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Vol. I.

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1904

No. 11.

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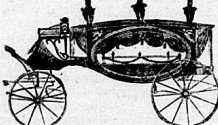
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TRUTH.

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

Fish Traps.

Action of the Dominion Government Gives Great Satisfaction and General Belief in that it Means Very Much for Business Future of Victoria.

Fish trap licensees are to be issued. They will only be issued to the proprietors of canneries and can only be used on the southern coast of Vancouver Island. The traps must be so located as not to block the entrance of rivers or large salmon streams.

The agitation, which has led to the adoption of this policy by the Department of Marine and Fisheries has been very persistent and intelligent. The Victoria Board of Trade has taken a leading part in it, and has really scored a very important point. Acknowledgments are due to Senator Templeman and Mr. George Riley, M.P., for their services and their efforts have been ably seconded by Mr. Thomas Earle, M.P. and Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P. Members of the Board of Trade will not complain if from among them Mr. C. F. Todd, the president, is singled out for special mention in this connection.

The energetic action put forward by the Victoria Liberal Association in this behalf was one of the most influential factors in bringing about the valuable concession.

To say that the action of the minister in agreeing to authorize the use of traps was received with much satisfaction in this community is only to state the case fairly. There was, however, very little enthusiasm, which is characteristic of Victoria. It would be a remarkable thing anywhere else to witness such a reception of the granting of a privilege, upon which more than upon anything else, the desires of the people have been set for some years. Fish traps were an issue in the last local election; fish traps were the subject of delegations to the government and to candidates for election; fish traps were, we were told, the one thing that Victoria needed—even more than a railway to the north end of the Island were they needed. We were almost prepared to rebel, if we did not get fish traps, and, at any rate, we were going to hold Mr. Riley to his promise that he would resign if they were not granted. Well, they are granted, and while every one expresses satisfaction there is an entire absence of anything like enthusiasm.

Victims in this city, it is that we are too easily satisfied—well, say dignified, for want of a better word. If Vancouver had seemed something upon which his heart was as much set, and which meant as much for that as the new departure does for Victoria, the fact would have been published broadcast over the world, and every real estate agent or owner would have hailed it as the dawn of a new era. But we—we have either not reached that stage or we have got past it. At least we do not get enthusiastic although there is plenty of ground for enthusiasm.

A few years ago, whatever in the State of Washington was a struggling town with a blue outlook. Fish traps set it growing and it is now a fine healthy city. Blaine, which never had any excuse for existence until fish traps were instituted, has become a thriving place. Can any one suggest why Victoria should not reap a similar harvest from the same conditions? If something of the same business had happened in Seattle, an electric railway to Sooke would be projected before the week was out, and town lots at San Juan would be on the market.

Ask any man you meet his opinion as to the effect of fish traps on the business of this city and he will tell you unhesitatingly that it will be highly beneficial. There is a quiet note of preparation apparent. The organization of new cannery companies is in progress and owners of real estate are confident that the effect will be a stiffening of prices and an increased number of sales. There is even now a demand for up-to-date stores that cannot be supplied and considerable building will be necessary this summer, if all the applicants are to get what they want. There is evidence that this demand is to a certain extent due to a conviction that the salmon canning industry is about to very greatly increase

the commercial importance of Victoria.

The Colonist, discussing the question editorially, is strictly non-committal. If fish traps will be a good thing for Victoria, they will be a good thing for Victoria, is what the morning paper manages to say in half a column. The proposition will be conceded without argument. The Colonist thinks they will be more or less of an experiment, which is probably true, although all expert opinion is to the effect that they are bound to be a great success.

These seem to be the facts:—

Fish traps are to be permitted.

Fish traps on the south shore of Vancouver Island mean the establishment of large canneries near Victoria.

As white labor only is to be employed, this will mean that there will be employment for many Canadians.

The season is not yet so far advanced that traps cannot be put in this year.

These things mean very much to the city, and if those who think most about it expect to see a great and rapid advance in local prosperity, there is no reason for surprise.

ABOUT TOWN.

Sidewalks on Birdeake Walk are being improved.

Half of the old James Bay bridge is gone. The other half will follow soon. No regrets.

Gardening is in order now. Many of our citizens are already enjoying health from that exercise.

New water mains are being laid on Blanchard Street and Burdette Ave. The new ones are much larger than the old ones and have done duty so long.

"Robins and larks are beginning to arrive," says an up-country paper. Many robins make Victoria their winter home. In February they were heard on Beacon Hill on warm evenings, and now they sing their short love songs every day at twilight.

It is hard to realize in Victoria on Wednesday that snow was falling heavily within a few miles of the city. We have escaped snow in a remarkable way during the past winter. Elsewhere on the Island there have been very heavy snowfalls, and the same is true of places hundreds of miles further down the Coast.

Nothing has been said lately about the extension of the tram line around by way of the Gorge bridge. We were to have learned something more about it when the Point Ellice bridge was finished. The bridge is finished, and the extension is in progress to fill in a part of Rock Bay, so as to afford a better route than that over the Rock Bay bridge. The amount of travel up the Arm last summer has led to the building of new cars for this summer's business. But the boats only serve for the summer, and they do not accommodate by any means the majority of the people.

Last year that irregular piece of ground, lying between the Gorge Road and Andrew Street and east of the Garbally Road was an unsightly looking place. Now it has been built upon with three very nice houses and a fourth is being erected. Attractive fences are being put up, the ground is being graded and the sports fair to be one of the prettiest in the city. Similar signs of improvement are noticeable in other quarters. All this means that, in spite of the croaking of the croakers, this good town is in a pretty healthy condition.

People do not usually look to the Board of Trade for sensations, but that august body indulged in one of a somewhat mild type last night, when the President stated that he had taken legal advice and been informed that evening sessions of the Board are illegal, unless called by the Council. Consequently the members went home and vast quantities of territorial energy went into a state of innocuous disuse. Most people seem to have forgotten that the Board of Trade is a statutory creation and must be governed by the

statute. The Board of Trade has authority to appoint a Board of Arbitration, which has a limited jurisdiction for the settlement of disputes and its decisions have the effect of judgments. If the statute were not strictly complied with in the selection of this Board of Arbitration, no one would be bound by its decisions.

The anxiety about the Queen City emphasizes the necessity of extending the telegraph line further up the West Coast than Clayoquot, or the installation of wireless telegraphy in extension of the telegraph. Wireless stations might be set up all the way to Quatsino. There ought to be such a station on Cape Cook, and if there were, all the incoming steamers from the Orient could signal their approach two or three days in advance of their arrival.

Telephone communication with the Mainland is likely to be installed within the next six or seven months. This will be a great convenience, how great only those who have had the opportunity of using long distance lines can judge. When we can telephone to Vancouver, New Westminster, Seattle and Tacoma, the distance to those cities will seem much shorter. Telegraphic communication is indispensable, but for a certain kind of business transactions the telephone is exactly what is wanted.

The Vancouver World has discovered that Victoria is not adequately defended by the fortifications at Esquimalt, and instances the case of the U. S. revenue cutter that sailed up Spanish Arm a year or so ago. This is a covert attempt to remove the capital to the Mainland. The World has probably heard that at the time of the aforesaid cutter's visit to the Arm the guards were doubled at the Parliament Buildings on account of word having been received that there was to be a dire attempt by the United States government to steal the provincial deity.

The Lamorna is another name added to the long list of vessels which have met their fate off Cape Flattery. That is a very bad piece of coast, and in view of the rapid increase in the shipping entering and leaving the Strait of Juan de Fuca, it might be advisable to have a committee of experts, representing both the United States and the Canadian marine, examine into the subject to see if any expedients can be devised that will make navigation the less dangerous. Perhaps nothing can be done, but the list of casualties is so long and tragic that the matter is worth consideration.

A Harris, boatbuilder, has just completed a fine little electric launch, "Ivy," 21 feet long and 6 feet beam, for S. Domestier, of Esquimalt. She will be used for ferry work in Esquimalt harbor. Her speed will be about six knots. Another, the same size, but with gasoline motor, is on order. A pretty little twelve-foot centre-board dinghy is ready for delivery to the owners of the Flora and another just like it is being made for Mr. H. M. Johnson.

R. Hutcheson, agent for the Trustco Gasoline Motors, is getting a fine little 18 x 4 1/2 ft. launch and a 14-ft. punt is just ready for the Esquimaux.

J. C. Stratford is building a fine tourist steamer 57 feet long for M. Hare. This steamer will make from ten to eleven knots an hour. Her pair of engines are being made by the Victoria Machinery Co., under the direction of Mr. Hare. Each engine is 5 1/2 x 10 ft. and the boiler is 8 ft. long by 4 ft. 9 inches diameter. She will be ready for launching in three weeks and Mr. Hare expects to have her coming up the Ganges by the middle of July. This boat is being constructed especially for the tourist business. There will be a cabin 16 feet long for shelter in case of inclement weather.

AUTOMOBILING.

"You say you take automobile rides for the sake of exercise?"

"Certainly!"

"But where does the exercise come in?"

"Getting out to see what is the matter."

"Truth" is a first class advertising medium.

The Story of The Week.

The U. S. Government has refused to give the White Pass Railway Company any contracts on account of its being a Canadian concern.

The Balfour Ministry is steadily losing ground. The crisis of the past week have shown that appeal to the people shortly after Easter is inevitable, and there is very little prospect of the success of the Conservatives.

Mr. Bourassa, M.P., wanted to know why the Union Jack flies over the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa instead of the red ensign. Hon. Mr. Sutherland told him that it was because the Union Jack is the proper national flag.

The Chinese government has given notice to the United States that the exclusion treaty, under which China agreed to the exclusion of Chinese from the United States, will be abrogated after December 27th next.

The Clallam wreck has stirred up the Washington Government on the matter of equipment of sea-going vessels, and there is a prospect of a clash of authority between the Customs officials and the local inspectors.

France is having one of its periodical political overthrows. Before the republic was established, the changeableness of the French disposition found expression in revolutions, and as these were only temporary, they occurred at intervals of several years. But to change a ministry does not signify very much, so changes are frequent. The present crisis arises out of educational matters, and is due to the assertion of the clerical party of certain claims which the ministry will not sanction.

The death of Sir Edward Arnold, in his 72nd year, removes one of the ablest and best known of modern writers. As a poet and as a journalist he achieved an enviable fame, and some of his writings will occupy a permanent place in the literature of the English language. For about thirty years he was editor of the London Daily Telegraph. He spent a great deal of time in Asia, and many of his poems and prose writings had Asiatic subjects for their theme. His best known work was the poem, "The Light of Asia." The themes which he usually selected were not of a class to appeal to the popular taste.

Military operations are dragging along in the Orient and the belligerent navies do not appear to have been very active during the past week, although there has been a fresh bombardment of Port Arthur. Of course the crop is prolific, but when the dispatches, which take many columns of the daily papers, are boiled down, there is very little in them that can be said to be news. Both sides are keeping their movements very quiet, and statements of high officials at St. Petersburg and guesses by correspondents at Tokio constitute the bulk of what the telegraph tells us. The former are almost certain to be purposely inaccurate; the latter would allow the truth to be told. The censorship in Japan is quite as strict as in Russia. It is impossible to credit the Russian reports of the ineffectiveness of the bombardments of Port Arthur, for the reason that at the time of the first attack the St. Petersburg story was to the effect that the damage was trivial, whereas when details leaked out it was learned that heavy loss had been inflicted. The Vladivostok fleet, which rumor has located in a variety of places, is now said to be at anchor in the St. Lawrence. It has been reported that the Port Arthur fleet has had an engagement with the Japanese, and came off very much the worse for it, having lost a battleship. The story is unconfirmed. During the past week the capture of Port Arthur has been twice reported, as has also been the presence of a Japanese force at points, which could not have been reached in the time intervening since the advance through Korea began.

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Truth.

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What can be done to secure the beginning of work on the Grand Trunk Pacific at the Pacific Coast this year? Of course no one has any authority for saying that work will not be begun this year; but every one would like to have some guarantee that it will be.

There is excellent authority for the statement that responsible capitalists are ready to put through a railway to the north end of Vancouver Island, if the customary aid is granted by Parliament and the federal government will give reasonable assistance. It is understood that the line will be built and in operation in two years from the time aid is given. Under these circumstances it would seem to be good policy for the people of Victoria to use what influence they may possess to secure the requisite bonuses.

There is an outcry against Chinese immigration to the Transvaal. It is raised chiefly in England and the objection is not so much to the exclusion of Chinese labor as it is to the system under which it is to be introduced. The Chinese coolie will not be a free man, as other men in the British Empire are free. We do not pretend to understand economic conditions on the Transvaal, but we do know that a community is better off without a coolie class. Lord Milner is a sagacious man, but he is deliberately shutting his eyes to the teachings of history.

The political conditions in the United Kingdom are greatly disturbed. The true reason is the absence of real leaders. Gladstone and Salisbury dominated their respective parties, and now that they have been removed from the scene both parties are really leaderless. Mr. Chamberlain takes the place of neither of them, and he is too advanced in years to warrant any one in expecting him to be able to attain the prestige of the great statesmen above mentioned. The people knew what Gladstone or Salisbury could be relied upon to do. They have yet to be made certain about what Chamberlain means.

A remarkable political campaign is in progress in the United States, namely, that of W. H. Hearst for the Democratic presidential nomination. Hearst is a remarkable man in some ways. His father left him an immense fortune. He has embarked in journalism, owning three newspapers, the San Francisco Examiner, the New York Journal and the Chicago American, to which he has just added a Boston publication. He must have a large amount of ability to establish these properties on their present basis, even admitting that he has money enough to employ the ablest kind of assistance. Personally he is a very objectionable sort of person, with ideas of morality that would disgrace a Zulu. He looks like a deacon. Yet he secured the nomination, a pretty good chance for the coveted nomination. The result of the campaign will show the force of the money power. If he gets the nomination he will have bought it. After the supremacy of Hanna in the Republican ranks, which was due to his wealth and business capacity wholly, it is not improbable that with a little more money Hearst may come to the top in the Democratic party, even though he is what Hanna was not—a bad man personally.

It was with considerable surprise that people read in the Colonist a long article disputing Canada's sovereignty over Hudson's Bay, and until Mr. F. I. Clarke wrote a letter in reply to it did Colonist readers learn that the article was copied from the New York Sun, although it is only fair to say that there was intrinsic evidence that its origin was in the United States. It will not be denied that the case presented by this great inland sea has been a vexatious one as the surrounding land and both sides of the entrance are Canadian, the claim of jurisdiction over the whole of the water is reasonable. True the entrance is wide—being more than fifty miles across at the widest point, but the United States claim put forward by other nations, and especially by the United States, distance cannot be said to settle the territorial question. We have a similar question nearer home. Is Hecate Strait territorial water or the high sea? What is Dixon's Entrance?

These questions are of importance especially in reference to the halibut fishing, which is of great and growing value.

The prospects are that the session of Parliament will be short. If it is long it will not be because of any great amount of business which the Government has brought down. The country can get along very well without a great volume of new legislation.

A period of activity in mining on Vancouver Island seems to be at hand. The success that has attended work on Mount Sicker has attracted attention in moneyed centres, and there is every prospect that the coming season will see a great many people here looking for opportunities for investment. In view of this, it is to be hoped that prospectors or the owners of undeveloped claims will not repeat the errors that have retarded upon many other places, namely, of setting high values upon properties of which very little is known. The time has gone by when man with money would listen to a person who asks the price of a mine for an undeveloped prospect, and the wild-cat is dead beyond a chance of resurrection.

Japan laughs at the idea of "the yellow peril." Marquis Ito, when on his way to the Diamond Jubilee, was asked about this, and his remarks were which find acceptance here at the time. What he said was, in substance, that Western nations make the mistake of confounding the Japanese with the Chinese, whereas in point of fact the two races are entirely different. Even before Japan opened to Oriental trade, the people were wholly different from any other Oriental people. Isolation for centuries developed a type of men quite unique and homogeneous. China, on the other hand, is made up of many races, and has been over-run from time to time by invaders.

The decision of the Government to permit United States steamers to carry Canadian goods from Canadian ports up the Yukon to Dawson is characterised by a Seattle paper as an attempt on the part of the Dominion to establish a monopoly of Yukon transportation. This shows the way our neighbors look at such things. Under the coasting laws of both countries it is illegal for a vessel flying a foreign flag to carry goods from one point to another in the same country unless the duties are paid at the point where the goods are discharged. There is nothing, for example, to prevent the Princess Beatrice from taking on goods at Seattle and discharging them at Port Townsend, except that the goods would be subject to duty on arrival at Port Townsend, no matter where they originally came from. So, too, one of the north-bound Seattle steamers might load goods at Victoria and discharge them at Vancouver, but the goods would be subject to duty at the latter point. And it makes no difference if the goods are transferred through the territory of another country. Thus if goods were sent from New York to Seattle over the Canadian Pacific they could not be carried from Vancouver to Seattle in a Canadian bottom. Under the coasting laws, goods carried from Victoria to Dawson must be carried on a Canadian bottom, no matter whether they are sent up the Yukon or over the White Pass. But the Government has power by order-in-council to suspend the operation of the law in certain cases, and in the early days of the Klondike rush the law was suspended so far as goods en route to the Canadian Yukon were concerned, and this was done at the request of Victoria and Vancouver business men, who believed the effect would be beneficial to the cities by affording an inducement for the steamers from Seattle to call at those ports. It had that effect, but that was the only effect it had, except to enable the Seattle steamers to compete with Canadian boats. This they have done to the disadvantage of the latter.

Thus a steamer would leave Seattle with a partial load for Alaskan points and would call at Victoria, but chiefly at Vancouver, and fill up with cargo for Dawson. Such a steamer would greatly to the benefit of the Alaska coasting trade to the exclusion of Canadian bottoms and stand on the same basis as the latter with regard to the Dawson trade. Against this jibe-handled arrangement there have been some vigorous protests, and it will be a very good thing for Canadian steamers if the order-in-council is rescinded and the law is allowed to take its course. There will be a great outcry from Seattle, but the obvious answer to it is to say that the privileges of the Canadian coasting trade, so far as the north

is concerned, will not be continued to United States vessels unless the privilege of the Alaska coasting trade is extended to Canadian vessels.

The perennial dispute between the City Council and the School Board threatens to reach an acute stage. The cost of education is increasing, the demand for civic improvements is growing, and there is no likelihood of any change except in the direction of greater expenditures. To make the situation still more difficult, there has been a semi-official intimation that it may be found necessary to cut off the provincial grants to the city schools. The situation presents a good many difficulties quite apart from any clash of authority between the Council and the Board. It is not peculiar to Victoria or the other British Columbia cities, because everywhere the cost of education is increasing and the other demands upon municipal taxpayers are growing larger all the time. The whole tendency of the day is in the direction of greater public outlays.

In some parts of Canada the burden of taxation is more generally distributed than it is here because public works are imposed for municipal and educational purposes. Here a poll tax is regarded as highly objectionable. If a member of the legislature should propose a dollar poll-tax for educational purposes, he would be unparaphrasedly condemned. The theory which finds acceptance here is that property should pay the taxes, but it is founded upon a fallacy, because property cannot pay taxes. It is the who uses the property, whether as owner or tenant, who pays the taxes. The day laborer may think he is escaping taxes for city improvements, because the tax collector never knocks at his door and asks for them; but if he lives in a rented house, he pays the taxes on it and probably a little more. Experience in the East has shown that a moderate poll-tax is one of the best ways of raising a revenue, because it is really not felt by the man who pays it, and by reducing the fixed charges upon real estate, keeps rents down. But there is no use in discussing the subject, because any new poll-tax is out of the question here. We will have to go on the way we have started.

Is it desirable to curtail the power of the School Board by vesting in the City Council the right to revise the Board's estimates? An affirmative answer is hardly possible, for the reason, if for no other, that no one would accept a position on the Board under such conditions. A Board of School Trustees, whose powers would be confined to making suggestions and carrying out such of them as the City Council should approve of would be so devoid of authority that its members would never know what they could do; there would be collisions innumerable between the two bodies, continuity of policy on the part of a School Board would be an impossibility, and in the end, through the interference of municipal parties, the school affairs, expenditures would increase more rapidly than under the present system.

There is really nothing in the contention that the City Council has to find the money for the Trustees to expend. The taxpayers pay the money, and if the Trustees are extravagant the people have the remedy in their own hands. If they do not employ it, what reason is there for expecting that they would exercise any better control over the members of the City Council. The conclusion seems to be that the present system will have to be continued, but that the Trustees will have to exercise economy and discretion. Every new thing in education is not necessarily a good thing.

A NEW GOLD FIELD.

A Region Which is Likely to Attract Many Prospectors and Yield Enormous Returns.

Brief reference was made last week to the places diggings reported to have been discovered in the head waters of the Liard. A number of prospectors have already gone into the country, and this summer many others are likely to go. It is not possible to describe very accurately the locality where the strikes are said to have been made, for the reason that the maps are laid down very largely by guess work.

Years ago Cassiar was regarded as one of the richest gold fields in the world. In 1874 a million dollars in the precious metal were taken out of the district, and ever since has been a steady output. Yet the country has never been thoroughly prospected, and in the parts where operations have been carried on only the shallow diggings have been worked. From time to time stories, more or less corroborated, have been told

THE WESTSIDE. - Victoria's Popular Store.

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BOYS' CLOTHING

FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

We are going to clear out every article of merchandise in our store that is not strictly pertaining to Dry Goods—regardless of cost. On Friday and Saturday we commence with a "closing out sale of Boys' Suits," as we do not consider this department a necessary adjunct to an EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE

Boys' \$4.00 Suits For \$1.75

In Sizes 3 to 7 Years Only.



Boys' Suits MUST GO.

\$4.00 Tweed Suits for \$1.25.

Boys' Mannish two-piece Tweed and Serge Suits in sizes 3 to 7 years only, Regular values up to \$4.00 a Suit

Closing Out Sale Price

\$1.25

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

regarding discoveries in this little known area. Rich quartz out of which gold can be pounded with a hammer in sufficient quantity to pay; rich gravels out of which with primitive appliances handfuls of coarse gold have been taken—these are some of the things that are told by the few people who have gone into the country, and that they are not all fairy tales is proved by the fact that some of those who tell them have gone back to the country to locate claims. It is not necessary to take a British Columbian note to take too much stock in these stories, because most of us have learned our little lesson is that particular. At the same time it is quite within the range of probability that the present year will witness a great revival of interest in Cassiar and an entirely new movement of people that portage on the Yukon Territory through which the Pelly River flows. There is a very extensive area there concerning whose latent resources very little is known.

The region now referred to may for convenience be described as bounded on the south by the 59th parallel of latitude, on the north by the 62nd parallel, on the east by the 127th meridian and on the west by the 132nd meridian. It is all east of Teslin Lake and west of Keekiche and coal rivers, which are tributaries of the Liard west of the Rocky Mountains. It is nearly all north of Dease Lake and south of the Pelly. It has an area of approximately 40,000 square miles. Outside of this there is a great tract of practically unexplored area, but for the present only will be made to the 40,000 square miles above described. One third of this is in British Columbia, and the remainder is in the Yukon. It may all be made tributary to the growth and prosperity of Victoria.

The region is interesting by its navigable rivers, such as Dease, the Liard and the Pelly, on all of which steamers could ply during the spring, summer and early autumn. The climate is far from being unfavorable. Old Cassiar men will tell about their pack horses wintering out in good condition; the soil does not freeze for an indefinite depth as it does around Dawson; there is a wide valley extending from southeast to northwest for many miles which is described as being adapted to settlement. There is plenty of good timber for all local purposes; there are de-

posits of coal, some of it being anthracite in quality; there are many large and rich deposits of gold-copper ore; there are vast gravel banks that will yield gold in paying quantities under hydraulic mining; there is free-milling quartz; there is galena; there is iron; there are many localities where the prospector for placers has never yet gone, and which may prove just as rich as any of those that yielded fortunes in days gone by.

There are two routes into this region available in the winter. One is up the Stikine and the other is by way of Atlin. In the summer the Stikine is the only one. If the strike recently reported materializes a railway from Glenora to Dease Lake will be built in all probability, with very little delay. But the way to develop this great region is by a railway from the Coast of British Columbia. The Provincial Government cannot do a wiser thing than to devise ways and means whereby moneyed men can be induced to invest in a great transportation enterprise that will extend from some suitable harbor on the Coast to Atlin and Dawson and at the same time open the great region around the head waters of the Liard and the Pelly.

The Societies.

Oddfellows.

To-night the three lodges of this order will be at home to their friends in their hall on Douglas street. A programme of music, to be followed by dancing, and cards will occupy the evening.

Ancient Workmen.

The committee having in hand the coming benefit concert in aid of the Convalescent Home is meeting with great encouragement. The Times, Colonist and "Truth" are donating free advertisements and Fletcher Bros. will loan a Gerhard Heintzman piano for the concert programme in order that the vocalists may have the best possible accompaniments. Table donations are in order now.

Woodmen of the World.

At their last meeting on Friday the Victoria Camp initiated a new member and then adjourned to the large hall where dancing was engaged in

until a late hour. During the interval in which refreshments were served Sovereign Pullen made a presentation on behalf of the Ladies' Circle. Mrs. Pennock, Past Guardian of the Circle, was the recipient, the present being a gold jewel of office, the first of three to be presented to the Circle by Sovereign Pennock. The Camp awaits with interest the return of Sovereign Lindsay from the Head Camp.

Knights of Pythias.

Far West Lodge No. 1 at the last meeting initiated one candidate in the Amplified Knight rank and received three applications for membership. To-night the rank of Page will be conferred on two candidates, besides some other important business.

Sons of England.

Pride of the Island Lodge held its regular meeting on Tuesday 15th inst. Being quarterly night, a large number of members were present. Following routine business was a social, with songs, recitations and whist. President G. Gardiner, on behalf of the lodge, presented Bro. Howell with an illuminated address on the anniversary of his golden wedding, expressing the high esteem in which he is held. Always working hard for the society, he was one of the charter members and the lodge feels justly proud of him. Bro. Howell expressed his hearty appreciation and hoped that all of them would live long enough to see golden weddings. The evening closed with the National Anthem.

All members of the order, either visiting or otherwise, are requested to note that Pride of the Island meets the first and third Tuesdays at 8 p.m. and will be heartily welcomed. Full information regarding the society, its beneficiary policies, etc., which are given on the most advantageous terms. Write to the secretary, Joseph Mullens, Esquimalt, or Arthur Lee, Tronca Avenue, City, who will be pleased to give full particulars.

The Tyee smelter closed last night to make some necessary repairs to the furnace and will probably blow in again on Monday morning.

"Truth" is a first class advertising medium.

On Divers Themes

Prominent Victorians Talk on Subjects of Present Interest.

John Piercy, of the firm of J. Piercy & Co., interviewed, said that he had been in the wholesale business for the past seventeen years in the same line and at the same stand. He had commenced in a small way and gradually led up to his present extensive and widespread trade.

"We manufacture shirts of all kinds, overalls and twined pants," said Mr. Piercy, "employing nothing but white labor. To-day we have twenty-seven girls working for us and they are working on goods which are already sold. We make a better product and as good as any on the market. See these goods," said he as he threw on the table some fancy striped silk shirts. "Now look at these Eastern goods. There are no pockets and no back yoke. These shirts are for themselves as you can see. Our specialty is manufacturing, but we do a large wholesale trade as well. Everything in dry goods, men's furnishings, pipes, cutlery and a few other small lines. I can safely say that we do the largest trade in British Columbia with Dawson and that northern country."

"Here," said he as he entered a warehouse filled with crates and packaged piled high ready for shipment, "is over thirty thousand dollars' worth of goods waiting for navigation to open up."

We passed from room to room, every one of which was loaded down with overalls, shirts, dress goods and dresses, blankets, and rugs, matting, ties, handkerchiefs, all kinds of ties and goods, and especially overalls and tile goods. It seemed as if there must be enough to clothe all the men in the country and then be some to spare for the half-dread islanders of the South Seas.

"This is our factory," said Mr. Piercy, as we entered a room where at one end were a number of young ladies seated at sewing machines, while two long cutting tables extended from end to end of the room. The busy buzz of the machines was in pleasant contrast to the rather solitary stock room through which we had passed. The employees are none of your pale sweatshop hands, but young people whose faces glow with vitality and natural beauty, busy as bees, interested in doing their work and doing it well.

"We are not entering any stock work now. These goods are all ordered. We have in hand sufficient orders to keep us going several months. But we must pass on. I'm busy, so I'll show you everything as quickly as I can."

In another room we found gaudy blankets for the Indian trade. "These blankets," said my guide, "go as far as five hundred miles north of Dawson. Hardly any of them are sold in this province, all go far back beyond the settlements of white people."

"Do you consider the British preference an advantage?" said I.

"To be sure it is. It enables the wage-earner to buy his supplies at a reasonable price. The Eastern manufacturers don't like it but I do. Though I am a member of the Manufacturers' Association I don't see why the manufacturers should want so much for they are all busy. They have just now so many orders on hand that they can't complete them."

"Fish traps? Oh, yes; they will be an advantage to the whole province, especially to Victoria. I have used all my influence towards getting them and I am glad to hear that they have at last got our rights in the matter."

"Now I think I have shown you all. You will have noticed that we do not carry any low grade stock. Nothing but first class and medium quality. By handling high class goods I find that I keep my customers. We cover the whole of British Columbia, Yukon Territory and a part of the North West Territories. Our travellers call on almost every store-keeper in this province. Yes, we carry a large stock, but we must reduce it. The Assessment Act lately passed will compel us to do so. It would pay us to stock our goods outside of the province in order that we do not pay this monstrous tax. Ours is the only province in Canada, I believe the only place in the world, where such a tax is levied. It will do untold harm to the province I fear. Instead of encouraging and fostering business it will discourage every business."

Mr. Piercy is essentially a business man. Not a minute will he lose in gossip or any sort of idle talk. The work in his warehouses goes on like clockwork and he is one of the wheels as well as the regulator. He is proud of his business, takes all the time well, works hard and therefore is successful.

He is ably backed by his partner, Mr. F. Pauline, who is as hard a worker and as optimistic as himself.

The University Question.

"As one who was so much interested in the university scheme of thirteen years ago which resulted so unfortunately in a deadlock I am naturally," said Mr. Church, "a strong advocate for the establishment of a university for British Columbia, but only under the conditions I then urged (the wisdom of which was shown at the first meeting of the old senate). Before legislation is put in final shape representatives from Vancouver and Victoria will have to meet together and agree upon a sensible compromise, of the nature of which I still think there should be no doubt."

"The success of the University of Wales which at first was confused with a similar antagonism between cities in North and South Wales, indicates in what direction the wisest compromise lies. Together the colleges form the University Senate with Boards of Examiners in common and though each has its own faculty of arts, the faculty of medicine is at Cardiff and so on. A similar compromise has prevented any antagonism between Durham and Newcastle-on-Tyne by the arts faculty being located at the former and the faculties of medicine and science at the latter. The present session of the Imperial Parliament has seen another compromise of the same kind consummated by the charter of the University of Leeds and Sheffield. Probably the wisest plan for us would be for the university colleges Vancouver and Victoria each to have a faculty of arts; the remaining faculties, which are necessarily the more expensive ones, being located as arranged with a view to an equitable division between the cities and the advantage of the students of stalling being removed, we should all set about (1) The formation of a legal corporation which would act as trustee of all funds, bequests, gifts, etc. toward the endowment of a university; (2) That we should next secure the setting aside by the Provincial Government a suitable area of the public domain for that purpose; with the necessary proviso that certain blocks of all future Government townships should be reserved from time to time for the same purpose."

"At first I would strongly deprecate the squandering of money upon bricks and mortar and for a time all considerations regarding residential colleges. A Senate with power to confer degrees and admit graduates would do nothing and most efficient boards of examiners for degrees in arts and science would be available at little financial outlay. If the University of London has found it wise to continue its magnificent work for education for the best part of a century as an examining body only, surely we need not be ashamed to follow in its footsteps for a time."

"Ours must necessarily be a day of small things—all beginnings are small—but in one respect I feel sure British Columbia will always insist on the high educational status which McGill and Toronto have succeeded so signally in gaining for our Canadian degrees."

THE BAUER BECITAL.

(Hugh Kennedy.)

The enterprising head of the Alexandra Royal College of Music is deserving, not only of congratulations on the success of her latest effort as an impresario, but of the heartiest thanks, as well, of every genuine lover of music. In the review of the few musical events of this season, I ransack my programme and my memory in vain for the name of a single visiting artist of any rank in the musical world, and the appearance of Harold Bauer in the Victoria theatre on Tuesday evening put a welcome end to that. The audience that greeted the young artist was not wholly satisfactory in point of numbers, but I sincerely hope the genuine enthusiasm it displayed will induce Mrs. Harris to make a similar venture in the near future.

Not visiting pianist since Paderewski has made a more favorable and enduring impression in America than has Bauer. His success is all the more remarkable in that it is based entirely on the merit of his performance, and not at all on the originality and resourcefulness of his press agent.

He came, too, as an Englishman by birth and by choice, a fact that was not likely to tell in his favor with the newspaper critics of Boston and New York, who believe that only England and Liszt could play music, can come. The more recent success on this continent of Miss Gertrude Peeper, another young English pianist, as well as the reputation achieved in Europe by Miss Zodie Harris and William Bauer, both Americans, is significant as indicating that the indisputable reign of the Slav and the Pole and the German in the realm of piano playing is at an end.

In his first number, the Sonata Appassionata, Bauer challenged comparison with the most celebrated Beethoven players. In the clean, incisive execution of the impetuous finale, in the warm dignified rendering of the noble andante, as well as in the power, so frequently displayed throughout the work, of obtaining genuine emotional climaxes without clamor, he suffered nothing in the comparison. That insistent, portentous, knocking theme of four notes in opening allegro, however, is delivered by Paderewski in its final repetition with a more exaggerated rhapsody, with a more chilling suggestion of impending unavailing destiny than Bauer achieves—or very likely desires to achieve. His study vigorous temperament inclines very little to the weird or far fetched. Speaking for myself and all critical opinion—I have frequently heard the work given with more imaginative isolated effects, but never with greater certainty, self-reliance, and authority.

To the interpretation of Schumann Bauer brings, in my opinion, special and unique gifts. The fluency, certainty and unsurpassed dynamic variety of his digital technique, the sure instinct of every snatch of melody in a score, the genius for minute detail and tonal variety that are so peculiarly his, make him an ideal player of the moody, unconventional, but polished and painstaking German. He filled the detached pieces of the Kreisleriana with caressing rubatos, with dainty well felt rhythms. It had a haunting mood, but never a tragic nor stormy, nor fearful one. Its gaiety, specially, was irresistible. It was glowing, living poetic piano playing, and none the less welcome that the nature of the composition confines it to the drawing room rather than to the concert hall.

Very different was the Wagner transcription from Die Walkure. His passions are the hard elemental ones of northern warriors sung by northern soldiers. It calls for vigorous execution, and this it certainly received at the hands of the pianist. His recital was the most enthusiastic applause of the evening. As a technical achievement in making different melodies stand out prominently from a network of accompanying harmonies, it was certainly deserving of applause; but if we are to judge of music by the pleasure it gives, this number was to me the least effective of the evening. It was an attempt to accomplish the impossible. The orchestra is the greatest vehicle of color known to music. The piano is one of the weakest. Even where it is possible to reproduce on the piano all the notes of an orchestral score, the effect is bald in comparison with the effects intended by the composer; but this observation, true in regard to absolute music, has double force in connection with Wagner. It is never absolute. Its true significance is felt only in connection with the accessories of poetry or scenery, or both. In the concert hall it loses even when performed by a great orchestra. On the piano becomes an extremely pale imitation, no matter how many hands perform it. It is foreign to the genius of the instrument. The popularity, however, of the Valkyries' ride and The Magic Fire music from the same opera, when played as piano solos, holds this compensation, that it gives to many an acquaintance, even though a distant one, with music they have no other means of hearing.

Of the other numbers the Mendelssohn Caprice was especially remarkable. Its lightness and delicacy were a joy, and the audience insisted on hearing it again. The Barcarole, another rarity in public, revealed Bauer as a Chopin player of individuality. A healthy reaction has set in against the tendency to wring nothing but sentimental tears from the keyboard in the playing of Chopin, and Bauer is too good a well balanced an artist to fall of grasping the virile strength that throbs in the delicate and profusely ornamented music of the imaginative Pole.

It was a delight, too, to hear Liszt played with artistic restraint. The Hungarian Rhapsodies, which he burned into the ears of suffering public by pianists of the "humorous blacksmith" type till the name of Liszt has become synonymous with clamor, climax, and technical difficulty. There is sentiment, however, of the most refined and poetic kind. Liszt played for poetic effect, distinguished from sentimental posturing Bauer has an unflinching sense. The



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D flat Etude again aroused such a pitch of enthusiasm that the artist had to respond with the Chopin Valse, Opus 42, taken at a dizzy speed.

What appears to me particularly in the playing of Bauer is the wholesome out-of-doors after a brisk walk pervades it. He is not of the neurotic type. He has his feet on the ground. He has absolutely no mannerisms. His technique surmounts the greatest difficulties with consummate ease, but it is the qualities of head and heart, rather than of the hand, that make him great. An emotional player—there is never a dry measure in his performance—he never allows his emotions to run away with his intellect. He plays as a sane, healthy mortal to mortals of the same type. One likes him best after a brisk walk in the open air, for the stimulus he supplies is still that of ozone. Too frequently one needs the walk after the playing. Bauer is decidedly the kind of pianist one wants to hear again.

Lady Smith.

On Saturday last a small boy was injured by jumping off a moving train. The boys have a bad habit of jumping on the cars and the train

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men seem unable to stop it, and a serious accident is likely to occur at any time.

The Maple Leaf football team played their first match in the championship series against Nanaimo on Saturday and won by a score of two to nil.

Mr. John McKinley, a member of the Maple Leaf football team, was given a banquet at the Hotel Frank, on Saturday evening by the members of the team. Mr. McKinley left for Dawson on Sunday morning.

The rainbow tea and concert at the Methodist Church on Monday evening was a decided success. Tea was served in the parlour and after justice had been done the good things, all adjourned to the church where the concert was held. Those taking part in the concert were Mesdames Boyle, Jones (Nanaimo), and Pelkey, Miss Ingham, and Mr. Thomas. Addresses were given by Rev. Sutherland (Vancouver) and Rev. Boyle.

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VICTORIA, B. C.

The Societies.

Independent Foresters.

At their last meeting Court Cariboo initiated Mr. Wm. R. Roskelly, who will in future take charge of the musical department of the Court. There was a larger attendance than usual. The debate on the Russian Japanese war is to be continued at the next meeting. A full meeting is expected.

Ancient Foresters.

At their last meeting on Wednesday night Court Northern Light initiated three candidates and received one new application. After the regular business the members adjourned to visit Court Pleasant on Blanchard street. Here a pleasant evening was spent, dancing and cards making the time pass quickly. In the small hours refreshments were served, the enjoying themselves in true Forester style.

Eagle Echoings.

There was the usual large attendance of members at last Wednesday night's meeting of Victoria Aerie of Eagles. Several applications were received, and two candidates were initiated. After disposing of the regular order of business the Aerie proceeded with the installation of Worthy Vice-President elect Fred V. Robertson, who previous to last Wednesday was unable to assume the duties of his office, having been confined to the hospital with appendicitis, and the Aerie Physician, Dr. Joseph Gibbs, who at the regular installation of officers was prevented by his professional duties from attending. The installation ceremonies were ably conducted by Wm. J. M. Hughes, assisted by W.P.P. E. E. Leason, and members of the Grand Aerie, after which the members gave themselves up to the enjoyment of some good stories, and equally good cigars. Bro. Henry F. W. Behnen related his very laughable experience on the occasion of a visit he made to the city of St. Louis long ago, when the city by the yellow Mississippi was, as he humorously described it, "just about the size of New Westminster." Dr. Gibbs also told a very funny story, the essence of the word "fire-cracker." Bro. Dupen, an initiate of last Wednesday, set so eloquently with his own experiences and the pleasant social that followed, that he immediately arranged to provide solid refreshments for last Wednesday night, when he hoped to extend his acquaintanceship among the Eagles. The expense incurred by Eagles in connection with the funeral arrangements of their late brother A. K. Prince have been defrayed by receipt of a cheque for \$248.00 from the Aerie at Kinnaird City.

Junior Conservative Club.

The executive of the Junior Conservative Club met on Tuesday evening and decided to remove their quarters to the K. of P. Hall, corner of Douglas and Pandora streets. The flannels of the members were shown and to be in good condition. The members will give a house-warming when they occupy their new rooms. This club extends a cordial invitation to all young men to give their rooms at any time.

Fish and Game Club.

The following officers were elected at the meeting of this club held in the Driard Hotel Wednesday evening: Vice-president, W. Bickford; treasurer, M. A. Wyde; secretary, J. Musgrave; executive committee: Geo. Wetzel, E. Musgrave, Major McFarlane, G. T. Fox, and G. Hartnagle. The club is to be incorporated under Benevolent Societies Act.

Oloverdale Athletic Association.

At their semi-annual meeting held last Thursday the reports were read by the secretary and treasurer showing the club to be in good financial condition and much interest being taken in club matters by the members.

Great satisfaction was felt in the good showing made by the different teams, the junior hockey boys capturing the city championship.

The following officers were elected for the summer term: J. T. Croot, president; Robt. Owens, vice-president; R. Sewell, secretary; W. Grimm, Treasurer.

Arrangements are being made by the Sports Committee for summer sports. Both lacrosse and baseball will be included in the programme.

A determined effort is being made to erect a new club room to be ready by fall. Several donations are already in hand.

Knox Ladies' Aid.

In the Temperance Hall yesterday afternoon the Ladies of Knox Presbyterian Church held a sale of work. The stalls were beautifully decorated

and there was a large attendance throughout the afternoon. In the evening tea was served and this was followed by an entertainment in which some young people from Oak Bay gave a very pretty representation of Cinderella. The following ladies and gentlemen also contributed to the programme: Miss Queenie McCoy; Miss Aitken, Mr. J. G. Brown, Mr. Temple, Mr. Jesse Longfield, Mr. W. Loney, Mr. W. J. Kinnaird and Miss Cora Lawrence.

Spring Ridge Epworth League.

This society held its anniversary meeting on Wednesday evening. The following delegates were present: From James Bay, Rev. C. W. Connor; Victoria West, Mr. Bowden; Excelsior, Mr. McGregor; Metropolitan, Mr. A. Ritchie. Centennial was unable to send a representative on account of being engaged in special services. Miss Chapman on behalf of the Spring Ridge League, welcomed the visitors, the delegates responding. Miss N. Foxall contributed to the programme two splendid recitations. A quartette by Mrs. and Mr. Dehald, Mr. Knight and Mr. P. Knott was well rendered. Mr. Siddall gave a brief address, after which refreshments were served.

Metropolitan Epworth League.

There was a large attendance at Metropolitan Epworth League last Monday evening. Rev. C. M. Tate gave a lecture illustrated by stereoscopic views, the subject being "A Quarter of a Century of Mission Work Among the Indians." Many views were shown of Indians wild and civilized. The lecture was very interesting and instructive.

Next Monday this society will give a Sock Social. A dainty little red sock is sent to members and friends attached to which is a card on which is printed the following verse:—

"This sock we give you
Is not for you to wear.

Please multiply your size by two
And place therein with care,

In pennies or in cents,
Just twice the number that you wear.

We hope it is immense,
So if you wear a No. 10,

You owe us 20, see?
Which dropped within our little sock

Will fill our hearts with glee;
"This all we ask, it isn't much,

And henceforth we hope
If you only have one foot,

We'll surely charge you double,
Now if you have a friend quite dear,

You'd like to bring with you,
Or if you know some one who'd

contribute,
We'll gladly give you two.

So don't forget the place and date,
We'll answer when you knock,

And welcome you with open arms.
But don't forget your sock.

Y. M. C. A.

The Physical Committee met last night with Jno. Nelson in the chair. All the sub-committees reported progress. The baseball team expect to enter for the intermediate championship. Next Friday if the day is fine those interested in field sports will hold their first practice. The Y. M. C. A. colors were changed to red and black in order not to conflict with any other club. The teams will wear red jerseys with black triangle on the breast and black pants. The tennis sub-committee will make an effort to secure a court out of doors. They will be glad to hear from anyone having a court to rent at a reasonable price. Much interest is being taken in the lacrosse team. They talk of entering for the junior championship.

Ye Olde Folks Synging Bee.

An old-time character entertainment will be given in the James Bay Methodist Church next Monday evening. Judging from the programme prepared there is a treat in store for those who attend.

First Presbyterian Choir.

Last Monday in the school room of the church the First Presbyterian choir gave a very successful entertainment. It took the form of an Old Folks' Concert, all performers being dressed in the costumes of the old days. The performers were J. G. Brown, Miss Vaughan, R. Wilson, O. Wilson, Mrs. Clyde, W. D. Kinnaird, Mr. Seeweroff, Mr. Larrigan, Mrs. Giffin, Mrs. Maynard, Mr. Redman, Mr. Macdonald, Mrs. Lewis Hall, Mr.

Watson, Mr. Gordon and Mrs. Gleason.

The characters were well sustained, though Paganini Bowersaper certainly looked much like Aaron Blowhard.

A STORY FOR CHILDREN.

Once upon a time in a far-off eastern village a little boy lived at home with his parents. His father was a carpenter and his mother, whose name was Mary, watched and cared for him just like your mother takes care of you.

When this boy was ten years old his parents took him with them to a great feast at a distant city. While there the boy went off with some friends and his mother, thinking he was with their neighbors, started home without him. When night came and they could not find him they returned looking for him, and there they found this strange boy, theirs sitting at the feet of the great teachers, learning from them and showing himself to be a very clever child. He returned home with his mother and grew up to be a fine man, helping his parents but spending his spare time studying.

When about thirty years old, Jesus, for that was his name, went out into the country to hear a famous preacher named John the Baptist. By him he was baptized in the River Jordan. Then going off by himself into a hill, lonely place he fasted for a number of wicked things. He would not do anything wrong, but went about teaching the people and soon returned to his home at Nazareth.

The next Sunday he went into the church, read a chapter from the Bible and told the people that he was now going to give the rest of his life to helping the poor, the sick and the wicked. The people were angry with him, but that made no difference. He went about healing people, talking to them and teaching them how to live better lives. He chose a number of men to be his friends and helpers and among these were Peter, Andrew, James and John. With these four he went to the city of Capernaum and healed Peter's mother-in-law and hundreds of others.

A short time after this he showed the people that he was able to forgive their sins as well as heal their bodies. He also taught them that they should do good on Sunday as well as on other days. Sometimes Jesus preached to the people, telling them it was useless pretending to be good. They should show by their actions whether they were good or not. One day when he had been preaching a long time and was very tired he went out at a boat on a lake with his friends. Very soon he fell asleep. But the wind began to blow and the waves washed over the boat, so his friends came to him and wakened him. He looked around and told the wind to stop blowing and the waves to be quiet. They at once did as they were told and the sea was calm.

About this time Jesus heard of his old teacher, John the Baptist. A wicked king named Herod had shut him up in prison. Herod did not like John because John told him he was a wicked man. One day when he had been drinking wine he sent for his step-daughter to come and dance for them. He was so pleased with her dancing that he told her she could have anything she asked for. She ran to her mother, who told her to ask for the head of John the Baptist. A soldier was sent to the prison to murder John and cut off his head. John the Baptist was killed for doing what was right. Like all good men he was ready to suffer rather than do as he was told.

One thousand of people followed Jesus a long way out into the country and stayed with him all day. In the evening they were tired and hungry. Jesus had only five loaves and two little fishes, but he broke it up and gave it to the people and there was plenty for them all. After they had finished eating there were twelve baskets full left.

So we see that Jesus spent his time helping and healing people—trying to do them as much good as possible. Wouldn't it be fine to be like him?

The above is the Sunday School lesson review for this week.

Cowichan.

The Municipal Council met on Saturday under the presidency of the Rev. S. Horace Davie, Esq. Two petitions were presented, one from the farmers using May Road, asking that a deviation be made so as to avoid a very stiff grade, and another regarding the Road to be carried through to Duncan parallel with the railway; and Councilor Campbell's by-law to again amend the gazetted line of this road was read a first and second time. Your famous Craighflower dispute may now

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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

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Home-made Jelly

Put up in pint jars, 25c. each. Crosse & Blackwell's Raspberry and Strawberry Jams in seven pound tins, 85c. each.

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POPULAR GROCERS,

Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

LODGE REGISTER.

Woodmen of the World.

Meets out and on Fridays. Assessments are due and payable on the first day of the month. Members must notify clerk of change of occupation and location.

Independent Foresters.

Court Cariboo No. 723 meets in No. 1 Hall A. O. U. W., 1st and 2nd Fridays at 8 p. m. Thos. Le Mesurier, Fin. Sec., Garbally Rd. R. C. Wilson, Rec. Sec., 191 Chatham Street.

Fraternity Order of Eagles.

Victoria Aerie No. 12 P. O. E. meets every Wednesday evening, 1 Eagle Hall, Adelphi block, at 8.30 p. m. Sojourning brothers made welcome. Joseph Weichner, W. President; Frank LeRoy, W. Secretary.

CLAY'S METROPOLITAN CONFECTIONERY.

Ornamental Cakes for all Occasions, Catering a specialty.

39 Fort Street, Victoria.

Sewer Pipes,

Field Tile, Ground Fire Clay, Pottery Pots, etc.

B. C. POTTERY CO., Limited.

Cor. Broad and Pandora Sts., Victoria.

A. Harris

Yacht, Launch, Boat and Canoe Bodywork, Repairs etc.

55 Work St., - Rock Bay.

land, left for Victoria this morning to enter the office of the Simon Leister Company of Victoria.

Cumberland.

The feature of the week was the Teachers' Institute meeting. A very interesting paper was read by Inspector Stewart on the "Teaching of Literature." Mr. Bennett's paper on History was especially good. At the evening session Mayor Storr presided and a most instructive programme was provided.

Mr. Perrey Collis, late manager of Simon Leister's Big Store in Cumber-

land, left for Victoria this morning to enter the office of the Simon Leister Company of Victoria. An old and much respected resident in Cumberland, he will be much missed there, but will be an acquisition to Victoria society by whom he and Mrs. Collis and family will be heartily welcomed. Mrs. Collis and the family will remain a short time longer in Cumberland, where Miss Collis and Douglas are attending the High School. Mrs. Collis is a splendid elocutionist and has always taken a leading part in Anglican Church entertainments.

Paterson Company For Shoes

Seasonable Shoes

at Reasonable Prices.

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

The Paterson Shoe Co.

LIMITED.

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A High Class Hotel.

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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, belled, 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 responsible for the Dominion Hotel having no dull seasons.

American Plan \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day, European Plan (room only) 50c. 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 our prompt, careful and intelligent day.

understand it from cellar to attic.

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