# TWENTY HOURS OF OBSTRUCTION

## Liberal and Socialist Members Hold Up the Election Act

## SLEPT IN THE LOBBIES

## The Weary Members Establish Dormitories About the Legislative Buildings

(From Wednesday's Daily)

After twenty-one hours of obstruction on the part of the Liberal Opposition and Socialist members, the attorney-general's bill to amend the Provincial Elections' act was given a rest for a while when the committee of the whole House rose and reported progress at six o'clock yesterday afternoon. The debate will be resumed again, and it is openly stated by the opponents of the measure that they are "good for" many days of such tactics as marked Monday night and yesterday morning.

From eight o'clock Monday evening until almost 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the committee sat on, as one member after another—but always on the Opposition side—arose and sparred with Father Time for periods varying from three hours to fifteen minutes. At 1.55 the attorney-general moved adjournment until 2 o'clock. However, the House did not meet until 3 o'clock, the weary legislators taking advantage of the respite for a good rest.

Had it not been for the resolution adopted by the House earlier in the session and providing for two distinct sittings a day, the committee would without doubt be sitting yet. As it was, when the House met last evening the entire order of the day had to be begun over again, and so the Provincial Elections act was safely shelved until the House might recover from its involuntary insomnia.

### Prepared for a Siege.

There was loud and prolonged applause from both sides of the legislative chamber, when, at midnight, just as the contentious bill was being approached, the premier arose to move adjournment. It was a pleasant disappointment, because members on both sides were fully prepared for an all-night session.

"Fully prepared" is the correct term. Most elaborate were the preparations carried on all afternoon yesterday to insure a modicum of comfort to the members during the weary night watches. For the first time in the history of the legislature, if one old campaigner is to be believed, cots and mattresses were imported into the sacred precincts of the lobbies.

The Conservative army occupied the ministers private room as a dormitory. The Liberals confiscated a corner of the library, and spread their blankets. In another little nook the Socialist contingent sought repose, and dreamed up new issues for the debate. The debate was carried on by relays, one man talking against time, while another man slept.

Needless to say, the debate exhibited a frayed appearance after the dawn broke yesterday and the orators were all but exhausted. Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo) after three hours on his feet, betrayed great ingenuity in finding things to talk about. He talked about the member for the Islands; he referred feelingly to the Premier; he dealt with the Attorney-General in unmeasured terms.

### The Locusts and the Corn

Mr. Naden (Greenwood) attempted to emulate the record of John Irving, who in the great debate of 1898, read from the dictionary while the Speaker was asleep. Mr. Naden started in to tell a certain antique story about the locusts and the corn. Mr. McPhillips (the Islands) was acting as chairman at the time, and the converse was something like this:

Mr. Naden: "And another locust went in and took out another grain of corn."

Mr. McPhillips: "The Hon. gentleman is out of order."

Mr. Naden: "And another locust went in and took out another grain of corn."

Mr. McPhillips: "The story is not relevant to the motion"

And so on.

As regards the bill itself, which was for the most part lost sight of in that remarkable debate, it stands in precisely the same position as it did when hostilities opened. Mr. Innis (Grand Forks) has an amendment to the effect that in the case of an elector being absent from an electoral district for a year, his name shall not be struck from the voters' list in that period except at his request. That amendment formed the topic of all the speeches—some thirty odd—and it is confidently expected that it will form the topic of thirty more before the session ends.

### Grand Trunk Pacific Bill

Considerable work was done at last night's session and several bills were advanced three stages by the consent of the house.

The Grand Trunk Pacific bill in the committee stage promised to be almost as large a bone of contention as the Provincial Elections act itself. The public galleries were thronged with sightseers who expected a continuation of the morning and afternoon debate, and these inquiring persons were regaled by Mr. Oliver (Delta) with some of his choicest eloquence on the subject on the subject of the Prince Rupert townsite.

The bill was held up for several hours, and finally the Chief Commissioner signified his willingness to bring down a lot of information asked for by Mr. Oliver in order to facilitate the passage of the measure.

Dr. Hall (Nelson) introduced a bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Master and Servant Act Amendment Act, 1908." The bill was given first reading.

The premier on behalf of the attorney-general introduced a bill to further amend the Land Registry act. This was fiiven first reading.

The bill to amend the Timber Manufacture act, 1906 (chief commissioner of lands) came up for third reading. Mr. Oliver (Delta) moved that the bill be re-committed, for the purpose of adding the following section:

"Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent the export of pile and crib timber, railway ties, mining props, telegraph or telephone poles, fence posts or fire wood."

Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) said that this was the same as an amendment added to the bill by its introducer in committee, with the exception that that amendment made necessary an application to the lieutenant-governor in council before this class of timber could be exported.

The chief commissioner said that the provision for an application to the lieutenant-governor in council offered a necessary safeguard, and he refused to accept the amendment. The amendment was defeated 12 to 20, and the bill was given third reading and passed.

### Public Service Bill

The Public Service bill was taken up in committee. On motion of Hon. Dr. Young an amendment was added to the effect that only British subjects might become members of the civil service, except where technical knowledge is required, when appointments must be made by the lieutenant-governor in council. The bill was reported complete with amendments.

Dr. Young announced that the completed superannuation bill would be laid on the table during the sitting for the consideration of the members during the recess.

### Grand Trunk Pacific Bill

In committee Mr. Oliver (Delta) brought up his old charges that the streets of Prince Rupert did not go clear through to the sea. He was opposed to all the clauses in the bill that conflicted with the act passed last year. The townsite had not, he said, been laid out according to the Statutes, and the legislature was asked to ratify a violation of the law.

In reply the chief commissioner started out by saying that as usual the member for Delta had begun with the assumption that he possessed the only "gray matter" in the House.

"I admit, without prejudice, that this may be so," said Mr. Fulton. "I say without prejudice, for there might be some doubt."

He said the matter had had the close attention of the executive for many months. It would be foolish to wipe out the well considered action of the executive on the superficial knowledge of the member for Delta.

"Never before in the history of this province have the interests of the public been safeguarded as they have been at Prince Rupert," declared the chief commissioner. "It is the intention of the government to retain in its possession all this waterfront, not to part with a single foot of it, so that the interests of the public will always be safeguarded."

He said that the criticism of the member for Delta came with bad grace, in view of the action of the Dominion government in attempting to make the provincial government give up the Indian lands on Kaien Island without compensation.

Mr. Oliver said that the order-in-council sent out by Ottawa on that occasion was merely a request and not "almost a command" as the Chief Commissioner had said.

Mr. Oliver drew attention to another matter in connection with Prince Rupert.

"Ten thousand acres of the most magnificent timber lands at Prince Rupert were sold at $1 an acre," he declared.

The Chief Commissioner said that this sale was made as to the agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

"Where did R. J. Patterson and Peter Larsen come in on the thing?" asked Mr. Oliver.

He said the parties referred to had received the contract from the Provincial government, and if it was for the railway, why was it not made out direct to the railway company, instead of to E. V. Bodwell? Why was it necessary to put in the contract a clause providing that Mr. Bodwell should not dispose of the lands to any person or corporation other than the Grand Trunk Pacific?

Mr. Oliver was deer in the journals of the House looking for this agreement, and the chief commissioner said that he would find there a telegram from President Hayes of the G. T. P., to the effect that Mr. Bodwell was the accredited agent of the railway company.

"Send the book over and I'll find it," suggested Mr. Bowser.

Mr. Bowser had some difficulty in finding the telegram, and Mr. Oliver suggested sarcastically that he "change his glasses."

"Will the minister explain?" asked Mr. Oliver, "why the G. T. P. paid at least $46,000 for these same lands? Who got the other $36,000?"

### Dominion and Province.

Mr. Oliver then went back to defending the steps taken by the Dominion government with regard to the Indian lands at Prince Rupert.

"Is the hon. gentleman aware that the Dominion government conveyed to the G. T. P. the 13,000 acres of Indian lands in fee simple?" asked the chief commissioner. "Is he aware that to protect themselves against any claim the province might have the Dominion government took a bond of indemnity?"

Mr. Oliver asked what was the depth of water opposite waterfronting Block P, at Prince Rupert.

"Twenty to two hundred feet, depending on the distance from the shore line," said the chief commissioner. "We have room for a wharf 700 feet long, and 80 feet wide, the depth of water above the wharf at high water to be between 50 and 60 feet."

Mr. Oliver asked the distance between the railway track and the water at high tide. Mr. Fulton was not prepared to say. He said that in the westerly 750 feet of the block the railway right of was was only 60 feet wide.

Mr. Oliver declared that this was because the water was too deep at that point.

Mr. Oliver asked definite information regarding the depth of water at that point. Mr. Fulton referred him to the works department. Protesting against the reticence of the government, Mr. Oliver sat down.

Mr. Naden (Greenwood), said it was impossible to discuss the bill without further information. He said he had many times rowed over the government waterfront lots in a boat.

The Chief Commissioner said he would undertake to bring in the information asked for if the committee would hold the offending section over.

Mr. Oliver held up the clause providing for an exchange of land between the province and the Townsite company. To make the townsite uniform it was found necessary to include in the townsite a triangular piece of land, and the crown was to receive a tract of equal value within the townsite. Mr. Oliver withdrew his objections after explanations by the Attorney-General and the Chief Commissioner of Lands.

The Chief Commissioner moved that the following be added to the bill as a new section:

Plans of the lands mentioned in chapter 19 of the statutes of 1908, approved by the chief commissioner of lands, shall from time to time be deposited in the proper land registry office when the registrar is satisfied that such plans have been approved as aforesaid. After the deposit of such a plan the registrar shall keep an index of the lands described or designated by any number or letter on such plan by the name by which it is designated thereon, and all instruments affecting the land, or any part thereof, executed after such plan has been deposited as aforesaid, shall conform thereto, otherwise the same shall not be recorded or registered.

No person, except when authorized in writing by the attorney-general, shall be permitted to copy said plans when deposited as aforesaid.

Mr. Fulton explained the latter paragraph by saying that the railway company intended to copyright the plans and seal them.

The committee rose and reported progress.

### Business Rushed Through.

The House went into committee on the bill to amend the Police and Prisons Regulation act.

Mr. Williams (Newcastle) protested against corporations being empowered to have special constables. He described these constables as "things."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo) introduced an amendment making it illegal to attempt to extract evidence from prisoners by means of so-called "sweating" methods. This was held over to the report stage of the bill.

The attorney-general's bill to amend the Explosives' Storage act, which includes gasoline tanks in the list of explosives, was read a second time.

By permission of the House the bill was considered in committee forthwith, and the report adopted.

The bill for the relief of the Armstrong Power and Light Company, Limited, was read a second time. This is to release the company from the consequence of an error committed in getting the plans of their works approved. This bill was allowed to go into committee forthwith. It was given third reading and passed.

The House adjourned at midnight.

## THE AFTERNOON SITTING

When the House met again at 3 o'clock every bill on the order sheet was passed until the Provincial Elections Act was reached.

"Adjourned committee Bill No. 9," announced the speaker.

"Ready, Mr. Speaker," said the Attorney-General.

It was Mr. Oliver (Delta), who reopened the debate, amid loud applause from the Opposition benches. Somewhat hoarse from his previous efforts on the same bill, Mr. Oliver plunged again into discussion of Mr. McInnis' amendment, while the Attorney-General retired into a book. A fierce attack on Mr. Bowser by the member for Delta did not serve to make the Attorney-General leave his reading. Mr. Oliver said that the Attorney-General proposed to give notice to dead men that their names were to be taken from the list. He suggested that Mr. Bowser make personal delivery of these letters.

Mr. Jardine (Esquimalt), took up the parable for fifteen minutes, when he was relieved by Mr. Henderson (Yale).

Mr. Henderson said he had no doubt that by this time the Government members w re sorry they were where they were, "and we," he added, "are sorry we are where we are."

"It can be easily remedied," observed Mr. McPhillips (The Islands.)

"Yes," said Mr. Henderson, "by the Attorney-General withdrawing some of the objectionable features in his bill."

Mr. Henderson explained that he, unlike the member for The Islands, was not attached to springs that kept him bounding to his feet all the time. He then went on to show that the B. C. Elections Act contained no clear definition of the term "residence." He called the measure a heinous bill." He read some dozen cases from Hardcastle touching on British decisions in the matter of residence.

The House then adjourned until 8 o'clock.

## THE MORNING SITTING

Shortly after midnight Dr. Hall (Nelson) moved that the committee rise and report progress. This was defeated. Several hours later Mr. McInnis (Grand Forks) put a similar motion. The speaker was called in to decide on a point of order. The motion was lost.

On in the morning Mr. Oliver (Delta) discovered that the house had been out of order for five hours, as an amendment introduced by the attorney-general took precedence of the one under discussion. This debate lasted an hour or so, and at the end the old course was resumed.

About daylight Mr. Naden (Greenwood) moved that the committee rise and report progress. This was defeated.

The place of the chairman was an onerous one. Mr. Mr. Gifford (New Westminster) was the chairman, but he was relieved at intervals by Ellison (Okanagan), Macgowan (Vancouver) and McPhillips (the Islands).

When Mr. Macgowan relieved the question was raised as to the right of the chairman to change off. The speaker had to be called in to decide, and he left Mr. Macgowan in charge.

### A Slumbrous House.

As the hours rolled on after midnight, the house grew sleepier and sleepier, but still the endless boom of Socialist or Opposition voice went on. The government benches were silent, except for snores. Once the minister of finance, after a sleep of an hour's duration, was pointed out by Mr. Hawthornthwaite. In a trice, Mr. Tatlow was wide awake and on his feet, protesting that he had been intently listening to every word. The attorney-general had a prolonged nap in his place on the treasury benches. Mr. Macgowan (Vaneouver) reclined in a back row chair, slumbering cherubically. Beside him the member for Columbia dreamed on undisturbed. Mr. Hunter, of Slocan, the venerable member, enjoyed at least eight hours' repose. But everybody was more or less asleep.

Mr. Oliver (Delta), who likes to go to bed at 9 o'clock, had an inspiration. He came across a wing of the library that wasn't busy, and at once it became the bed-chamber of sleepy Liberals. It was generally understood this morning that the members were to bring up their beds and place them in the corridors if the debate was to be continued. About 10 a. m. The wiser members were out scenting along the lobbies, picking out promising sites for bunks. There was considerable wrangling as somebody "jumped" somebody else's claim.

The chairman of committee, Mr. Gifford, of New Westminster, had the worst of the deal. The other members could go out and wander at will, waiting only for the division bell. But the chairman was tied to his place, and, strange to say, kept awake. At 10.30 a. m. he called Mr. McPhilips (the Islands, to relieve him while he went to breakfast. Mr. Hawthornthwaite was on the floor at the time, and had been for several hours, and he eagerly seized the opportunity to talk about Mr. McPhillips for ten minutes.

"Let us make it so that the workingman may sleep in peace without the fear of losing his franchise," exclaimed Mr. Hawthornthwaite later. "Even as the attorney-general and the hon. the member for Columbia are now sleeping on the floor of the house."

### A Legislative Marathon.

It was a sort of legislative Marathon, with fifty-two entries and few finishers. Longboat Hawthornthwaite, an easy favorite, was going strong at the 'steenth lap, with Dorando Williams and Hayes McInnis following close. But the course was dotted with the bones of those that fell by the wayside.

The thing developed into farce along about eleven o'clock, when the member for Nanaimo was getting short of ammunition. Four fat Chinamen were seen to enter the gallery, and Mr. Hawthornthwaite at once saw his cue. He pointed out the Celestials and declared that the attorney-general had summoned his cohorts. The sleepy house burst into laughter, and then Mr. Hawthornthwaite, encouraged, went on to say that the Japanese and Hindus would come next.

On motion of the attorney-general the committee rose at 1.59 and the house adjourned until 2.

## WATER BILL IS AGAIN DELAYED

(Continued from Page One)

amended later on in 1892, and in the same year the Esquimalt company was also given certain rights subject to the rights of Victoria, and on that charter the company went ahead and constructed its works. Now the citizens of Victoria find that they need a new water supply, which is a most important matter for them. Thus they must either take the Esquimalt property or go further on to Sooke at greater expense. The city wants its right to choose between these two made plain, or in the alternative to go to Sooke without interruption so far as their right of way is concerned.

"Now we are asked to fix the basis of arbitration. This is as laid down in the Water Clauses Consolidation Act, which provides, inter alia, that it shall be the cost of the works and their maintenance. To this is added interest at 6 per cent., and then a bonus of 20 per cent. In this way it is thought that both the city and the company are fairly dealt with.

"Such legislation is very dangerous. The prosperity of this province is largely dependent on the investment of capital, and if interfered so as to render an individual investment unsafe, we are striking a blow at every company in the province that may want to ask for capital. In this case I see that a difficulty would arise over the present worth, a question which would probably be raised before the arbitrators. The company would say our water rights and franchises, apart from our investment, are worth so much. Victoria would rejoin that you have no goodwill or franchise having a cash value on account of the priority of our rights under our act of 1873. This dispute would give rise to litigation which would be sure to be taken to the privy council, and cause great expense; and more unfortunate still the citizens would be kept in doubt for years as to their water supply. In these circumstances I think the House would be right to put an end to the uncertainty, especially as there will be no real danger to the Esquimalt company or its shareholders."

### Premier's Speech.

Premier McBride—"I am very glad to hear so many strong and emphatic words of commendation from the leader of the Opposition, and sitting, as I have done, for several years by my colleague, I am sure that he would not present anything to this House which would not commend itself to any reasonable person, and it is refreshing to listen to such a learned and excellent disquisition in favor of the measure my colleague has in charge.

"This is a question of pure water for the capital city of Victoria. Not that we have not now a good water supply, but this is an energetic part of the world, and what with the great development going on now throughout Vancouver island as well as Victoria, it will not be a great many months before we shall need a greatly increased supply. All that the bill means is that there will be an increased supply of water within reach; but there is absolutely no suggestion that it means confiscation. Not a member of this House, not even the member for Nanaimo, who is always an exacting person, would lend himself to anything like confiscation. But if there were any grounds on which the House might depart from its ordinary customs, we have them here tonight. So if any overexacting critic should charge that we are being too hard on the Esquimalt company, there is the good excuse of an adequate water supply for the city of Victoria.

"It has been my privilege and pleasure during the past few days to have had many interviews with the representatives of both sides, and while here and there there have been signs of considerable feeling, I could feel that all were anxious to reach a solution; but I also feel that it would be quite impossible to reach a solution which would satisfy every one. But still I may say on behalf of the Mayor and Council of Victoria that they have never shown anything like a desire for confiscation, on the contrary they have been fair and businesslike. They contend for their rights, but they are willing to extend a fair consideration to those of the company, and I think that my friend and colleague has fairly summed up this consideration in his amendment. I do not hesitate to say that the measure now under consideration is in every detail fair and equitable, is a proper solution of a troublesome situation, and an adequate and proper compensation to the company."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite renewed his criticisms of the bill on the ground that the city's rights were inadequately protected, after which the amendments appeared to be on the eve of passing. At this juncture, however, Stuart Henderson arose on a point of order. He claimed the amendments were out of order as conferring powers in excess of those contained in the petition and advertisement of the bill. Consequently the bill should go back to the private bills committee.

Mr. Thomson pointed out that such was not the case. The main feature of the advertisement and petition was the re-enactment of the powers conferred by the act of 1873. These were absolute and ample, and the amendments merely defined and qualified them.

Mr. Macdonald remarked that many Victorians and others were taking an interest in the bill, and suggested that the committee rise and report progress. After some conferring, Mr. Thomson agreed that he would do so on the understanding that it would be dealt with promptly at the next sitting and that there was no obstruction, a remark which Mr. Henderson resented.


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| | |
|---|---|
| Royal Household, a bag | $1.90 |
| Lake of the Woods, a bag | $1.90 |
| Royal Standard, a bag | $1.90 |
| Wild Rose, a bag | $1.90 |
| Calgary, a bag | $2.00 |
| Hungarian, per bbl | $7.75 |
| Snowflake, a bag | $1.75 |
| Snowflake, per bbl | $6.80 |
| Drifted Snow, per sack | $1.70 |
| Three Star, per sack | $2.00 |
| Moffet's Best, per bbl | $7.75 |

**Foodstuffs.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bran, per 100 lbs | $ 1.50 |
| Shorts, per 100 lbs | $ 1.60 |
| Middlings, per 100 lbs | $ 1.75 |
| Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs | $ 2.00 |
| Oats, per 100 lbs | $ 1.60 |
| Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs | $ 1.70 |
| Barley, per 100 lbs | $ 1.60 |
| Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs | $ 1.65 |
| Chop Feed, per 100 lbs | $ 1.50 |
| Whole Corn, per 100 lbs | $ 1.80 |
| Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs | $ 1.90 |
| Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs | $ 1.90 |
| Hay, Fraser River, per ton | $16.00 |
| Hay, Prairie, per ton | $16.00 |
| Hay, Alfalfa, per ton | $22.00 |

**Dairy Produce.**

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|---|---|
| Eggs— | |
| Fresh Island, per dozen | .35 |
| Cheese— | |
| Canadian, per lb. | .20 |
| Neufchatel, each | .05 |
| Cream, local, each | .10 |
| Butter— | |
| Manitoba, per lb. | .35 |
| Best Dairy | .25 to .30 |
| Victoria Creamery, per lb | .45 |
| Cowichan Creamery, per lb | .45 |
| Comox Creamery, per lb | .45 |
| Chilliwack Creamery, per lb | .40 |
| Alberni Creamery, per lb | .40 |

**Vegetables.**

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| Rhubarb, hot house, per hd | .15 |
| Celery, per head | .15 |
| Lettuce, a head | .05 |
| Garlic, per lb. | .20 |
| Onions, 8 lbs, for | .25 |
| Sweet Potatoes, 3 lbs. | .25 |
| Potatoes, per sack | 1.50 to 1.75 |
| Potatoes, seed, per sack | 2.50 |
| Cauliflower, each | .20 |
| Cabbage, new, per lb | .05 |
| Red Cabbage, per lb | .05 |
| Tomatoes, per lb. | .25 |
| Green Peas, per lb | .08 |
| Beans, per lb. | .08 |
| Beans, per lb. | .05 to .15 |
| Beets, per lb. | .05 |
| Carrots, per lb. | .05 |
| Brussel Sprouts, per lb | .15 |
| Parsley, per bunch | .10 |
| Mint, per bunch | .10 |
| Cucumbers, each | .25 |
| Radishes, per bunch | .05 |
| Asparagus, per lb. | .25 |

**Fruit.**

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|---|---|
| Lemons, per dozen | .25 |
| Figs, cooking, per lb | .08 to .10 |
| Apples, per box | $2 to $2.50 |
| Apples, Oregon, per box | 2.50 to 3.00 |
| Bananas, per dozen | .35 |
| Figs, table, per lb. | .25 |
| Raisins, Valencia, per lb | .15 |
| Raisins, table, per lb | .25 to .60 |
| Pineapples, each | .35 to .50 |
| Grapes, Malaga, per lb | .25 |
| Grapes, Concord, per basket | .75 |
| Cranberries, Cape Cod, qt | .25 |

**Nuts.**

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| Walnuts, per lb. | .30 |
| Brazils, per lb. | .30 |
| Almonds, Jordon, per lb | .75 |
| Almonds, Cal., per lb | .25 |
| Cocoanuts, each | .15 |
| Pecans, per lb. | .30 |
| Chestnuts, per lb. | .15 |

**Fish.**

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|---|---|
| Cod, salted, per lb | .10 to .13 |
| Halibut, fresh, per lb | .08 to .10 |
| Halibut, smoked, per lb | .15 |
| Cod, fresh, per lb. | .06 to .08 |
| Smoked Herring | .12½ |
| Crabs, 2 for | .25 |
| Black Bass, per lb. | .06 to .08 |
| Oolichans, salt, per lb | .12½ |
| Black Cod, salt, per lb | .12½ |
| Flounders, fresh, per lb | .06 to .08 |
| Salmon, fresh, white, per lb | .08 to .10 |
| Salmon, fresh, red, per lb | .10 to .12 |
| Salmon, smoked, per lb | .20 |
| Shrimps, per lb. | .25 to .30 |
| Smelts, per lb. | .08 to .10 |
| Herring, kippered, per lb | .12½ |
| Finnan Haddie, per lb. | .20 |

**Meat and Poultry.**

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|---|---|
| Beef, per lb. | .08 to .18 |
| Lamb, per lb. | .15 to .25 |
| Mutton, per lb. | .12½ to .20 |
| Lamb, per quarter, fore | 1.25 to 1.50 |
| Lamb, per quarter, hind | 1.75 to 2.00 |
| Veal, dressed, per lb | .15 to .18 |
| Geese, dressed, per lb | .18 to .20 |
| Guinea Fowls, each | 1.00 |
| Chickens, per lb. | .25 to .30 |
| Chickens, per lb., live weight | .12½ to .15 |
| Ducks, dressed, per lb | .20 to .25 |
| Hams, per lb. | .18 to .22 |
| Hares, dressed, each | .75 |
| Bacon, per lb. | .22 to .27 |
| Pork, dressed, per lb | .12½ to .15 |
| Rabbits, dressed, each | .50 to .65 |

## Births, Marriages, Deaths

**BORN.**

TURNER—On the 6th inst., at Victoria, B. C., to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. M. Turner, a daughter.

**DIED.**

JENNS—On Wednesday, March 3, 1909, Emma Jane Jenns, beloved wife of Rev. Percival Jenns, aged 73. Funeral on Saturday at 4 p. m.

KINLOCH—At the Royal Jubilee hospital, on the 6th inst., James William Kinloch, a native of California, and 52 years of age.

DAVIDSON—In this city on the 3rd inst., at the late residence, Boleskine Road, Mary Ann Davidson, relict of the late Alexander Davidson, aged 65 years. A native of England.

JAMIESON—On Saturday, the 6th inst., Mary Jamieson, wife of Peter Jamieson, aged 59 years. A native of Gatehouse, Kirkendbright, Scotland.

HAMILTON—On Sunday, March 17, at "Rehoboth," Craigflower road, Marie Albina, only surviving daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Z. M. Hamilton; aged 1 year 8 months and 7 days.

**LAND ACT**

**Form of Notice**

**Coast Land District—District of New Westminster.**

Take notice that Guy Frederick Fox, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation, lumberman, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted on the northeast shore of Frederick Arm on the land point between Frederick Arm and Estero Basin and about two miles north of the northeast corner of Westman & Edmonds' lease No. 90; thence south ten (10) chains; thence west two (2) chains, more or less, to low water mark; thence north ten (10) chains; thence east two (2) chains, more or less, to the point of commencement containin five (5) acres more or less.

GUY FREDERICK FOX.

Date, January 16th, 1909.

**LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1900.**

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for a license to sell intoxicating liquor on the premises to be known as the Parson's Bridge Hotel, situated at Parsons's Bridge, Sooke Road, B. C.

PRICE BROTHERS.

March 9, 1909.

**PURE BRED LIVESTOCK**

STANDARD Bred S. C. White Leghorns, pullets and hens, for sale, from $1.00 up, from Captain Mitchell's famous laying strain, Santa Barbara, Cal. Ernest T Hanson, Cowichan Station, V. I.

STRAYED—To Smith's ranch, Beaver Lake, yellow and white heifer. m9

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