The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. XLVIII., NO. 15 — VICTORIA, B.C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1906. — FORTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

Legislative Assembly

A Number of Interesting Questions Discussed at Yesterday's Session.

Land Amendments Act Is Again a Theme of Active Debate.

Orders of the Day Shows Business for Tomorrow's Session.

Thursday, February 1, 1906.

THE House met at 2 o'clock p.m. After prayers by the Rev. G. K. B. Adams, the following petitions were received: From W. J. Bean, Pacific Box Co., and Frank N. Yrites, owners of lots abutting on the Waters of False Creek, Vancouver, opposing private bill (No. 71) of Vancouver City to amend the False Creek Foreshore Act, 1904, (No. 22A.)

From the Cascade Water, Power and Light Co., Limited, opposing private bill (No. 69) intitiled An Act to amend the West Kootenay Power and Light Company, Limited, Act, 1897. (No. 20A.)

Reports

Mr. Houston presented the first report from the printing committee as follows:—

Mr. Speaker: Your select standing committee on printing beg leave to report as follows:

That the committee met on February 1st. On motion the following were ordered printed:—

1. Return of minute of council and agreement relative to a grant of land made to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for terminal purposes. Presented January 11, 1906.

2. Return of copies of all orders in council, agreements, grants, letters, telegrams or other papers in possession of the government relative to the acquisition by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company of lands at Kaien Island, or elsewhere in British Columbia, whether for right of way, terminal or townsite purposes, or by way of subsidy. Presented January 18th, 1906.

All of which is respectfully submitted. The report was received.

Mr. McKowan presented the first report from the railway committee, as follows:

Mr. Speaker: Your select standing committee on railways beg leave to report as follows:—

The preamble proved of bill (No. 56) intituled An Act to amend the Midway and Vernon Railway Company Act, 1901, and submit the same herewith with amendments.

All of which is respectfully submitted. The report was received.

The following bills were introduced, read a first time and ordered to be read a second time tomorrow:

A bill intituled An Act to incorporate The Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning in British Columbia.

A bill intituled An Act respecting McGill University.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of bill (No. 8) intituled "An Act to amend the Provincial Elections Act, was resumed.

The debate was abain adjourned until tomorrow.

Hon. Mr. Green presented to Mr. Speaker a message from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, which read as follows:—

The Lieutenant-Governor transmits herewith a bill intituled An Act to Ratify an Agreement which has been arrived at between the Dominion and Provincial governments, respecting the Western Boundary of the Railway Belt, and recommends the same to the Legislative Assembly.

Ordered, that the said message, and the bill accompanying the same, be referred to a committee of the whole House forthwith.

In the Committee

Resolved, that the committee rise and report to the House a bill intituled An Act to Ratify an Agreement which has been arrived at between the Dominion and Provincial governments, respecting the Western Boundary of the Railway Belt, and recommends the introduction of the same. Report adopted. Bill introduced and read a first time. Second reading tomorrow.

Women's Franchise

Mr. J. H. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo) introduced his bill intituled An Act to Extend the Franchise to Women. He said that whatever the fate of the measure he was sure it would receive the respectful consideration of the House. The day was gone by for jesting with so serious a topic. He wished to congratulate the Liberal party on their general attitude towards this question. As a rule they voted for it. The third member for Victoria, Mr. McNiven, had always supported woman's suffrage and he could shake hands across the chasm and bury the hatchet. He deplored the fact that the Conservatives had invariably lined up against it. He hoped on this occasion they would not present an unbroken phalanx against this proposal but would abandon their hostile course. He urged them to emulate the example of Sir John Macdonald and not to prove unworthy sons of a worthy sire. As long ago as 1883 he introduced a bill to extend the franchise to unmarried women.

It was not a party question, both sides should unite. He regretted that the Premier had not seen his way clear to introduce the measure, but it was perhaps fitting that it should fall to him, the champion of the oppressed, and of all women were the most oppressed.

He would not go so far as to say that this would remedy all the ills under which the sex lived, but it would be an instalment. There could be no true freedom until economic independence is attained. Labor must take hold of all the wealth producing sources in the world, then economic freedom would come, until then we must do the best we can and this was a step. The emancipation of women was a step towards freedom, at present there was no political freedom. Even in the recent "drawing" investigation evidence was suppressed because women dared not come forward and give evidence because they would have lost their positions if they had given evidence against the education department. Some people said this was a revolutionary measure and that business would suffer. Such had not been the result in New Zealand or Australia. But as long as there is profit there would be tyranny and all profit should be abolished.

He urged that our mothers, sisters and wives should share with us the responsibility of what is going on, and help to devise remedies.

The position of woman had not advanced with civilization and with boasted Christianity. Woman's position under savage life was as good as it is today—in some respects it was better—for then she was man's equal physically and mentally. During medieval times knights and noble lords were nothing but a collection of scallawags, robbers and thieves. Many a man to his shame boasted today of such ancestry. But the position of woman at that time was worse than under the savage.

What is the position of woman today? She is being exploited by the capitalist because her labor is cheaper. Our politics are not clean enough for her, but our mines, our sweatshops and our houses of prostitution are clean enough for her.

Quoting statistics, he said that 25 years ago there were 17,000,000 women employed in England in workshops, and in 1890 no less than 90,000,000 in the United States. The ratio of increase in the United States was much greater than in England.

A leading American paper says in Chicago 500,000 women are in sweatshops earning from $37 to $200 a year. One-fourth of the whole population. On the wage of 15 cents a day families are supported. If Victoria and Vancouver were to become second Chicagos in that respect. Capitalists today could much more easily enforce the medieval law of "prime noctis" today than could feudal laws in those times.

The question of religion entered into this. Women had clung to the simple faith of the holy Nazarene. He could understand it, the faith of a future which would succeed this life of suffering and woe was the only balm to ease their wound. As for himself he had great sympathy with religion, but he deprecated the madness of such evangelists as Torrey, who still preached hell fire. He utterly repudiated such horrid views. He believed that economic determinism solved the problem of the future life.

Tilt With Mr. Speaker

Mr. Speaker Pooley—The member's religious views have nothing to do with woman's suffrage. He must confine himself to the question.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite— claim my right to declare my religious views because the yare pertinent to the question of woman's suffrage.

The Speaker—I must insist on the honorable member confining himself to the question. Your views on religion can have nothing to do with this question.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite—Well, I claim that economic determinism, the method of the production in any age was the determining factor. Carl Marx was the author of this theory and an eminent Canadian authority, Professor Ashton, had recently confirmed it. Quoting Carlyle, who said the greatest crime was that any man should go down to the grave without knowing all the little that men knew. Ignorance was the badge of poverty. Knowledge was the privilege of the rich. He would now turn to evolution. This science was now universally believed. Man had evolved from the simplest form of life. He would accept that theory, but if true what became of the materialist view of annihilation? If so, what would become of woman; all she had suffered would go for naught. Yet this House should act as if believed that theory and to act as if this was the last chance it would have to redress her wrongs. He appealed to honorable members to put aside their prejudices, and their party ties and vote for his measure. Women were entitled to this privilege. Give it to them. Women could not protect themselves today. Give them the power. We have tied their hands and invited the world to do its worst. Their present position was a stain on civilization.

Mr. Parker Williams (Newcastle) regretted that those who held opposite views to the member for Nanaimo had not the courage to state their case. The Premier had referred them two years ago to the Hansard of the British House of Commons. Well, he had gone and had found nothing that strengthened the case of those who opposed it. The objections were foolish. One was that women did not understand politics. Well, there were quite a lot of men in this country who did not understand politics. Another objection was that it was opposed to the organic laws of sex. Rubbish! He had never in his experience found any codification of such laws. Another objection was that woman's suffrage would cause the downfall of the empire.

What struck him as the bitterest fact was that the present system was inimical to the future geenration. Present economic conditions for which men were responsible could undo in one day the careful home training of sixteen years. Woman with political power would purify society and politics too. He strongly approved of the bill.

Mr. J. H. Brown moved the adjournment of the debate.

The adjourned debate on the Act to amend the Provincial Elections Act which proposed to reduce the deposit of $200 to $50.

Reduction of Deposit

Hon. Mr. Tatlow said he could not accept the Bill as $200 was low enough. If neither a man nor his friends could raise so small a sum as $200 to protect the province from factious opposition then he should not be allowed to put it to the expense of an election.

Mr. Davidson (Slocan) said it was simply an attempt on the part of the government to maintain a monopoly in favor of those who had money. He contended that any man who had a vote should be eligible as a candidate.

Mr. Bowser said he was in favor of a reduction to $100 and would more an amendment in committee to that effect

Mr. Monro (Chilliwack) moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House resumed the adjourned debate on the motion moved on 31st of January by Mr. Brown, as follows:

That a select committee of this House consisting of Messrs. Ross, Taylor, Young, Henderson and Paterson, be appointed to inquire into all matters relating to an application by Mr. John Elliott, as counsel, for a fiat for a petition of right to try certain questions relating to the mineral claim "Pack Train," with power to call for persons, papers and documents and to take evidence under oath, and to report the evidence and their findings to this House.

Synopsis of premier's remarks on pack train.

On August 14, 1899, the gold commissioner at Rossland issued a certificate of improvement in favor of the Pack Train Mineral claim.

According to sections 28 and 37 of the Mineral Act this could only be impeached on the ground of fraud upon suit by the attorney general.

At the request of Mr. Hanley who claims to be entitled to said mineral claim, under the name of the Legal Tender, a suit was instituted by the attorney general in the supreme court to have the certificate of improvement cancelled, on the ground that it was obtained by fraud. This suit came on before Mr. Justice Martin and was dismissed. It was then sought by a petition of right for which a fiat was asked, to have another trial on the same facts. The government after carefully going into the matter came to the conclusion that it was not one on which a fiat could be granted, the claim being already res judicata.

Mr. J. R. Brown was not satisfied with the premier's decision. Even if Haney failed to establish an allegation of fraud it did not follow that Haner had no claim against the province. He demurred to the dictum that he had to stand or fall on the previous application under the petition of rights. On a division the motion of Mr. Brown was lost by 13 to 17.

On the second reading of the Bill intituled An Act to render ineligible as members of the legislative assembly persons accepting or holding offices, contracts or employment under the Dominion government.

Hon. Mr. Wilson asked for the discharge of the Bill on the ground that it would work an injustice on certain persons—agreed.

Dyking Assessments Act

The House then went into committee on the dyking assessments Act under the chairmanship of Mr. Paterson.

The Hon. Mr. Green moved in committee of the whole on the Bill the following amendments:

That section 35 of said Act be struck out and the following section inserted in lieu thereof:

"35. The chief commissioner of lands and works may sell such lands which may become forfeited to the crown under the provisions of this Act, to any person at such price as he may from time to time put upon the same, but such price shall not be less than the price of similar lands under the 'Land Act.' The lands so forfeited to the crown shall not be subject to preemption under the provisions of the 'Land Act.'"

Section 4, line 9—That the words "town lots and villa lots," occurring in the ninth line of section 4, be struck out, and the words "lots not exceeding one acre in area" be inserted in lieu thereof.

Section 10—That section 42 of said Act be amended by striking out the word "taxes," where it occurs in the twelfth line thereof, and substituting therefor the word "assessments."

That section 28 of the said Act be struck out and the following section inserted in lieu thereof:

"28. If the inspector of dykes fails to sell any land at any such public auction or adjournment thereof, at upset price, the said land shall become absolutely forfeited to and vested in the crown for the use of the province free from all encumbrances, at the expiration of twelve months from the date of such public auction or adjournment thereof, unless the assessed owner appearing on said advertised list of unpaid assessments, or his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, shall pay to the inspector of dykes before the expiration of said twelve months the amount of the upset price at which said land was offered at said sale, with interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum from the date of sale, together also with the assessments due up to the date of re-purchase with interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum from the date such assessments become due. If payment of the amounts above set forth is not made to the inspector of dykes before the expiration of said twelve months, he shall, within one month thereafter, prepare a certificate under his hand, in duplicate, setting forth that the lands mentioned therein have been publicly exposed for sale for unpaid assessments on the day appointed for that purpose by the Act, and that no sale having been effected and the amounts due being still unpaid, the lands are thereby absolutely forfeited to and vested in the crown, free from all encumbrances. The inspector of dykes shall forward one copy of such certificate to the district registrar of the district in which said land is situated and the other copy to the chief commissioner of lands and works, who shall duly register the same in their respective records.

"(1.) Upon any such forfeiture the owner shall thereupon be released from all liability in respect of the assessments upon the land so forfeited as aforesaid.

"(2.) Any sale of such land forfeited shall be made on condition that the land sold shall be liable for assessments which would thereafter have accrued thereon but for such forfeiture."

Progress was reported.

Bill intituled An Act respecting distress, was committed. Reported complete without amendment—report to be considered tomorrow.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton presented the first report of the provincial game and forest warden of the province of British Columbia, 1905.

Resolved, That the House at its rising, do stand adjourned until two o'clock tomorrow.

And then the House adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

Notices of Motion

On Monday next—The Hon. Mr. Fulton to ask leave to introduce a Bill intituled An Act to amend the Provincial Schools Act.

On Monday next—Mr. Davidson to ask leave to introduce a Bill intituled An Act regulating hours of labor in certain industries.

On Monday next—Mr. Ellison to ask leave to introduce a Bill intituled An Act relating to Telephone Companies.

By Mr. Fraser—On Monday next—Question of the hon. provincial secretary—

What has the provincial government done to help to recover bodies from the wreck of the Valencia on the west coast of Vancouver Island?

By Mr. Murphy—On Monday next—Questions of the hon. the chief commissioner of lands and works—

1. Was any portion of the $10,000 voted during the session 1903-04 for roads and trails in Cariboo district allowed to lapse?

2. If so, what portion?

3. Was any portion of the $20,000 voted during the session 1903-04 for the Cariboo Main Trunk road allowed to lapse?

4. If so what portion?

5. Was any portion of the $10,000 voted during the session 1903-04 for road machinery allowed to lapse?

6. Is so, what portion?

7. What road machinery was purchased by the government under the vote mentioned in question 5 hereof?

8. Where is such road machinery at present?

By Mr. Oliver—On Monday next—Questions of the hon. the premier—

1. For what purposes did the hon. the attorney general visit England last year?

2. What advantages to the province has resulted from the hon. attorney general's visit?

By Mr. Oliver—On Monday next—Question of the hon. the minister of finance—

What were the expenses of the hon. attorney general on account of his recent trip to England?

By Mr. Oliver—On Monday next—Questions of the hon. the chief commissioner of lands and works—

1. Has any land been leased to any company or companies for the purpose of cutting pulp timber thereon?

2. If so, how much to each company?

3. For how long a period, and on what terms?

4. Does the leased lands (if any) contain fir and cedar in quantities?

5. If so, on what terms can the companies cut said fir and cedar?

Bills

An Act to ratify an agreement which has been arrived at between the Dominion and provincial governments, respecting the western boundary of the railway belt. The definition of the said western boundary line referred to in the preceding section is as follows:

"Commencing at the intersection of the international boundary with the waters of Semiahmoo bay, a branch of Boundary bay, an arm of the Pacific ocean; thence westerly and northery, following the shore of said Semiahmoo bay and also Mud bay, another branch of shore of said Semiahmoo bay and also Mud bay, another branch of said Boundary bay, to the eastern limit of road known as Mud bay road; thence northerly, following the said limit of said road to the southern bank of the Fraser river; thence northerly to the point where the eastern limit of the north road touches the north bank of the Fraser river; thence northerly, following the said limit of said north road to the southern shore of the main arm of Burrard Inlet; thence due north to the northern shore of the said main arm; thence westerly, following upon the said northern shore of the main arm of the eastern shore of the north arm of Burrard Inlet; thence northerly, following upon the eastern shore of the said north arm of the most northerly point of the peninsula between Bodwell bay and the said north arm; thence north-easterly on a straight line to the point where the northern boundary of township thirty-nine intersects the Coast meridian, intersects the eastern shore of the north arm of Burrard Inlet; thence northerly, following upon the said easten shore to the mouth of the Mesilloet river, a stream flowing from the north into the head of the said north arm; thence northerly along the middle of the main channel of the said Mesilloet river to the point of its intersection with the north boundary of Township seven, in range seven, west of the seventh meridian according to the Dominion lands system adopted in the survey of the Railway belt in British Columbia.

Legislative Notes

Today's session lasted just two hours and developed nothing of interest beyond the fact that in discussing a measure for extending the franchise to women it is possible to ring in nearly every subject that has occupied the attention of man since prehistoric times. Among a few of those which Mr. Hawthornthwaite considered pertinent were, protoplasm, evolution, conditions of savage life, medievalism, knighthood, chivalry, capitalism, economic determinism, religion, materialism, a literal hell, and Torrey and Alexander the evangelists. Once he fell foul of Mr. Speaker Pooley who told him plainly that his personal views on religion had no bearing whatever on the subject and the hon. member proceeded to discuss "economic determinism" and the principles enunciated by Carl Marx. Mr. Hawthornthwaite seemed very much in earnest, and evinced much pathos when he touched on the millions of women forced by existing conditions to eke out a miserable pittance in sweat shops for 15 cents a day. He declared that society tied woman's hands, and then delivered her bound to the mercy of the world.

Mr. Parker Williams supported his colleague and dwelt on the paucity of the arguments adduced against the measure whenever it had been debated in the British House of Commons. His strongest reason for wishing women to have political power was in order that social conditions might be changed, and that the work of sixteen years of pure home training might not be undone in a single day when their children went out into the world. On the motion of Mr. Brown Greenwood, the debate was adjourned.

The premier in a judicial presentment of the government case turned down the application for a special committee on the "Pack Train" mineral claim.

A clerical error crept into our legislative notes Tuesday. Mr. Houston's application was not for a committee to enquire into the "Koch" timber limits, but for all papers connected with the matter. The application was granted.

MOROCCAN CONFERENCE.

No Progress Perceptible in Bringing France and Germany Together.

Algeciras, Jan. 31.—The committee of the Moroccan conference which is examining the question of taxation, has completed its work and the rates will be submitted to conference tomorrow. It proposes to leave the question of internal imposts largely to members of the diplomatic corps residing at Tangier who will formulate suggestions for the guidance of the sultan.

No progress is perceptible towards reconciling the Franco-German differences on the main question of the military policy.

EX-SOLDIER MURDERED.

Body of Unfortunate Man Found in Trunk and Companion Missing.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 1.—The body of W. D. Dolsen, aged 26 years, who was discharged from the United States marine corps here on Saturday last, after an honorable service of five years, was today found in a trunk which had been purchased by the alleged murderer, into which it is thought he intended to pack the murdered man's clothes and ship the whole away from Norfolk before the murder could be discovered.

Chas. F. Taylor, aged 26 years, with whom Dolsen had been rooming in a Norfolk lodging house, where the murder occurred, has fled. The crime is laid to him and the police are now bending every energy to capturing him.

Dominion News Notes

Re-Arrangement of Tariff Will Likely Be Chief Feature of New Measure.

Montreal's Mayoralty Contest Reveals a Very Peculiar Situation.

Quebec Budget Shows a Small Surplus for the Past Year's Work.

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.—Hon. Messrs. Fielding, Brodeur and Paterson returned today from the maritime provinces where they have been in connection with tariff revision. As soon as the meetings in Ottawa are over the commissioners will get down to the real work of revision. The actual work of revision will not occupy over a month. It is not the general expectation that there will be sweeping changes in the tariff. It is possible that alterations in arrangement may be the most striking difference between the new tariff and the one now in effect.

New Militia Regulations

The militia order issued today says that all the principal medical officers not belonging to the permanent army medical corps will receive an annual allowance of $365. Further regulations say non-commissioned officers and men who have previously served in His Majesty's regular army, and whose enlistment in the Canadian permanent force has been specially authorized, provided former service is acknowledged at the time of enlistment will be entitled to count such service as an equivalent to having served six years in the Canadian permanent force, and reckon the same towards his rate of pay per diem, but not for pension.

The department inland revenue issued a bulletin today covering the analysis of 108 samples of alcoholic preperations of ginger. Of the samples of tinctures collected in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec City and British Columbia, all are reported genuine. Several samples were collected in London, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal and St. Hyacinthe were found to be adulterated.

The bounty paid on iron and steel last year totalled $1,900,206.

Canadian Club Banquet

The Canadian Club banquet was a great success. Three hundred members were present. The guests included the Governor-General, Hon. Joseph Choate of New York, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Messrs. Fitzpatrick and Templeman, Justice Davies, Consuls-General Foster and Nosse, and the presidents of the Canadian clubs of Boston, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg. Earl Grey spoke only two minutes, referring to the great bereavement of the Queen, and said she would not desire him to express his sympathy by breaking a public engagement, and, on this occasion, the duties of international courtesy towards their distinguished guests.

French-Canadians vs. English

Montreal, Feb. 1.—Alderman Ekers was elected mayor of Montreal today by a majority of 3,505 over W. A. Doran, the Irish Catholic candidate, who also had the support of the temperance party, which opposed Mr. Ekers because he is a brewer. In Montreal there is a tacit understanding by which the French-Canadians leave the field every alternate term to English speaking candidates. This year it was the English turn, and Mr. Doran contends that it was time Montreal had an Irish Catholic chief magistrate, and he made this and a temperance platform his base of contention. Mr. Doran was opposed by every Irish Catholic and Protestant church and temperance organization in the city, but he was supported by all the daily newspapers except the Witness. The French-Canadian vote was largely responsible for the majority.

Hockey Teams Play Rough House

A fierce fight among the players and an attempt of spectators to mix up in the altercation characterized the Eastern Canada League hockey game at the Arena park last night when the Wanderers defeated Montreal by 6 goals to 2. Both are local teams. That there was bad blood between them was evident from the outset, and before the mix-up occurred in the final ten minutes of play, twenty-six penalties had been meted out, a record for this season.

The Quebec Budget

Quebec, Feb. 1.—J. C. McCorkill, provincial treasurer, delivered the budget speech in the Legislative Assembly last night. He showed that the total ordinary revenue had been $5,039,011, and the total ordinary expenditures $4,937,882, leaving a surplus of $101,118. Out of this surplus, however, an expenditure of over $52,000 had to be made for an addition to the court house at Montreal and the building of a new bridge at Metapedia, which left the total surplus over ordinary and extraordinary expenditure a little over $49,000.

Woman Fatally Burned

Port Hope, Feb. 1.—Mrs. Massie, an old resident of Port Hope, was fatally burned early this morning by a lamp igniting her clothing.

Canadian Press Association

Toronto, Feb. 1.—At the 48th annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association this morning amendments were adopted to the constitution providing for the admission into membership of members of provincial press associations outside of Ontario, who may wish to become affiliated.

Rich Copper Finds

Soo, Ont., Feb. 1.—A rich discovery of copper has been made two miles from Dean Lake station on the Soo branch of the C.P.R. tl has created a sensation.

Youthful Depredations

London, Feb. 1.—Fifteen South London boys, ages ranging from 10 to 15 years, sons of respectable parents, are implicated in stealing confectionery in a daring and wholesale manner from a wagon belonging to James Deer, of Edward street, who does a wholesale confectionery business. Other boys may be implicated. It is expected restitution will be made.

Carpenters on Strike

Welland, Feb. 1.—Forty carpenters engaged on the construction of the Plymouth Cordage Company's plant here, are on strike for an increase of five cents per hour, making their pay thirty cents an hour. The company have about five hundred men working on the building and the striking carpenters' places are being filled as rapidly as new men can be secured.

GREENE AND GAYNOR CASE.

Progress Made in Celebrated Prosecution in Georgia.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 1.—District Attorney Erwin, who is conducting the prosecution of Green and Gaynor, today began to associate the evidence he is introducing. Hitherto the vouchers, contracts, letters and checks have been put in without any connection being established, but Mr. Erwin has now begun to unfold the story to the jury along the lines he mapped out in his opening statement. Geo. W. Marlor, deputy United States Treasurer, in charge of the subtreasury at New York, gave evidence relating to the checks paid Greene and Gaynor for contracts for harbor work. Continual objections were offered by the defence, but all were overruled by the court. One objection offered by Mr. Osborne for the defence was pronounced by the court, "with all deference to the counsel," to be so immaterial as not even requiring a ruling by the court.

MRS. YERKES' MARRIAGE.

Lady Denies Report, While Minister and Groom Confirm It.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Chas. E. Yerkes of this city, son of the late Chas. T. Yerkes, declared today that Mrs. Yerkes (Mrs. Mizner) is the victim of a plot and that the publicity which has been given her affairs within the last two days is the result of trickery. Early today Mr. Yerkes received a telegram reading as follows:

"New York, Feb. 1.—Story is ridiculours.—Mrs. Yerkes." After reading the message Mr. Yerkes said: "That is in response to a message sent by me. We are sure now that this great publicity is being played as a game in New York by some people who are conspiring to a certain end."

"What is their motive, if their story is not true," he was asked.

"I cannot discuss motives," said Mr. Yerkes.

Mrs. Yerkes' Denial

New York, Feb. 1.—Dr. Edwin Sternberger, who has been attending Mrs. Yerkes for several days, said this afternoon that Mrs. Yerkes had told him positively she had not been married to Wilson Mizner, nor to any one else. Dr. Sternberger said Mrs. Yerkes is very ill and not able to leave her house. Her condition is not at all serious, however.

The Rev. Tethur Grillier, of the Methodist Episcopal church, declared he performed the ceremony and Wilson Mizner was quoted today as confirming the news of the marriage.

Conference Passes Many Resolutions

Gathering of Eastern Provincial Boards of Trade Complete Labors.

Many Important Subjects Discussed by the Interior Merchants.

CRANBROOK, Feb. 1.—The convention of the boards of trade of eastern British Columbia finished its labors here today, when the following resolutions were passed:

For the imposition of a duty of 1 cent a pound on lead after deducting any preferential allowances; condemning the School Act of 1905 and recommending its abolition as impracticable; for an investigation into the alleged giant powder combine in Canada with that in the United States, and for the abolition of the present duty of 3 cents on imports of powder from the United States; for the purchase of gold and silver by the Dominion government at the Trail refinery; for the support of the Kootenay Central Railway by the provincial government by way of loan or guarantee of bonds; for empowering all municipalities to

Operate and Own Telephone Lines

and connect with trunk lines; for a commission of enquiry into the reserve of lands between Little Slocan and Okanagan lakes claimed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, to see whether it did not belong to them, and to see whether that and other land subsidies in Yale and Kootenay were not subject to taxation, and if in arrears, taxation should be collected from the Canadian Pacific Railway and F. August Heinze; condemning the bill against the export of unmanufactured lumber now before the legislature at Victoria; asking investigation into the boundaries of the British Columbia Southern land grant, alleged by Smith Curtis to have been deliberately altered to the eastward two miles so as to absorb certain coal and ore locations by prospectors.

A Close Vote

This latter was hotly debated by W. Pearce, C. P. R. land commissioner, of Calgary, and was carried only by the vote of the chair. Re-affirmations were made of last year's resolutions as to experimental farms and stations; of a Kootenay River reconnaissance; of a resident supreme court judge; of a Dominion department of mines, and game laws amendment; asking that the provincial legislature should help Boundary district to get more power for its mines; and urging the establishment of a provincial reserve of 50,000 acres for a park.

The members of the convention were entertained at a banquet tonight. The place of meeting for next year is Greenwood.

STEAMER ASHORE.

Nanaimo, Feb. 1.—The American steamer Edith of the International Fisheries Company, Tacoma, ran ashore this evening at the entrance to the harbor. The Edith was en route to Hecate straits from Tacoma and had called in here for a supply of herrings for bait. The accident is due to the captain taking the wrong channel. She is believed to be undamaged and will probably float with high water.

Desecrating The Churches

Enforcement of French Separation Bill Causes Disturbances in Sacred Edifices.

Barricades Erected in St. Roch Cathedral Succumbs to Guard's Assault.

Fire Engines Held in Readiness to Assist in Clearing the Buildings.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Everywhere in the city the actual putting into operation of the clause of the church and state separation bill, which provides for the making of inventories of the property of the churches, has aroused a storm of protest. In several provincial parishes Catholics have gathered in the churches and made such strong resistance that the government commissioners were unable to enter.

In Paris today violence occurred in several churches, notably those of St. Roch, and St. Clothilde. An inventory of the property of the church of St. Roch has not yet been made, owing to the opposition of the congregation, but the defenders of the latter succumbed before the energetic assault of the guards.

In the chamber of deputies this afternoon Premier Rouvier replied to an interpellation on this subject by a socialist deputy, M. Allard, was given amid great uproar. The government, however, secured a vote of confidence by 384 against 186 after the premier had assured the chamber that the government was desirous of using tact and moderation in carrying out the laws, but that it was fully determined to perform its duty.

The Premier's Reply

Premier Rouvier replied that the authorities had orders to use tack and moderation during the operation, but that the government was determined to do its duty at all costs, even by armed force if necessary.

Scenes of excitement were transpiring in the meanwhile at the Church of St. Clothilde near the chamber of deputies. The church has been filled since early morning with the congregation, including many prominent members of the nobility, senators and deputies. Before the government commissioner appeared a police officer attempted to induce the clergy to permit the inventory to be taken and received severe maltreatment, while outside the policemen and mounted municipal guards were compelled to adopt the sternest measures in order to disperse the turbulent crowds. Fifty arrests were made, among them being two priests. Many persons, including some policemen were injured during the fighting.

Fire Engines Requisitioned

Eventually two fire engines were ordered to take up a position near the churches so as to be ready if necessary. The women showed the greatest determination, opening umbrellas for their protection and chanting psalms.

M. Lepine, the prefect of police, finally ordered the municipal guards and police to enter the church. Under a shower of broken chairs the officers broke down the railings in front of the entrance, while the crowd rained heavy blows upon them. Then the firemen burst in the doors and the police and municipal guards entered the buildings. One of the principal officers was severely wounded. Inside the church the congregation had erected barricades which had to be taken by assault, while the men and women fainted. After the church had been cleared the commissioner proceeded to take the inventory. The Catholics outside were singing.

The energetic measures taken by the police had the effect of almost completely clearing the church except at the altar, where a few of the congregation and some young priests stood

Fervently Brandishing Sticks

These were allowed to remain. The ejection of the remainder of the crowd resulted in the injuring of many persons on both sides, including fifty policemen and guards, and a still higher number of the militant Catholics. One hundred and fifty members of the congregation were arrested. During the struggle some of the guards had their rifles snatched from them and they fought with their hands against the people, some of whom were armed with swords. One of the barricades erected in the church was thirty feet high. After the police had been driven out, Prefect Lepine, to prevent further intervention of the peasantry, placed a triple rank of guards armed with rifles around the church. The commissioner was thus enabled to proceed with the work, which he had about completed tonight.

The prefect of the department of the Seine issued an order to the clergy instructing them to give up the keys of their churches and added that in case of refusal the commissioners are instructed to call on the armed forces for assistance.

KILLED AT CAPILANO.

Japanese Falls from Top of Canyon and Is Dashed to Death.

Vancouver, Feb. 1.—A Japanese workman fell 100 feet from the top of the Capilano canyon to the jagged rocks below, today, his body being terribly mangled. This is the first accident recorded at the canyon. The man was walking along a plank on the flume, when the plank slipped and the unfortunate man was hurled to eternity.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

Congress Committee Prepare Reports For Submission.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—The Isthmian canal commission was today engaged in putting in formal shape the report which it is to make to Secretary Taft, transmitting the majority and minority reports of the board of consulting engineers and recommending a type of canal.

It developed that one member of the commission favors a sea-level canal and it is indicated that they may submit some minority views. The type of canal recommended in the report of Secretary Taft as it now stands calls for an eighty-five foot level.