

Hotel For Sale.
50 Furnished Rooms, Bar, etc. All rooms at present occupied.—Cheap. Apply
B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AG'Y, Ltd.
40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

THE NEWS.
Stranger this pen hath never writ a flattery
Nor signed the page that registered a lie.

MARYLAND CASUALTY CO'Y,
Domicile Government
Deposited **\$93,706.66**
Surplus & Reserve Over **\$2,600,000**
Accident, Health and Employers Liability.
R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd. VICTORIA, B. C.

J. H. TODD & SONS,
Wholesale Grocers,
Victoria, B. C.
Owners and operators of following Salmon Canneries—
Richmond & Beaver, Fraser River, Inverness, Skeena River.

Paperhanging and Painting
At reduced rates during winter time.
J. W. Mellor & Co., Ltd., 78 Fort St.
New Papers Just Received.

FLETCHER BROS.
Everything in the Line of
Music and Musical Instruments
Including all the latest and best sheet music, music books, music paper, instruction book, Gerhard-Hofmann Piano, Doherty Organ, Domestic Sewing Machines, Phonographs, Gramophones, Music Boxes, Etc.
Get our catalogue of 100 sheet music.
FLETCHER BROS., Government Street

Lenten Specialty!
Eastern CODFISH,
WHOLE FISH,
8 Cents Pound.
DIXI H. ROSS & CO. Cash Grocers.
The Independent Grocers.

B. & K. CEREALS.
Home Manufacture.
BRACKMAN & KER M. CO., Limited.

HONESTY, ACCURACY, INTELLIGENCE.
In every prescription we dispense we put in these three ingredients. The doctor doesn't write them down because there is a lack of understanding between us and the patient. We are always to go in anyway, and he knows they will go in when you bring his order to us for filling. You make no mistake when you let us fill your prescriptions at low prices.
Terry & Maerett, Pharmacists, S.E. Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.

The B. C. Funeral Furnishing Co'y
Chas. Hayward President.
Orders Attended to At any time Day or Night.
Charges very Reasonable.
The largest and best appointed undertaking establishment in the province.
Telephone No. 45, 305, 404 or 594.
F. Casleton, Manager.
Show rooms and Parlors
52 Government Street, Victoria.

CLARKE & PEARSON
17-19 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.
Tin and Copperware Manufacturers
Stove Dealers and General Furnishers, Tin Roofers, Gas and Water Pipe Fitters and General Jobbers.

P. R. BROWN Ltd. E. F. GEIGER,
Sanitary Plumbing, Gas and Hot Water Fittings
All kinds of Jobbing and Shop Work a specialty.
Estimates given on application.
Orders promptly executed.
Corner Pandora and Douglas Streets, VICTORIA, B. C.
Telephone 226. P. O. Box 132.

Progressive.
Victoria.
The Question of the Fall Fair; Its Advantages to the City and How They Can be Realized.

Special attention is being paid just now by a number of influential citizens to the preliminary arrangements for the Annual Exhibition to be held here next fall. It is of exceptional importance that an exhibition and a good one should be held this year, because a movement is on foot in which the Agricultural Association, the City Council, the Board of Trade and the Tourist Association are taking part to secure the grant for a Dominion Exhibition next year. This would be a very desirable consummation. A Dominion Exhibition would be one of the best advertisements this city can possibly have, and it is needless to say that if we are not able to hold our local show this year we will be of the running for the larger event. Therefore when the collectors call upon you for a subscription, be as liberal about it as you can afford to be and let us have an exhibition next fall that will surpass anything that we have had in the past. If this is done a long step will be taken towards securing a Dominion Exhibition in 1905.

Exhibitions are good things. They are great educators. Out here we all need educating about our own surroundings. Things have progressed a good deal faster than most of us think. We have better stock, we raise better fruits, we make better articles of various kinds on farms and in factories than the great majority of people are aware of. Even the best informed persons, after visiting one of our Exhibitions, comes away with an addition to his knowledge of what his neighbors are doing, with a higher appreciation of the capabilities of the country in which he lives. The Exhibitions have not hitherto done as much towards demonstrating the natural resources of the country, outside of the domain of agriculture, as they might do, but this is because the management never has had enough money to carry out its plans on a wide scale, not because the importance of other industries besides agriculture and manufactures are not fully appreciated.

Money is necessary to make an exhibition a success. The management have no more at stake than any similar number of other men in the community. Their work is voluntary and their share of the benefits is not any greater than any one else's. They must have the citizens behind them or they cannot make a success of their plans. With what means they have had they have done wonders. Help them make the Exhibition of 1904 the greatest possible success, and thus strengthen their hands for the supreme effort for next year. A Dominion Exhibition would be a great thing for this city. It ought to be advertised far and wide. It would surely attract many people from the interior of the Province and even from the Northwest. It would receive plenty of publicity through the press. At least here is a pointer for management. As soon as you have secured the promise of the Dominion grant, organize a Bureau of Publicity, and have the Exhibition written up all over the Western part of the country. It will not cost very much more to do it than to let it go. Let us make a united effort to get the Dominion Exhibition, so that we can let the whole world know something more about our city and this splendid Island than is known now, except to a few of our own people.

The spirit of progress is abroad in the city. There is no doubt about that. You can see it everywhere. You can detect it in the tone with which men speak of public matters. We all are beginning to realize how great are prospects of this part of Canada. We are going to stand together in an effort to realize them at the earliest possible day. The way to achieve this is to do thoroughly what we have in hand. The thing in hand just at this particular time is the Exhibition of 1904 as a prelude to the Dominion Exhibition of 1905. Let us work together and make it a success, and the first step in that direction is to subscribe as liberally as we can to the Exhibition Fund.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK.

The Grand Trunk \$5,000,000 deposit has been promptly put up at Ottawa, although the President of the company did declare it "a wholly unnecessary and unreasonable demand."

A report says that the ships attached to the Esquimalt naval station have been ordered to report there without delay. Nothing on the face of the published news affords any explanation for this.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided against the Hill-Morgan interests in the great "Merger" case, and thus substantially delays the amalgamation of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific interests to be illegal. This is the most serious set-back that Mr. Hill has ever received. What effect it will have upon his plans is not known, but in all probability the result will not be serious. Mr. Morgan seems to have fallen on evil days. We do not hear so much of his wonderful achievements as we did a year or so ago.

Word is given out to the effect that the Home Government is arranging with the C. P. R. for the transportation of troops in large numbers and Mr. Balfour stated in Parliament the other day that conditions in Asia may be so grave as to require action on the part of Great Britain, and that the army estimates were framed accordingly. This does not necessarily mean that hostilities are impending, but it is evidence of the seriousness of the times.

When it was announced that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain had gone away for a rest a few days after Parliament opened in London, those who have been watching his career critically were rendered quite uneasy. In these columns mention was made of the fact that his followers scarcely knew what they are expected to advocate. It has been obvious for some time past that he has not appeared able to advance his cause beyond a certain point. On the broad principles of Imperialism he has had almost every one with him, but he has seemed unable to get from the abstract aspect of the case to a concrete presentation of it, and the result has been that while we have all been Chamberlainians to a certain degree, many of us have been asking what he really meant. Now the despatches tell us that his health is so impaired that his retirement to private life is probable, and the intuitive guess is that he is threatened with softening of the brain. His son, Austin Chamberlain, emphatically denies this, but his father's treatment of his great subject undoubtedly indicates that for the last few months he has been mentally very weak.

The Japanese campaign appears to be prosecuted with exceptional vigor and intelligence. The operations of the fleet have masked the movements on shore with the result that both Port Arthur and Vladivostok are threatened from sea and land. A large Japanese force operating from near the mouth of the Yalu is threatening the communications of Port Arthur and incidentally of the important seaport of New Chang, and another force, which landed at Fossiet Bay is moving up towards the railway west of Vladivostok. While this is going on the fleet is busy in bombardments. For the present the Russian squadrons appear to be out of it. The few land encounters that have taken place have all been unfavorable to the Russians, whether they have been the result of encounters with the Japanese, collisions with the Korean troops or affairs with Chinese irregulars. Very significant is the news sent out that the people of Korea and Manchuria are hostile to the Russians. This means that if the Japanese can manage to inflict a defeat upon the Russian land forces, the whole country will rise up against the Czar's troops and Manchuria will become untenable. The brutal severity of the Russian officials toward the natives, but at the same time bent a burning desire for revenge. Let it once be shown that they are not invincible, and the bathing in which they are held by the Chinese will find expression in terrible form.

The Cowichan Legion of L. O. G. T. celebrated its anniversary on the 29th ult., associating with it for the occasion the Juvenile Templars. Though founded in 1892 it is a remarkable and in the histories of societies, perhaps unique fact that this was the second opportunity only for the "many happy returns," as there was, I believe, no 29th in 1900. The most notable member of the Juveniles was Mr. J. C. Evans, M.P.P., who is Grand Chief Templar of the Province, and Mr. A. J. Bell, Grand Secretary for British Columbia. Mr. Evans gave an interesting address on the history of the order, and this was followed by a series of excellent recitations of odes and recitations under the presidency of the Rev. Mr. Tate, Superintendent of Juvenile Templars. It is gratifying to learn that the cause is forging steadily ahead in the district, especially among the juveniles.

Truth.

A weekly newspaper published at Victoria, B.C., by C. H. Lugin.

Subscription Price . . . \$1.00 a Year

Advertising rates on application.

Printed by T. B. Ousack, Corner of Courtney and Gordon Streets.

TO ADVERTISERS.

I want to increase this paper to two or three times its present size. If the encouragement already met with materializes, it will be converted into an eight-page paper early next month.

There are plenty of subjects to be dealt with and there are departments that cannot be handled in a sheet of the present size. The public are showing appreciation of what has been done, and every week many copies of the paper are sent abroad by people who wish their friends to know that their town is progressing and what the prospects for future advancement are.

I want an advertisement from every business man in the city. If you do not feel like giving a large advertisement, let me have a small one. I want you to help me during April May and June to put out an eight-page paper that will advertise this town and this Island as they never were advertised before. I think I know how to do it; but at the same time suggestions will be welcomed and contributions along development lines will be welcomed. At the end of three months the paper will be an institution that you will patronize without solicitation.

It would be easy to gain notoriety in the paper and move it to small people call "live" by indulging in personalities, but the public do not want that. What I wish to furnish is a paper that will always have its shoulder to the wheel of the car of progress.

Will you give the enterprise a helping hand?

CHARLES H. LUGIN.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

The Contract Ratified by the Grand Trunk Shareholders.—What Steps Ought Victoria and the Province to Take?

The shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway Company have ratified the contract made on their behalf by their officials, who have accepted the Grand Trunk Pacific. This leaves the way clear for parliamentary action, and we may rest assured that this will be promptly taken, so that the enterprise may be now regarded as fairly launched. In the last issue of this paper the proposed contract in the contract were briefly but sufficiently explained, so that no further reference to them is needed. It may be assumed that Parliament will endorse what the ministry has done. This being the case, the time is at hand when the people of the province and especially the people of Victoria and Vancouver Island should take into consideration the line of action which they in their own best interest ought to follow.

Under the modified agreement the road is to be completed to the Pacific Coast by the year 1911. It does not follow that the company will not complete it at an earlier date. Probably the additional time asked is to guard against financial eventualities. In the present disturbed political condition of the Old World it is unwise to bank too much upon the condition of the money market. One may assume, however, that the company will finish its line at an earlier date than 1911, if financial conditions are favorable. For this reason, the sooner the whole undertaking is completed the sooner the Grand Trunk Pacific will be able to enter into competition for a share of the trans-Pacific trade, which is certain to expand with great rapidity after the restoration of the Orient fully to the commerce of the world. At the same time it must be remembered that the primary motive for the construction of the new line is to develop and secure a share of the great business originating in the west-growing areas of the Northwest. A flood-tide of immigration is flowing into that part of the Dominion and its volume will be greatly increased by the construction of a new railway. Therefore it is not unreasonable to expect that the company will in the first instance bend its energies to construction east of the mountains, including such branch lines as may be needed to draw traffic to the main line. To construct that part of the road which will cost the least and will at the same time yield the quickest returns would seem to be the good business policy of the company's standpoint.

ness policy of the company's standpoint.

The people of British Columbia, and particularly the residents of the Coast section of the Province, wish to see construction begun at both ends of the line simultaneously, or as nearly so as is possible. This does not appear to be provided for in the contract, and it would not be quite reasonable for the Government to insist upon a detail of this nature. A company, undertaking so great an enterprise, must be allowed to exercise its own judgment in details. There is no apparent reason, other than business ones, why construction should not be begun as nearly simultaneously as possible at both ends and against the points made in the preceding paragraph must be offset the consideration that hurried construction through the mountain section is likely to be costly and that a great deal of work will have to be done at the Coast in order to place the company in a position to inaugurate through business on a large scale as soon as the through line is completed. Readers can, from this statement of what appears to be the facts of the case, decide for themselves what are the probabilities of the early beginning of work at the western end of the line.

Three things go to interest the Coast section of the Province that the work of construction shall be begun at the western end at the earliest possible date:

It is highly desirable that the Pacific terminus should be located where it will be most accessible from the present centres of population; and

It is important that the company should make connection with the southern cities an integral portion of their system.

On the first point it may be urged that the early beginning of construction will mean a very great deal in a business way to the Coast cities and farming districts. If, as has been suggested, the company will prefer for reasons of economy to build westward as much as possible a very large amount of trade will be lost to our merchants and farmers, because in that case the supplies will be drawn from Eastern business points and from the farms of the prairies. Investigation will probably demonstrate that supplies can be obtained here as cheaply as anywhere else and a good case can doubtless be made out against any delay in beginning work on this end on this ground. But

gained from purely commercial considerations, it is very desirable that the north central portion of the Province should be given transportation facilities at the earliest possible moment. Given a line of railway extending from the Coast eastward through the heart of the province, the Grand Trunk Pacific will run and there will be an influx of people into that part of the Province that will mean very much more to the business community than the construction of the line. It will inaugurate a period of prosperity that will cost anything that British Columbia has ever experienced.

On the second point, while the arguments in favor of a northerly location for the terminus of the road are well understood here, it is at the same time to be hoped that an available terminus that which can be most readily reached from existing centres of population should be chosen. Unlike the country traversed by the Canadian Pacific, that which the new road will cross is of such a character that a large and valuable district will certainly be occupied by settlers from a comparatively short distance from the Coast as soon as the line is constructed. Speaking from a local point of view, that is from the point of view of Victoria, Vancouver and the other Coast cities, it is quite obvious this district is to them the better from a business point of view.

On the third point, which is to some extent involved in the second, and is really the most important point of all, the plan outlined by the Grand Trunk Pacific, however far reaching that may be, will never be complete and will not fully meet the requirements of the Province unless included in a provision for a southern connection on the Coast as an integral part of the system. It is quite possible that the importance of this aspect of the case has not been as yet very fully considered by the gentlemen promoting the undertaking. They have had other things to occupy their attention. The plan outlined by Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not include a southern connection. He only dealt with a through line from ocean to ocean. But more than this is needed. The plan proposed to Parliament is a great thing. It means an immense deal for the Province, and especially to the other sections of the Province, the establishment of a southern connection with the new system is of vital interest. It is demonstrable that it is in

the interest also of the company itself. This branch of the subject is one that may be dealt with again, as it is a very broad subject calling for treatment in considerable detail.

In view of the facts above indicated, it seems to be the imperative duty of the people of the Coast to take counsel together and see what is best to be done, what arguments can be brought to bear to influence the action of the company, what inducements, if any are necessary, can be given to lead the company to meet the wishes of the people in this regard. The question is one that admits of very little delay, but at the same time should be taken up in a calm and dispassionate manner, and without undue haste. Let it be examined from all sides so that no mistake will be made.

JAPAN'S AMBITION.

Marquis Ito's Views as to the Future of the Island Empire of the Orient.—The Regeneration of the Yellow Races.

(Charles H. Lugin.)

When the Marquis Ito was on his way to the Diamond Jubilee his steamer was delayed quite a long time at Quarantine, and in discharge of my duty as a newspaper man I went out to see him, for an opportunity of meeting the greatest statesman of his time was not one to be lost. I found the Marquis very willing to see me. In fact he said that he welcomed the chance of talking to a Canadian journalist as he had never before had an occasion when he could convey directly to such a person correct views as to Japan and its future. Some of the things the Marquis said were printed in the Colonist, but in the course of a two-hours' conversation he necessarily said very much more than there appears. He did nearly all the talking, but he asked a few questions. One of them was as to the feeling of the people of this Province towards the Japanese, and it was in response to what I said in reply that he expressed his views as to the future of his people. My answer to his question was very frank. I told him that the people of British Columbia were unalterably opposed to Japanese immigration, and that it did not seem desirable that any race should settle in large numbers in this country, when there was no probability of their becoming assimilated with the majority of the population. The Marquis replied:

"What objection have you to us? Do we not quickly learn all your views?" Then without waiting for me to say anything, he resumed his nervous walk along the deck and said: "You need not fear Japanese immigration. A few people will come, but not many. The work of our race is in Asia." "I shall not attempt to give his language any further, because it would be impossible to do so, except as to a few isolated phrases that have stuck in my memory, such as: "We do not admit our inferiority to any people in the world—we, who in a few years and without shedding a drop of blood, accomplished what you achieved only after centuries of bloodshed—the abolition of the feudal system."

Then he went on in crisp, well-expressed sentence, with emphatic gestures, and occasional pauses in his walk while he ransacked his vocabulary for the word he wanted. "The mission of the Japanese is in Asia. They are in our respect like the Anglo-Saxons. They are the Anglo-Saxons of the Orient. There is a vast region in Asia, rich in all kinds of resources and only sparsely populated. That is the sphere of Japan's usefulness. There are races there that we can absorb and assimilate, just as the Anglo-Saxons absorb and assimilate other races. We will advance more rapidly than you have, because we have your mistakes to guide us. The course of our civilization will be eastward just as the course of Anglo-Saxon progress has been eastward. To the suggestion that Russia would present an obstacle the Marquis answered with a shrug of his shoulders that Japan would take care of Russia when the time came. As to China, which was mentioned as a barrier to progress, he said that China only needed Japan to show her the way to civilization. Occidental people cannot enter into the secrets of the Oriental mind. Japan alone can discover a solution of the great problem presented by the Asiatic races. The capabilities of the Oriental races are to achieve progress as it should be, and it is one of the best signs of the times. Party lines may divide us on election day, but all the rest of the year we are on the same side."

But Japan will discover the way to give that great nation an impetus. Asked his opinion as to the probable weight of China as a military power, he said that he did not regard that phase of the question seriously, and at any rate he did not think the rest of the world had anything to fear from the aggressiveness of the Oriental people. They only wished to be allowed to work out their own destiny, which was enough to occupy them for generations to come. "You need not fear Japanese immigration," he added. "You need not trouble yourselves about trying to assimilate us. We have our own work to do, and that work is not in Canada."

It seems strange to have to say such a thing, but there are newspapers in Canada that will be chagrined because of the ratification of the Grand Trunk Pacific contract. Among them are the Toronto World and the St. John Telegraph. The latter all most gloated over the possibility that the company might turn down the contract; the former prophesied dire failure. The Telegraph used to be a Liberal paper; the World is Conservative. Failure on the part of the company to accept the contract would have been a bad blow to Canada, but as it would have damaged the prestige of the Laurier Government, that fact would have outweighed the other in the estimation of those two newspapers. The Telegraph is furious because Mr. Blair did not have its way. The World is simply in opposition. In striking contrast is the attitude of the Colonist, which sinks its partisan bias out of sight and unreservedly endorses the undertaking. In doing so it speaks for the great majority of the Conservatives in British Columbia, who are gratified in the highest degree because the early construction of a new transcontinental high-railway will be a fact of their life, as it should be, and it is one of the best signs of the times. Party lines may divide us on election day, but all the rest of the year we are on the same side.

Subscribe for "Truth."

THE WESTSIDE ALTERATION SALE

Saturday will give special attention to Men's Furnishings and Boy's Clothing. Any lines we want out of the way are to be dealt with in a way that will make short work of their existence here.

PRICES THAT BORDER ON THE SENSATIONAL.

COLLARS.	WHITE SHIRTS.	COLORED SHIRTS.
Men 4-ply Linen Collars, Regular 10.	Men's White Shirts, soiled, Regular 50c. each.	Men's Colored Working Shirts, Regular 75c. & 90c. each.
Saturday.....5c.	Saturday.....20c.	Saturday.....35c.

Ladies' Silk Evening Gloves, Regular 90c., Sale Price 25c.

MEN'S BOX.	NIGHT GOWNS.	RAINCOATS.
Men's Black Cashmere Sox, Regular 35c. pair.	Men's White Cotton Night Gowns, Regular \$1.50 each.	Men's Heptonette Raincoats, large sizes, Regular \$10.50 to \$17.50.
Saturday.....25c.	Saturday.....75c.	Saturday.....\$7.50

Eiderdown Dressing Jackets, Regular \$2.50, Sale Price 50c.

BOYS' SUITS.	BOYS' REEFERS.	BOYS' PYJAMAS.
Boys' Tweed Suits, sizes 22 to 25, worth up to \$4.00.	Boys' Reefer Overcoats, worth up to \$4.50.	Boys' Flannellette Pyjamas, Regular \$1.00.
Saturday.....\$1.45	Saturday.....\$1.50	Saturday.....50c.

Silk Drapery Plush, Regular \$1.50 yard, Sale Price 40c.

LADIES' GLOVES.	LADIES' HOSE.	HANDKERCHIEFS.
In French Suede and Glace Kid all sizes. Regular \$1.00 pair.	In Lace Ankle Cashmere, Fast Black. Regular 60c. pair.	Ladies' Handkerchiefs, Hem-stitched. Worth 10c. each.
Saturday.....50c.	Saturday.....40c.	Saturday.....2½c.

THE HUTCHESON COMPANY LTD., VICTORIA, B.C.

THE FIELD OF SONG.

A Present Day Tendency in Music.

(Hugh Kennedy.)

Two recent press criticisms, each of sufficient interest in itself to bear repetition, assume a special significance when considered together. They then not only illustrate, but emphasize, a growing tendency of the cultured audience of to-day in its attitude toward musical artists.

One of these criticisms emanated from New York, the other from Berlin. One has for its subject a singer, who, in point of natural gifts of voice is, even in the estimation of her detractors, the most superbly endowed vocalist of her generation; the other deals with a man for whom even his admirers claim neither a good voice nor a good method. The one scores to the point of abuse a woman famous in every corner where song is loved; the other records the unqualified success of a man as yet unknown beyond the basin of his native Rhine. The one belittles supreme physical gifts and acquired skill because in the opinion of the critic, they are not accompanied by emotional and intellectual qualities; the other exalts the triumph of intellect and feeling over great defects of voice and training.

"Melba," says the first of our critics (an unsigned one) "represents the reactionary singer. She commits the great error of singing operatic airs on the concert stage, ways taken out of their settings and put into false lights. That applicable word called chestnut applies very well to her programme; for she sings the mad scenes from Lucia and Hamlet, and the waltz song from Romeo and Juliet, and, as encores, songs by Tosti—nice little ballads, for parlors or drawing room entertainments, but not adapted for an artist that wants to represent the great vocal art that Melba does. She has a glorious voice and superb control, but—"

After all, Melba is not an artist; she is merely a singer. As long as she does not sing the songs of Schubert, Schumann, Strauss, Wolf and Tchaikowski she is not estimate upon her artistic value possible."

"In Ludwig Wagner," writes Arthur M. Abell, the Berlin critic of the New York Musical Courier, "we have the extraordinary spectacle of a man who has neither voice nor method holding spellbound an audi-

ence of 2,500 people. He is primarily an actor, and he acts, say, lives, the contents of the songs he interprets. No mere singer ever entered body and soul into his work as Wagner does. He can put a world of pathos into a single word, a single syllable. Herein lies the secret of his great success and popularity in Germany."

Even although we allow for undue bias in the case of our first critic and in that of others equally prominent who comment with similar harshness on the singing of Melba, we require to make no such allowance in the case of Abell. A specialist in the violin of many years' standing, his opinion in musical matters carries weight, and if other evidence were required, his discerning, sympathetic and admiring accounts of the recent triumph in Berlin of Dolores, a singer well known to Victoria music lovers, stamp him as a lover of the delicate, pure and finished, as well as of the dramatic, in singing.

If it should be objected that public opinion and the opinion of critics seldom agree, we have only to turn, for corroboration of the foregoing testimony to the changing taste of concert goers, to the programme of the most popular concert singers now before the public. On this continent, aside from Melba, these are such as Schumann-aeink, Sembrich, Nordica and David Bispham. On their programmes we find the names of Schubert, Schumann, Strauss, Wolf, Grieg and Liszt, writers through whose works you will search in vain for a passage calculated merely to serve as a vehicle for vocal display. Twenty-five years ago—even ten years ago—the programmes of such artists would have been monopolized by the names of Donizetti, Rossini, Bellini and other composers of the olden time. To-day the lied or art-song, in which voice and accompaniment constitute merely the means at the composer's disposal for interpreting the meaning of the poem, is claiming the recognition and long denied it—denied it, too, through the vanity and egotism of singers, rather than through lack of appreciation on the part of the public. Fathered by Schubert, the genuine lied is the highest, as it is the most recent, development in the field of song, and it is a matter for congratulation among lovers of the best in music that the song recitals of the four artists mentioned, have yielded them returns far exceeding even the

great sums formerly paid them for appearances in opera.

It is a safe conclusion that the old-fashioned, conventional operatic art has had its day on the concert platform. It is a thing of the past in the theatre itself. The words of a lyric are no longer used as points upon which to hang notes, as one would adorn a Christmas tree for children. Instead the songs of the great masters now reflect in every bar the spirit of the poem chosen for interpretation. To paint a mood, not to tickle the ear, is the thing. However genius may have lent itself in the past to inventing tricks for showing off the compass, the flexibility or power of a voice, similar ideals would place to-day both singer and composer in a class with the self-denying and hard-training athletes of the variety theatres. To astonish is an end, but not a very lofty one, to captivate the senses by absolute beauty is also an end, and a noble one, but surely that which places dramatic truth above every consideration of personal vanity or sensuous pleasure is incomparably the highest ideal. In short, the whole tendency we have been considering is a fresh justification of that faith of which Carlyle was the chief prophet, that what is true, in art as in life, must prevail, and what is false must perish.

On Divers Themes

"Does hydraulic mining pay?" Mr. B. Hobson, of Bullion, says it does and that he has the figures to Prove it.

"Does hydraulic mining pay?" Mr. John B. Hobson, manager of the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company, asked this question and in answer to it laid upon the table the latest balance sheet of his company, which is as follows:

The Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited.

Total Expenditure for Mine Purchase, construction of Water Supply System, Hydraulic Plant, Equipment, Opening, Etc., Together with Value of Gold Recovered, and Miscellaneous Receipts, from 1894 to August 5th, 1903, Inclusive.

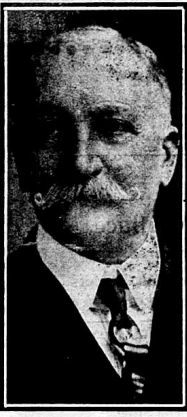
Season.	Expenditures.
1894	\$423,922 83
1895	43,560 79
1896	124,026 86
1897	125,520 31
1898	105,141 36
1899	142,501 96
1899	334,639 03
1900	212,018 25
1901	154,454 60
1902	155,148 46
1903	81,451 57
Head office expenses for 1903 unknown.	
Inventories at Aug. 5th, 1903	94,720 69
	\$1,916,327 73
Debit Balance	\$763,305 16

Season.	Receipts.
1894 Bullion recovered	\$ 5,161 85
1895 "	58,671 19
1896 "	124,026 86
1897 "	125,520 31
1898 "	105,141 36
1899 "	142,501 96
1899 "	334,639 03
1900 "	212,018 25
1901 "	154,454 60
1902 "	155,148 46
1903 "	81,451 57
Total	\$1,122,798 36
Miscellaneous profits on stores, boarding house, etc., from 1894 to 1903, inclusive	30,224 21
Balance	\$763,305 16
	\$1,916,327 73

Now according to these figures, the property stands the company \$763,305.16, and it can be sold at any time for two and a half million dollars. The company's losses are 1,000,000. It is ten years since the property was acquired and these have been years of preparation for the future, and preparations on a vast scale were necessary because the company has 500,000,000 cubic yards of gold-bearing gravel on its claims and is 1,000,000,000 cubic feet of water; pooling reservoirs had to be built and a great plant including a sawmill, a pipe-making shop, blacksmith shop, magazines, cabins, thousands of feet of 30 and 22-inch steel pipes and all the equipment necessary for hydraulic operations on a large scale had to be

installed. This had to be done under such adverse conditions that the freight to the mines from Vancouver was \$100 and the travelling expenses of the workmen into and out of the country had to be paid. With all this to contend with the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited, has at an outlay in round numbers of three-quarters of a million, got itself in readiness to handle the vast body of gravel above mentioned, out of which they can take in a favorable season, that is a season in which there is plenty of water, over \$300,000 in gold. On such a showing it is safe to say in reply to Mr. Hobson's question: Hydraulic does pay. The company's work of preparation is not yet done, because it has acquired the property of the Victoria Hydraulic Mining Company, between the North and South Forks of the Quesnel, and proposes to utilize that company's water supply, which is from Spanish Lake, which in its turn is fed by tributaries having their sources in the perennial glaciers. This will afford an unfailing supply of water and the great plant can then be kept in operation to its full capacity every day. What this means is best shown by the returns of past years, which demonstrate that the yield of gold is in direct proportion to the supply of water, the best water supply coinciding with the best gold yield, namely, in the year 1900, over \$395,77 of the yellow metal was taken out.

The balance sheet of the company is worthy of a little analysis. The largest outlay was naturally in the first year, and the smallest amount of gold taken out was in that year, from only a little was incidentally picked up. Of the other nine years, four were years of short water supply. If the water supply had been up to the average it would have made a difference of over \$400,000 in the total output in favor of the company.



Mr. J. B. Hobson.

The estimated average yield of the gravel is 21 cents per cubic yard, the estimated cost of handling it is a little over 6 cents a yard, which means that the company's property ought to yield a profit of \$75,000,000 if the values and the water supply both hold out, which is a pretty good return from an out-of-pocket investment which up to date only slightly exceeds \$750,000. It certainly looks as if alluvial mining will pay, even if the Consolidated Cariboo Company's figures are very liberally discounted. Now if the possibilities of hydraulic mining in British Columbia only concerned the bakers' dozen or so of gentlemen owning stock in the company referred to, this article would never have been written, but the property of this company is only a little grain in the great auriferous gravel field of British Columbia. On the biggest map of Canada published, you can cover the property of this company with the end of a lead pencil, but one page of this paper is not large enough to cover the area on the same map over which auriferous gravel is distributed. And the northern gravels," said Mr. Hobson, "appear to be richer than ours." Regarding the more southerly part of the Province, the region of gold-bearing gravels may be said to begin at the Horsefly River and extend north to the northern boundary of the Province, near which the Thibet Creek and Rossella Companies are operating, and how much further no one knows. In Cariboo there is an immense area known to be auriferous, a sufficient deposit warrant just as profitable operations as those above mentioned. In Omineca the gravels

are richer, and in Cassiar they are richer yet, and the richness seems to keep on increasing until the almost fabulous wealth of the Klondyke is attained. Mr. Hobson has already gone on record publicly, saying that we have by far the greatest area of gold-bearing gravels in the world in this Province, not to speak of the Yukon and the deposits in Southern British Columbia and Vancouver Island, concerning the latter of which Mr. Hobson says he may have a good deal more to say by and by.

The one thing needed to bring about working of these numerous and extensive deposits of the precious metal is better means of transportation. The Grand Trunk Pacific will do a great deal in this direction, for it will cross one of the richest gold-bearing sections. A road to the Yukon, especially if located by the line proposed by the B. C. Northern & Mackenzie Valley Railway Company, will do even more. The proposed Ashcroft-Cariboo Railway will be of great value in the same connection, and so will the Canadian Northern, when it comes through to the Coast. The greatness of the problem will be the more apparent when the statement is added that besides these main trunk lines, hundreds of miles of branch lines will be required before the transportation problem of the gold-bearing country has been fully solved. The valley of those railways, the installation of plants by the score that will cost in many cases more than a million dollars each—the capital invested in the central California hydraulic region, embracing an area of auriferous gravels only four times greater than that of the Consolidated Cariboo, is one hundred millions of dollars—the employment of thousands of men at good wages, a market for everything our farms can supply and the product of many more factories than are now in the country, the growth of our commercial centres and unsurpassable prosperity for a province, nearly equal in area to France and Germany combined are some of the things involved in the affirmative answer which Mr. Hobson is able to give and convey to his own question: "Does alluvial mining pay?"

UNIVERSITY OF B. C.

An Interview With E. B. Paul, M.A., Principal of Victoria College.

It is the ambition of every person who has the best interests of his country at heart, said Mr. Paul, to see at some time or other a University established in British Columbia. In every civilized country there is a necessity for the establishment of such an institution is recognized, and in these countries where a University does not exist, want of funds for its endowment is usually the only reason for its absence. A University cannot be founded or maintained cheaply. Better have no University at all than one whose staff and equipment is not first class. A second rate institution without proper endowment would be compelled to tout for students and struggle to keep them, and by the inducement of easily obtained degrees. When the degrees of a University are once held in small esteem by the outside world, it is a very long time before the University recovers its reputation. Of course it is possible to have a high degree of scholarship, and excellent work in Arts at comparatively small cost, but the other faculties, such as Applied Science and Medicine are costly and require much money for their maintenance. The suggestion made at the Vancouver meeting that the Government set aside a portion of the public domain as an endowment is excellent. The sooner this is done the better. Every year sees the lands at the disposal of ministers fewer and less valuable, therefore, I trust that agitation in that direction will be kept up, till lands are set apart for University endowment. It is to be regretted that more has not been done by private individuals in the same way for the purpose of this excellent purpose. Let us hope that at no remote date some person will emulate the great benefactors of British, American and Eastern Canadian Universities, by giving up some of his surplus funds for the sake of the highest education. But in British Columbia, not only are friends needed for University purposes, there is an impediment in the way of the establishment of a University, which wrecked an attempt in that direction fourteen years ago. Victoria and Vancouver are each anxious—naturally so—to secure the location of the University for itself. How these conflicting claims can be reconciled I know not, but the danger that the University will fall between two stools, as it did before, seems to me real, and it will require the good sense, the public spirit, in its broadest sense, and the self-sacrifice of one or



FIT-REFORM SPRING SUITS.

It is not alone because of the saving that men buy FIT-REFORM, but because they get better fit, better finish, better style—Because Fit-Reform better suits critical taste.

ALLEN'S "FIT-REFORM," WARDROBE
73 Government Street, Victoria.

Spring Cleaning.

We take up, clean and relay carpets at a moderate charge. The preparation and process we use for cleaning carpets is the best known. After removing all dirt and grease it revives the colors, making an old and dirty carpet look like new.

We do all kinds of Upholstery and Mattress Repair Work.

SMITH & CHAMPION
PHONE 718. 100 DOUGLAS STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

HENDERSON BROTHERS

LIMITED.

Wholesale Druggists,
Victoria and Vancouver, B. C.

T. M. Henderson, Pres. H. McDowell, Vice-Pres.
Wm. Henderson, Sec.-Treas.



GOOD COFFEE.

is one of the greatest luxuries that bounteous Nature has given to man. It soothes and calms his spirits and sets him at ease with all the world. We have always given special attention to this subject and we are in a position to offer THE VERY BEST COFFEE on the market. Order a small quantity first and serve it to your husband. After he tells you what he thinks of it you'll buy more.

Telephone 448.

WATSON & HALL, 55 Yates Street, VICTORIA.

perhaps both these cities, before a University can be founded and the interests of the Province be promoted. A very good plan might be to have two colleges of one University, for example: Arts and Applied Sciences for Vancouver, Medicine and Engineering for Victoria; there to be but one University Senatus and Board of Examiners.

OUT OF TOWN.

Cumberland.

The City Council at its last meeting, among other matters thrashed out deal with the question of Health Officer for 1904. Some thought it a waste of money forgetting last year's experience with diphtheria. By motion it was decided that the Clerk should inquire of Dr. Gillespie what salary he would want for acting as Health Officer for 1904. The question of allowing the Adventists the use of the City Hall for church purposes was also discussed. Ald. McFarlane seconding, but some of the board still waxed eloquent. Finally the Mayor put the motion, which was carried. In view of the fact that the Miners' Union was compelled by the Council to pay rental, most of whom were ratepayers, Ald. Daniels' point seems well taken. That all should be treated alike in the letting of the City Hall. Respecting the Health Officer it is the opinion of not a few that the city fathers should pass such quarantine measures as will obviate the lax conditions that existed in the past when private residences were subject to quarantine measures which were ineffective. The report of the Public School for February show a total of 254—boys 121 and girls 133; per cent. of attendance on curriculum 75 1/2; High School totals 27 pupils—boys 7, girls 19. Per centage of attendance 81. The semi-annual attendance of the Teachers' Institute will be held March 18th and 19th. Inspectors Stewart and Netherby are expected to be present. As an index of the growth of this district the Institute is a factor. Those interested in the education of youth as well as the teachers view the coming meeting with much interest.

The latter gentleman has taken his old position with the Wellington Colliery Company again.

Sidney.

Principal Sipprell, B.A., B.D., of Columbian College, visited Sidney on Monday evening and delighted the people with his harmonious and eloquent lecture on the "Sunny South." He thought Sidney ought to grow to be the centre of a large population at it possessed a magnificent location for a townsite and a rich agricultural section around it. The stereoscopic views were thrown on the canvas by W. M. Ritchie, Esq., of Victoria. The trip started from the far-famed Mount Shasta whose snow-crowned peaks dazzles in the sunlight with gold and glory, and is charming to behold by every lover of nature. The grandeur of the natural beauty on the route was a most enchanting picture. Visits were paid to the orange groves, the ostrich farms, monastic institutions and at the "Golden Gate" the refreshing sea breezes were inhaled. His lecture was eloquent in descriptive power; humorous and inspiring in its influence and set forth the wisdom and glory of the Creator and at the same time paid a tribute to the intelligence, patience and perseverance of man in using nature's forces and gifts for their own benefit and blessing.

Spring work is commencing and there is an effort being made to take advantage of its coming.

The railroad and steamboat service has improved somewhat of late and passengers are increasing. Good accommodation and an all daylight service should make the route a popular one.

Work on the breakwater is expected to start in the course of a few weeks.

Albert Berquist is quite busy putting the machinery into his tug and expects to have it completed in a few weeks.

Mrs. Joseph Jones is recovering from her recent sickness.

Mr. Knott, the B. C. Permanent, visited Sidney on business last Tuesday.

THE VIEW POINT.

"Had a nice trip?"
"Yes, rather."
"Been doing the Continent?"
"Well, yes, if you like to put it that way, but when I look at my expense account it rather seems as if the Continent had been doing me."

WALTER S. FRASER & CO.
LIMITED.

DEALERS IN SHELF
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE
Iron, Steel, Pipe and
Fittings, Etc.

Wharf St. VICTORIA B.C.,

Telephone 3. P. O. Box 423.

TOILET WARE

Toilet Ware

—AT—

HASTIE'S FAIR

The best 10-piece Toilet in the market at \$2.50 per set. Also Gilt-Lined at \$3.50, \$4.50, \$6.00, \$8.25 and up.
See our windows for Woodenware, etc.

77 GOVERNMENT ST.

W. JONES

Dominion Government
Auctioneer.

OFFICE AT

City Auction Mart,

58 Broad Street.

Mart Sales Every Tuesday, 2 p.m.

PHONE 294.

W. JONES, AUCTIONEER.

QUEEN'S MARKET

Telephone 32

P. O. Box No. 18

Cor. Govt. and Johnson Sts., Victoria.

L. GOODACRE & SONS

Wholesale and Retail

BUTCHERS.

Contractors by appointment to His Majesty's Royal Navy, the Dominion Government, etc.

Shipping supplied at lowest rates.

Brown & Cooper,

Fish, Oysters, Poultry, Game,

Fruit, Etc.

By Johnson St., Phone 61

27 Government St., Phone 58

GEO. S. RUSSELL'S

Shaving Parlors

48 Yates Street.

Victoria.

Opposite Bank of B. N. A.

FELL & COMPANY.

Limited Liability.

GROCERS,

Wines and Liquors.

Fort Street, VICTORIA.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.,

L.D. L.Y.

Iron, Steel,

Hardware,

Mill and Mining

Supplies a

Specialty.

VICTORIA, B. C.

The Societies.

Lifboat Association.

The oratorio, Haydn's "Creation" given in the Metropolitan Church on Tuesday last was a success and it was not a success.

Musically, it was a splendid affair, the large chorus of nearly one hundred and fifty voices trained by Mr. Gideon Hicks responded to the efforts of their leader in a manner which reflected the greater credit on their trainer and shows the ability of the individual singers. The solos were given with most pleasing effect, and what more could be said when their mission was to please. Miss Bradley's notes were full and clear and her execution was brilliant. Mr. Taylor's easy, genial manner adds much to the effect of his fine rendering of the airs. He is particularly clever in the lower regions. Mr. Goward sang equally well but many of the tones were not as good as those of the other parts. The trios and duets were well balanced. Being in several instances closely followed by the chorus the audience was unable to express its appreciation as it would have wished. Of the appearance of the choir, it was simply wretched. Five or six hundred, the full extent of the audience, was almost lost in the large building. Considering, however, that this is the third time this work has been rendered in Victoria a large audience was hardly to be expected. The representation of "chaos" and of "Morning" by the organist, Mr. Jesse Longfield, showed his familiarity with the work of this master, a perfect re-creation of Haydn's thought on the powerful instrument being indispensable to the effective rendering of the work of art. In the interval between the second and third parts, Mr. Joseph Peirson addressed the audience on the aims and work of a Lifboat Association, soliciting their aid in making the scheme effective.

Merchant Service Guild.

Wednesday evening at the Pioneer Hall the Victoria branch of the above society gave a very enjoyable concert. Captain Wallace Langley, President of this branch, occupied the chair and also took part in the programme. Speeches were given by Richard Hall, M.P.P., and C. W. Clifford, M.P.P., both of whom referred to the measure introduced and defeated during the last session of the Legislature, by which it was proposed to extend the franchise to seamen who art out of port.

Others who took part in the programme were T. Harmon, Geo. Kirkendall, Geo. Werner, W. Allan, C. L. Cullin, Peter Gordon, C. P. Ashton, W. Porter and J. H. B. Rickaby. Refreshments were served during the evening, the party dispersing at a late hour.

Victoria Gun Club.

At the regular monthly meeting of this club held Tuesday evening in Weiler Bros.' office the following officers were elected:

President—R. Jackson.
Vice-president—W. Weiler.
Captain—W. Blackford.
Secretary—C. Binfield.
Treasurer—W. H. Adams.

It was decided to hold the annual competition for the silver trophy on April the 10th at the club grounds on Langford Plains.

This club is in a very flourishing condition. Twelve new members were admitted at the meeting, making a total membership of over a hundred.

United Workmen.

There will be a joint meeting of Vancouver and Victoria lodges on Friday next to further arrangements for the coming entertainment. All the members of the lodges are asked to be present in order to make this event worthy of the society and to give the best possible aid to so good a cause.

Woodmen of the World.

One new member was initiated into the mysteries of Woodcraft at the last regular meeting of Victoria Camp.

It seems that a lately deceased member of this order failed to give his right age when applying for insurance. The age given was fifty-one, whereas the applicant was at that time fifty-seven, two years older than the age limit at which new members are accepted. For this reason the order very rightly refused to pay the insurance, the deceased having by his action forfeited all claim against the society. A few days ago the Clerk of the Camp received from the head office a check for the amount paid by the order. This refund was made voluntarily, there being no legal claim against the society.

It would be well for all Woodmen to make sure that the age they gave on joining the order was correct. The production of a birth certificate now would obviate any difficulty for their legates. This applies not only to Woodmen, but to all persons carrying insurance of any kind.

Knights of the Maccabees.

Victoria Tent, No. 2, met last Tuesday evening when they initiated two new members and considered two new applications. A letter was read from Commander Markey saying he would visit the tent about the 26th inst. A reception committee was appointed to make arrangements for his entertainment.

Court Cariboo, No. 943, I. O. F.

The above Court held its regular meeting on Tuesday, March 1st, a larger attendance than usual being present. This was the Court's second meeting in their new hall, No. 1, A. O. U. W. building, Yates street, which is without doubt a decided improvement on the old place of meeting. In every way, it is nicely furnished, well lighted and heated and being located on one of the city's main thoroughfares, it is easily located by strangers.

The I. O. F. in this city has during the past few months made a decided change for the better. Although it has a large membership here, the members for reasons best known to themselves, have as a majority left the executive part to the faithful few, who, I am glad to say, are about to see their labors crowned with success. This indifference on the part of some of the members is gradually being overcome, and they are evincing more interest in the order in general and their own court in particular. The accumulated fund of the treasury of the I. O. F. of the 31st of December, 1903, stood at \$7,453,308.14. The membership roll is over the 214,000 mark, which is something to be justly proud of. All members of the order are reminded that Court Cariboo meets every first and third Tuesdays at 8 p.m., and to all such the "glad hand" will be extended. Information re the assessments, etc., of the order will be most gladly given by making your wants known to any member of the order, or by dropping a post card to Robert C. Weller, recording secretary, Court Cariboo, No. 743, I. O. F., 191 Chatham street, Victoria.

Ancient Foresters.

Court Vancouver, No. 5775, Ancient Order of Foresters, held their regular monthly meeting last Monday night. After the regular routine of business had been concluded the court formed itself into a whist party, and played progressive whist, there being a tie between Dr. E. C. Hart and W. B. Hall, the cards were over, and resulted in W. B. Hall winning the razor. The body prize was won by Thos. Fahy, general agent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. This court is the oldest and wealthiest lodge in the district of British Columbia, being instituted October 12, 1873, and has a membership of 62 a week is with funds totalling \$12,500. This court furnish for \$1 a month as dues, doctor and medicine free with \$7 a week for 26 weeks, \$5 a week for the next 26 weeks, \$3 a week for the next 26 weeks, and should the sickness still continue after 82 a week is with full rest restored to health. A funeral benefit of \$75 is also paid at death. The P. H. C. D. C. R. Abbott of Sheffield, England, is expected out this summer. This brother is the actuary of the whole order, and also gazetted actuary of life insurance companies of England to-day. The three combined courts here are making preparations to tender Brother Abbott a gigantic ovation upon his arrival here.

Y. M. C. A.

The new board of directors met on Wednesday evening. The election of officers resulted in all old members being reinstated. The re-arranging of the gymnasium with re-arrangement of reading and amusements rooms was discussed and the matter referred to a committee. The committee to ascertain cost and best ways and means and report to next meeting. The appointment of the chairmen of various committees was left with the President and the formation and the getting into working order of the committees will now keep well working workers busy. Help is expected from Mr. Sayward in the matter of providing lumber for the gymnasium repairs.

St. Andrew's Ladies' Aid.

This society is to give an Irish concert in the lecture room of St. Andrew's Church on Tuesday next. Irish wit, humor and melody will be the feature of the evening. St. Patrick will be present in spirit though

not in person to welcome all lovers of the Emerald Isle and admirers of her people.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

International Series.

Matthew XIV 1-12.

Two principal points should be noted in the brief story of the death of John the Baptist: the courage of the righteous man, strong in the power of God, and the cowardice of the wicked man, afraid of his wicked friends.

John was an ascetic who had complete control of himself. His worst enemy being thus conquered it was not in the nature of things that he should be afraid of a petty tyrant. Whether Herod went out to the river Jordan along with the crowd to see John, or whether he sent for him to come to the palace is not told, but certain it is that when they did meet, John was as frank with the tetrarch as he was with the rest of the crowds who had come to him. He was not a reed shaken with the wind. He openly accused Herod of sin, and no doubt, as he did to the rest of the people, called on him to repent, to give up his unlawful wife Herodias and to turn from his evil ways.

No man likes to be called to account for the evil he has done and is doing. Herod did not like it. His wife liked it less even than he, and he was, by the political inadvisability of putting aside this mad interferer, she set to work to use her influence with Herod to have John executed.

Just at this time a lucky incident (from her point of view) occurs. When Herod in company with some of his friends is excited with wine, the daughter of Herodias comes in and dances a voluptuous Eastern dance. Herod is pleased and in a rash moment offers her anything she wishes to ask. The head of her mother's enemy is demanded, and because Herod is afraid of the taunts of his friends, he sends a jailer to murder John in the prison.

John's courage stands out more prominent even than Herod's cowardice. Among Eastern autocrats the making away with an enemy or a dangerous person was a common occurrence. John must have known that when he upbraided this petty king that he was putting his head into the lion's mouth. The danger does not seem to have occurred to him. The question was simply this: "Here is my duty. I must do it." He might have argued with himself thus: "To offend this man is certain death. If I lose my life I shall miss doing a large amount of good. Here are hundreds coming to listen to me every day, repenting of their sins, and being baptized. By just passing this man by, I can go on with the great work that I am doing." Had he reasoned thus and listened to the reasoning, how many millions of struggling Christians would have lost an example of strict integrity. A hand that beckons them to stand firm. What a blow to our religion were it related that the great forerunner of Christ compromised with the Devil! Lastly, notice how the death of Herod one eye dead led on to another. Had Herod not committed the sin of taking his brother's wife he would not have had to answer for the more grievous sin of murdering a righteous man. Start a ball rolling down a hill and it is bound to pick up fresh impetus in its path until the crash comes at the bottom. The advice given by Herodias proved fatal. The execution of John the Baptist brought Herod into enmity with the Jews and later her advice to him to apply for singly proved the final cause of his eventual banishment from the country.

OUT OF TOWN.

Nanaimo.

An interesting event took place here last week when Mr. Geo. Pearson and Miss Emma Pearce were happily united in marriage. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. Sandford. The happy couple are well and favorably known in social and religious circles, having been for a number of years connected with the Wallace Street Methodist Church and Sunday School, in which connection they are held in the highest esteem for their faithful services. The good wishes of their numerous friends attend them in their new life.

Following election of a husbandment of the Welsh Glee Club comes the effort to organize a Choral Society. The enthusiasm manifested at the first meeting called to test the wish of the music lovers of this city resulted in the formation of committees and the election of a secretary. Mr. G. Barlow. A second meeting is to be held next Saturday evening, March 12th, for further business and enrolments. Those in charge of this worthy enterprise are desirous of se-

ATTENTION!

The first command of an English army officer is ATTENTION! Without this he cannot succeed in handling his men.

We Want to Command Your Attention to Our Grocery Store.

It is not an object with us to pick and choose certain articles and quote special prices to retain your attention, but what we most desire is that you give us a trial order, and you will find that our groceries are sold at such prices, consistent with quality, as will bear favourable comparison with any other high-class grocery establishment.

WINDSOR GROCERY COMPANY

Opposite Post Office, Government Street.

Victoria Transfer Company, Ltd.,

Best Equipped Hack and Livery
Stable in the Province.

All Rubber-Tired Hack and Finest Livery Turnouts. Baggage, Furniture and Freight Handled at Reasonable Rates and with Dispatch.

19, 21, 23 Broughton Street.

Telephone 129.

THE B. C. FURNITURE COMPANY

is the place where you can get the best value for your money in

First-Class Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum, Oilcloth,
Window Blinds, Crochery, Glassware, Cutlery, Etc.
Extension Din. Tables from \$5.50 up, Sideboards from \$15 up, Iron
Bedsteads any size from \$3.50 up. Good Linoleum from 50c. up.
INLAIN LINOLEUM \$1 a yard.

Call and be convinced that you will be saving money by placing your orders with us.

ELECTRICITY—

We have every modern
Labor Saving Appliance
for Electrical use that is

on the market.

Electric Bells, Telephones, Annunciators,
Household Fittings, Office Signals, Etc.

These can all be installed to advantage and, will save you time and money.

The Hinton Electric Company, Limited

62 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Always Reliable.

We sell nothing but the best brand of canned vegetables, the best packs of canned fruits, the purest and finest fruit jellies, the choicest table butter and strictly fresh eggs.

Peaches in 2 1/2 lb. tins..... 25c. each
Apples in 2 1/2 lb. tins..... 25c. each
Raspberries in 2 1/2 lb. tins..... 25c. each
Apple jelly in 1 1/2 lb. jars..... 25c. each
Raspberry and Strawberry Jam in 2 lb. tins..... 25c. each

Mowat & Wallace,

Popular Grocers.

Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

CLAY'S METROPOLITAN CONFECTIONERY.

Ornamental Cakes for all Occasions.

Catering a specialty.

39 Fort Street, Victoria.

Sewer Pipes,

Field Tiles, Ground Fire Clay,
Flower Pots, etc.

B. C. POTTERY CO., Limited.

Cor. Broad and Pandora Sts., Victoria.

ABOUT TOWN.

Now that the season for city improvements is at hand it would be in order to consider the question of clearing out some of the old shacks that have defaced the city for many years.

Our streets are being improved, the late question is in a way to be solved, and now we are up against the remnants of a past age and they must surely go and that right soon. It would pay the owners of the property on the north side of Humboldt street to buy the property across the way, pull down the buildings and lay it out as a beautiful grassy slope which the city would no doubt undertake to care for.

There are other rickety old tumble-down shacks in several other spots near the centre of the city which for the sake of its health and beauty should no longer be allowed to remain. If the owners of these unsightly obstructions to development have not sufficient pride in themselves and their home to remove them it is the duty of our city fathers to make a clean sweep. The moss growing on those old roofs seems to advertise to visitors the state of mind of the owners.

There are other rickety old tumble-down shacks in several other spots near the centre of the city which for the sake of its health and beauty should no longer be allowed to remain. If the owners of these unsightly obstructions to development have not sufficient pride in themselves and their home to remove them it is the duty of our city fathers to make a clean sweep. The moss growing on those old roofs seems to advertise to visitors the state of mind of the owners.

"Oh, pardon, a thousand times!" cried the critic, in the greatest confusion: "You are right ought to have perceived it. She resembles you completely."

"Truth" is the most progressive weekly paper in the Province.

"Truth" is a first class advertising medium.

Paterson Company For Shoes

Seasonable Shoes
at Reasonable
Prices.

N. B.—We are sole agents for the well known **SOROSIS** Shoes for Women, Try a pair.

The Paterson Shoe Co.
LIMITED.

The DRIARD

A High Class
Hotel.

Rates \$3.00 to \$5.00 a Day.

REDON & HARTNAGEL

PROPRIETORS

VICTORIA, B. C.

THOS. HOOPER.

C. ELWOOD WATKINS.

Hooper & Watkins

ARCHITECTS.

Rooms 9 & 11 Five Sisters
Block.

P. O. BOX 219.

TELEPHONE 927.

Dominion Hotel

VICTORIA, B. C.

The Dominion Hotel is the latest and most beautiful of all Western Hotels. It is centrally located on Yates street, handy to the business centre, just a block from the theatre, and convenient to all the leading churches.

Strangers arriving in the city, late or early, by boat or train, are met at the wharf or depot by our courteous and well trained porters (thus being saved a lot of worry) and conveyed to the hotel in the finest buses that money can provide, absolutely free of charge.

The bedrooms are modern, large and well lighted, and possesses an air of solid comfort seldom found in city hotels.

They are furnished in oak, electric lighted, bed and the carpets and easy chairs are of the best.

The reception corridor and parlor form a pleasing rendezvous for lady guests, while the office or reading room is the one place in the city where you will find an acquaintance if he is in Victoria.

The rates are lower than most first class hotels, but they are reasonable for the Dominion Hotel having no dull seasons.

American Plan \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day. European Plan (room only) \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day. (Just think of it!) a room with bath attached and meals for \$2.50 per day.

We ask the stranger to see the Dominion Hotel before arranging elsewhere.

Stephen Jones, Prop.

Plumbing and Heating.

A SCREW LOOSE
SOMEWHERE.

Needs instant tightening up. This, and all other plumbing defects, will have their prompt, careful and intelligent attention. That's our business, and understand it from cellar to attic.

A. SHERET, 102 Fort Street
Telephone 639. P. O. Box 488.

GEORGE SNIDER

Contractor and Builder.

Estimates furnished for all classes of work.
Temporary office, Carnegie Library B'g,
Yates St., Victoria.