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SIX MEASURES PASSED HOUSE

Legislature Did Much Work at
Afternoon Sitting Yes-
terday

CONSIDER THE ESTIMATES

Leader of Opposition Criticized
Sums Spent in His Con-
stituency

(From Saturday's Daily)

In addition to getting a large share of the estimates out of the way, the legislature yesterday passed five public bills and one private bill through the final stages.

The public bills in question were: The bill to amend the Court of Appeals act; the bill to amend the Highway Traffic Regulation act; the bill to amend the Companies act; the bill to amend the Placer Mining act; and the bill to amend the Reformatory act. The private bill was the bill to incorporate Westminster Hall.

Upwards of a million and a half dollars in estimates were disposed of in connection with the civil government estimates. In connection with the latter, Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) raised a protesting voice in several instances, declaring that the supplementary estimates for the public work of the province in many cases exceeded the original votes for these purposes. He charged political motives for this.

Mr. Macdonald's most important criticism was that in connection with the Rossland-Trail road, although this work was performed in great part in his constituency, Mr. Macdonald declared that it was a waste of public money.

At the opening of the House several items in the estimates which had been allowed to stand over from Thursday were considered. The first was the sum of \$280,000 voted for surveys throughout the province. The minister of lands made a detailed explanation of the purposes for which this sum was intended and added that the fiscal year 1908-39 acres of land had been surveyed, 670 miles being traversed, the cost being \$138,478. Mr. Fulton said that the sum of \$50,000 was to be spent on survey at Prince Rupert.

Game Protection.
The item of game protection, which was set down at \$20,000 provoked an amusing debate. Mr. Macdonald cited the case of one Manson, of Lillooet, who had been fined by a magistrate on the information of a game warden for assisting in shooting mountain sheep out of season. Appeal had been taken to the county court and the judge, while admitting that there was no case, refused to admit the appeal because Manson had deposited his cheque instead of cash.

Mr. Fulton said that Manson was a guide for two New York men, who shot the sheep. They had been fined and paid the fine gladly. Manson had offered the defence that he did not know that his clients were going to shoot the sheep.

Mr. Bowser said that the Crown was unfortunate in the appeal because the chief witnesses, the New York gentlemen themselves, had left the province when the case was heard.

Mr. Hayward (Cowichan) (Nanaimo) asked what the \$20,000 included.

Mr. Fulton said that it was to pay the salary of the game wardens at \$75 a month, and the travelling expenses. There were four or five wardens last year, but this number was to be increased. The minister said that he provided a steam launch for patrolling about the island.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite complained of the alleged American sports who come over each year to wipe out the game. He also said that some of the literature issued by the government needed revising.

Mr. Brewster (Alberni) wanted to know whether complaints of these sports had been received from Tazewell Island. The chief commissioner replied that he had received complaints and would act on them.

Mr. Hayward (Cowichan) stated that there should be some grant for providing bounties for horned owls and golden eagles. The former killed the grouse and pheasants, and the latter the mountain sheep. He mentioned one instance where he had killed 100 pheasants one season in a certain district and could find only six the following year, attributing the diminution to the owls.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite thought the bounty suggestion a good one. However, he would go farther and suggest a bounty also on game sports who killed 100 pheasants in one year and then get up on the floor of the House to tell about it.

Mr. Williams (Newcastle) thought that two or three of the "Knickerbocker club" of Victoria had no right to speak for the whole of Vancouver Island. He said that the Japanese were the worst game hops in the province and protested against the system of allowing the game wardens of the C. P. R. to act.

Mr. Eagleson (Lillooet) spoke in favor of the bounty on eagles. He said that these birds killed the young lambs. He had seen a herd of 75 sheep with not a lamb among them.

Rules of the House.
Under the item of civil government salaries, which included a sum total of \$367,440 not a question was raised by the Opposition, but when salaries in connection with the administration of justice were taken up, Mr. Williams (Newcastle) objected to the item of \$1,620 under the factories act. This measure, he said had been introduced in the House by the member for the Islands, although it involves the expenditure of money. He claimed that the rules of the House were applied only on the Opposition side.

Mr. McPherson, in reply, said that the criticism of the Socialist members was due to jealousy because they had not thought of this step to help the workers of the province.

The House passed to the supplementary estimates, involving an expenditure of \$1,020,685. Mr. Hawthorthwaite (Nanaimo) held up the vote of \$10,000 in connection with the Tuberculosis sanatorium which was in addition to \$10,000 already voted, but debated what this institution had received from public charity. He said that the sanatorium should be a public institution conducted wholly by the province.

Mr. Tatlow stated that public charity had contributed \$47,000. The keep of prisoners was the next item, questions as to the supplementary estimates called for \$10,000 for this purpose, in addition to the \$10,000 already voted. Mr. Hawthorthwaite wanted to know how many prisoners the province kept.

As many as we convict," responded the attorney-general.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite thought it expensive that the administration of justice should cost a million dollars a year, and the net result be a hundred prisoners. Mr. Bowser explained that all the jails were full and that there were one hundred prisoners in the New Westminster jail alone.

Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) took exception to the item of \$4,000 in addition to the \$20,000 voted for the transportation of constables and their prisoners. He said that he had heard that the constables of the interior were given an annual trip to the coast, and if there were prisoners forthcoming, prisoners were supplied.

Mr. Bowser assured him that all the vouchers under this head were carefully vided. A great deal of the money had been spent in transferring prisoners from jail to jail, as one place of confinement became overcrowded.

Government Buildings.
In connection with an item of \$12,000 for repairs to the government buildings, the Premier explained that there was not enough room at present for legislative business, and that this matter was now receiving the attention of the government.

Some of the items in the supplementary estimates which dealt with Victoria were: Repairs to Capitol buildings, \$12,000; repairs to government buildings, \$1,000; improvement of government grounds, \$500; government house, \$5,000.

Mr. Naden (Greenwood) challenged the item of \$13,400 for government buildings at Prince Rupert and wanted to know why Prince Rupert labor had not been employed in the construction of these buildings. The Premier said it was not the policy of the government to construct permanent buildings in that city yet, and so buildings of a portable character had been provided. They had been built by the E. C. Mills Co. of Vancouver, and that company may probably have sent some of their expert employees to Prince Rupert for the purpose.

A vote of \$14,000 for Tsimshian, in addition to a sum already voted of \$26,000 was questioned by Mr. Macdonald (Rossland). He asked whether this was for the Rossland-Trail road. He was told by the Minister that it was for this purpose.

Mr. Macdonald characterized this expenditure as an inexcusable expenditure of public money. He said that when the traffic was fifty times as great as it is today, when all the supplies for a city of 6,000 were brought in over the road, there had been no question of improving it or of building a new road. Today when the traffic is growing over the road, \$40,000 was spent on it. He said that a petition had been circulated against the work.

Mr. Schofield (Ymir) said that the people who signed the petition wanted the road built but had signed because they wanted to please somebody.

Items Questioned.
When it came to a vote of \$55,000 for aid in building roads in Seattle, Vancouver, including Poirer-Grey, the leader of the opposition was again on his feet. He said that the sum of \$55,000 had been regularly voted for this work, and wanted to know why the supplementary estimates were as much as the original votes. Could it be that this money was spent because an election took place during recess?

Mr. Carter-Gordon said that there was no population in the district where the road was built. It was government land, and the chief commissioner had merely decided to go on with the work instead of postponing it until after the session.

Mr. Macdonald said that he had a settled conviction that this had had something to do with the elections. He wished to protest against the policy of taking the cover more and more out of the hands of the legislature and vesting it in the government. The same policy had been followed in the case of the travelling expenses of the government, when it had refused the suggestion to have a select committee appointed to go to Prince Rupert to investigate the conditions. The government recognized no limit in issuing special warrants and spending money. This was taking away from the legislature on the part of the legislature, as well as from their own supporters. The Commons held the string to the purse, and the government must come to the legislature to have that string loosed. The practice of spending the public money in this way was one of the people had been growing steadily in the last few years.

The same criticism was made by Mr. Macdonald in connection with the supplementary estimates for bridges throughout the province, which was \$147,000 in addition to the original vote of \$147,000. Here was another example, he said, where the additional sum spent by the government had exceeded the original vote by one and a half times.

The item for "wharves generally," \$28,000, where the original vote was \$10,000, and the item for surveys, \$140,000, in addition to the original vote of \$50,000 met with the same criticism.

After concluding the supplementary estimates the committee rose.

Several Bills Passed.
A bill authorizing the Lieutenant-governor-in-council to grant to the city of Victoria lot 971, Kingston street, which is now being used for a fire hall, was introduced by special message.

When the public bills on the order sheet were reached the government set down to work to clear up as many of these measures as possible. Several bills were advanced two stages, and on others one or other of the opposition refused to allow the House to move them into a stage.

One of these latter was the premier's bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation act, the report of which was adopted, but third reading was passed over.

The attorney-general's bill to amend the Jurers act was reported from committee with amendments.

The bill to amend the Farmers' Institutes and Co-operative act was read a second time. This bill, as explained by Mr. Tatlow, aims to place the farmers' institute of the province on a limited liability company.

Mr. Fulton's bill to amend the Timber Manufacture act, 1906, extends the application of the present act to the district east of the Cascades. The aim of the bill is to compel timber manufacturers to manufacture lumber in the province.

Mr. Macdonald moved adjournment of the debate.

The bill to amend the Bush Fire act came up for second reading, but debate was adjourned on motion of Mr. Williams (Newcastle).

ANNUITY PLAN IS SUCCESSFUL

Sir Richard Cartwright Thinks
Public Will Give It Pat-
ronage

COMMONS VOTES SUPPLY

Mr. Borden Makes Another
Protest Regarding Treaty
on Waterways

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—The senate sat for two hours today and got through with a lot of business. Senator Campbell's bill regarding the carriage of goods, which forbids transportation companies from contracting themselves out of liability for damage to goods, was read a second time. This bill was passed last session by the senate, but was slaughtered in the prorogation rush.

Sir Richard Cartwright's bill to amend the annuities act was under discussion. Sir Richard told Senator Loughheed that the indications were that the public was going to avail of its opportunity offered by the bill. He had only lately been able to get the printed forms from the printing bureau. This led Senator Power to remark that Senator Scott, who had recently shown a desire to reform the senate, might find more profit for the country in a reform of the printing bureau, until recently under his management. The institution was slow, expensive and unsatisfactory. This Senator Scott denied with some warmth. Neither in England or the United States were the debates of parliament printed as expeditiously as in Canada.

Sir Richard Cartwright promised to see if it was possible to extend the privileges of the annuity act to Canadians residing outside of the Dominion.

A number of bills were read a first time, after which the senate adjourned.

Good progress was made in supply today in the House of Commons, two millions being voted for Canada and Dominion buildings. Both Mr. Graham and Mr. Pugsley had a comparatively easy time. There was no criticism of the cuts made in the estimates, which both ministers argued were necessary on account of the depression in the finances of the country.

Edward Kidd, the new member for Carleton, was introduced amid opposition applause.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier assured Mr. Currie that Canada had not, as he supposed, lost Hunter's island, through the boundary treaty. Mr. Currie's misapprehension was due to a typographical error.

Mr. Borden again demanded the waterways treaty. It had been published in the press, and Mr. Gibbons, the Canadian representative, was making public speeches upon it. The whole thing was in his opinion a farce.

Sir Wilfrid stated that he could not say that the treaty had been officially communicated to congress. The government was endeavoring to get permission to lay it on the table. He feared that Mr. Gibbons had discussed the treaty without authority.

Mr. Lennox wanted to know who was entitled to the credit for the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme. Sir Wilfrid answered that it was in the fall of 1902 when the idea was first broached. The government did not know what had passed between Messrs. Hays and Wright.

On the canal votes being taken up, Mr. Graham stated that the policy of the department was to go on with the work already under construction, but not to launch into expensive undertakings like the Georgian bay canal or the deepening of the St. Lawrence canal. Asked if the patronage list had been abolished in his department, Mr. Graham replied that every one had an equal chance to tender.

The railway committee of the Commons today rejected bill of Dr. Barr, which would have given the government a more simple process of securing the right to run wires across railway tracks, on the ground that since the enlargement of the railway commission there was no delay in dealing with matters of this nature.

An extension of time to construct the Crawford Bay and St. Mary's railway and change the name to W. B. Colant, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba railway company.

Nanaimo Poultry Society.
Nanaimo, Feb. 25.—At the annual meeting of the Nanaimo Poultry society, James Pargeter was re-elected president, and John Nicholson was president. The election of secretary had to be left over till next meeting. J. Isherwood refused to accept the office. The awarding of the various cups was the next work under hand, and Sam Jones' cup was listed for the highest scoring birds in weight classes, omitting bantams. Harding's cup was listed for the ten highest scoring bantams. Barbour's cup for the best cock, cockerel, hen or pullet in barred rocks, and Mr. Moore's cup is awarded for best display in minors. The cups given by J. Nicholson and R. Langil have not as yet been placed.

Nanaimo Eagles' Dance.
Nanaimo, Feb. 25.—The big local event looked forward to so eagerly by all lovers of dancing came off on Tuesday night when the Eagles gave their annual ball. It has always been the ambition of the order to have this affair the most successful of the balls given during the season, and this year's effort far surpassed anything that has been achieved in the past. No expense or work was spared in any way toward this end. The decorations were most elaborate. Dozens of mirrors, gaily colored, draperies of silk all assisted to make the hall so cosy. Over two hundred electric lights were used in carrying out the scheme of decoration. Birds of every size, emblematic of the order, were suspended from the ceiling. An excellent supper was served by the Ladies of the Macabees, buffet style, and it was very late before morning before the seventy or more couples wended their way home.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Morris, of Winnipeg, have been spending the past two weeks in the city, left yesterday on a visit to California points.

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THE PREMIER MODES for this Spring and Summer are the one piece Princess and the three piece Empire gowns. We have just unpacked a fascinating aggregation of exclusive creations in these most fashionable modes, to inspect which we cordially invite the ladies of Victoria and ladies visiting our city. Richness of material and absolute perfection of cut are the most important essentials for success in these, the most graceful of all costumes; and it is in richness of materials, combined with absolute perfection of cut that our Princess and Empire gowns excel. Delightfully soft cloths and exquisite silks are the fabrics used in their construction—fabrics which cling with the utmost grace to the form and yet give that subtle and supple outline which is the indefinite charm of these incomparable costumes. Beautiful color shades will greet you, such as: Hare-bell blues, orchid, taupe, peacock, catauba, peach, and wysteria. Prices to suit all will be found, right down from a magnificent \$85 Billy Burke, three-piece Empire costume, through every intervening price, such as \$35, \$27.50, \$22.50, to a beautifully built and extremely handsome exclusive gown at . . .



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In addition to the vast Pulp Limits acquired, the company have also secured 20,000 inch water record on Marble Creek, at Quatsino Sound, capable of developing from 10,000 to 15,000 h.p. This creek derives its source from three lakes, 20 miles in length and is thus permanent the year around.

Capacity of Plant.
The plant when fully complete will have a capacity of 600 tons of news and wrapping, per week; we are rushing the work along and feel confident that we will have the pulp plant with a weekly capacity of 400 tons in operation by December 1st, of this year.

Cost of Manufacture.
With our tremendous pulp limits which enable us to secure our pulp wood at a nominal figure and splendid water power; the cost of manufacture of news and wrapping paper should not exceed \$30.00 per ton, at present news is jobbing in British Columbia at \$60.00 per ton. The freight rate in carloads lots from Ontario and Quebec being 17.00 per ton.

Local Markets.
The local market of the company extends east a thousand miles to Moose Jaw and tributary region. Within the above territory the annual consumption of paper is estimated at a thousand tons exclusive of that used by printers and newspapers. The five daily papers at Victoria and Vancouver alone consume over 100 car loads of paper per year.

Foreign Markets.
The foreign markets of the company consist of China, Japan, New Zealand, Australia, Hawaii and the Philippines. In 1908 the above countries imported over \$10,000,000 worth of wood pulp and paper, principally from Norway, Sweden, Germany, Eastern United States and Eastern Canada.

Freight Rates to Orient.
A freight rate of from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per ton can be secured from British Columbia to China, Japan, New Zealand and Australia, on wood pulp and paper against a rate of \$7.00 to \$15.00 per ton on the same commodities from Eastern Canada and Europe, being from 3,000 to 5,000 miles nearer the Oriental market than Eastern Canada or European mills we not only are able to secure a much lower freight rate, but also a lower insurance rate.

Natural Advantages of British Columbia.
News and wrapping paper are manufactured principally from Spruce, Hemlock, Balsam, and Birch wood; one ton of chemical wood pulp requires approximately two cords of four foot wood. At present Spruce and Hemlock wood is worth from \$6.00 to \$9.00 per cord, in Eastern Canada; our facilities enable us to secure it at less than \$3.00 per cord. In 1908 the American mills were obliged to pay from \$9.00 to \$15.00 per cord.

Progress of Work.
We are proceeding as fast as possible with the work. The erection of the plant has been placed under the exclusive supervision of Mr. Chas. B. Prie of Appleton, Wis., one of the most distinguished authorities on the erection of pulp and paper mills in the United States, having built more than 50 of the leading mills of the country and he is confident at being able to have the pulp mill in operation by December 1st, of this year.

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