal to the athletic authorities of Victoria. It is that they will agitate, in season and out of season, and will never let up until they have secured a central ground. Much could be said on this subject, and it can be better said in the sporting columns, but after close observation for two years, I am convinced that athletics will never be a success in the Capital City as long as the public have to travel to Oak Bay in order to see matches. The delay, the inconvenience, the uncertainty, and the impossibility of the tramway coping with the traffic, be they never so willing, is a determining factor in this matter. When the athletic grounds are more central, spectators will be counted by thousands instead of hundreds.

Lounger.

Staking the Mountain Echo.

By Arthur P. Woollacott.

MRS. WALTON thought that her niece's beauty was of the kind that an artist would have made use of in giving a soft yet generous touch to a primitive scene from one of the earlier pages of history. She admired the style, perhaps because she knew that it held many points of distinction in common with her own. The elder lady indeed, found a singular fascination in watching the play and luster of Eleanor's countenance and was in the habit of exciting her for her own aesthetic gratification.

"Eleanor," she said, "I believe there is something of the savage in you after all."

The younger lady nodded a solemn affirmative and put aside her volume. "Savages are victims of a limited horizon and hence lack appreciation. Consider what it is that lends so great a charm to the *Odyssey*, the *Earthly Paradise*, and such twilight literature. To my mind the interest is always infinitely greater when the romance is brought to the very threshold of the present. Here we are, living in the Stone Age, with Drake, Vancouver, Quadra and a host of wild adventurous spirits flitting in the offing. It is the contrast I suppose that makes it so delightful." She nodded in the direction of the fleet of war-ships anchored in the bay.

A soft, autumnal haze reduced the mountainous scenery to a glimpse of fairyland. In the west the wooded shore of Vancouver Island was a mere silhouette in Vandyke brown touched sharply into the warm tints of the sunset. Camp fires blazed along the beaches; launches were coming and going, and a large swarm of Indian canoes drifted among the ships imbibing twilight ideas of greatness.

A number of gentlemen, including some officers from the ships, greeted the ladies from the promenade and passed on.

"There is safety in numbers," Mrs. Walton commented, smiling at her niece's warmth of colour. "I envy you the romance that is brought to the very threshold of the present. It glorifies the future."

They looked at each other and went into helpless laughter.

"Thank heaven, they are occasionally gregarious," said Eleanor, with great relief. "This is the first whole day I've had to myself."

Mrs. Walton, with a relish derived from her recollection of similar experiences, dilated at length on Eleanor's persecutors. During the recital the victim frowned stormily, laughed, sighed, and generally responded with such readiness to the descriptive touches that her aunt prolonged the torture and exaggerated for her own pleasure. "And you still persist in keeping me in the dark," she concluded.

"Will you believe me when I say that the question interests me in a spectacular way only?"

Mrs. Walton scoffed. "In a sense, yes," she conceded, recalling certain ludicrous complications. "But otherwise"—well, with all your coolness I know that there is a whirlwind of feeling lying dormant. But really, Eleanor, it is not right. Your attitude is a premium on presumption. I believe after all you are indifferent. I have my theory all the same, and it has been partially confirmed. When it became known that that mineral claim of yours in the mountains yonder had to be re-staked at once, how many of them, do you think, like chivalrous knights of old, volunteered to start off at an instant's notice?"

Eleanor awoke from her seeming indifference, but with her customary wariness she avoided the pitfall.

"How could you, aunty! You've placed me in a dilemma. It was my intention to employ Letherdale."

"Well, it wasn't altogether my doing," her aunt said, with momentary compunction. "Both Mr. Twining and Dr. Loring volunteered and start tomorrow morning—separately, of course." Mrs. Walton watched the effect of the announcement.

Eleanor was lost in thought a moment. "It's too bad. It places me in

an awkward position. I must forbid them," she said, with decision.

"They will be justified in ignoring your prohibition."

The statement startled her and she turned to hide a rosy countenance. How to extricate herself and preserve her independence was the question that required prompt solution.

"What did they—Mr. Twining say?"

"He told me that he had instructed his architect to add a large conservatory to his house," the aunt returned, coolly inspecting her niece's features.

"I believe I told him yesterday that I had a passion for orchids," Eleanor commented absently.

"Dr. Loring said that immediate action is necessary to forestall claim-jumpers. He knows that Twining is going, but will go himself in any case to make sure. I think it very generous of him."

"Very!" was the answer murmured with some asperity.

"What a girl you are to sit there pondering a scruple with a fortune hanging in the balance," Mrs. Walton pursued with amazement. "Why, according to Letherdale's computation, there's a handsome fortune in sight, and he said there would be a stampede the moment the fact became known."

Eleanor, however, was not easily mollified. She remained silent and oblivious to her aunt's further remarks. Late in the evening she sprang from her chair and observing that Mrs. Walton had gone into the house, she put on her hat and a light cloak and walked rapidly to the village where, after some searching, she found Maquilla, the Indian guide. Some minutes later Maquilla began gathering together his poles, paddles and camping gear.

Early next morning Letherdale heard the regular thudding of poles in the river bottom and went to the door of his cabin expecting that it was a messenger from Miss Newcombe with instructions to proceed to the Canyon in the interior of the island to re-stake her claim. It was too dark to distinguish objects clearly, especially under the shadows of the forest-clad shore. The canoe, with two poles, and someone sitting amidship passed up, a dim shadow in the gloom. Letherdale hailed it but received no answer, and he wondered, hoping that none of the crowd of unscrupulous prospectors had become aware of the fact that Eleanor's claim was practically at their mercy.

Presently another canoe came up and Genelle, his colleague in the river business, swung lazily up to the landing and spread himself out comfortably in the stern-sheets under the shelter of his sombrero. Letherdale watched the smoke curling from a hole in his head-gear for a while, and then concluding that he was bursting with importance went down to interview him.

"See here, Letherdale, jump in and come over. The Doc wants you."

"Sure?"

Genelle wiggled his pipe by way of affirmative. "Twining hired me this morning to take him to the Canyon as fast as I knew how. I suspected the Doctor would want you. There's some sort of race on. Both are going up to stake Miss Newcombe's diggings. You know what that means."

The river-men crossed the straits to the Bay. Letherdale at once proceeded to the shack where the Doctor was engaged in biological experiments. In a few minutes the backwoodsman was making arrangements with a typical product of the west—a lithe graceful chap, with a gravely cheerful eye and a head eloquent of more than the average share of brains. There was a tenseness in his manner, and a concentrated decisive look in his expressive eyes that excited Letherdale's curiosity.

On the verandah of a cabin near by, Tony Genelle and a capable looking fellow in knickerbockers, a soft fedora, a well-trimmed beard, with the manners of a penigrating millionaire were discussing the details of a canoe trip to the Canyon. The man's voice was frank and hearty, but with a ring to it that made one think the speaker had a thing or two up his sleeve. Letherdale knew at once that the man was Twining and observed him with interest, and was not at all surprised that Miss Newcombe had shown her preference for him, for he was decidedly a likeable man in appearance and was, moreover, reputed to be wealthy.

Loring proceeded to Constable Haddington's office for the necessary papers and Twining followed on his heels with an air of provoking nonchalance.

Tony turned to Letherdale: "Say! Look at Twining's back. Bet he's the politest kind of devil. He's worrying the other. You can tell the way his back moves."

Letherdale's attention was attracted by Mrs. Walton, who was coming from the government office, and began telling him breathlessly when within fifty paces, that Eleanor had mysteriously disappeared.

"Mr. Letherdale, I really don't know what to make of it. She's such a daring girl, but eminently sensible. I see you smile, but of course you know her well."

He thought that he knew her as well as anyone can be expected to know a woman in this world, for he had mothered her when her parents, former neighbors of his, died and left her on his hands. Since that time Eleanor had travelled extensively and was now not only accomplished, but exceptionally beautiful as well.

Letherdale assured her that Miss Newcombe was well able to take care of herself.

"Well, you are exasperating—really as bad as Constable Haddington, who looked at me in the same way, smiled his cool, omniscient smile, and dismissed the matter with provoking indifference. What is one to do if one cannot depend on one's friends?"

An hour later the two canoes were leisurely ascending a series of rapids en route to the interior of the Island. As there was nothing to be gained by racing up a succession of stiff rapids, the guides agreed during one of their portages to be loyal to each other until the ground was staked, after which each was at liberty to make the water fly.

Twining chafed considerably at what he called Tony's blessed laziness. The canoes kept abreast like sections of a catman. Tony, however, was as touchy as a lord and as proud as most of them: "Say, boss!" he said, with incisive pathos, after Twining had been nibbling at him for about an hour, "Take it all in a lump or by the mile?"

Twining wisely accepted him as an irreducible proposition and thereafter kept his peace.

On the afternoon of the second day out they reached their destination, and spent the remainder of the day in blazing lines, planting stakes and in traversing the island.

That night the parties pitched their camps on a level spot surrounded by a fringe of berry bushes overhanging the water and prepared for a good night's rest. The tug-of-war would begin with the first break of dawn.

The Indians hated the spot for, like many camping grounds on the coast, it had in earlier days been the scene of tribal conflicts.

Late in the evening Genelle became troubled and uneasy in manner. Letherdale watched him closely until at length Tony called him aside and pointed to the further bank of the river, where in the intense shadows they saw what they thought was a woman's face, standing out like a ghostly blur. It was gone in a flash.

"Did you see that, Letherdale?" said Tony. "I've glimpsed it once or twice before."

It was one of those mystifying appearances that impress one like the vague adumbrations of the seance room.

"Prospectors sneaking past," Tony thought.

"Couldn't have been. Well—there was one canoe ahead of us too. It may be Indians."

The matter was dismissed. "Any more claims around. I want to stake one," said Genelle.

"This island's the only outcropping. Low grade. Wasn't worth a grub-stake until the railway began to loom up. Now it means a fortune."

"Who's going to get it, Twining or the Doctor?"

Letherdale laughed. "Dunno! Eleanor's peculiar. Her dad and Loring's governor discovered it when they were partners. Both died before it was any good to them. Canoe went to splinters in a log-jam—Newcombe was sucked under and drowned. Loring footed it thirty miles through the jungle nursing a broken leg right to my place—and died. The location was lost. I found it when

Eleanor was in Europe. That was when she had just thrown over the Doctor in favour of the rich man. I wrote to Loring and he made me swear to leave him out of it."

Genelle whistled: "So he's entitled to half and won't look at it!"

"He's peculiar too. Bet he'd hammer me if I went and told Eleanor now. Say what in the deuce—"

An avalanche of small pebbles rolled down the opposite bank into the stream. "Otter," said Tony.

"What would an otter be climbing that bluff for?" Letherdale wanted to know.

Genelle was about to take a pot shot in that direction, when the voices of Loring and Twining were heard, near the canoes in the heat of an altercation.

Twining apparently was baiting the other into action of some sort: "Surely you'r game!" he was heard to say, with insulting sarcasm.

Loring swung on his heel and returned to the camp-fire looking pale and preoccupied. For the next hour he was in a state of suppressed excitement and was plainly making a great effort to keep his temper down.

Conversation was more or less difficult and was not pursued. Beetling cliffs surrounded the camp and the forks churning and swirling on either side filled the air with endless uproar.

The Indians of the party, wrapped in their blankets and with heads half hidden in the smoke of a communal pipe, were talking with mysterious solemnity among themselves. Twining was as indifferent and as placid as a man in church and at the moment was engaged in cleaning a revolver with all the leisurely care of a cow-puncher, while the firelight played over him in its own wild way, splashing him with the hues proper to a son of the wilderness. He suddenly threw up his head and looked enquiringly at Letherdale. Genelle and Loring did the same. It was necromantic, but Letherdale understood their movements when he heard what he thought was the river singing one of its impromptus. It suggested a woman's voice. The hour, the circumstances and the growing excitement incident to the race on the morrow had its effect on the men. Loring presently leaned forward from his place with a noticeable pallor and handed Letherdale an army revolver.

"Try it," he said.

Letherdale fired several shots at a bit of fungus standing out from the hole of a tree, and pronounced it as accurate as a rifle. The crack of the gun produced a remarkable effect. The singing sounds ceased, the result impressing Letherdale like a sudden silence. He felt queer as though he had unwillingly killed something.

Twining bounded up and joined the group: "Target practice?" he said, tossing cigars to the men. "I'll go you a bout, Loring," he added, swinging abruptly and facing him with a cold, steely glance.

The Doctor met the challenge with a manner as suddenly resolute as that of Twining.

"What's the matter with the lot of us chippin' in?" said Tony.

Twining looked at him, studied him with the keen scrutiny of one whose purposes are definite, immutable.

"You put up a couple of empty bottles on those stumps," he said incisively, dismissing Tony from his attention and stepping off a distance of twenty-five paces.

The pair took their places at either end of the line. There was a personal element, a desperate sort of preoccupation in the manner of both that made Tony say, with a lot of the enthusiasm gone out of his face: "Holy Mackinaw! This looks darn like a dool!"

At the same instant one of the Indians began telling Letherdale with much excitement that he had heard the men arranging to have some sort of scrimmage.

"We fire when you count ten Letherdale!"

"Ready?" said Twining in a voice that had the reckless mounting ring of a man who is being whirled into a galloping fit of intoxication.

They turned their backs to each other. The Indians were piling armfuls of resinous branches on the fire which sent the flames into a towering blaze.

(To be continued.)

Notes on Provincial News

Out of Work.

The meeting of unemployed held in the Athletic Club Rooms at Nanaimo on Monday night last, was an important one. It showed several things which may as well be recognized: First, that there are a large number of unemployed in the Coal City; next, that there is no immediate prospect of resumption of work at the mines; and, last, that work which these men might have done has been let to Japanese. It is gratifying to know that Comrade Hawthornthwaite was less extravagant in his utterances than usual; he was probably impressed by the gravity of the situation. The most practical outcome of the meeting was the receipt of a telegram from Premier McBride to the effect that public works would be started in the neighbourhood of Nanaimo which would relieve existing conditions. It is inconceivable that, with several hundred of our own countrymen out of employment, there should be any further hiring of Orientals. No railway company or contractor can afford so far to run counter to public sentiment, even if they were callous enough to ignore the appeal of workmen of our own race.

Coal and Coke Tax.

The Fernie Free Press has a rabid and not very discriminating editorial on the subject of the proposed coal and coke tax. Under existing conditions, it may fairly be assumed that the Free Press could hardly do otherwise than attack the proposal of the Government, but no one can read the editorial without a feeling of regret, if not of sadness, that a paper which for so many years enjoyed independence, and was wont to discuss public questions in an intelligent manner, should have sunk to the degrading position of a corporation organ. It should surely be possible for a writer of average intelligence to advocate the interests of a corporation without ignoring those of the public. To fail in this or to deny its possibility is to abrogate the functions of a newspaper. To demonstrate its impossibility is to remove any plea of justification for its existence.

Too Partizan.

In the same column in which the Old Man of the Cranbrook Herald claims credit for running a decent newspaper, and declares that the Herald has proved that this is a paying policy, he has a paragraph on Duncan Ross' speech at Ottawa. In this paragraph the Old Man claims that Ross showed up the hypocrisy of the McBride Government on the Oriental immigration question "in a concise manner," also that he placed Mr. Bowser, "whose legal firm acted as attorneys for the Japanese Immigration Agency," in a very bad light indeed. In view of Mr. Bowser's emphatic denial of Duncan Ross' charges on the floor of the local Legislature, it is a little difficult to harmonize this paragraph with the Old Man's claim to decency. It is easier to appreciate the point of his concluding paragraph, that "nothing under the heavens can prevent Duncan Ross being returned at the next election." The Week quite agrees with the prediction; the prevention will not come from anything "under the heavens."

Nothing Like Contentment.

The Whitehorse Weekly Star of January 24 is full of newsy items about the North country. It is full of rejoicing because the lowest temperature that week was 25 degrees below zero, whereas a year ago 50 degrees below was reckoned to be "a harbinger of spring." The contentment of spirit which pervades Whitehorse society is something to be proud of and easily puts to shame the growlers who enjoy perpetual summer in Victoria. E. J. White, the humorous "stroller" of the Star, receives the chestnut that last winter the scientific research department of Washington, D.C., wrote asking him for information regarding ice-worms, but no such cheering correspondence

seems to have reached him this winter. They must have had a great time at Champagne Landing, wherever that may be. Jack Pringle tells of their Christmas feast, when the piece de resistance consisted of a dish of roast gophers stuffed with mice. On the bill of fare, amid many other delicacies, the following items figured: Bear steak, knuckle of lynx, leg of wolverine, owls' eyes poached on hard tack, scrambled weasles' brains, braized mink hearts, muskrat pie, fricasse of otter, squaw berries, high balls and low balls. One thing can be said for Whitehorse—it is all alive.

By the Hundred Thousands.

The greatest herd of caribou ever reported in the Yukon is now moving southward across the head of Sixty-mile river, a hundred miles west of Dawson. Reports say the herd has been crossing there for nearly a hundred days, and it is estimated that 100,000 caribou have already crossed, with no end of the mammoth procession in sight.

Are We Suckers?

Apropos of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, the Whitehorse Star comes out editorially in the following manner:

"Seattle has always found Yukoners and Alaskans to be easy marks in the matter of disgorging money. Seattle has grown rich and affluent at the expense of Yukon and Alaska. The money has all gone one way—towards Seattle. Now a scheme is on foot to make a grand coup in 1909—make 'the big cleanup' at the expense of Yukon and Alaska, whose names are being traded on for that purpose.

"The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition' is a rather 'sausagefed' name for a real estate boom, but that is all it is, and all the name is being used for, and it is not Alaska or Yukon real estate that is to be boomed either. "Both Alaska and Yukon have broad expanses of real estate which need booming, but it is not likely that either will find much recognition at Seattle, her own interests being paramount to anything outsiders may wish to exploit.

"No one objects to Seattle having as many expositions and fairs as she desires, but she should rely on her own resources as bait for the unwary and not on her efforts to play Alaska and Yukon as 'good things.'

"There are a few people yet in the North who enjoy being patted on their backs and called good fellows, and that is what Seattle is doing in the matter of her hyphenated real estate promotion scheme. But the 'taffy' is too transparent, and very few Yukoners will be lured by it.

"Seattle is playing the people of the North for suckers. Are we?"

Free School Books.

The Cranbrook Prospector is a strong supporter of the proposal that the Provincial Government should arrange for supplying free text books in the public schools of the Province. In an intelligent editorial on the subject the Prospector says that the children are called upon to provide themselves with too many books, that the books they get are out fair value for the money paid, and that a Minister of Education of the ability of Dr. Young could undoubtedly devise a satisfactory method of overcoming the difficulty. This puts the case in a nutshell, and there is some reason to hope that friend Grace will not be disappointed.

Knows Him.

The Hedley Gazette knows Duncan Ross pretty well, having had experience of his vagaries when the redoubtable member for Yale-Caribou was campaigning for the last election. It has his peculiarities down to a fine point, and gently reproduces one of them in the following paragraph:

"While Duncan Ross was deprecating British Columbia anti-Asiatic legislation in Ottawa, his paper was whooping it up allee samee other British Columbian, in Greenwood. Duncan should have used the wires to kill that little editorial endorsement of the Natal Act in last week's Times."

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Sporting Comment.

The first test match to select eleven players to represent the Vancouver Island Football Association against the Mainland, was played at Ladysmith last Saturday, and resulted in the selection of a team which is expected to defeat the Mainlanders, but at the same time it might have been strengthened considerably.

The selection of the team has occasioned considerable comment, some of which is not of a very complimentary nature to the committee. From the twenty-two players who took part in the test match, the committee had sufficient available material to form a very strong combination, but in some unaccountable manner they have overlooked players who should have had their place.

Bradshaw in goal and Lorimer and Hewitt at full back make a very strong combination, while in the forward line the team has one of the best scoring aggregations that could be chosen, but the half-back division is weak, and it would not be surprising if this division cost the Islanders the game. Johnston at centre half is the best that could be chosen, but had Connors, of the Shearwater, been in port, he would undoubtedly have gained the place. But with the election of Johnston we have no complaint. At right half, however, McKinley is a rank failure and is not entitled to a position. After the exhibition he gave in the All-Island vs. All-Mainland match of last season, it should have been sufficient for the committee to realize that he was not fit to fill the place, and another given an opportunity, and from those who witnessed the game at Ladysmith, it is learned that other players gave a far better exhibition than him. Harley, at left half, is at the best an experiment. He has been playing on the forward line of one of the Mainland teams all season, and on his showing in one game has been given his place on the All-Island team. In place of these two players, Thackeray of the Y.M.C.A., and Dufty, of the Esquimalt teams, should have been selected. The former is one of the most consistent half-backs in the league, and it is certainly a hardship that he has been overlooked. Dufty, on his form this season, is better than McKinley; in fact, it is hardly possible to choose a weaker half-back than McKinley. Outside of these positions the team is a strong one and should give the Mainlanders a hard run for a victory. But in the next test match it is hoped that a more careful selection is made than has been the case in this team. Now that the team has been selected it is impossible to change it, and whatever our complaints, we hope that the Island team will be returned victorious on the occasion of the first match in Vancouver early next month.

It is rather hard on a player to be selected in the first twenty-two, and yet never be given his place in the line-up by the press. This is exactly what happened to Peden, of the Bays, who was selected as goalkeeper for "B" team. Peden was chosen and made the trip to Ladysmith and incidentally played a good game, but on every occasion when the team appeared in the press credit was given to Dunn, of the Esquimalt team. It is very evident that it was a mistake the first time the teams appeared, but the committee should have seen that the error was corrected. I believe in giving credit to whom credit is due. A meeting of the Vancouver Island League has been called for this evening, at the request of the Ladysmith club, to discuss the question of importing players from the Mainland. This matter was referred to last week, and I am pleased that the league is taking steps to prevent the rapid approach to professionalism.

The Vancouver players are already registering a kick about ex-Mainlanders playing on the Island team, but until they show that these players have been coaxed to the Island on the promise of good situations, it will be a hard matter to do anything. It

is up to the Island League to take the necessary steps to put a stop to the practice, and I hope that this will be done at the meeting this evening. The local rugby team had an easy victory over the Nanaimo players at Oak Bay last Saturday. A win was expected, but it was hardly thought that such a big score would be rolled up. The game was a very poor exhibition of the grand old game, neither side making any effort to exert themselves.

The Vancouver Rugby Union is working itself into a fury over the alleged treatment of Referee Tait at Nanaimo a couple of Saturdays ago. It is claimed that the players from the Coal City treated him in a very ungentlemanly manner and threatened him with all kinds of dire wrongs. Nanaimo, on the other hand, claims that he received proper treatment, but even if he was called a few ungentlemanly names, it is hardly sufficient for the Vancouver players to ask for the suspension of the whole Nanaimo team.

I was surprised to learn that the Victoria Cricket Club was in a bad state financially. It is well known that the club is maintained by subscriptions collected from ex-players, but last season the collections were not sufficient to cover the expenses. I hope that some arrangements will be made to get the club out of debt before the commencement of the season, as to start the season in debt would be a hard blow to the team. The prospects for the season are very bright as far as playing is concerned, and it is expected that the team will be as strong as ever. I have to congratulate L. S. V. Yorke on his election as Captain of the Club. He is an ardent lover of the game, and has already won his cap as a representative of Canada in the international match with the United States, and I hope that he will be able to lead his team to the championship.

UMPIRE.

Victoria Social.

Mrs. Vickers of Kamloops has been visiting friends in the Capital.

Colonel Gregory was a passenger to Vancouver on Thursday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Marvin have on a trip to California.

Miss Leigh Spencer of Vancouver is registered at the Empress Hotel.

Mr. A. T. Parry of Cowichan Bay is at the King Edward Hotel.

Mrs. Arthur Crease entertained at an informal tea on Monday afternoon.

Miss Fanny Devereux has returned to Duncans to resume her school duties.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lamb of Sonomas have been in Victoria for a few days.

Mrs. Hearn, Miss Norrie and Miss Hadwen of Duncans were in town for the Paderewski concert on Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice of Shawinigan Lake, have been guests at the Empress during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. David Alexander of Duncans are registered at the Balmoral.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Dallas Helmcken have taken quarters at the Empress Hotel for the remainder of the winter.

Mrs. P. De Noe Walker left during the week for the mainland. She expects to be away for several weeks.

Mr. A. R. Johnston and Mr. Frank Lloyd of Westholme were guests at the King Edward Hotel during the week.

Mr. Donald Fraser of the Canadian Bank of Commerce has been transferred to the New Westminster branch.

Miss Doris Mason has returned from Duncans where she has been staying with her sister, Mrs. R. C. Furlonger.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ritchie are expected in Victoria very soon. They intend to spend the summer here with Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Flumerfelt.

Miss McDonald of Winnipeg has returned to her home again. She has been the guest of Miss Arbuthnot, Belcher Avenue.

Lieut. Eaton of the Army Service Corps has arrived at Work Point Barracks to take the place of Captain Reed, who is returning to England.

Miss Heneage, who is leaving Victoria next week to make her home on Thetis Island, is giving a small farewell tea this afternoon.

One of the last social functions before the Lenten season which is being looked forward to by Victorians is the ball to be given by the Union club, on the 28th of this month.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Amy Holley, of Bath, England, to Mr. Bird, of Sinta Luta, Sask. Miss Holley made many friends here while on a visit to British Columbia about a year ago.

Mr. Moorhead, late of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Vancouver, spent the week-end in Victoria, before going on to Alberni on Monday night, where he has accepted a good billet.

Mr. Thornton of Thetis Island has been spending a few days in Victoria. Miss Blakemore is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Blakemore of Haro St., Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. Crowe-Baker have returned after spending several months travelling in Europe. They were the guests of Mrs. Herbert Ross in Vancouver for a few days before coming on to Victoria.

The betrothal is announced between Amy Campbell (Maisie) Campbell-Johnston, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ronald C. Campbell-Johnston, and J. R. Armytage Moore, son of the late Wm. Armytage Moore of Arnmore, Co. Cavan, Ireland, and Mrs. Frank Hardeastle, of Lancaster Gate, London.

OMINECA LAND DISTRICT. District of Coast. TAKE NOTICE that Marie Philippi, of Omaha, occupation, Lady, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of section 21, township 1, range 4, Poudrier Survey; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to place of beginning, being said section 21. Dated January 15th, 1908. MARIE PHILIPPI. Feb. 15 A. Olson, Agent.

"Drink and Fear Not."—Shakespeare.

AROMATIC SCHNAPPS

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

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for your work, you find that well made clothes cost no more than most poorly made ones. We employ only the most thoroughly trained union operators. We use only the best materials and charge only living prices.

SCOTLAND WOOLEN MILLS

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VANCOUVER.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Grand Fancy Dress Ball

in aid of St. Joseph's Hospital, will be held in

THE EMPRESS HOTEL

ON TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 18TH, AT 8.30

Tickets are now on sale at M. W. Waitt & Co.'s, the J. M. Whitney Co.'s, C. E. Redfern's, Challoner & Mitchell's, The Victoria Book & Stationery Co.'s, T. N. Hibben & Co.'s, Fletcher Bros., and Mrs. Aaronson's, Government Street.

While fancy dress or poudre will be en regle, neither is compulsory.

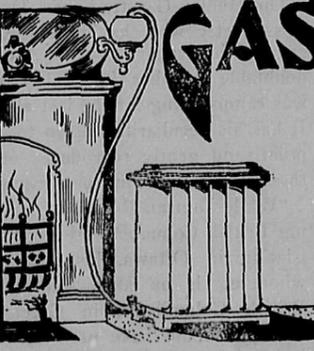
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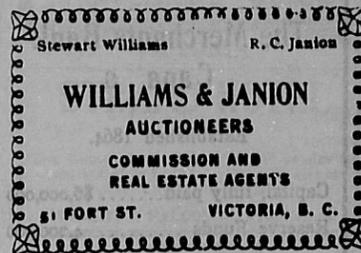
Vancouver Edition

The Week

A British Columbia Review,

Published at Victoria and Vancouver B. C.

THE WEEK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1908



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ONE DOLLAR PER ANNU

EDITORIAL

The Week wonders whether the Times has altered its opinion of Attorney-General Bowser and his legal attainments, or whether it still thinks that he is an incompetent, who knows nothing of Constitutional law and usage. If it were permissible The Week would further wonder whether the views of the Times with respect to the McBride Administration have been modified in consequence of the news flashed over the wires from Ottawa as to the action of the Federal authorities with respect to the Bowser Bill. It is only a few short days since the public was told in precise terms that the Local Government was simply playing a game of bluff. That the Bowser Bill was not worth the paper it was written on. That the Government knew this and that they were simply playing with the House by forcing through a piece of legislation which they knew was valueless. It was represented that the Bill would be ineffective even if it were not disallowed, but that in any event it was unconstitutional in view of the treaty obligations of the British Government and the invariable attitude of London and Ottawa in respect to such legislation. By the irony of fate the Victoria Times, yesterday, had to publish a dispatch from Ottawa stating that the Bowser Bill, so far from being a nonentity, had sufficient effect to necessitate an appeal to the courts on default of the Federal Government to determine its validity. A piece of legislation which could not be brushed aside lightly and which possessed sufficient status to justify an appeal to the courts must be a very different thing from that so graphically described by the Opposition press. Further, it has been found sufficiently effective to prevent the immigration of several Japs into the Province and so to raise in a practical form the whole question as to whether British Columbia has a legal right to prevent undesirable immigration. If Mr. Bowser's Bill effected no more than this it would justify the action of the Government to raise the question in such a form that it will now have to be settled by the highest tribunal in the Empire is no mean achievement. The Federal Government has played ball with this great question of Oriental Immigration for ten years and has effectually blocked the wishes of the people when any measure of redress has been passed by the local legislature. Whatever else results from Mr. Bowser's Act, this will no longer be possible. Once it is determined whether Sir Wilfrid Laurier's opinion, or the advice of Mr. Chamberlain possesses the greater validity the Province will know what to do. As matters stand now the McBride Government has made good. It has again interpreted the wishes of the Province and this time has forced the Federal Government to abandon its attitude of unconditional veto and allow the matter to go to the tribunal which knows nothing of political influence, and which will solve the question of the powers of the Local Legislature in this connection. If this is not statesmanship The Week would be glad to have a little enlightenment on the subject. At present it would appear that the head of the Local Government has for the second time scored against the powers at Ottawa.

Now that Dr. McGuire's position for an investigation into the conduct of the coal industry of the Province has been approved by the House it may not be unprofitable to suggest several directions in which investigation might with

advantage be made. The first is as to the cost of fuel to the actual consumer. Upon this point the following facts may be of interest; they certainly furnish food for reflection and would appear to justify all that has been said about excessive charges: The cost of producing coal and putting it on board vessels at Nanaimo or Wellington, inclusive of all charges, does not exceed \$2.50 a ton. Water transportation to Victoria and Vancouver costs 50c per ton; handling and delivering within the city limits of either place costs well within a dollar, making a total cost of \$4.00. The retail selling price is \$7.50. This leaves a margin of \$3.50 to be divided between the mine owner and the middle man, a sum which is nearly 100 per cent. added to the actual cost. The Investigating Commission may well ask the question—Is this a fair price? Fernie coal costs not more than \$2.00 per ton loaded and shipped at the mine. It retails in Fernie at \$5.00 a ton. It retails in Nelson at \$7.50 a ton; allowing \$1.50 freight and \$1.00 for distribution, the profit on Fernie coal sold in Nelson is \$3.00 a ton, divided between the producer and middle man. It might be well in this case for the Commission to ascertain whether the Coal Company is content with a few cents per ton profit, which is all they can get, if they do not divide any portion of the middleman's profit, or whether there is an arrangement for rebate. Throughout the Kootenay there is an impression that the latter is the case and the statement has been made freely in the lobbies of the House during the last week. These are the two main sources of supply and against the above facts may be set this one—that today Vancouver Island coal is selling in San Francisco at \$7.00 a ton, which is 50c less than at Victoria and Vancouver, with the disadvantage of 1,000 miles of difficult transportation. If one goes further afield it would look as if the Province is being even more unfairly treated than these figures would indicate. During the present winter coal has been selling at Saskatoon and Prince Albert, 1,000 miles from the point of production, at \$7.00 a ton. It has been selling in Winnipeg, nearly a thousand miles from Fernie, at \$8.00 a ton. Allowing \$4.00 for transportation, \$2.00 for cost of production and \$1.00 for distribution in the case of Winnipeg, the profit for both producer and middleman could not have exceeded \$1.00 a ton. In Saskatoon and Prince Albert it is probable that the transportation company made a special rate in order to insure fuel for those towns, but even then the profit would not exceed that of the Winnipeg coal. If these facts are established, and they will be if the investigation is held, the Government of British Columbia will be forced to take one of two steps, either to demand of the Dominion Government some measure which will control the cost of fuel in the public interest, or they will have to operate their own coal areas. Further, the above facts taken in connection with others which have leaked out during the recent labour troubles would seem to indicate that the coal trade of this Province is in pretty much the same position as the lumber business of the Northwest, and that a combine exists for maintaining fictitious prices. If such a charge is established there will be no difficulty in dealing with it effectually. One other matter of importance remains to be covered. It is the question of dis-

crimination in favour of American as against Canadian consumers. On this point it will not be so easy to secure evidence, but it will not be impossible, and if a Dominion Commission is granted there is no reason why the American Government should not throw open their customs department and so settle a question which has been agitated for seven or eight years. Important evidence on this point could be obtained from Great Falls and Spokane. Dr. McGuire has been the means of setting in motion very important and powerful machinery; he has received the support of the McBride Administration; it remains to be seen how far the Dominion Government will allow it to operate.

Unstable As Water.

Last Wednesday Mr. Joseph Martin addressed a crowded meeting in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Victoria. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Asiatic Exclusion League and was organized by Mr. John Jardine, M.P.P., its President. The speakers were Joseph Martin, J. H. Hawthornthwaite, John Staples, S. Perry Mills, J. C. Watters, John Ray and John Jardine. A movement supported by public men of this calibre cannot be pooh-poohed. Just how many of the audience were ardent exclusionists and how many went to witness the fun which Mr. Martin always makes, may be a matter of some doubt, but everybody had a good time; the hall was packed; the cheering was enthusiastic and Mr. Martin enjoyed himself most of all. The ex-Premier has lost none of his entertaining faculties, but a careful perusal of his address would indicate that his grip on logical reasoning is by no means secure. For instance, it would be difficult to find any speech in which so many contradictory statements were made. He claimed to have been a life-long Liberal, but admitted that at the last Provincial election he voted for a Conservative Government; then he declared that he was sorry he had done so. By way of rounding up his attitude towards the party with which he had been allied for so many years, and the one for which he voted a year ago, and possibly also through a desire to restore a consistent equilibrium, he expressed the hope that when the general election come along the people would throw Mr. McBride out of office and send seven Conservative members to Ottawa. It is to be hoped that after this re-adjustment of his political horizon Mr. Martin's conscience is at peace. Mr. Martin's discussion of the Exclusion question was not very illuminating. It consisted mainly of an unreasoning attack upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. McBride, with a side kick at the Hon. William Templeman. Of the latter gentleman Mr. Martin declared that "he knew nothing about public questions," a conclusion with which it was only fair to say that Mr. Templeman knows nothing about politics, because he has said to himself, but to deny him a knowledge of public questions after more than twenty years of public service is to deny him ordinary intelligence and on that subject Mr. Martin is not authority. He declared that the only way to deal with this question was to pass the Natal Act and that Mr. McBride had deliberately allowed the House to go through that farce for the second or third time, knowing all the time that the Lieutenant-Governor would not

assent to it. Yet at the very moment that Mr. Martin was given utterance to this picturesque phraseology, Ottawa was in receipt of the latest edition of the Natal Act which had already received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor. Of course, Mr. Martin's criticism was directed at the action of Mr. McBride last year, but there is not a scrap of evidence to show that his action has been any different this year. In fact the evidence is all the other way, since there is consistency in the course pursued by the Government who have repeated their previous legislation. Mr. Martin reiterates the argument of the Liberal press that when His Honour reserved his assent last year Mr. McBride should have resigned, but he does not fortify the statement with any Constitutional precedent or authority. In seeking to make political capital for the party of his longer allegiance Mr. Martin enunciates a false proposition. He declares that the position brought about could have been correctly expressed by the Lieutenant-Governor in the following words: "I did not do it, I was told to do it, and I have the man right there who stands for it, attack him." The declaration of Mr. McBride is on record that he did not advise the Lieutenant-Governor in the matter. There is also on record a telegram from Ottawa which can only be construed by any fair-minded man as a distinct suggestion to His Honour to withhold his assent. There is also on record the letter from His Honour explaining why he reserved his assent, in which he states distinctly that he did so because he conceived that the legislation was of a similar character to that which had been repeatedly disallowed at Ottawa. It should further be noted that in this letter no reference whatever is made to advice from the local Government. In order to secure the slightest sub-stratum of plausibility even, for his proposition Mr. Martin must establish that Mr. McBride is a liar, that the Lieutenant-Governor is a prevaricator and that the Hon. Mr. Scott is an ignoramus. In view of the political vagaries of the gentleman who makes the proposition this again is a large order. On the Exclusion question, strange to say, Mr. Martin does not look for salvation either from the Federal or Provincial Government; neither can do the right thing; in fact he makes it pretty clear that there is only one man in Canada who does know how to settle the question. As a final illustration of the peculiar attitude of the "stormy petrel" take the following paragraph produced verbatim from his address: "The present ministry is about on its last legs and I would like to say this, both with regard to Mr. McBride and Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Governments, but I am sorry to say that they look to be pretty well installed in power, with a majority prepared to follow them and see them through." Just how a ministry "on its last legs" can be "pretty well installed in power" may be clear to the mind of Mr. Joseph Martin, but to the average intellect it is as clear as "mud." Time was when the speaker could have delivered an instructive and illuminating address upon the Constitutional aspects of a great question, but apparently that time has passed, and he has reached the stage when his highest ambition seems to be to tickle the ears of the groundlings. Instead of rising to the occasion he descended to the level of those who prefer sophistry to logic and prejudice to reason. The insincerity of the whole performance is demonstrated by the fact that for the Government which alone has had the courage to give legislative effect to the wishes of the Province and to its own declarations he had nothing but condemnation.

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Literary Notes.

Some Promised Poetry.

Pessimists about present-day literature will find food for thought in the list of books in poetry and belles-lettres announced for publication this Spring by the Macmillan Company. The list is specially remarkable as containing the names of four writers who stand at the head in English poetry to-day, in addition to one great name from the past. The promise of hitherto unknown poems by Tennyson, as well as of a series of his own notes on his works, is perhaps of the greatest significance. Then there is a new volume of poems by Alfred Noyes, generally held to be the most promising of the younger generation in England, and new dramas by Stephen Phillips and William Butler Yeats. Mr. Phillips has written a "Faust," which is to be produced in London by Mr. Beerbohm Tree, before the close of the present season. Mr. Yeats' new drama, "The Unicorn from the Stars," which he wrote in collaboration with Lady Gregory, has already been played in Dublin, and will be published in a volume along with "Kathleen Ni Houlihan," and a revised edition of "The Hour Glass." The American drama is represented in this list by Mr. Percy McKaye, with "The Scarecrow," the first prose drama from his hand to be published.

Of books that may fairly lay claim to the title of literature, one of the most important in this list will doubtless be Mr. Fielding Hall's "The Inward Light." Many readers will remember Mr. Hall's earlier book, "The Soul of a People," in which he gave a picture of Burma and the Burmese, done with such sympathy and perception as allied him with the late Lafcadio Hearn. His new book is defined as an attempt to determine the essential truth that underlies the Eastern faith called Buddhism. Another work that will be accepted as literature is the third volume of the series of Collected Essays by Frederic Harrison, of which two volumes have already been issued. Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie has edited a volume of twelve stories described as Types of the Best Fiction, which are to be published with the title, "Famous Short Stories: English and American." A second volume of Professor Saintsbury's brilliant "History of English Prosody" is also promised, and in the same list, for lack of a more convenient classification, may be included the first complete translation of the "Celebrated Crimes" of Alexandre Dumas.

Incidentally allied fields the Macmillan Company offers such books as "Monuments of Christian Rome," by Professor A. L. Frothingham, of Princeton University; "The Evolution of Modern Orchestration," by Louis Adolphe Coerue; and a new volume in the revised edition of Grove's famous "Dictionary of Music and Musicians."

The Macmillan Company will publish this week an important philoso-

phical work, entitled "The Will to Doubt," by Professor Alfred H. Lloyd, of the University of Michigan.

Who Are Our Scholars?

Owen Wister found himself the centre of a vigorous controversy as a result of his address on American scholarship, delivered at Harvard a few weeks ago. It now appears, however, that the criticism directed at Mr. Wister was the result of misrepresentation in a press despatch from Boston printed in a number of newspapers, which said that Mr. Wister had declared that there were only three scholars in America. He actually mentioned forty-one American scholars. Since then, in defense of his assertions with regard to the position of the American scholar according to European standards, Mr. Wister has elaborated a list of the most eminent scholars in the world, in which he included three Americans—Dr. Henry Charles Lea, author of "A History of the Inquisition," Professor Simon Newcomb, and Professor Maurice Bloomfield.

STUART LAKE LAND DISTRICT.
District of Omineca.
TAKE NOTICE that George B. Watson, of Fort Steele, B.C., occupation Miner, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—
Commencing at a post planted about 20 chains north of the north shore of Stuart Lake, about 29 miles west of Fort St. James; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.
Dated November 24th, 1907.
Feb. 15 GEORGE B. WATSON.

STUART LAKE LAND DISTRICT.
District of Omineca.
TAKE NOTICE that George B. Watson, of Fort Steele, B.C., occupation Miner, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—
Commencing at a post planted on the north side of Stuart Lake about 29 miles west of Fort St. James and on the east line of my location No. 1; 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 November 24th, 1907.
Feb. 15 GEORGE B. WATSON.

STUART LAKE LAND DISTRICT.
District of Omineca.
TAKE NOTICE that George B. Watson, of Fort Steele, B.C., occupation Miner, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—
Commencing at a post planted on the north side of Stuart Lake about 30 miles west of Fort St. James and at the northwest corner of my location No. 2; 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 November 24th, 1907.
Feb. 15 GEORGE B. WATSON.

STUART LAKE LAND DISTRICT.
District of Omineca.
TAKE NOTICE that George B. Watson, of Fort Steele, B.C., occupation Miner, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—
Commencing at a post planted on the west bank of Tather River, about four miles up the river, above the Tather Indian Village, thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; more or less to river bank; thence following river up stream to point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.
Dated November 21st, 1907.
Feb. 15 GEORGE B. WATSON.

STUART LAKE LAND DISTRICT.
District of Omineca.
TAKE NOTICE that George B. Watson, of Fort Steele, B.C., occupation Miner, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—
Commencing at a post planted on the north shore of the north arm of Stuart Lake, about 6 miles easterly from the head of said arm; thence north 40 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence south 40 chains; more or less to Lake shore; thence east following shore line to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.
Dated November 26th, 1907.
Feb. 15 GEORGE B. WATSON.

STUART LAKE LAND DISTRICT.
District of Omineca.
TAKE NOTICE that George B. Watson, of Fort Steele, B.C., occupation Miner, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—
Commencing at a post planted on east bank of Sowheca Creek, about 1 1/4 miles south of the south line of the Indian Reserve at the south end of Stuart Lake; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.
Dated November 16th, 1907.
Feb. 15 GEORGE B. WATSON.

STUART LAKE LAND DISTRICT.
District of Omineca.
TAKE NOTICE that George B. Watson, of Fort Steele, B.C., occupation Miner, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—
Commencing at a post planted on the south shore of Trembleur Lake, about one mile west of outlet; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to lake shore; thence following shore line to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.
Dated November 20th, 1907.
Feb. 15 GEORGE B. WATSON.

STUART LAKE LAND DISTRICT.
District of Omineca.
TAKE NOTICE that George B. Watson, of Fort Steele, B.C., occupation Miner, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the north side of Stuart Lake about 32 miles west of Fort St. James on the south line of timber licence staked in my name on October 26th, 1907; 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 November 26th, 1907.
Feb. 15 GEORGE B. WATSON.

STUART LAKE LAND DISTRICT.
District of Omineca.
TAKE NOTICE that George B. Watson, of Fort Steele, B.C., occupation Miner, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—
Commencing at a post planted on the north side of Stuart Lake, about three miles west of Fort St. James; thence north 40 chains; thence east 160 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 160 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.
Dated November 29th, 1907.
Feb. 15 GEORGE B. WATSON.

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

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT.
District of Coast.
TAKE NOTICE that Arthur Noakes, 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 NOAKES.

STUART LAKE LAND DISTRICT.
District of Omineca.
TAKE NOTICE that George B. Watson, of Fort Steele, B.C., occupation Prospector, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—
Commencing at a post planted on the north side of Stuart Lake, about 32 miles west of Fort St. James, thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to place of commencement.
Dated October 26th, 1907.
Feb. 1 GEORGE B. WATSON.

STUART LAKE LAND DISTRICT.
District of Omineca.
TAKE NOTICE that George B. Watson, of Fort Steele, B.C., occupation Prospector, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—
Commencing at a post planted on the north side of Stuart Lake, about 33 miles west of Fort St. James and 15 chains north of the southwest corner of my application No. 1; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to place of commencement.
Dated October 26th, 1907.
Feb. 1 GEORGE B. WATSON.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT
District of Renfrew.
TAKE NOTICE that Harvey Waters, of Victoria, B.C., occupation Timber Cruiser, intends to apply for a special timber licence over the following described lands:—
Claim No. 7.—Commencing at a post planted south five and one-half miles and east six miles of W. C. Nelson and H. Waters' post of their No. 1 claim on Cheewhat Lake; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.
H. WATERS.
Located on 26th August, 1907.

Y. W. C. A.

1208 Government Street

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Correspondence.

The Week accepts no responsibility for the views expressed by its correspondents. The columns of The Week are open to everyone for the free expression of their opinion on all subjects which do not involve religious controversy. Communications will be inserted whether signed by the real name of the writer or a nom de plume, but the writer's name and address must be given to the editor as an evidence of bona fides. In no case will it be divulged without consent.

Shall the Bank Act Be Revised?

As everyone, in any way connected with the business life of Canada, has been, more or less, affected by the monetary stringency so generally felt during the past six months, I have no doubt that any discussion of our banking methods and the clauses of the Bank Act will prove interesting at the present time.

In the first place, why should Canada be affected, to the extent that she is, in consequence of a panic in New York?

It is not an answer to say that the monetary stringency has been world-wide, and that all countries have been seriously influenced by these conditions. Such an answer does not touch the root of the matter.

The unscrupulous manipulations of stock-jobbing capitalists on the New York Stock Exchange—the exploitation of the savings or the wealth of the people, till prices have no relation to values, resulted in a slump, which rapidly became panic when it was found that public confidence had been so abused as to be at last completely destroyed. The withdrawal of bank deposits all over the country followed. People preferred to hoard their money rather than leave it in the banks. To meet these demands realizations became imperative, and every attempt to realize securities accentuated the panic by still further contributing to a steadily declining market. Banking houses, unable to meet demands upon them by borrowing abroad, and consequently being compelled to realize on their securities at prices infinitely below what they had cost, were obliged to close their doors.

The immense shipments of gold from London to New York, causing a steady and unprecedented rise in the discount rate of the Bank of England, and the great continental banks, was the result of the closing out of the foreign balances of American houses, and also represented the proceeds of foreign loans to American banks.

Thus the fever of financial fear runs its course and is gradually allayed, then confidence begins to return, and when the turning point is reached recovery is rapid and conditions soon become normal.

That the currency laws of the United States are unscientific is generally admitted, and even an improved and scientifically balanced currency will not do away with the cause of panics. It can only fortify the country against their ultimate and at all times evil effects. The improvement of the currency regulations is a remedy, not a cure. The cure, and I believe there is only one, is to regulate and control the stock exchange operations; and to declare certain classes of operations not only illegal but criminal.

There can be no interference with the legitimate fluctuations of the market as regulated by demand and supply, or other natural conditions, but all artificial manipulations, by means of combinations, trickery or fraud, should be crushed out with an iron hand.

This will, of course, be a difficult undertaking, but not an impossible one, in any country, except perhaps in the United States, where capital is all-powerful and monopoly rampant, and here, unfortunately, the people are not interested in a proper and just administration of law.

It goes without saying that Canada must, to a certain limited extent, be influenced by such conditions in the United States, because of the intimate commercial and financial relations

between the two countries, but this influence is largely sympathetic. In reality, Canada is independent of American conditions, and when we see a money panic in New York having the effect of paralysing Canadian commerce and putting a stop to the natural and healthy expansion of Canadian trade, owing to the inability of the banks to meet the legitimate and reasonable business requirements of the people, an enquiry into the whole system of Canadian banking methods and practise becomes of the first importance.

Consider for one moment the far-reaching and distressing effects upon the whole country when it is plunged into a condition of financial chaos, resulting from a partial collapse of the banking system. That recent events in New York did bring about a very grave state of things in Canada does not require to be argued. If there had not been a partial breakdown in our banking system, there would have been no monetary stringency in Canada. The breakdown in our banking system is proved by the fact that practically all usual banking accommodation was discontinued for several months—during the panic—and only now, when the financial storm has spent its force, and conditions are slowly returning to the normal, are our banks beginning to assume their ordinary functions. It must not be supposed that this suggested enquiry will in any sense resolve itself into an attack upon the banks or the banking system of the country. The object of the enquiry would be to clearly understand the causes of the recent monetary stringency, in so far as Canada has been and is still affected by it; and to devise means by which the commercial and industrial interests of the Dominion can be secured against the loss, stagnation and distress which must otherwise result from the recurrence of the conditions we have just come through.

While any drastic interference with the rights and privileges of the banks of Canada is not now advocated, it is essential at least that their methods should be clearly understood so that, if necessary, their policy may be judiciously controlled by the Government in the public interest.

It is, of course, in every way desirable that any contemplated changes in the Bank Act shall interfere as little as possible with the powers now enjoyed by the banking corporations.

The objects of the enquiry should be:

1. To protect the public interest.
2. To enlarge the scope and power of banks and to facilitate their operations.

3. To increase the banking capital of the country and the circulation of bank notes, so that the banks can meet the demands of the expanding trade of the country.

To this end I submit the following suggestions for consideration and discussion:

1. That all chartered banks in Canada be compelled to call up the whole of their authorized capital, thus providing several millions of money to carry the increasing trade of the country.

2. That the organization of new banks be permitted with a minimum capitalization of \$250,000—the whole to be paid up in full before the bank is authorized to begin business.

3. That the banks collectively be compelled to insure their deposits by the payment to the Receiver-General of a tax computed on the sum total of the average deposits, and that the money so paid shall constitute "The Bank Depositors' Insurance Fund."

4. That the double liability of bank shareholders be abolished, because it is inexpedient and unnecessary.

5. That the chartered banks in Canada be not permitted to lend any part of their Canadian deposits outside of the Dominion, except when by special representations made to the Treasury Board, they are, by an order-in-council, permitted to do so for particular purposes and for limited periods.

6. That all chartered banks shall make a special monthly return to the Department of Finance, showing their total loans and total deposits in each province of Canada.

7. That the banks be authorized to issue notes against and equal to, but not in excess of the sum total of their combined paid-up capital and reserve, subject to all of the regulations governing the issue of bank notes.

8. That the following words be eliminated from Clause No. 76, subsection 2, paragraph C, to wit: "Or upon the security of any goods, wares and merchandise"—because it is not expedient to restrict the lending powers of a bank so long as its loans are secured by assets, readily convertible into cash.

9. That the word "wholesale" be struck out of Clause No. 88—wherever it now appears—so that the clause may be enlarged to cover the requirements of all dealers and shippers whatsoever, and not limited in its application to wholesale dealers and shippers only.

10. That Clause No. 91, governing the rate of interest, be struck out, because it is ineffective and unscientific, and not in harmony with modern economic principles.

11. That an annual inspection of the head offices of all chartered banks be undertaken by the Department of Finance.

W. J. HOLT MURISON.

Nodd—What does this money stringency mean, anyway?

Todd—Why, the thing has simply spread from me to the whole country.—Life.

"Robert, this spelling paper is very poor," complained the small boy's teacher. "Nearly every word is marked wrong."

"It wouldn't have been so bad," protested Robert; "but Annie corrected my paper, and she's mad at me, and for every little letter that I got wrong she crossed out the whole word."—Lippincott's.

Had a Fellow.

The effort of the Ladies' Home Journal to prod pastors and church members to greater effusiveness in welcoming strangers to public services may lead to overdoing hospitality in various ways. One of these ways was revealed to a warm-hearted Western pastor. Coming down from the pulpit after the evening sermon, he found a stranger in the person of a fair-haired Swede, and, greeting her with a cordial handclasp, said: "I am very glad to see you; I want you to feel at home here. I'd like to become acquainted with you. If you'll give your address I'll call and see you." "Thank you," she replied, "but I have a fellow."—Congregationalist.

And So They Were Married.

The Heiress—And would you love me if I lost all my money?

The Count (earnestly)—Dearest, in that case what else would there be for me to love?

"But are you sure you love me quite apart from my money?"

(More earnestly)—"More than

that; I could even love your money apart from you."

"Quite right, darling, I want you always to separate me and my money in your thoughts."



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A Provincial Review and Magazine, published every Saturday by

"THE WEEK" PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Published at VICTORIA and VANCOUVER

88 1/2 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.
536 Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C.

W. BLAKEMORE, Manager and Editor

Independence and Partizanship.

Evidences are not wanting that the next few years are likely to witness a decided strengthening of the note of independence which has been recently heard in the Canadian press.

I want to make it clear at the outset that by independence I do not mean a repudiation of party obligations, but the cultivation of a method of looking at public affairs in a manner which will not subordinate public interest to the exigencies of party.

In this respect an evolution is taking place in popular sentiment. In the early days the only means of financing a newspaper was by drawing on the party funds. The system still survives, but it is neither as widespread nor as absolute as it was twenty years ago.

With increased prosperity and the accumulation of wealth that large section of the community which is not hidebound in its political allegiance is rapidly increasing. The men who claim all the virtues for their own party and who ascribe all the vices to the opposition, are diminishing in number, although the race will not become extinct until the millenium dawns.

This unreasoning defence of a party or of a government under all circumstances, cannot be justified upon any ground. To argue otherwise is to assert the infallibility of parties and governments. There is an old proverb which runs, "Faithful are the wounds of a friend," and on this principle it is difficult to understand why even a party organ should not offer fair criticism when it is deserved. It is impartiality which alone gives weight to criticism.

The extremes to which newspapers have gone in upholding every action of the party they are associated with has not only weakened their influence, but strengthened the demand for a more independent note. Such an attitude is not inconsistent with strict party obligations.

If a paper is anything more than a mere mouth organ, it must do something for itself. Whether it be a Conservative or a Liberal organ, it has behind it a great historic past, and it should have political convictions. Those convictions should be permanent, and if so the paper will

remain faithful to its ideal. It will always be recognized as a Conservative or a Liberal paper; it will stand for the political principles with which in the main it is identified, and along those lines may become a leader of public opinion. But this does not preclude that lofty conception of its calling which will lead it to set principles before party and to refuse to sacrifice the former at the bidding of the latter.

This is the difference between independence and partizanship; the one is receptive, the other is obstinate.

The time comes in the history of every political newspaper when it has to decide between independence and partizanship. That period is reached when the government of the day is faithless to its pledges or violates principle. The servile press will continue to endorse and to flatter as usual, because it is servile. The party press, none the less anxious for the permanent success of its party, but alive also to its responsibilities to the public and its regard for principle, will not hesitate to censure its friends, not for their undoing, but for the upholding of the principles upon which the permanent influence of the party depends.

There are papers in Canada to-day which have been strong enough and wise enough to adopt this attitude; their circulation is increasing and they are self-supporting.

Such well-known papers as the Montreal Gazette, the Hamilton Spectator, the Toronto Daily News, and Saturday Night, whilst preserving their political complexion, have not hesitated to speak out very emphatically in denunciation of the policy of their party. No one suspects them of weakening or charges them with infidelity, although professional politicians condemn their action as inconvenient; but the people applaud and frank criticism pays even from the standpoint of the party manager, whose unit of valuation is the vote.

A political newspaper must in the main defend the party with which it is associated; that it should do so under all circumstances is a proposition which cannot be maintained, and if it could the greatest loser would be the party.

Bohemian.

Social and Personal.

Mr. Joseph Hunter was a passenger to the mainland on Sunday night.

Miss Ruby Fell entertained a few friends at dinner on Saturday evening last.

Captain Rogers of Pier Island has been a visitor at the Balmoral during the week.

Miss Belle Roberts came down from Vancouver on Wednesday evening after attending the wedding of her friend, Miss Annie Spence, formerly of this city.

The last session of the Private Skating Club was held on Tuesday afternoon at the rink on Fort Street. Some of the skaters present were Miss Margaret Rickaby, Mr. Holmes, Miss Winona Troupe, Mr. Harvey, Miss Mason, Miss Doris Mason, Mr. Troupe, Mr. J. Arbuckle, Mr. Fred. Rome, Mr. Stillwell, Miss Johnson, Miss Little, and Mr. W. Barton.

A wedding of interest to Victorians took place in New Westminster two weeks ago at Holy Trinity Cathedral between Mr. Gordon Corbould and Miss Maud Charleson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Charleson of Vancouver. The Rev. A. Shildrick officiated. Mr. Corbould is a brother-in-law of Mr. Ethelbert Scholefield, the Provincial Librarian, of this city.

All those attending the Fancy Dress Ball at the Empress next week are requested to register their names and the character they represent in the book which will be provided specially for this object.

Mrs. O. M. Jones, Fort Street, gave an impromptu dance on Friday evening of last week. The supper table

was superbly arranged with yellow daffodils. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Bodwell, Mr. and Mrs. Springhett, Justice and Mrs. Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Fall, Mr. and Mrs. A. Crease, Mr. and Mrs. Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, Dr. and Mrs. Helmcken, Dr. Hasell, Dr. and Mrs. Robertson, Dr. and Mrs. Warson, Colonel A. W. Jones.

Miss Tuck of Roccabella entertained a number of friends at tea on Saturday afternoon last. A profile guessing competition afforded a great deal of amusement; the prize for which was won by Miss Ethel Pitts, who guessed the greatest number correctly. Some of the invited guests were the Misses LeSueur, Mrs. Pearce, Miss Miles, Mrs. Peace, Miss Mackay, Miss G. Mackay, Miss Gillespie, Miss Keast, Miss Barbara Keast, Miss Rochester, Miss Monteith, Miss Tiny Monteith, Miss Little, Miss King, Miss Newcombe, Miss Blackwood, Miss Langley, Miss Perry, Miss Irving, Miss Genevieve Irving, Miss Phipps, Miss Barron, Miss Bullen, Miss Williams, Miss Mary Lawson, Miss W. Wilson, Miss Johnson, Miss Hanington, Miss Earle, Miss L. Earle, Miss Cann, Miss McKeown, Miss Angus, Miss Amy Angus, Miss Tilton, Miss Ethel Tilton, Miss Browne, Miss Fitzgibbons, Miss P. Drake, Miss Trenchard, Miss Day, Miss Griffiths, Miss Newton, Miss Child, Miss Helmcken, Miss V. Wilson, Miss Kitto, Miss Holmes, Miss Saunders and Mademoiselle Kerpezdron.

Mrs. H. Helmcken gave a very charming tea at the Empress last Tuesday. The decorations on the tea tables were most elaborate, being carried out in pale pink carnations and asparagus fern. Among the guests were: Mrs. Roy Troupe, Mrs. W. R. Higgins, Hon. J. S. Helmcken, Bishop Cridge, Chief Justice and Mrs. Hunter, Hon. D. M. Eberts, Miss Cridge, Attorney-General and Mrs. Bowser, Hon. Dr. Young, Premier and Mrs. McBride, Mrs. G. A. McTavish, Mrs. Bullen, Captain and Mrs. Troupe, Misses McTavish, Miss Bullen, Miss Troupe, Misses Helmcken, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Troupe, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mrs. McLagan, Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. and Miss Savage, Misses Leiser, Mrs. R. Jones, Mrs. Lampman, Mrs. Laundry, Mrs. J. Harvey, Mrs. Blackwood and many others.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. F. Higgins was hostess at a tea given in the Empress. Among the guests were Mrs. J. R. Anderson, Mrs. Berkeley, Mrs. T. S. Gore, Mrs. W. S. Gore, Mrs. Beaven, Mrs. Laing, Mrs. Archer Martin, Mrs. Prior, Mrs. King, Mrs. J. H. Todd, Mrs. Atkins, Mrs. Worlock, Mrs. Troupe, Mrs. R. Duns-muir, Miss Schubert, Mrs. B. Tye, Mrs. Luxton, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Little, Mrs. B. Heisterman, Mrs. Brett, Mrs. Ker, Mrs. G. Wilson, Mrs. McBride, Mrs. B. Wilson, Mrs. Lampman, Mrs. J. Wilson, Mrs. Blackwood, Mrs. Raymour, Mrs. Blacklock, Mrs. Rome, Mrs. C. Todd, Mrs. Morley, Mrs. McB. Smith, Mrs. Munn, Mrs. H. Heisterman, Mrs. H. Kent, Mrs. Cleland, Mrs. Wolfenden, Mrs. Lugrin, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Courtney, Mrs. Rycot, Mrs. Ackman, Mrs. W. Higgins, Mrs. McTavish, and the Misses S. Blackwood, M. Lawson, Chute, Holmes Lugrin.

Mrs. Charles E. Pooley, Lampson street, gave an At Home in honour of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Charles Pooley, who is at present her guest. Among the guests were Mrs. Wag-horn, Mrs. H. Pooley, Mrs. Punnett, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. McCallum, Capt. and Mrs. Reed, Rear Admiral Fleet and Mrs. Fleet, Mr. and Mrs. McCallum, Mr. and Mrs. Bridgeman, Mrs. McGill, Mrs. McBride, Mrs. F. Pemberton, Mrs. Prothero, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. R. Robertson, Mrs. Herman Robertson, T. Barnard, Mr. Harold Robertson, Mrs. Luxton, Mr. R. Jones, Mr. Innes, Mrs. C. Gibson, Mrs. Worsfold, Mrs. Arundel, Mrs. Janion, Mrs. R. Janion, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Hollyer, Mrs. V. Eliot, Mrs. A. Gillespie, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. George Gillespie, Mrs. Lampman, Mrs. J. Harvey, Mrs. Butchart, Mrs. T. S. Gore, Mrs. McKenzie, Mrs. Good, Mrs. S. Simpson, Mrs. O. M. Jones, Mrs. Talk, Mrs. Crowe-Baker, Mrs. R. Wilson, Mrs. Peters, Mrs. A. Crease and the Misses Tilton, E. Tilton, H. Peters, Pitts, Drake, Monteith, P. Irving, Baynes-Reed, Keast, Bell, Fosterfi Boulton Holmes, Butchart, Hanington, Clute and others.

Notice.

Do not forget the Charity Ball at the Empress on the 18th inst. That is Tuesday next. It will be the event of the season and everybody will be there. If you admire youth, beauty and luxurious surroundings do not miss it. If you wish to aid St. Joseph's Hospital go for Charity's sake.



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The wonderful blending of tones this season in Precious and semi-precious Stones appeals forcibly to the choice dresser. In our immense stock she will appreciate at a glance the harmony between a Montana sapphire and a piece of electric blue velvet; she can readily recognize the fact that among garnets she is sure to find a match for her red gown; for her lavender reception gown she will know the shade of amethyst to select, and for the

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the gently tinted moonstone, pearl and diamond, pearl and tourmaline, with the lovely art finish, gold mount; Parisian pearl collars with brilliant-set bars or Parisian collars in iridescent beads or Baroque pearl will be revealed as eminently suitable.

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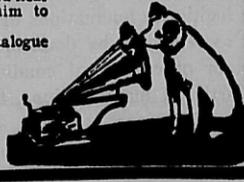
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VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT. District of Goldstream.

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.

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 30 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. 3193; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 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. 3—Commencing at a post planted 80 chains west of southwest corner of Timber Limit No. 3193; thence east 160 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 40 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. 4—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. 5—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. WILLIAM CROTEAU. Jan 18

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 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to place of beginning and known as the northwest quarter section of 80, Tp. 6, Rge. 5, and containing 160 acres, more or less. Dated 23rd of November, 1907. WILLIAM CROTEAU. Jan 18

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 commencement, containing 240 acres. Dated November 15, 1907. MARK BRENNAN.

Best Buy.

BEST BUY IN VICTORIA OF BUSINESS PROPERTY, WITH WATER FRONTAGE ON JAMES BAY.

Double Corner on Wharf and Government streets, with 100 feet water frontage on James Bay. This property has the Post Office to the North, the C. P. R. Hotel to the East, Parliament Buildings to the South, and a Steamship Company's wharf to the West of it. As an Hotel Site the situation of these lots is unrivaled in the City of Victoria, hundred of thousands of dollars have been spent in valuable improvements on all sides of them by the Provincial Government, the City Council and the C. P. R. Price \$52,500. Easy terms can be arranged with deferred payments bearing interest at 7 per cent. For further particulars apply to A. O. P. FRANCIS, Broker, 610 Pender Street, VANCOUVER, B. C.

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, J. J. Templeton, Agent. Jan 18

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 In-

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT. District of Coast.

erly 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. Dated December 16th, 1907. J. J. TEMPLETON. Jan 18

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT. District of Coast.

erly 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. Dated December 16th, 1907. J. J. TEMPLETON. Jan 18

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT. District of Coast.

erly 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. Dated December 16th, 1907. J. J. TEMPLETON. Jan 18

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT. District of Coast.

erly 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. Dated December 16th, 1907. J. J. TEMPLETON. Jan 18

SKEENA LAND DISTRICT. District of Coast.

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SKEENA LAND DISTRICT. District of Coast.

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SKEENA LAND DISTRICT. District of Coast.

erly 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. Dated December 16th, 1907. J. J. TEMPLETON. Jan 18

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 parallel 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. Dated December 17th, 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. Dated 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. Dated December 20th, 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. Dated December 20th, 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. Dated December 20th, 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. Dated December 20th, 1907. No. 7—Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains distant and in an east-

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT. District of Coast, Range 1.

erly 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. Dated December 16th, 1907. J. J. TEMPLETON, Agent. Jan 18

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. 241A; thence south 40 chains; thence east 160 chains; thence north 40 chains more or less, to shore line of Burke Channel; 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 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 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.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT. District of Coast, Range 2.

erly 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. Dated December 16th, 1907. J. J. TEMPLETON, Agent. Jan 18

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT. District of Coast, Range 2.

erly 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. Dated December 16th, 1907. J. J. TEMPLETON, Agent. Jan 18

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT. District of Coast, Range 2.

erly 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. Dated December 16th, 1907. J. J. TEMPLETON, Agent. Jan 18

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT. District of Coast, Range 2.

erly 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. Dated December 16th, 1907. J. J. TEMPLETON, Agent. Jan 18

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT. District of Coast, Range 2.

erly 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. Dated December 16th, 1907. J. J. TEMPLETON, Agent. Jan 18

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT. District of Coast, Range 2.

erly 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. Dated December 16th, 1907. J. J. TEMPLETON, Agent. Jan 18

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT. District of Coast, Range 2.

erly 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. Dated December 16th, 1907. J. J. TEMPLETON, Agent. Jan 18

No. 8—Commencing at a post planted about two miles east of claim No. 7, on north bank of unnamed river, emptying into Kooeye 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 east of Claim No. 8, on north bank of small river emptying into Kooeye 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 Kooeye 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 Kooeye 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 Kooeye Lake, south of Burke Channel, thence east 80 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 Kooeye Lake, south of Burke Channel, thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to shore line of Kooeye 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 Kooeye Lake, south of Burke Channel, thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to shore of Kooeye 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 Kooeye Lake, on the north shore of said lake; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to shore of Kooeye 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 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. ED. BROWN. Jan 18

erly 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. Dated December 16th, 1907. J. J. TEMPLETON, Agent. Jan 18

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT. District of Coast, Range 1.

erly 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. Dated December 16th, 1907. J. J. TEMPLETON, Agent. Jan 18

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT. District of Coast, Range 1.

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NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT. District of Coast, Range 1.

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NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT. District of Coast, Range 1.

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NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT. District of Coast, Range 1.

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NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT. District of Coast, Range 1.

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NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT. District of Coast, Range 1.

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NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT. District of Coast, Range 1.

erly 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. Dated December 16th, 1907. J. J. TEMPLETON, Agent. Jan 18

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT. District of Coast, Range 1.

erly 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. Dated December 16th, 1907. J. J. TEMPLETON, Agent. Jan 18

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT. District of Coast, Range 1.

erly 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. Dated December 16th, 1907. J. J. TEMPLETON, Agent. Jan 18

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, Robert A. Grierson, Agent. Jan. 4

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT. District of Rupert, Quatsino Sound.

TAKE NOTICE that The Quatsino Power and Pulp 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, Robert A. Grierson, Agent. Jan. 4

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 180 chains to a point intersecting the mouth of Marble Creek, including small island on north line of section 10. ENOCH A. WHITE, Robert A. Grierson, Agent. Jan. 4

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 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 408; 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.

DISTRICT OF CASSIAR.

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 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.

DISTRICT OF CASSIAR.

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 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.

DISTRICT OF CASSIAR.

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 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.

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DISTRICT OF CASSIAR.

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DISTRICT OF CASSIAR.

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DISTRICT OF CASSIAR.

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 W.E.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 from Upper 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. 12—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner marked W.E.S., N.W. No. 12, 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.

33. Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner, marked "W. E. S., N.W., No. 33," which is five miles distant in a northerly direction from Crown Mountain; thence south 80 chains, east 80 chains, north 80 chains, west 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. 24, 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. No. 35, 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 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., S.E. No. 37, 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 the 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 corner, 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 Block 110; thence east 80 chains; south 80 chains; west 80 chains; north 80 chains; west 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; west 80 chains; east 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 the 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; west 80 chains; east 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; south 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked December 14th, 1907.

W. E. SIMPSON,
Thos. S. McPherson, Agent.

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 licence 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.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
Rupert District.

TAKE NOTICE that James Hastie, of Victoria, B.C., Merchant, and James H. McLaughlan, 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 northeast 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,
James H. McLaughlan.

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, to 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.

DISTRICT OF RUPERT.

TAKE NOTICE I. T. S. McPherson, Agent of Victoria, B. C., intend to apply for a special timber licence 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. 15—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; south 80 chains; east 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 north 80 chains; west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 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,
Thomas 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 of 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,
T. S. McPherson, 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,
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 licence 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 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.

7. 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.

8. 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 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. 16194, 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 60 acres, more or less.

Dated Dec. 17, 1907.

FRANK KELLY,
George H. Jackson, Agent.

Jan 18.

NOTICE TO LOGGERS.
Bridge, North Arm, Fraser River.

Files.

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.

Tenders 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.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
Rupert District.

TAKE NOTICE that James Hastie, of Victoria, B.C., Merchant, and James H. McLaughlan, 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 north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

June 14, 1907.

JAMES HASTIE,
James H. McLaughlan.

NEW WESTMINSTER LAND DISTRICT.
District of New Westminster.

TAKE NOTICE that Roman Z. Chandler, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation 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 H. McLaughlan, 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 east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

June 11, 1907.

JAMES HASTIE,
James H. McLaughlan.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
Rupert District.

TAKE NOTICE that James Hastie, of Victoria, B. C., Merchant, and James H. McLaughlan, 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. McLaughlan.

Dinnerware Newness

OF MERIT—SURPASSING FAR ALL OUR PREVIOUS EFFORTS.

Never in the history of this store's merchandising have we shown such a magnificent assortment of medium-priced Dinner Services as is now offered. We have spent much time in planning this showing, and exercised the greatest care in selection, and the new creations in Dinner Ware just lately unpacked are, indeed, delightful. The ware in every case is much above the ordinary, and the decorations have been executed with such marvelous detail, these sets are genuinely fascinating. The decorations are sumptuous—the gold work being worthy of special note. We are greatly pleased with this new and fine showing, and want you to see the offerings. Even you, with your intimate knowledge of wares and value, will be surprised at the superior character of the goods and the very special values offered. If you have longed for a pretty Dinner Service, "now" is your opportunity. Such pretty sets and such unusual values aren't common, by any means, and we advise you to see these at once. Come in and let us show you these. The salesmen are enthusiastic over them, and they'll be delighted to have the opportunity to show them. These handsome sets may be seen in our First Floor Showrooms, and at any time, but we advise an early visit, because the finest are sure to disappear very quickly.

TEN ESPECIALLY GOOD VALUES FROM AMONG THE NEW LOT

- DINNER SERVICE—In semi-porcelain. A very neat and pretty floral decoration. 97 pieces. Special value at, per set **\$8.50**
- DINNER SERVICE—A "stock" pattern in a pretty blue rose decoration. There are 114 pieces in this set. Matchings from stock at any time. **\$13.50**
- DINNER SERVICE—One of the newest decorations. A tulip in blue with lots of gold as well. 96 pieces of newness for **\$14.00**
- DINNER SERVICE—In semi-porcelain, 96 pieces in a very pretty green and gold carnation decoration. Neat and pretty. Per set **\$14.00**
- DINNER SERVICE—A 105-piece set in semi-porcelain. A "stock" pattern which you can replenish at any time. Pretty apple blossom decoration. Price **\$15.00**
- DINNER SERVICE—Here is one of our daintiest sets. A pretty pink rose and wreath of gold make a pleasing decoration. Price **\$15.00**

- DINNER SERVICE—Here is one of our daintiest sets. A pretty pink rose and wreath of gold make a pleasing decoration. 102 pieces. Per set **\$18.00**
- DINNER SERVICE—Another 102-piece set in semi-porcelain. Dark green, orange and gold, make a very attractive decoration on this. Per set, **\$20.00**
- DINNER SERVICE—Flown green, orange and gold on finest semi-porcelain makes this set a set worth special note. 102 pieces. Price, per set **\$20.00**
- DINNER SERVICE—A 107-piece service in light green and gold decoration. A really handsome style and excellent value at price marked. Per set.... **\$25.00**
- DINNER SERVICE—Another semi-porcelain set of 107 pieces. Flown blue and gold decoration. A set you'll be pleased with. Jer set **\$27.50**

CHINA DINNERWARE AT THE PRICE OF COMMON CLAY.

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

- CHINA DINNER SERVICE—A new importation of famous "Carlsbad" china services discloses this excellent set. Clusters of pretty pink roses and heavy gold on fine china makes 115 pieces of niceness. Per set **\$50.00**
- CHINA DINNER SERVICE—Another of our new "Carlsbad" dinner services. This is another 115-piece set. Heavy gold border and dainty pink roses complete the decoration of this. Excellent value, at, per set **\$50.00**

- CHINA DINNER SERVICE—Still another set in "Carlsbad" china. This style has an exceptionally heavy gold border and a pretty and novel combination of roses, green leaves and gold. 119 pieces, at, per set **\$65.00**
- CHINA DINNER SERVICE—This is a very rich and handsome set and has been a favorite set with many. A heavy blue and gold band on an excellent china is the secret of its popularity. 139 pieces for **\$90.00**

Silverware Goodness

Yes, especially worthy of mention are these few items picked from the hundreds of dainty pieces in our Silverware Department. In this department we stock an immense variety for the home. The newest and best creations from the world's best makers are being constantly added and you'll always find in our silver offerings the very "latest" efforts. Quality here, as in all other departments of our business, is the first consideration. Not a single unworthy piece ever passes over our counter. Investigate our offerings!

ROGERS' 1847 SILVERWARE

The following lines of "Rogers 1847" Silverware are put up in pretty plush lined boxes and are especially suitable for wedding gifts:

- PIE KNIVES, each, plain \$2.50, gilt. **\$3.00**
- SOUP LADLES, plain or satin bowls **\$4.00**
- BERRY SPOONS, plain, \$2.00, gilt. **\$2.50**
- AFTER DINNER COFFEE SPOONS, box six **\$2.00**
- OYSTER FORKS, plain or fancy, box six **\$3.00**
- CHILDREN'S SETS, of Knife, Fork and Spoon, plain patterns, set \$1.75, fancy designs, set **\$2.00**
- AVON SETS, 3 pieces, consisting of Sugar Shell, Butter Knife, and Cream Ladle, set **\$3.50**
- BUTTER KNIFE AND SUGAR SHELLS set, \$1.00 and **\$1.75**
- SUGAR TONGS, several designs, each **\$1.75**
- BOUILLON SPOONS, set six **\$4.50**
- Gravy Ladles, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Cheese Scoops, and many other things.

"MERIDEN" SILVERWARE

- SILVER PLATED TEA SERVICE, 4 pieces. Plain design or satin engraved **\$15.00**
- SUGAR BASINS AND CREAM JUGS to match, large choice, newest patterns. Pair \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50, and **\$10.00**
- TOAST RACKS, each \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and **\$3.50**
- MARMALADE DISHES, in crystal, best quality silver plated frames, each \$3.50, \$4.00 and **\$5.00**
- In daintily decorated China Dishes, each \$3.50 and **\$7.00**
- FRUIT STANDS, in crystal and decorated glass dishes, each \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00 to **\$8.50**
- BUTTER DISHES, covered, in plain, engraved and satin finished styles, each \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$7.00 and **\$10.00**
- CRUET STANDS, 3 bottles, breakfast size, in the very latest designs, each \$2.00 and **\$5.00**
- CRUET STANDS, 2 bottles, each \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and **\$3.50**

A FEW OF THE POPULAR PIECES IN SILVER-MOUNTED OAK

Worthy of particular mention is our very fine stock of handsome silver-mounted Oak Goods. This handsome ware, always popular, is now more so than ever. Equally adapted for everyday use or "occasions." We have an excellent variety of these excellent pieces—Silverware department, first floor.

- Afternoon Tea Trays, each \$20.00 to. **\$6.00**
- Butter Dishes, each \$4.50, \$4.00, \$3.50, **\$3.00**
- Biscuit Jars, each \$6.50, \$6.00, \$4.50, **\$4.00**
- and as low as **\$3.50**
- Salad Bowls, each \$10.00, \$8.00 and .. **\$7.50**
- Dinner Gongs, each **\$6.00**
- Cigar Cabinets, each **\$9.00**
- Liqueur Frames, 3 bottles, each \$18.00, and as low as **\$8.50**

Splendid Values in McIntock Quilts.

- DOWN FILLED QUILT, covered with plain and printed sateen, 6 ft. x 5 ft. Price **\$6.50**
- DOWN FILLED QUILT, covered with plain and printed sateen, 6 ft. x 6 ft. Price **\$8.00**
- DOWN FILLED QUILT, covered with plain and printed sateen, with frilled edge, 6 ft. x 5 ft. Price **\$9.50**
- DOWN FILLED QUILT, covered with satin on one side and sateen on the other, 6 ft. x 5 ft. Price **\$13.00**
- DOWN FILLED QUILT, covered with Turkey Chintz, 6 ft. x 5 ft. Price .. **\$5.50**
- DOWN FILLED QUILT, covered with the choicest of the choice sateens in very artistic designs. Price **\$14.00**
- ALSO SOME BEAUTIFUL QUILTS, in sateen and silk covers, at, each, \$20, \$25, to **\$35.00**
- SMALL SIZES, for cradles and cribs, dainty, small patterns, 24x36 inches, 30x42 inches, 36x48 inches, 36x54 inches, at, each, \$4, \$5 and **\$6.00**



At The Street Corner

By THE LOUNGER

The ceremony of giving royal assent to Bills in the local Legislature is not a very exhilarating function. Shorn of the trappings of State, it is almost a humdrum proceeding. When His Honour marches through the principal entrance and along the aisle of the Legislative Chamber to the throne, accompanied by his guard of honour in military dress, there is an air of old world pomp which reconciles the new world to the pageant. When, on the other hand, His Honour, clad in ordinary morning dress and carrying his topper in his hand, enters by a back door, quietly takes his seat, and without a word listens to the monotonous drone of the clerk reading the bills to be assented to, giving one gentle nod after each and more pronounced one at the end of the affair, it savours of the perfumery. This is just what happened on Tuesday afternoon, when eleven bills, including the notorious Natal Act, received the royal assent through the medium of His Honour's nods. No doubt some ceremony is necessary, but just why it should involve the attendance of His Honour in the House is a question which does not arise. I think the most amusing lounge I have indulged in this week was outside the vestibule of the Victoria Theatre on Wednesday morning. It was the occasion of the sale of tickets

far more important duty of signing each bill in the privacy of his own apartments, deponent knoweth not. From my eerie in the press gallery I witnessed a very pretty little comedy. Naturally, when the Lieutenant-Governor entered the House everyone rose to his feet, except the member for Nanaimo—and the editor of the Colonist. The former was but following his own bad precedent; whether the latter was contaminated by the evil communication which corrupteth good manners, or whether his erstwhile American citizenship imposed too great a strain upon his loyalty he alone knows, but he openly joined the rebellious Comrade and achieved the distinction which has already made the Socialists notorious. I noticed that the Lieutenant-Governor's secretary transfixed him with a piercing loo, which, however, had no effect but to cause him to look into his hat. It just occurs to me to say that as the issuance of tickets admitting strangers to the floor of the House is entirely within the province of the Speaker, of whose loyalty there is no doubt, it ought not to be too much to ask that gentleman to exercise his discretion to the exclusion of persons having no prescriptive right to the floor such as is enjoyed by a member, and who apparently knows as little of decent manners as the Socialists. I think the most amusing lounge I have indulged in this week was outside the vestibule of the Victoria Theatre on Wednesday morning. It was the occasion of the sale of tickets

for the great and only Paderewski show. On the previous day Manager Denham had disposed of all the members' tickets, and there were some 300 left for the general public; a few of them were at \$2, a few more at \$3, and the balance at \$4. For these 300 tickets there was a line of applicants stretching out from the vestibule along View Street and southward on Douglas as far as the stage entrance; and great was the disappointment when the supply of tickets was exhausted long before the tale end of the queue reached the box office. I know that Victoria is a musical city, but I am confident that not 10 per cent. and possibly not five per cent. of those who were purchasing tickets could, if they were blindfolded, tell the difference between the playing of Paderewski and that of the commonest piano thumper on the road. I am convinced, after sitting in the box office for an hour and listening to the conversation of the ticket purchasers, that the sole reason why they were willing to spend \$4 on a ticket to hear Paderewski was simply because he is the fashion. Now, I do not want to depreciate his extraordinary talents, but I am going to give my readers a little bit of information on the authority of an eminent musician who has spent some years in Germany. He assures me that in that country of musicians, and in the most select musical circles, neither Paderewski nor Kubelik had any status, and that there are scores of players who are rated higher by the Conservatories. Unfortunately, however, they have not such long hair,

nor are they as proficient in the art of advertising. I expect my musical colleague, Bohemian, will be down on me for saying this, but I would respectfully remind him that it is not an expression of opinion but a statement of fact. A knowledge of it may comfort those who do not hear Paderewski play on Friday night. It is astonishing to me how Manager Jamieson keeps up the quality of the entertainments at the New Grand Theatre. Week succeeds week, but with the exception of an occasional poor turn, the general standard of excellence is the same. It is safe to say that few vaudeville houses in the West get as good value for their money as the New Grand, which accounts for its popularity. Judging from the advertisements, the Fancy Dress Ball at the Empress Hotel will be a popular affair. As it is for charity's sake, it is fitting that it should be as cosmopolitan as possible, and I am glad to learn that the tickets are being purchased by people in every rank and station; it will be essentially a function for the Hoi Polloi. There is little doubt that the accommodation of the hotel will be taxed to the utmost, and even if \$3 is a little stiff, it includes a splendid supper, and all the profits will go to St. Joseph's Hospital. So, my merry Lounger, dig up! Not so much for the sake of the function as for the benefit of the charity. In many Victoria gardens snowdrops are now in full bloom, and even crocuses are peeping out. On

Sunday afternoon, while strolling in the vicinity of Moss Street, I heard the bleating of lambs, the first of the season. The delightful weather of the present week makes one believe that spring is here. For at least two months yet, Canada east of the Rockies will be battling with ice and snow, and for two months after that may not have seen the last of the white coverlet. What is the matter with Victoria? I want to make an appeal to the athletic authorities of Victoria. It is that they will agitate, in season and out of season, and will never let up until they have secured a central ground. Much could be said on this subject, and it can be better said in the sporting columns, but after close observation for two years, I am convinced that athletics will never be a success in the Capital City as long as the public have to travel to Oak Bay in order to see matches. The delay, the inconvenience, the uncertainty, and the impossibility of the tramway coping with the traffic, be they never so willing, is a determining factor in this matter. When the athletic grounds are more central, spectators will be counted by thousands instead of hundreds.

Lounger.

Staking the Mountain Echo.

By Arthur P. Woollacott.

MRS. WALTON thought that her niece's beauty was of the kind that an artist would have made use of in giving a soft yet generous touch to a primitive scene from one of the earlier pages of history. She admired the style, perhaps because she knew that it held many points of distinction in common with her own. The elder lady indeed, found a singular fascination in watching the play and luster of Eleanor's countenance and was in the habit of exciting her for her own aesthetic gratification.

"Eleanor," she said, "I believe there is something of the savage in you after all."

The younger lady nodded a solemn affirmative and put aside her volume. "Savages are victims of a limited horizon and hence lack appreciation. Consider what it is that lends so great a charm to the *Odyssey*, the *Earthly Paradise*, and such twilight literature. To my mind the interest is always infinitely greater when the romance is brought to the very threshold of the present. Here we are, living in the Stone Age, with Drake, Vancouver, Quadra and a host of wild adventurous spirits flitting in the offing. It is the contrast I suppose that makes it so delightful." She nodded in the direction of the fleet of war-ships anchored in the bay.

A soft, autumnal haze reduced the mountainous scenery to a glimpse of fairyland. In the west the wooded shore of Vancouver Island was a mere silhouette in Vandike brown touched sharply into the warm tints of the sunset. Camp fires blazed along the beaches; launches were coming and going, and a large swarm of Indian canoes drifted among the ships imbibing twilight ideas of greatness.

A number of gentlemen, including some officers from the ships, greeted the ladies from the promenade and passed on.

"There is safety in numbers," Mrs. Walton commented, smiling at her niece's warmth of colour. "I envy you the romance that is brought to the very threshold of the present. It glorifies the future."

They looked at each other and went into helpless laughter.

"Thank heaven, they are occasionally gregarious," said Eleanor, with great relief. "This is the first whole day I've had to myself."

Mrs. Walton, with a relish derived from her recollection of similar experiences, dilated at length on Eleanor's persecutors. During the recital the victim frowned stormily, laughed, sighed, and generally responded with such readiness to the descriptive touches that her aunt prolonged the torture and exaggerated for her own pleasure. "And you still persist in keeping me in the dark," she concluded.

"Will you believe me when I say that the question interests me in a spectacular way only?"

Mrs. Walton scoffed. "In a sense, yes," she conceded, recalling certain ludicrous complications. "But otherwise"—well, with all your coolness I know that there is a whirlwind of feeling lying dormant. But really, Eleanor, it is not right. Your attitude is a premium on presumption. I believe after all you are indifferent. I have my theory all the same, and it has been partially confirmed. When it became known that that mineral claim of yours in the mountains yonder had to be re-staked at once, how many of them, do you think, like chivalrous knights of old, volunteered to start off at an instant's notice?"

Eleanor awoke from her seeming indifference, but with her customary wariness she avoided the pitfall.

"How could you, aunty! You've placed me in a dilemma. It was my intention to employ Letherdale."

"Well, it wasn't altogether my doing," her aunt said, with momentary compunction. "Both Mr. Twining and Dr. Loring volunteered and start tomorrow morning—separately, of course." Mrs. Walton watched the effect of the announcement.

Eleanor was lost in thought a moment. "It's too bad. It places me in

an awkward position. I must forbid them," she said, with decision.

"They will be justified in ignoring your prohibition."

The statement startled her and she turned to hide a rosy countenance. How to extricate herself and preserve her independence was the question that required prompt solution.

"What did they—Mr. Twining say?" "He told me that he had instructed his architect to add a large conservatory to his house," the aunt returned, coolly inspecting her niece's features.

"I believe I told him yesterday that I had a passion for orchids," Eleanor commented absently.

"Dr. Loring said that immediate action is necessary to forestall claim-jumpers. He knows that Twining is going, but will go himself in any case to make sure. I think it very generous of him."

"Very!" was the answer murmured with some asperity.

"What a girl you are to sit there pondering a scruple with a fortune hanging in the balance," Mrs. Walton pursued with amazement. "Why, according to Letherdale's computation, there's a handsome fortune in sight, and he said there would be a stampede the moment the fact became known."

Eleanor, however, was not easily mollified. She remained silent and oblivious to her aunt's further remarks. Late in the evening she sprang from her chair and observing that Mrs. Walton had gone into the house, she put on her hat and a light cloak and walked rapidly to the village where, after some searching, she found Maquilla, the Indian guide. Some minutes later Maquilla began gathering together his poles, paddles and camping gear.

Early next morning Letherdale heard the regular thudding of poles in the river bottom and went to the door of his cabin expecting that it was a messenger from Miss Newcombe with instructions to proceed to the Canyon in the interior of the island to re-stake her claim. It was too dark to distinguish objects clearly, especially under the shadows of the forest-clad shore. The canoe, with two polars, and someone sitting amidship passed up, a dim shadow in the gloom. Letherdale hailed it but received no answer, and he wondered, hoping that none of the crowd of unscrupulous prospectors had become aware of the fact that Eleanor's claim was practically at their mercy.

Presently another canoe came up and Genelle, his colleague in the river business, swung lazily up to the landing and spread himself out comfortably in the stern-sheets under the shelter of his sombrero. Letherdale watched the smoke curling from a hole in his head-gear for a while, and then concluding that he was bursting with importance went down to interview him.

"See here, Letherdale, jump in and come over. The Doc wants you."

"Sure?"

Genelle wiggled his pipe by way of affirmative. "Twining hired me this morning to take him to the Canyon as fast as I knew how. I suspected the Doctor would want you. There's some sort of race on. Both are going up to stake Miss Newcombe's diggings. You know what that means."

The river-men crossed the straits to the Bay. Letherdale at once proceeded to the shack where the Doctor was engaged in biological experiments. In a few minutes the backwoodsman was making arrangements with a typical product of the west—a lithe graceful chap, with a gravely cheerful eye and a head eloquent of more than the average share of brains. There was a tenseness in his manner, and a concentrated decisive look in his expressive eyes that excited Letherdale's curiosity.

On the verandah of a cabin near by, Tony Genelle and a capable looking fellow in knickerbockers, a soft fedora, a well-trimmed beard, with the manners of a penegrating millionaire were discussing the details of a canoe trip to the Canyon. The man's voice was frank and hearty, but with a ring to it that made one think the speaker had a thing or two up his sleeve. Letherdale knew at once that the man was Twining and observed him with interest, and was not at all surprised that Miss Newcombe had shown her preference for him, for he was decidedly a likeable man in appearance and was, moreover, reputed to be wealthy.

Loring proceeded to Constable Haddington's office for the necessary papers and Twining followed on his heels with an air of provoking nonchalance.

Tony turned to Letherdale: "Say! Look at Twining's back. Bet he's the politest kind of devil. He's worrying the other. You can tell the way his back moves."

Letherdale's attention was attracted by Mrs. Walton, who was coming from the government office, and began telling him breathlessly when within fifty paces, that Eleanor had mysteriously disappeared.

"Mr. Letherdale, I really don't know what to make of it. She's such a daring girl, but eminently sensible. I see you smile, but of course you know her well."

He thought that he knew her as well as anyone can be expected to know a woman in this world, for he had mothered her when her parents, former neighbors of his, died and left her on his hands. Since that time Eleanor had travelled extensively and was now not only accomplished, but exceptionally beautiful as well.

Letherdale assured her that Miss Newcombe was well able to take care of herself.

"Well, you are exasperating—really as bad as Constable Haddington, who looked at me in the same way, smiled his cool, omniscient smile, and dismissed the matter with provoking indifference. What is one to do if one cannot depend on one's friends?"

An hour later the two canoes were leisurely ascending a series of rapids en route to the interior of the Island. As there was nothing to be gained by racing up a succession of stiff rapids, the guides agreed during one of their portages to be loyal to each other until the ground was staked, after which each was at liberty to make the water fly.

Twining chafed considerably at what he called Tony's blessed laziness. The canoes kept abreast like sections of a catman. Tony, however, was as touchy as a lord and as proud as most of them: "Say, boss!" he said, with incisive pathos, after Twining had been nibbling at him for about an hour, "Take it all in a lump or by the mile?"

Twining wisely accepted him as an irreducible proposition and thereafter kept his peace.

On the afternoon of the second day out they reached their destination, and spent the remainder of the day in blazing lines, planting stakes and in traversing the island.

That night the parties pitched their camps on a level spot surrounded by a fringe of berry bushes overhanging the water and prepared for a good night's rest. The tug-of-war would begin with the first break of dawn.

The Indians hated the spot for, like many camping grounds on the coast, it had in earlier days been the scene of tribal conflicts.

Late in the evening Genelle became troubled and uneasy in manner. Letherdale watched him closely until at length Tony called him aside and pointed to the further bank of the river, where in the intense shadows they saw what they thought was a woman's face, standing out like a ghostly blurr. It was gone in a flash.

"Did you see that, Letherdale?" said Tony. "I've glimpsed it once or twice before."

It was one of those mystifying appearances that impress one like the vague adumbrations of the seance room.

"Prospectors sneaking past," Tony thought.

"Couldn't have been. Well—there was one canoe ahead of us too. It may be Indians."

The matter was dismissed. "Any more claims around. I want to stake one," said Genelle.

"This island's the only outcropping. Low grade. Wasn't worth a grub-stake until the railway began to loom up. Now it means a fortune."

"Who's going to get it, Twining or the Doctor?"

Letherdale laughed. "Dunno! Eleanor's peculiar. Her dad and Loring's governor discovered it when they were partners. Both died before it was any good to them. Canoe went to splinters in a log-jam—Newcombe was sucked under and drowned. Loring footed it thirty miles through the jungle nursing a broken leg right to my place—and died. The location was lost. I found it when

Eleanor was in Europe. That was when she had just thrown over the Doctor in favour of the rich man. I wrote to Loring and he made me swear to leave him out of it."

Genelle whistled: "So he's entitled to half and won't look at it!"

"He's peculiar too. Bet he'd hammer me if I went and told Eleanor now. Say what in the deuce—"

An avalanche of small pebbles rolled down the opposite bank into the stream. "Otter," said Tony.

"What would an otter be climbing that bluff for?" Letherdale wanted to know.

Genelle was about to take a pot shot in that direction, when the voices of Loring and Twining were heard, near the canoes in the heat of an altercation.

Twining apparently was baiting the other into action of some sort: "Surely you'r game!" he was heard to say, with insulting sarcasm.

Loring swung on his heel and returned to the camp-fire looking pale and preoccupied. For the next hour he was in a state of suppressed excitement and was plainly making a great effort to keep his temper down.

Conversation was more or less difficult and was not pursued. Beetling cliffs surrounded the camp and the forks churning and swirling on either side filled the air with endless uproar.

The Indians of the party, wrapped in their blankets and with heads half hidden in the smoke of a communal pipe, were talking with mysterious solemnity among themselves. Twining was as indifferent and as placid as a man in church and at the moment was engaged in cleaning a revolver with all the leisurely care of a cow-puncher, while the firelight played over him in its own wild way, splashing him with the hues proper to a son of the wilderness. He suddenly threw up his head and looked enquiringly at Letherdale. Genelle and Loring did the same. It was necromantic, but Letherdale understood their movements when he heard what he thought was the river singing one of its impromptus. It suggested a woman's voice. The hour, the circumstances and the growing excitement incident to the race on the morrow had its effect on the men. Loring presently leaned forward from his place with a noticeable pallor and handed Letherdale an army revolver.

"Try it," he said.

Letherdale fired several shots at a bit of fungus standing out from the hole of a tree, and pronounced it as accurate as a rifle. The crack of the gun produced a remarkable effect. The singing sounds ceased, the result impressing Letherdale like a sudden silence. He felt queer as though he had unwillingly killed something.

Twining bounded up and joined the group: "Target practice?" he said, tossing cigars to the men. "I'll go you a bout, Loring," he added, swinging abruptly and facing him with a cold, steely glance.

The Doctor met the challenge with a manner as suddenly resolute as that of Twining.

"What's the matter with the lot of us chippin' in?" said Tony.

Twining looked at him, studied him with the keen scrutiny of one whose purposes are definite, immutable.

"You put up a couple of empty bottles on those stumps," he said incisively, dismissing Tony from his attention and stepping off a distance of twenty-five paces.

The pair took their places at either end of the line. There was a personal element, a desperate sort of preoccupation in the manner of both that made Tony say, with a lot of the enthusiasm gone out of his face: "Holy Mackinaw! This looks darn like a dool!"

At the same instant one of the Indians began telling Letherdale with much excitement that he had heard the men arranging to have some sort of scrimmage.

"We fire when you count ten Letherdale!"

"Ready?" said Twining in a voice that had the reckless mounting ring of a man who is being whirled into a galloping fit of intoxication.

They turned their backs to each other. The Indians were piling armfuls of resinous branches on the fire which sent the flames into a towering blaze.

(To be continued.)

Notes on Provincial News

Out of Work.

The meeting of unemployed held in the Athletic Club Rooms at Nanaimo on Monday night last, was an important one. It showed several things which may as well be recognized: First, that there are a large number of unemployed in the Coal City; next, that there is no immediate prospect of resumption of work at the mines; and, last, that work which these men might have done has been let to Japanese. It is gratifying to know that Comrade Hawthornthwaite was less extravagant in his utterances than usual; he was probably impressed by the gravity of the situation. The most practical outcome of the meeting was the receipt of a telegram from Premier McBride to the effect that public works would be started in the neighbourhood of Nanaimo which would relieve existing conditions. It is inconceivable that, with several hundred of our own countrymen out of employment, there should be any further hiring of Orientals. No railway company or contractor can afford so far to run counter to public sentiment, even if they were callous enough to ignore the appeal of workmen of our own race.

Coal and Coke Tax.

The Fernie Free Press has a rabid and not very discriminating editorial on the subject of the proposed coal and coke tax. Under existing conditions, it may fairly be assumed that the Free Press could hardly do otherwise than attack the proposal of the Government, but no one can read the editorial without a feeling of regret, if not of sadness, that a paper which for so many years enjoyed independence, and was wont to discuss public questions in an intelligent manner, should have sunk to the degrading position of a corporation organ. It should surely be possible for a writer of average intelligence to advocate the interests of a corporation without ignoring those of the public. To fail in this or to deny its possibility is to prostrate the functions of a newspaper. To demonstrate its impossibility to remove any plea of justification for its existence.

Too Partizan.

In the same column in which the Old Man of the Cranbrook Herald claims credit for running a decent newspaper, and declares that the Herald has proved that this is a paying policy, he has a paragraph about Duncan Ross' speech at Ottawa. In this paragraph the Old Man claims that Ross showed up the hypocrisy of the McBride Government on the Oriental immigration question "in a concise manner," also that he placed Mr. Bowser, "whose legal firm acted as attorneys for the Japanese Immigration Agency," in a very bad light indeed. In view of Mr. Bowser's emphatic denial of Duncan Ross' charges on the floor of the local Legislature, it is a little difficult to harmonize this paragraph with the Old Man's claim of decency. It is easier to appreciate the point of his concluding paragraph, that "nothing under the heavens can prevent Duncan Ross being returned at the next election." The Week quite agrees with the prediction; the reversion will not come from anything "under the heavens."

Nothing Like Contentment.

The Whitehorse Weekly Star of January 24 is full of newsy items about the North country. It is full of rejoicing because the lowest temperature that week was 25 degrees below zero, whereas a year ago 50 degrees below was reckoned to be "a harbinger of spring." The contentment of spirit which pervades Whitehorse society is something to be proud of and easily puts to shame the howlers who enjoy perpetual summer in Victoria. E. J. White, the amorous "stroller" of the Star, receives the chestnut that last winter the scientific research department of Washington, D.C., wrote asking him for information regarding ice-worms, but no such cheering correspondence

seems to have reached him this winter. They must have had a great time at Champagne Landing, wherever that may be. Jack Pringle tells of their Christmas feast, when the piece de resistance consisted of a dish of roast gophers stuffed with mice. On the bill of fare, amid many other delicacies, the following items figured: Bear steak, knuckle of lynx, leg of wolverine, owls' eyes poached on hard tack, scrambled weasels' brains, brazed mink hearts, muskrat pie, fricassee of otter, squaw berries, high balls and low balls. One thing can be said for Whitehorse—it is all alive.

By the Hundred Thousands.

The greatest herd of caribou ever reported in the Yukon is now moving southward across the head of Sixty-mile river, a hundred miles west of Dawson. Reports say the herd has been crossing there for nearly a hundred days, and it is estimated that 100,000 caribou have already crossed, with no end of the mammoth procession in sight.

Are We Suckers?

Apropos of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, the Whitehorse Star comes out editorially in the following manner:

"Seattle has always found Yukoners and Alaskans to be easy marks in the matter of disgorging money. Seattle has grown rich and affluent at the expense of Yukon and Alaska. The money has all gone one way—towards Seattle. Now a scheme is on foot to make a grand coup in 1909—make 'the big cleanup' at the expense of Yukon and Alaska, whose names are being traded on for that purpose.

"The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition' is a rather 'sausaged' name for a real estate boom, but that is all it is, and all the name is being used for, and it is not Alaska or Yukon real estate that is to be boomed either.

"Both Alaska and Yukon have broad expanses of real estate which need booming, but it is not likely that either will find much recognition at Seattle, her own interests being paramount to anything outsiders may wish to exploit.

"No one objects to Seattle having as many expositions and fairs as she desires, but she should rely on her own resources as bait for the unwary and not on her efforts to play Alaska and Yukon as 'good things.'

"There are a few people yet in the North who enjoy being patted on their backs and called good fellows, and that is what Seattle is doing in the matter of her hyphenated real estate promotion scheme. But the 'taffy' is too transparent, and very few Yukoners will be lured by it.

"Seattle is playing the people of the North for suckers. Are we?"

Free School Books.

The Cranbrook Prospector is a strong supporter of the proposal that the Provincial Government should arrange for supplying free text books in the public schools of the Province. In an intelligent editorial on the subject the Prospector says that the children are called upon to provide themselves with too many books, that the books they get are of no fair value for the money paid, and that a Minister of Education of the ability of Dr. Young could undoubtedly devise a satisfactory method of overcoming the difficulty. This puts the case in a nutshell, and there is some reason to hope that friend Grace will not be disappointed.

Knows Him.

The Hedley Gazette knows Duncan Ross pretty well, having had experience of his vagaries when the redoubtable member for Yale-Caribou was campaigning for the last election. It has his peculiarities down to a fine point, and gently reproduces one of them in the following paragraph:

"While Duncan Ross was deprecating British Columbia anti-Asiatic legislation in Ottawa, his paper was whooping it up allee samee other British Columbians, in Greenwood. Duncan should have used the wires to kill that little editorial endorsement of the Natal Act in last week's Times."

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Sporting Comment.

The first test match to select eleven players to represent the Vancouver Island Football Association against the Mainland, was played at Ladysmith last Saturday, and resulted in the selection of a team which is expected to defeat the Mainlanders, but at the same time it might have been strengthened considerably. The selection of the team has occasioned considerable comment, some of which is not of a very complimentary nature to the committee. From the twenty-two players who took part in the test match, the committee had sufficient available material to form a very strong combination, but in some unaccountable manner they have overlooked players who should have had their place.

Bradshaw in goal and Lorimer and Hewitt at full back make a very strong combination, while in the forward line the team has one of the best scoring aggregations that could be chosen, but the half-back division is weak, and it would not be surprising if this division cost the Islanders the game. Johnston at centre half is the best that could be chosen, but had Connors, of the Shearwater, been in port, he would undoubtedly have gained the place. But with the election of Johnston we have no complaint. At right half, however, McKinley is a rank failure and is not entitled to a position. After the exhibition he gave in the All-Island vs. All-Mainland match of last season, it should have been sufficient for the committee to realize that he was not fit to fill the place, and another given an opportunity, and from those who witnessed the game at Ladysmith, it is learned that other players gave a far better exhibition than him. Harley, at left half, is at the best an experiment. He has been playing on the forward line of one of the Mainland teams all season, and on his showing in one game has been given his place on the All-Island team. In place of these two players, Thackeray of the Y.M.C.A., and Dufty, of the Esquimalt teams, should have been selected. The former is one of the most consistent half-backs in the league, and it is certainly a hardship that he has been overlooked. Dufty, on his form this season, is better than McKinley; in fact, it is hardly possible to choose a weaker half-back than McKinley. Outside of these positions the team is a strong one and should give the Mainlanders a hard run for a victory. But in the next test match it is hoped that a more careful selection is made than has been the case in this team. Now that the team has been selected it is impossible to change it, and whatever our complaints, we hope that the Island team will be returned victorious on the occasion of the first match in Vancouver early next month.

It is rather hard on a player to be selected in the first twenty-two, and yet never be given his place in the line-up by the press. This is exactly what happened to Peden, of the Bays, who was selected as goalkeeper for "B" team. Peden was chosen and made the trip to Ladysmith and incidentally played a good game, but on every occasion when the team appeared in the press credit was given to Dunn, of the Esquimalt team. It is very evident that it was a mistake the first time the teams appeared, but the committee should have seen that the error was corrected. I believe in giving credit to whom credit is due. A meeting of the Vancouver Island League has been called for this evening, at the request of the Ladysmith club, to discuss the question of importing players from the Mainland. This matter was referred to last week, and I am pleased that the league is taking steps to prevent the rapid approach to professionalism. The Vancouver players are already registering a kick about ex-Mainlanders playing on the Island team, but until they show that these players have been coaxed to the Island on the promise of good situations, it will be a hard matter to do anything. It

is up to the Island League to take the necessary steps to put a stop to the practice, and I hope that this will be done at the meeting this evening. The local rugby team had an easy victory over the Nanaimo players at Oak Bay last Saturday. A win was expected, but it was hardly thought that such a big score would be rolled up. The game was a very poor exhibition of the grand old game, neither side making any effort to exert themselves.

The Vancouver Rugby Union is working itself into a fury over the alleged treatment of Referee Tait at Nanaimo a couple of Saturdays ago. It is claimed that the players from the Coal City treated him in a very ungentlemanly manner and threatened him with all kinds of dire wrongs. Nanaimo, on the other hand, claims that he received proper treatment, but even if he was called a few ungentlemanly names, it is hardly sufficient for the Vancouver players to ask for the suspension of the whole Nanaimo team.

I was surprised to learn that the Victoria Cricket Club was in a bad state financially. It is well known that the club is maintained by subscriptions collected from ex-players, but last season the collections were not sufficient to cover the expenses. I hope that some arrangements will be made to get the club out of debt before the commencement of the season, as to start the season in debt would be a hard blow to the team. The prospects for the season are very bright as far as playing is concerned, and it is expected that the team will be as strong as ever. I have to congratulate L. S. V. Yorke on his election as Captain of the Club. He is an ardent lover of the game, and has already won his cap as a representative of Canada in the international match with the United States, and I hope that he will be able to lead his team to the championship.

UMPIRE.

Victoria Social.

Mrs. Vickers of Kamloops has been visiting friends in the Capital.

Colonel Gregory was a passenger to Vancouver on Thursday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Marvin have on a trip to California.

Miss Leigh Spencer of Vancouver is registered at the Empress Hotel.

Mr. A. T. Parry of Cowichan Bay is at the King Edward Hotel.

Mrs. Arthur Crease entertained at an informal tea on Monday afternoon.

Miss Fanny Devereux has returned to Duncans to resume her school duties.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lamb of So-menos have been in Victoria for a few days.

Mrs. Hearn, Miss Norrie and Miss Hadwen of Duncans were in town for the Paderewski concert on Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice of Shaw-nigan Lake, have been guests at the Empress during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. David Alexander of Duncans are registered at the Balmoral.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Dallas Helmcken have taken quarters at the Empress Hotel for the remainder of the winter.

Mrs. P. De Noe Walker left during the week for the mainland. She expects to be away for several weeks.

Mr. A. R. Johnston and Mr. Frank Lloyd of Westholme were guests at the King Edward Hotel during the week.

Mr. Donald Fraser of the Canadian Bank of Commerce has been transferred to the New Westminster branch.

Miss Doris Mason has returned from Duncans where she has been staying with her sister, Mrs. R. C. Furlonger.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ritchie are expected in Victoria very soon. They intend to spend the summer here with Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Flumerfelt.

Miss McDonald of Winnipeg has returned to her home again. She has been the guest of Miss Arbuthnot, Belcher Avenue.

Lieut. Eaton of the Army Service Corps has arrived at Work Point Barracks to take the place of Captain Reed, who is returning to England.

Miss Heneage, who is leaving Victoria next week to make her home on Thetis Island, is giving a small farewell tea this afternoon.

One of the last social functions before the Lenten season which is being looked forward to by Victorians is the ball to be given by the Union club, on the 28th of this month.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Amy Holley, of Bath, England, to Mr. Bird, of Sinta Luta, Sask. Miss Holley made many friends here while on a visit to British Columbia about a year ago.

Mr. Moorhead, late of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Vancouver, spent the week-end in Victoria, before going on to Alberni on Monday night, where he has accepted a good billet.

Mr. Thornton of Thetis Island has been spending a few days in Victoria. Miss Blakemore is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Blakemore of Haro St., Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. Crowe-Baker have returned after spending several months travelling in Europe. They were the guests of Mrs. Herbert Ross in Vancouver for a few days before coming on to Victoria.

The betrothal is announced between Amy Campbell (Maisie) Campbell-Johnston, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ronald C. Campbell-Johnston, and J. R. Armytage Moore, son of the late Wm. Armytage Moore of Armore, Co. Cavan, Ireland, and Mrs. Frank Harcastle, of Lancaster Gate, London.

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