WARSHIPS THAT MAY COME HERE

Halifax Advices Say British Fleet is Coming Back to Esquimalt

WILL BE STRONG SQUADRON

Will Consist of Eleven Vessels Carrying Nearly Seven Thousand Men

A despatch from Halifax under yesterday's date states that a squadron of eleven cruisers with a complement of nearly 7,000 rank and file will be despatched to Esquimalt in May, the fleet being made up of vessels of the fourth cruiser squadron and six armored cruisers of the county or Monmouth class. The announcement is not new. On December 23 it was made by the London Standard, the publication drawing a denial from the admiralty. The Standard the following morning reiterated its statement, with a note to the effect that despite the denial of the authorities the truth of the announcement would be borne out by events. The Halifax despatch says special advices have been received that it is the intention of the admiralty to send this squadron to Esquimalt in May, the eleven vessels being H. M. S. Euryalus, flagship of the fourth cruiser squadron for the North American and West Indian station, H. M. S. Creesy, Hogue, Brilliant and Indefatigable and six of the county cruisers.

The fleet reported to be coming to Esquimalt has a total complement of 6,711 officers and men. It includes three first class armored cruisers of the Cressy type, each a sheathed fighting ship of 12,000 tons displacement, and over 21,000 horse power, and speed of 20-1 knots; two protected third class cruisers of the Apollo type, H. M. S. Brilliant and Indefatigable, each of 3,600 tons displacement, 9,164 horse power and speed of 19.7 knots, and six of the Monmouth or county class of armored cruisers of 9,800 tons, 22,000 horse power and speed of 23 knots.

H. M. S. Cressy, which is practically a counterpart of H. M. S. Euryalus and Hogue, is a sheathed armored cruiser of 12,000 tons displacement, 440 feet long, 69 1-2 feet beam, 26 1-2 feet draught, 21,240 horse power. She was laid down at the yards of the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company, by whom she was built and engined on the Clyde in 1899 and completed in 1901 at a cost of £749,324. She has a speed of 20.79 knots and carries a total complement of 755 officers and men. Her armament is as follows: Two 9.2 turret guns, twelve 6-inch guns, fourteen 12-pounders, three 3 pounders, 8 maxims, two landing field pieces, and two torpedo tubes. Her armor is as follows: Belt, 6 inches of Krupp steel; deck, 3-2 inches; bulkheads 5 inches of Krupp steel. The gun positions have armor of 6 inches of Krupp steel for the heavy guns and 5 inches of Krupp steel for the secondary armament.

H. M. S. Euryalus, which was laid down at the Vickers yards at Barrow in 1901 and completed in 1904 at a cost of £782,901, is similar in type, build, and armament, but has 2 inches of armor on her side above the belt in addition to that possessed by H. M. S. Cressy. She has a speed of 21.63 knots. H. M. S. Hogue, which was also built at Barrow by the Vickers yards, was laid down in 1900 and completed in 1902 at a cost of £749,809. She also has two inches of armor above the belt of Harveyized steel. Her speed is 22.6 knots an hour. Her armament and complement are similar to that of the other two armored cruisers of the type.

The armored cruisers of the Monmouth class, six of which are reported to be included in the squadron coming here, are almost as good fighting ships as the Cressy type. They are faster, having speed of 23 to 24 knots an hour, though or 2,200 tons less displacement. They are identical in model, being of 9,800 tons displacement, 440 feet long, 66 feet beam, 24 1-2 feet draught, with 22,000 indicated horse power. The armament of vessels of this class consists of fourteen 6-inch guns, ten 12 pounders, three 3 pounders, eight maxims and two landing guns, with two torpedo tubes. They each carry a complement of 655 officers and men.

H. M. S. Brilliant and Indefatigable are protected cruising ships of the third class. H. M. S. Brilliant, which is sheathed, has a displacement of 3,600 tons, is 300 feet long, 43 3-4 feet beam, 17 1-2 feet deep and has 9,164 indicated horse power. She was built at Sheerness by Hawthorn Leslie & Co. in 1891-3 at a cost of £218,145. Her deck is protected with two inches and one inch of steel, and her gun positions with two inches of steel. Her armament consists of two 6-inch guns, six 4.7 inch guns, one 12 pounder, thirteen 6 and 3 pounder guns, a maxim, and three torpedo tubes. She has a speed of 19.7 knots an hour on a consumption of 400 tons of coal daily, she carries 237 officers and men. The Indefatigable, which has the same armor, armament, etc., and carries the same number of men, was built in 1891-2 at Glasgow by the London & Glasgow Company at a cost of £183,568.

H. M. S. Cressy is in command of Capt. Thomas Jackson, C. B. M. V. O., with Henry E. Grace, commander; Clarence A. Fulcher, navigating lieutenant; J. H. F. Carey, Edward T. Inman, R. Howard, H. G. H. Tandy and Stephen Porter, lieutenants, and Percy Bingham, engineer commander. H. M. S. Euryalus is the flagship of the fourth cruiser squadron, now assigned to North America and the West Indies station, with Rear-Admiral Frederick S. Inglefield in command. Her captain is M. Philipotts, with Henry W. Simms and J. W. L. McClintock, commanders. Capt. Evelyn E. le Marchant commands H. M. S. Hogue, and Chas. W. Keighly-Peach is commander. Capt. Philip Nelson Ward, M. V. O., has command of H. M. S. Indefatigable, and Capt. Robt. H. Anstruther of H. M. S. Brilliant.

Indian Boys Killed

Brantford, Ont., Feb. 5.—Two boys killed on the railway track near Middlemiss have been identified as John Jacobs, aged 16, of the Six Nations reserve, and Reuben Lewis, aged 13, of the Moravian reserve, both of whom ran away some days ago from the Mohawk Institute here. They were evidently stealing a ride on a freight train. It is supposed that one fell off when he became benumbed by cold and pulled his companion off with him.

After the Fool Hunter.

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—Mr. Lewis, M. P., has no use for the "fool" hunter, and consequently will move to amend the criminal code by inserting a clause severely punishing homicide while hunting.

Trouble With Congregation.

Fredericton N. B., Feb. 5.—Rev. Willard Macdonald, for years pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, has resigned because of friction in the congregation.

Measles in Military College.

Kingston, Ont. Feb. 5.—A mild type of measles has developed at the Royal Military College. Five cadets are in the hospital, suffering from the disease.

Robbed the Poor Boxes.

Quebec, Feb. 5.—Two ex-convicts, Bonenfant and Ouellette, were sentenced this morning to three years each in the penitentiary for robbing the poor boxes of the Charlesbourg church yesterday.

Mangled by an Engine

Prince Albert, Feb. 5.—Fred Wright, aged 55, a well-known ferryman, was run over by a Canadian Northern yard engine yesterday and horribly mangled. Wright was very deaf, and did not hear the engine. Both of his legs and his right hand were cut off. He died early this morning. His only known relative is a brother in the Barbadoes.

Caught in Gearing

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 5.—While oiling a machine in the cereal works where Orange Meat is made, the coat sleeve on the left arm of William Friendship, 25 years old, caught in the gearing, drawing in the hand and arm, terribly crushing them before the machinery could be stopped. The arm had to be amputated below the elbow. Friendship has been married only a few months.

Pan-American Conference.

Washington, Feb 5.—At a meeting of the governing board of the bureau of American Republics today, presided over by U. S. Secretary of State Root, and attended by nearly all of the members in this city, it was decided that the fourth Pan-American conference should be held in the city of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, May 25, 1910. The date was selected to commemorate the achievement of independence by the South American Rpublic.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S BONDS

Loaned to National Bank of North America and Tied Up in Its Suspension

New York, Feb. 4.—It was learned today that J. D. Rockefeller, just prior to the panic in October, loaned $100,000 in bonds to the National Bank of North America, which suspended last week, and that his attorneys are now seeking to recover the sum. The amount was pledged with the Washington authorities against public deposits, and as soon as the bank closed its doors, Mr. Rockefeller's counsel opened negotiations with the receiver to regain the stock. This is the first recorded instance where an important bank has failed while holding bonds of wealthy men pledged as security for deposits.

PRETTY WEDDING AT ANGLICAN CATHEDRAL

Warner-Green Nuptials Were Solemnized in Victoria Yesterday Afternoon

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Yesterday afternoon at Christ church cathedral the marriage was solemnized between Mr. Edward Guy Warner, eldest son of Mr. E. H. Warner, of Quorn hall, Leicestershire, England, and Miss Gladys Muriel Green, younger daughter of the late Rev. Y. W. Green and of Mrs. Hasell of Victoria, B. C., and granddaughter of Mr. Belville Ramsay, of Croughton park, Northamptonishire, England. Rev. Canon Beanlands performed the impressive ceremony and the service was fully choral.

The bride, who enered ahe church on the arm of her stepfather, Dr. E. S. Hasell, was attired quite simply in a princess robe of ivory white liberty satin, with lace berthe, and pearl ornaments. She wore a wreath of orange blossoms and tulle veil and carried a magnificent bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her only ornaments were a diamond and ruby ring, the wedding gift of the bridegroom, and a pearl and gold necklet, sent by a relative at home. She was attended by three bridesmaids, Miss Tilton, Miss Perry and Miss Little, sweetly gowned in pale ecru net over tulle braided with gold semi-Empire bodices over lace yokes, with wide sleeves and girdles of pale blue panne and gold with fillets of gold and blue aigrette in their hair. They carried sheaves of daffodils and wore plain gold bangles, gifts of the bridegroom, and together with the bride, formed a veritable "vision of spring." The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Herbert A. Bromley, and the ushers were Messrs. C. W. Brown and Basil Prior and Dr. Dolbey. Mrs. Hasell, who gave the bride away, was escorted by Mr. Cuyler Holland and a large number of friends were present, both at the church and at the informal reception held afterwards at the Driard. Both the church and the reception room were beautifully decorated with daffodils, ferns and palms.

The bride's going-away dress was brown corduroy coat and skirt, with gold and lace trimming over ecru lace blouse, with brown fur hat to match. The beautiful mink collarette and muff worn with this costume were a wedding gift. Among the wedding gifts, which were very numerous, may be noted a handsome silver candelabra and candlesticks with pierced silver shades, a joint present from the bridal party; cheques from Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Warner and Mr. and Mrs. Beville Ramsay, and prayer book bound in white leather given by Canon Beanlands, in which he had himself blazoned the family arms of the bride and groom.

During the day cablegrams of warm congratulations were received from Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Quorn, and Capt. Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, R. N., H. M. S. Lord Nelson, England.

EARL OF DUDLEY STARTLES PEERS

Former Lord Lieutenant Says Coercion in Ireland is All Wrong

CONCILIATION PROPER WAY

Secretary Birrell Makes Definite Refusal to Revive the Crimes Act

London, Feb. 3.—The Earl of Dudley, Conservative, who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in Mr. Balfour's ministry, 1902-05, created somewhat of a sensation among the Unionist benches of the House of Lords this evening by dissociating himself entirely from the policy of coercion in Ireland as advocated by the opposition. The leaders of the present Liberal government, the Earl of Dudley said, were not going far enough in their conciliatory methods to please him. The policy of coercion was at the root of a thorough union between England and Ireland. It would mean war to the knife. In the long run, it would make the government of Ireland impossible. The only real solution of the Irish question, the speaker continued, was to be found in the prompt and consistent remedying of the admitted grievances, and such a policy would gain the adherence and support of a majority of the people.

At the conclusion of his remarks, the Earl of Dudley was cheered heartily by the supporters of the government.

Referring to the same subject in the House of Commons, Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, refused definitely to put the Crimes act into operation. He said he loathed boycotting, but believing the disturbances in Ireland due to removable causes, the government proposed to continue its present policy of trying to gain the goodwill of the Irish people. The reason of the cattle-raiding crimes was disappointed hopes, Mr. Birrell said, and he expressed the opinion that there never would be peace and contentment in Ireland until the untenanted lands had been divided among the people. The government wanted compulsory power to break up the untenanted land, and as a matter of fact, the landlords were tumbling over each other in their desire to sell, but they were holding out for unreasonably high prices.

All doubt that the government is planning the introduction of legislation looking to home rule for Ireland in the present session of parlament was set at rest today, when Herbert H. Asquith, chancellor of the exchequer, declared on behalf of the premier, that the government had no intention of re-introducing the Irish council bill.

Vancouver, Feb. 3.—John Linde, foreman for Macdonnell and Co., contractors for the Field tunnel, was frightfully injured by a powder explosion and was brought here today. He was formerly of Winnipeg.

SEEKS INVESTIGATION OF COAL BUSINESS

Dr. McGuire Seeks to Have the Dominion Authorities Act

Notice has been given by Dr. G. A. McGuire, M. P. P., Vancouver, of his intention to move in the house that an address be presented to the lieutenant-governor by the house asking him to request the Dominion government to investigate the coal trade in this province.

The preliminary clauses of the resolution set forth that according to popular report an agreement between the different companies in restraint of trade, at present, exists.

The resolution is as follows:

"Whereas, it would appear that the cost of coal to the consumer in the province of British Columbia is out of all proportion to the cost of production; and whereas, owing to the abundance of the coal deposits in this province and the proximity of the sources of supply to the market, the cost of coal to the consumers in British Columbia should be much less than at the present is the case; and

"Whereas, the excessive price of coal in British Columbia has the effect of retarding and preventing the establishment in the province of industries depending upon a fuel supply; and

"Whereas, much of the product of the coal mines of the province is being exported to foreign markets and sold at a price that enables it to compete with coal from other countries in such foreign markets; and

"Whereas, a belief exists that an understanding exists between the persons or corporations controlling or owning such coal mines, to maintain the high prices now being charged to consumers in this province; therefore,

"Be it resolved, that an humble address be presented to the lieutenant-governor by the house praying him to request the Dominion government through the proper channels to cause an enquiry to be instituted by the Dominion department of trade and commerce to decide whether there exists a combine or understanding between the owners or controllers of coal mines in this province whereby an excessive price is charged to consumers in the province for coal produced from the said mines or any of them."

Against Sunday Funerals

New Westminster, Feb. 4.—The ministers of the city intend doing all they can to discourage the custom of Sunday funerals. A meeting of the Ministerial association held yesterday decided to try and come to some arrangement with the undertakers so as to have as few burials as possible on Sunday.

President Roosevelt's View

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 4.—In reply to a letter written by Thos. P. Allardo, of this city to President Roosevelt, congratulating him upon his recent message to congress, the president wrote as follows: "I thank you for your letter of the 1st. You have expressed my thoughts better than I did, for as you say what we have to strive to do is to save the country on the one hand from anarchy which follows greed and graft, and on the other hand, anarchy which follows want and hate."

Telephone Properties Bid In

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The properties of the United States Independent Telephone company were bid in by the re-organization committee of the bondholders at a public foreclosure sale today by Chairman Walter P. Duffy, of the committee for $250,000. Later in the day the re-organization committee of the United States Independent bondholders bought in the properties of the Independent Telephone Securities company at the foreclosure sale for $150,000.

Richmond, Que., Feb. 4.—Four lives were lost in a fire which broke out this afternoon in the residence of a prosperous farmer, Andrew Campbell. Campbell, who was a man of 74 years, lost his life, and with him perished his daughter-in-law, Christine Ayes, of St. Godfrey, aged 30, and her two children, 2 years and 4 months respectively.

FEET GET COLD

Vancouver, Feb. 4.—A letter has been received in this city from one of the axmen sent out to work on the clearing of the townsite at Prince Rupert early in the year, in the course of which the writer deplores the conditions existing at that point at the present time, and makes known his intention of leaving the site of the future city at his earliest opportunity. The bunkhouse, according to his statements, consists of a tent 84 feet by 36 feet, pitched on a muskeg situated in a partly sheltered nook. A plank walk, four feet wide, has been laid in the centre of the tent, while each side of this is filled up with brush to a height of about five or six feet. On this brush the axmen are obliged to spread out their blankets and sleep as best they can. During the frosty nights they can hear the ice cracking beneath their beds, the cold being sometimes intense and always uncomfortable owing to the insufficient shelter provided.

Work on the clearing of the townsite is progressing but slowly, a large number of the men hired having decided that employment at Prince Rupert was a greater evil than being out of work in a city, and deciding to return to Vancouver or New Westminster as soon as possible.

RUN TO EARTH AFTER A YEAR AT LIBERTY

Italian Perpetrator of Dynamite Outrage in Province Arrested in Salt Lake City

For fifteen months a fugitive and hounded by the police of the continent, Francisco Ceddio, nicknamed "Painblanco," who on Nov. 18, 1906, dynamited the Canada hotel at Niagara, B. C., causing the instant death of Louis King and seriously injuring nine others, has at length been run to earth at Salt Lake City, Utah. Superintendent Hussey, of the provincial police, left on Monday for that city to bring back the man for whose capture a reward of $1,000 has been outstanding ever since the date of the tragedy.

By what means the police discovered the identity of Ceddio, whether he was traced by the provincial police or discovered by the police of Salt Lake City, is a fact which the authorities here are keeping to themselves. There appears to be no doubt, however, that the man captured is the one for whom the provincial police have been looking for over twelve months.

The crime by which a young woman was instantly hurled into eternity and nine others seriously injured was committed at midnight on Nov. 18, 1906. The village of Niagara is located seven miles up the north fork of the Kettle river and at the time of the murder there were a number of Italians and Frenchmen employed under Contractor Tierney on railroad construction in the neighborhood. On the night preceding the tragedy the railway laborers had been indulging in a spree. They had been quarreling among themselves and a fracas occurred in which revolvers were fired and through some fancied grievance some of the drunken mob made threats to blow up the hotel. All the next day the drinking and rowdyism continued. At the coroner's inquest subsequently held it was shown that a quantity of dynamite was stolen from a storehouse owned by Contractor Tierney and at midnight the explosive was set off under the Canada hotel, blowing out one side of the place, the building then catching fire and being practically wholly consumed. Louise King, the victim of the crime, was standing but a few feet away from her mother in the hotel when the explosion occurred. Her body was literally blown in two while nine other inmates of the house were injured.

Dr. W. H. Dickson, of Grand Forks, was summoned and arrived several hours after the explosion. The injured were taken to Grand Forks and given every attention, while the police authorities were notified. Superintendent Hussey went from Victoria to investigate and he was assisted by Chief Constable Bullock-Webster and Constable Dinsmore. For over two weeks the search after Ceddio, who levanted immediately after the crime, continued. In fact, the chase after the man was the most exciting ever conducted in the Boundary district, but with a score of men accustomed to the country after him, Ceddio managed to give them all the slip and cross the boundary into the state of Washington. He was last seen in the neighborhood of Chesaw, on Nov. 25, his footmarks being traced in the snow, but he eluded capture and from that day until last week had succeeded in retaining his liberty.

At the coroner's investigation Ceddio was named as the principal in the crime and Rovello, another Italian, was named as accomplice.

Superintendent Hussey will not return to the city for a week or ten days. The police here believe that they have at last got hold of the murderer of Miss King and the trial will prove a sensational one.

Ceddio, according to the information obtained at the time of the tragedy, is a native of Grimaldi, Concenzo province, Italy, and had been employed for some time as a laborer on railroad construction. He is about 39 years of age, and was described by some of his fellow workmen as being of an extremely quarrelsome disposition, particularly when under the influence of liquor.

SHORT TERM LICENSE WANTED BY LOGGERS

Delegation Waited on Government to Point Out Hardships Otherwise Entailed

A delegation of loggers, consisting of Captains Magnesen and Tomlinson, waited on the provincial government yesterday afternoon and asked that a system of short license of some nature or other be adopted. Failing this considerable hardship would be caused and the city of Vancouver would lose heavily in the way of the sale of supplies, etc.

The loggers want short period licenses issued so that the small concerns and hand-loggers could keep going. At the present time there are over 100 camps in operation. The loggers all operate under special licenses. Their plants are very expensive and they want to be in a position that where they have logged a certain section they can get a permit for another locality and thus avoid a shut-down.

If some such concession were not granted in this way, they claimed that a number of concerns would be forced out of business. This meant to the city of Vancouver the loss of the expenditure of from $300,000 to $400,000 in supplies, wages, etc., annually.

The delegation opposed the hand-loggers' license on the ground that it was abused and was not confined to what was intended, namely hand-loggers with just a jackscrew and peavey. The loggers have large interests at stake and the granting of the privileges requested would be greatly appreciated.

On behalf of the government, Hon. F. J. Fulton, chief commissioner of lands and works, promised the matter consideration.

Salem, Ohio, Feb. 4.—Two hundred "Night Riders" visited Dyacusburg, Ky., early this morning and burned Bennett's tobacco warehouse and distillery. Loss, $40,000.

Sleighing at Chilliwack

New Westminster, Feb. 4.—Four inches of snow fell at Chilliwack during the night. There is good sleighing in the district this morning.

THIRD READING OF NATAL BILL

(Continued from Page Two)

to remain in operation. In view of the action taken by your excellency's government with respect to the statutes of 1898, containing similar clauses, and the reasons the influencing your excellency's government which still hold good, the undersigned entertains the hope that upon the attention of the government of British Columbia being drawn to the matter, that government will undertake to have these statutes amended by repealing the clauses referred to which affect the Japanese."

And the acts mentioned include:

Chapter 44—"An act to grant a subsidy to a railway from Midway to Penticton."

Section 6 of this chapter provides that no Japanese person shall be employed or permitted to work in the construction or operation of any railway subsidized under this act under a penalty.

Chapter 46—"An act to amend the Coal Mines Regulation act."

This act amends chapter 138 of the revised statutes of British Columbia by inserting the word "Japanese" after the word "Chinaman" in the fourth and twelfth section of the act amended.

Some eleven other statutes were also named.

Sets Out Line of Policy

Mr. Macdonald: Were any of these acts disallowed?

Hon. Mr. McBride: As a matter of fact nothing came of these acts. But here is the minister of justice reporting officially to the governor-general-in-council and indicating the line of policy which should be pursued by the administration in dealing with these measures. But if my hon. friend will produce the necessary assurance from Ottawa I will be very glad to include the clause in question in the bill.

Mr. Macdonald: Hon. David Mills apparently did not like this sort of legislation, but the other members of the government do not seem to have agreed with the minister of justice because not one of these acts was disallowed.

Hon. Mr. McBride—Insofar as this parliament is concerned we have followed Hon. Mr. Mills advice in our legislation, and in regard to the non-disallowance of these acts, my hon. friend knows very well that unless in a matter of urgency involving, perhaps imperial interests, acts to which objection is taken, are returned in a friendly way to the local government in question, which is requested to remove obnoxious and unconstitutional clauses. I was in the house in 1899 and 1900 when word came from Ottawa that these bills were looked upon at Ottawa very unfavorably. They were brought back to the house and the clause to which reference has been so frequently made was substituted. I hope that my hon. friend will cast once send a long explanatory telegram to Ottawa on this subject and if he scores a point I will be one of the first members in the house to congratulate him. But my hon. friend mush know that this amendment is drawn in terms similar to clauses by means of which attempts have on previous occasions been made, with the view of protecting white labor. And even in the case of a purely private enterprise when every penny came from private hands nevertheless and simply because this legislature saw fit to insert in the act of incorporation an anti-Asiatic clause the same objection was taken at Ottawa that was taken to the public works provincial loan and other acts. (Hear, hear.) I do not wish to take away from the hon. gentleman any credit to which he is entitled in the way of protecting white labor, but we can only do what we are able to do under our constitution, and why cant the hon. gentleman have the patience and good sense to agree that as far as we have gone there has been every justification for the action of the government. (Cheers.)

Ralph Smith's Nerve

Parker Williams (Newcastle): Ralph Smith is pretty well blessed with nerve, but there are some cases for which even that gentleman had not sufficient nerve, and these were handed over to the member for Comox, who, having an immense and sparsly settled constituency covering some 1,000 square miles, usually got in by acclamation. Now, it moreover happened that this same Ralph Smith was the very man who drafted the resolutions at the Liberal convention calling on the government to pass a Natal Act, and it was Ralph Smith who introduced this resolution to the convention. Two or three months later he went down to Ottawa, but no one, however, had ever yet learned that he had called upon the government to carry out the resolution which he himself had proposed. If the policy announced reducing the taxes on real property, etc., was carried out it was the best thing that so far had been proposed by the government during the present session.

Application to Ottawa.

A. E. McPhillips (Islands) cited the report of Hon. David Mills in 1901 upon certain acts referred to Ottawa by the lieutenant-governor. He quoted him as showing that statutes affecting aliens were not within the power of the provincial legislature.

He did not believe that the leader of the opposition was serious in his statement that he would send a telegram to Ottawa to ascertain what course they would pursue with regard to the bill. He must be aware of the fact that the minister of justice would reply that he could not pass upon an act until it actually was submitted to him so to do, until it was before him and he had been asked for an opinion by the proper authorities in the government.

Hopes There's No Trap.

Mr. Macdonald expressed the hope that advantage would not be taken of his ignorance in reference to the exact procedure followed at Ottawa to entrap him or to place him in a false position.

Hon. Mr. McBride.—When bills are sent to Ottawa they go directly to the secretary of state, but the case in hand this afternoon, differs from ordinary practice in this respect, that in view of our past experience in such matters, it runs the risk of disallowance. But in spite of these references the leader of the opposition tells this house that this bill would be quite constitutional if it be amended as proposed. We are, however, thoroughly in earnest, and have not been attempting any deception, and I do hope that hon. gentleman opposite will not try to draw a red herring across the trail and seek to deceive the people of this province with respect to the responsibility of this legislature. (Hear, hear).

On the suggestion of the hon. the premier, the committe rose and asked leave to sit again.

The premier moved the adjournment of the house at 5:25 o'clock.

Questions Asked.

Mr. Brewster asked the chief commissioner of lands and works the following questions:

1. Has there been any water record granted to any person, persons or company for water from the Somas river? 2. If so, when and for what quantity? 3. To whom have such records been granted and for what purpose? 4. Are there any applications now pending? 5. If so, by whom were such applications made, when, and for what quantity and what purpose?

Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows:

1. Yes. 2. 29th April, 1892; 14,000 inches. 3. The British Columbia Paper Manufacturing company. For the purpose of manufacturing paper and for driving machinery. 4. No. 5. Answered by reply to question 4.

Mr. Brewster asked the chief commissioner of lands and works the following questions:

1. Have any water records been granted to any person, persons or company for water from Stamp river, Alberni district. 2. If so, to whom and for what quantity? 3. Have any applications for water from Stamp river been made? 4. If so, by whom and for what quantity?

Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows:

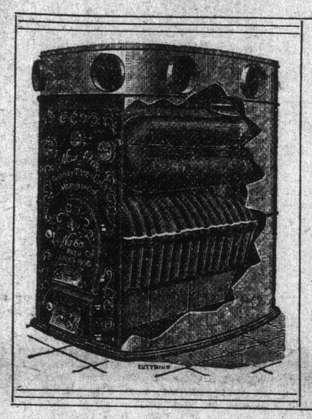
1. No. 2. Answered by reply to question 1. 3. Yes. 4. Arthur Rochester; 2,000 inches.

Notice of Motion.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite has given notice of his intention to move the following amendment to the bill amending the railway assessment.

"Provided that such exemption shall only be granted upon the express condition that the lowest wages paid to any workmen for unskilled labor shall not be less than $2.50 per day.

IT COSTS BUT LITTLE



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Sets it a-going in good style. Chicken Soup is a favorite with many people, because of its delicate, mild flavor. Clams, too, are deservedly popular in Soups and Gravies. Note my grand values this week.

Clarke's Chicken Soup, per tin ... 10¢

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New Finnan Haddie, per lb. - - 12½c

Schilling's Best Coffee, ground while you wait.

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THE LOCAL MARKETS

Retail Prices

Flour.	
Royal Household, a bag	$2.00
Lake of the Woods, a bag	$2.00
Royal Standard	$2.00
Wild Rose, per bag	$1.75
Calgary, a bag	$2.00
Hungarian, per bbl.	$7.75
Snowflake, a bag	$1.70
Snowflake, per bbl.	$6.80
Moffet's Best, per sack	$2.00
Moffet's Best, per bbl.	$7.75
Drifted Snow, per sack	$1.70
Three Star, per sack	$2.00
Foodstuffs.	
Bran, per ton	$32.00
Shorts, per ton	$34.00
Feed wheat, per ton	$40.00
Oats, per ton	$37.00
Barley, per ton	$34.00
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	$23.00
Feed Cornmeal, per ton	$38.00
Chop Feed, best, per ton	$30.00
Whole Corn, best, per ton	$36.00
Middlings, per ton	$34.00
Cracked Corn, per ton	$38.00
Vegetables.	
Celery, two heads	25
Lettuce, hot house, per head	05
Garlic, per lb.	10
Onions, local, per lb.	6
Potatoes, local, per sack	1.50 to 1.75
Sweet Potatoes, new, 4 lbs.	25
Cauliflower, each	15 to 25
Cabbage, local, per lb.	5
Red Cabbage, per lb.	5
Rhubard, hot house, per lb.	15
Dairy Produce.	
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	45
Cooking, per dozen	40
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb.	25
Neufchatel, each	5
Cream, local, each	10
Butter—	
Manitoba, per lb.	35
Best, dairy, per lb.	40
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	45
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	45
Delta Creamery, per lb.	50
Butter, cooking, per lb.	30
Fruit.	
Grape Fruit, per dozen	1.00
Oranges, per dozen	25 to 50
Lemons, per dozen	30
Figs, cooking, per lb.	8 to 10
Apples, local, per box	2.00 to 2.25
Malago Grapes, per lb.	20
Bananas, per dozen	35
Figs, table, per lb.	75
Raisins, Valencia, per lb.	15
Raisins, table, per lb.	25 to 60
Grapes, Con., per basket	1.00
Pineapples, each	50
Pears, per box	1.25 to 1.50
Cranberries, per lb.	20
Nuts.	
Walnuts, per lb.	30
Brazils, per lb.	30
Almonds, Jordon, per lb.	75
Almonds, California, per lb.	30
Cocoanuts, each	15
Pecans, per lb.	30
Chestnuts, per lb.	30
Fish.	
Cod, salted, per lb.	10 to 13
Halibut, fresh, per lb.	8 to 10
Halibut, smoked, per lb.	15
Cod, fresh, per lb.	6 to 8
Flounders, fresh, per lb.	6 to 8
Salmon, fresh, white, per lb.	8
Salmon, fresh, red, per lb.	10 to 13
Salmon, smoked, per lb.	20
Clams, per lb.	5
Oysters, Olympia, per pint	40 to 50
Oysters, Toke Point, doz.	40 to 50
Shrimps, per lb.	25 to 30
Smelts, per lb.	5 to 10
Herring, kippered, per lb.	12½
Finnan Haddie, per lb.	12½
Meat and Poultry.	
Beef, per lb.	8 to 18
Lamb, per lb.	15 to 25
Mutton, per lb.	12½ to 20
Lamb, per quarter, fore	1.00 to 1.50
Lamb, per quarter, hind	1.75 to 2.00
Veal, dressed, per lb.	12½ to 18
Geese, dressed, per lb.	18 to 20
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	20 to 25
Chickens, per lb.	20 to 25
Chickens, per lb., live weight	12½ to 15
Chickens, broilers, per lb.	25
Guinea Fowls, each	1.00
Pigeons, dressed, per pair	50
Rabbits, dressed, each	50 to 65
Hare, dressed, each	75
Hams, per lb.	17
Bacon, per lb.	25 to 30
Pork, dressed, per lb.	15 to 18