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The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. L. NO. 331. VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1910. FIFTIETH YEAR

MORE OUTBREAKS IN QUAKER CITY

Saturday Afternoon Mob Assaults Passengers on Street Car — Motormen Dragged From Platforms and Beaten

POLICEMEN ALSO ROUGHLY HANDLED

Question of General Sympathetic Strike Likely to Be Decided at Today's Meeting of Central Labor Union

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—After a day of almost complete tranquility, several small riots broke out in the Kensington district late today, when bands of young men began attacking cars that were running through that section of the city manned by non-union men. In one of the affrays passengers were assaulted by strike sympathizers. A motorman was dragged from his car and badly beaten and several policemen were roughly handled.

The most serious affair was on Front street. This is a business thoroughfare, and is always crowded on Saturday with a holiday crowd from the mills, and the city police, with the assistance of a few of the state troops, had their hands full almost all the afternoon. Toward evening a crowd gathered at Front street and Susquehanna avenue, and soon was beyond the control of the policemen stationed there. Several cars were stoned by individuals, but got through the gathering crowd with little trouble.

The mob continued to grow, and finally a band of young men succeeded in stopping a car at the intersection of the street. Quick as a flash the crowd was upon the car, trying to reach the non-union crew. The lone policeman who was protecting the crew fought bravely to save his charges, but several men dragged him into the street. In the melee his revolver was taken from his pocket and his club was wrested from his hands. The crowds were too much for him, and he was given a severe beating by the roughs. Several men in the crowd tried to stop the attack, but they were threatened with a similar fate.

In the meantime the car crew were having it out with others of the mob. The conductor managed to get away, but the motorman was not so fortunate. He fired several shots from a small revolver, but all the shots went wild, and he was pulled from the car and also beaten.

Policemen stationed elsewhere came running up and went at the crowd, which was bent on further mischief. Half a dozen people in the crowd were hurt by the policemen's clubs and were taken into custody, charged with rioting.

The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. slightly increased the number of cars in operation, according to company officials, and several lines in outlying sections were opened for the first time. An increased number of cars is also in operation tonight.

Whether a strike of organized labor in Philadelphia will be called next week, will probably be decided at tomorrow's regular meeting of the central labor union.

Addressing a meeting of striking car men in West Philadelphia today, C. O. Pratt, leader of the strikers, said that the union car men may soon march in a body to the city hall to see whether they can get a "square deal."

Senate at Work.

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.—The Senate has given the third reading to the bills respecting the Calgary and Pernie Railway company and the Western Power Co., of Canada. Senator Mitchell succeeds the late Senator Drummond as chairman of the Senate banking and commerce committee.

Workmen's Indemnity.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.With the definite purpose of securing some satisfactory plan of workingmen's indemnity which would be equitable to both capital and labor alike, the board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers, now in session here, adopted a resolution which favors a mutual insurance plan, by which each employee would participate in the payment of the premium. Litigation by employees for the recovery of money damages for personal injuries was voted an economic waste by the board, which declared its belief that more immediate progress can be made towards the practical realization of industrial insurance by agreement between employer and employee than by attempting to secure the desired object through statutory law.

Brief Race War.

ELDORADO, Ark., Feb. 26.—Following the wounding of three white men, the formation of a mob and an attack on the negro section of the city, Eldorado tonight is under control of the military. A white man was crowded from the sidewalk by a negro. Bystanders took a hand, and the negro lunged at one of his adversaries with a knife. No one was injured, however, and the negro escaped. Early tonight citizens started to search for the negro, and when the party entered a resort they were greeted with revolver shots. Three of the party, Oscar Reynolds, Edward Reynolds and Roscoe Montgomery, were wounded, the last probably fatally. A mob quickly formed and had begun the destruction of the negro cabins and property when Governor Donaghy was appealed to and the local militia company was ordered out. The rioting then was shortlived.

Canadian Bonds in London.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Application has been made to list £20,000 of Canada Iron Corporation 6 per cents on the London stock exchange.

MANITOBA TELEPHONES

Great Development and Success of System Under Ownership of Government.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 26.—The second annual report of the telephone commissioners was laid on the table of the house yesterday afternoon, and showed that the government system had a most successful year.

The revenue increased from $648,000 to $788,444, and this in face of reduced rates.

The development of the system since it was taken over by the government two years ago had been remarkable. Today there are 25,400 subscribers, as compared with 14,000 the last year of the Bell control. Long distance lines have been increased from 3,350 miles to 5,180 miles, so that now practically every settled district in the province is served by long-distance lines. The increase in the number of farmers' telephones is most marked, and today there are 7,000 farmers connected with the system, while the commission is unable to keep pace with the demand.

Belmont-Robson Wedding.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—August Belmont, Sr., the banker and millionaire race horse owner, and Miss Eleanor Robson, the actress, were unexpectedly married at 5 o'clock this evening in Miss Robson's house. At the recent announcement of their engagement it was said that the marriage would not take place until some time in March. It became known today that Mr. Belmont and Miss Robson appeared last night at the city hall and took out a marriage license, avoiding by the lateness of the hour the scrutiny of the curious.

LAMA'S ARRIVAL AT INDIA BORDER

Tells of High-Handed Action by Chinese Officers Which Caused His Flight—Thibetans Shot Down by Chinese

DARJEELING, British India, Feb. 26.—The circumstances surrounding the flight from Lhasa, the capital of Thibet, of the now deposed Dalai Lama, the nominal head of the Thibetan government, are as follows:

The Dalai Lama, following his wide wanderings, arrived at Lhasa in December with authority from Pekin to take over the government from the provisional governors who were appointed following the invasion of the holy city in 1904 by Col. Sir Francis Edward Younghusband at the head of a British column, when Great Britain secured from Thibet certain concessions in the matter of trade, and in that of the foreign relations of the country. The Dalai Lama was installed at the palace and monastery of Potola, amid popular demonstrations. The ruler, who was again given civil power along with his office as the head of the Lamaist hierarchy, pardoned all the Thibetans who had given aid to Col. Younghusband, and all went well for the first month.

Then the Dalai Lama protested to the Chinese ambassador in charge of the military affairs because of the excesses of the Chinese troops on the Sze Schuen frontier, where they were sacking the monasteries and killing the monks. This protest served to stir up the whole question of the status of Thibet. The Amban declared that it was a Chinese province, and said that he would deal with the rebels on the frontier as he pleased. Other questions of authority arose, and finally the Amban ordered into Lhasa 2,500 Chinese troops, who were encamped at the outskirts of the capital.

A few companies, composed of the Dalai Lama's followers, were hastily enrolled under the name of "golden soldiers." They opposed the Chinese troops, but, being indifferently armed, were shot down with much bloodshed. Meantime Dalai Lama with three of his ministers and sixty retainers fled through a gate at the rear of the palace enclosure, and were fired upon as they escaped from the city.

The Lama does not intend to appeal to the Indian government, but is now in coming to India instead of proceeding to west Thibet, where he would be perfectly safe, being because this way offers the shortest route to Pekin, where he can personally lay his grievances before the throne.

The Thibetans generally resent the treatment of the Dalai Lama, and as they have other grudges against the Chinese the Chinese officials at isolated posts are in great danger of being massacred.

Nicaraguan Battle.

BLUEFIELDS, Feb. 26.—The recent silence of General Mena was broken today with the report of another victory for the arms of the Provisionals. This time the engagement was fought at Merritor, a small town about midway on the east shore of Lake Nicaragua. Mena surprised the enemy, who numbered 180 strong, under Gen. Pedro Romero. The fight lasted only fifteen minutes. Gen. Romero and one soldier were killed and several of the enemy were wounded. Only one of Mena's was wounded. Sixty prisoners were captured.

Weather in Kootenay

NELSON, B.C., Feb. 25.—The cold snap is over, but a heavy snowfall is in progress. The coldest was four degrees below zero. The west arm of Kootenay Lake is frozen over in places, and lake steamers are now running from Procter with rail service to and from Nelson.

LEFT IN STATE OF UNCERTAINTY

Asquith Government's Existence Dependent on Developments of Tomorrow—Danger From Extreme Factions

PREMIER DECIDES ON CHANGE OF PLAN

Proposals for Reconstruction of House of Lords to Be Dropped—Irish Predictions of Government Defeat

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Interest in the political crisis centres in the premier's audience with the King and the prolonged Cabinet councils which are generally considered to herald a profound change in the policy of the government.

It is authoritatively stated that the Prime Minister conveyed to His Majesty, and afterwards to his colleagues, his belief in the impossibility of proceeding with the proposals for the reconstruction of the House of Lords, and in the necessity of concentrating all forces on the veto question. Although several members of the Cabinet strongly favor reconstruction, it is not believed that a split will result, but the attitude of the extreme Radicals and Nationalists is disquieting.

It was thought that the motion of Sir James H. Dalziel, the Radical, disapproving any government resolutions aiming at reform would be ruled out, but Sir James has submitted the motion to the Speaker and secured the certainty of discussion after slight alterations were made.

There are persistent rumors from Dublin that the government will be defeated.

William O'Brien, in a published article, declares that John E. Redmond, leader of the Nationalists, is disgusted to find that Mr. O'Brien's views on the budget were right, and has now decided to seize an earlier opportunity, than that which the budget affords of ending the government's existence.

There is a possibility that the cabinet on Monday may be defeated by a combination of the Nationalists and a section of the Radicals.

The idea of the government retaining office by the help of the Conservatives is repugnant to all sections among the Liberals.

The Labor party decided tonight not to oppose Jos. Albert Pease, whose promotion to the ministry necessitated his re-election in Rotherham.

The Unionist press hints that it is not the policy of the party to take immediate advantage of any opportunity afforded by the Nationalists to dismiss the government. It is thought possible that the opposition will therefore give Mr. Asquith some measure of support in regard to financial matters.

A government majority last night of 43 against Courthope's amendment in favor of a tax on hops might have been smaller, it is said, if the Unionists had been whipped.

AGAINST BEEF TRUST

Packing Companies and Individuals Charges With Conspiracy in Limiting Meat Supply

NEW YORK, Feb. 26. — The Beef Trust of the United States, involving six great packing companies and twenty-one packers, several of them multimillionaires, socially and industrially prominent, were indicted today by the grand jury in Hudson county, charged with conspiracy in limiting the supply of meat and poultry. The indictments are drawn under the laws of New Jersey, which provide, upon conviction, a maximum penalty of three years in the penitentiary or $1,000 or both. The offence is extraditable, which means that practically all the meat barons of the country must either successfully resist extradition or come to Jersey City for trial. Pierre Garven, the public prosecutor of Hudson county, announced today that he would notify the defendants of their indictments forthwith and be ready to force extradition in each and every case where the individual concerned is not willing to face trial voluntarily. None, he said, will be spared.

STORAGE BATTERY CARS

Important Departure Made by New York Street Railway—Displacing Horse Cars

NEW YORK, Feb. 26. — The first of a series of storage battery surface cars which it is planned shall ultimately supplant the old horse cars in New York, was put into successful operation today as a permanent unit of the Third Avenue Railway Company. The car weighs only five tons, as compared with an average weight of ten tons for the modern trolley car, and all the batteries are under the seats.

The transit problem in New York is complicated by the fact that no overhead wires are allowed, and the cost of installing underground conduits is very heavy. Therefore, New York is the only large city in the world to maintain any horse cars.

French Flood Damage.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The official reports of the flood damage in 18 out of 86 departments show a monetary loss of $14,600,000. This includes the $10,000,000 damage done in Paris, but here, as elsewhere, no account is made of the indirect losses, which are incalculable.

Director of Grand Trunk.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Sir W. H.White has been appointed director of the Grand Trunk railway.

Typhoid in Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Feb. 26.—An epidemic of typhoid is raging in Karlskrona, the second naval station of Sweden. Three hundred and fifty cases and five deaths were reported. Many sailors from warships are among the victims.

Mrs. Stringer Leaves for Yukon.

TORONTO, Feb. 26. — Mrs. I. O. Stringer, wife of Bishop Stringer, of Yukon, left last night to join her husband in the gold country. Mrs. Stringer came down from Yukon two years ago with the bishop.

Miss Daly to Wed Count.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Count Sigray, the Hungarian nobleman who is to be wedded to Miss Harriet Daly, daughter of the late Marcus Daly, reached here today on the S. S. Mauritania. The wedding takes place after Easter. The Count met Miss Daly at the wedding of Miss Anita Stewart to the Prince Braganza in Europe last summer.

Coming to Victoria.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 26.—Customers and friends of the Union Bank in Brandon yesterday presented A. E. Christie with a handsome watch as a token of esteem prior to his departure early next week for Victoria. The watch was inscribed "Lest you forget a few of your old Brandon friends."

Fatal Mine Explosion.

HAZELTON, Pa., Feb. 26.—As the result of a dynamite explosion at the Buck Mountain colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal company two men were killed and several others were badly injured. Frank Dever, of Freeland, Pa., head of the engineering corps of the coal company in this district, was instantly killed, and Joseph Quilla, a laborer, afterwards died in a hospital.

BEEF TRUST MEN HAVE TO APPEAR

New Jersey Prosecutor Says He Will Allow Them Only Two Weeks Present Themselves in Court to Plead

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Two weeks will be allowed the indicted directors of the National Packing company in which to appear for pleading to the true bill of conspiracy found against them yesterday by the Hudson county grand jury at Jersey City.

Prosecutor Garven said tonight that there was no disposition to be unreasonable in the case, and that every one of the indicted corporations and their officers will be given an opportunity to come into court of their own free will, but if this opportunity was disregarded or if any disposition was shown to treat the proceedings with levity, as was intimated in some quarters, he would move with speed and severity.

James E. Bathgate, Jr., one of those indicted, surrendered to the authorities today.

Prosecutor Garven believes that he has evidence to prove that the National Packing company, though not a holding company, is nevertheless, by virtue of its influential directorate, a clearing house for the western packers to "defraud, impoverish and oppress the public," as charged in the indictment.

He will, therefore, move for the dissolution of the company as well as for the sentence of its officers.

Having finished with the National Packing company, the grand jury continued today its investigation of local cold storage plants.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—It is possible that the Chicago packers will not go to Jersey City to stand trial on the indictment against them until compelled to do so by process of law. A member of the legal department of the packing companies today declared that there was grave doubt whether the indicted persons could be compelled to stand trial in New Jersey. He asserted that if had been repeatedly held by reviewing courts that a defendant charged with conspiring in a state which he never entered could not be brought into that jurisdiction on any writ of extradition from his home state.

RUSSIAN TRIALS

Public to Be Admitted to Court Room When Tchaikovsky and Others Appear.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26.—The belief that the trial of Nicholas Vasilivech Tschaikovsky and Madame Breshoko Bheshkoovalaya would be opened is confirmed. The court officials are issuing admission tickets, as the court room is small.

Madame Breshoke Bheshkovslay's lawyer, Prince Eristof, says that his client will not be present. The defense, while not denying revolutionary activity on her part, will merely point out alleged errors in the indictment when she is called to plead.

Prince Eristof's presence will be a mere formality, as the chief desire of his client is to avoid anything that might prejudice Tschaikovsky's case. The Prince will even abstain from making a speech in court if this is though advisable.

Eristof today said that his client is in the best of health and cheerful, though facing the certainty of a long exile.

Fire in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Feb. 26.—Fire today did damage estimated at $9,000 to the premises and stock of the Dominion Shoe Supply Company, St. Paul street.

CRIMINAL WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY

Government's Plan of Dotting the Province of Quebec With Wharves and Breakwaters Sharply Criticised

ONE USELESS WORK COSTING $46,000

Mr. Taylor Takes Minister Pugsley to Task for Discrimination Against Fraser River —Favoritism for Quebec

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—Some headway was made with public works estimates, Mr. Pugsley succeeded in wiping off the slate the balance of the Quebec harbors and rivers items, amounting to $320,000, or a total of $644,000 for that province, in wharves and breakwaters, and the item for $250,000 for improvements to Toronto harbor also passed.

An earnest effort is being made by Liberal members to induce the government to bring the long drawn debate on the second reading of the Naval bill, which started on February 3, to an end.

The troubles of Mr. Pugsley in supply were numerous. He had to run the gauntlet of considerable criticism regarding the large number of items, in many cases good sized amounts, for wharves and breakwaters dotted over the province of Quebec. He took up the case of the proposed expenditure of $46,000 on a wharf at St. Croix, in Lotbiniere county. Formerly there was a wharf at the point owned by a private company. The Intercolonial also gives service, and the population of the entire district is 4,000 people.

An Enormous Burden.

Mr. Borden said that the result of this system upon which the government was embarking would be that of necessity the government must build wharves all over the country, in many cases where private wharves had served the districts well. If the whole of the rivers of a navigable character and the two coast lines were so supplied by the government with wharves costing like the one at St. Croix, the department would have a colossal job on its hands, yet the government seemed to have embarked on the system of building the structures, and once started there was no knowing where it would end. Mr. Borden alluded to a case in his own county of Halifax, where a wharf owned privately and collecting wharfage and serving the interests of the neighborhood excellently had been put entirely out of business because the government built a wharf in the immediate vicinity. This was a glaring example of the government killing private enterprise.

Other members pointed out that the wharf was not needed and sharply criticized the waste of public money on such useless works.

Speaks For Fraser River

There were some spirited exchanges between J. D. Taylor, of New Westminster, and Hon. Mr. Pugsley this afternoon. When the vote for $60,000 for improving navigation and saving the low-lying lands along the Richelieu river between St. Johns and Lake Champlain was reached, Mr. Taylor, who has already this session pressed for exactly similar work in the Fraser, but had been denied by the minister of public works on the ground that the government had decided not to do such work in future, except so far as the improvement of navigation was concerned, pointed out that in this instance of the Richelieu, what was denied to British Columbia was granted to Quebec. While he did not object to these land protection works on the Richelieu, Mr. Taylor pointed out that Quebec seemed able to secure what British Columbia could not. British Columbia should receive similar treatment as a matter of equity and compact.

Mr. Pugsley explained that the vote of $60,000 was for a movable dam for the protection of the low lying lands along the Richelieu. The work would increase the depth in Chambly basin by a foot, and improve navigation of the river, which was an important link between the St. Lawrence, Lake Champlain and the Hudson.

Mr. Taylor—Do you consider then that the Richelieu is more important than the Fraser?

Mr. Pugsley: The Fraser river is important.

He then told what the government had done for the Fraser. Last year a suction dredge had been bought for $200,000 for the primary object of improving that river, and eventually there would be a 30-foot channel from New Westminster to the Gulf of Georgia.

Mr. Taylor: But you are not protecting the low-lying lands in the vicinity of Chilliwack and Delta. The dredge is working at the mouth of the Fraser.

Mr. Pugsley: I am surprised that you object to this work on the Richelieu.

Mr. Taylor: (Warmly.) I do not object. If the minister had done me the courtesy of listening to my opening remarks instead of carrying on a side talk with his neighbor, he would have known this. I will not be gagged by any minister. Neither will I have my words perverted. My contention is that if the Richelieu gets this work the Fraser should get similar work. I am glad to see that the member for this district—a government supporter of course—has been more successful than we from British Columbia.

Mr. J. M. Morgan of this city is drilling the Ladies' choir and Orpheus Club of Ladysmith for a festival appearance at an early date.

Italian Arrested

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—Said to be wanted for alleged complicity in the murder of Lieut. Petrosino, of the New York police force, in Palermo, Italy, Giuseppe Calamia, an Italian, was arrested here this afternoon by the local detectives and authorities of the United States immigration department. He was taken into custody upon request from Washington.

SCHOOL WAR IN FRANCE

Cardinal Lucon Condemned by Civil Tribunal to Pay $100 to School Teachers' Association.

RHEIMS, France, Feb. 26.—Yesterday the civil tribunal gave judgment in the case of Cardinal Ludowig Lucon Archbishop of Rheims, who was sued by the public school teachers' association for $1,000 because of his signing the episcopal letter forbidding the use of certain textbooks. The court condemned the cardinal to pay $100 to the association.

The court in its judgment cites an instance where an attempt was made to starve a woman teacher, and another case where garbage was thrown into the well from which school obtained its water supply.

The judgement asserts that the letter failed of the sympathy of many priests, and of some bishops, and quoted the words of the bishop of Nice, who declared publicly that he couldn't join an incitement to civil strife. On the contrary, he urged Catholic parents, as Christians to give their support to the teachers.

In conclusion the judgment explains that the wide publicity given to the litigation has afforded the teachers the moral satisfaction demanded, and that as Cardinal Lucon's high character freed him from the imputation that his action had been inspired by base motives, material damages of $100 were assessed, the defendant being condemned further to pay the costs.

SEVERE ATTACK ON MR. BALLINGER

Former Chief Forester Pinchot Declares Before Committee That Secretary Has Not Been Faithful to His Trust

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—With Gifford Pinchot on the stand, the Ballinger-Pinchot inquiry entered into its second phase today. The dismissed chief of the forest service, before being sworn, dramatically declared that when his story had been told, the country would demand a verdict in harmony with the general conviction that the secretary of the interior had been unfaithful both to the public, whose property has been endangered, and to the president, whom he has deceived."

Mr. Pinchot accused Secretary Ballinger of having made an explanation of his conduct to the president that was "essentially false." He charged him with being "a dangerous enemy to conservation," and charged him with having made a statement shown by undisputed documentary evidence to be absolutely false in three essential particulars.

He charged him with having wilfully deceived the president, and of being disloyal to the president.

Mr. Pinchot's first hours on the witness stand were as replete with sensations as had been promised, and the suffocating crowd in the hearing room hung intently upon every word.

Mr. Pinchot followed up the vigorous attacks made upon Secretary Ballinger in his opening statement by announcing that he fully believed Glavis, and was convinced that all Glavis said was true.

He characterized Glavis as a "faithful public servant," and declared that the facts which he presented proved that Mr. Ballinger had been unfaithful to his trust as the guardian of public property of tremendous value.

The conservation begun under the administration of President Roosevelt was progressing excellently up to the time that President Taft and Secretary Ballinger came into office, said Pinchot, but in less than a month thereafter Secretary Ballinger had practically broken the backbone of the central idea of the conservation movement by restoring previously withdrawn water power sites to the public domain and laying them open to private appropriation and monopolistic control

Mr Pinchot charged that when the restorations were made Mr Ballinger gave no hint that he would rewithdraw the power sites, and he didn't rewithdraw any of them until after Mr. Pinchot had gone to the president and had made a vigorous protest.

One of the most dramatic incidents of the day was when Mr. Pinchot declared that there was no such decision by the controller of the treasury as was cited by President Taft in his letter of September 13, 1909, to Secretary Ballinger, dismissing the Glavis charges and authorizing the removal of Glavis from the service of the United States. Mr. Pinchot's implication that President Taft was either misled or utterly mistaken caused a rapid fire of questions from Senators Root and Sutherland and other members of the committee. They read in to the record various decisions of the controller which they contended had a bearing on the matter, but Mr. Pinchot did not withdraw from his position.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The village board of Clayton has received an analysis of the St. Lawrence river water from a chemist, stating that the water is pure. This in in direct contradiction to the finding of the state board of health, which condemned the water as unfit to drink.

Miss Leiser has returned from a visit with Mainland friends.

AMOUNTS WILL AID VICTORIA

Large Votes in Estimates to Benefit City, Districts and the Different Portions of the Island

LARGE SUMS FOR PUBLIC WORKS

Equitable Treatment Meted Out by Government to Constituencies Electing Opposition Members

Of the grand total of $7,738,257.11 which, according to the government's estimates for 1910-11, is to be paid out of British Columbia's treasury during the current year, for civil government salaries, upon education, and in the construction and maintenance of necessary public works, it will be interesting and encouraging to Victorians to note that upwards of one million dollars is apportioned for distribution in and about this city, on Vancouver island. This sum, of course, includes much general provincial expenditure, made here because Victoria has been well chosen as the provincial capital. This circumstance, however, in no way affects the circumstance, or minimizes its significance, that in its circulation this large amount of money must play its important part in making for further prosperity in the capital during the year to come.

Next year the estimates in every probability will include one special vote of half a million or more directly beneficial to Victoria, this being the minimum anticipated cost of the new parliament block, to be erected in rear of the present stately edifice, and facing Superior street. This vote, it is learned from most reliable sources, would have been included in the present year's estimates, but for the fixed impossibility to arrange the multitude of details preliminary to the actual building within another twelve-month. The supplementary estimates now before the house contain, however, the sum of $119,000, providing for all purchases of necessary properties included in parliament square; while still another vote of $25,000 especially covers the contemplated improvement of the grounds. Repairs to the present buildings sufficient to "carry on" until—with some other disposition of the drill hall—the building programme can be carried forward, are covered by the provision of $10,000 for this specific purpose.

Island Grants

Throughout the island the coming year gives promise of being one of exceptional government as well as private activity, the policy being adopted by the department of works of carrying further forward the comprehensive programme of the Vancouver Island Development League, suggestions from which body were last season given effect so far as opportunities existed and appropriations permitted. This year a further grant of no less than $150,000 has been decided upon for the continuation and completion of that highway project, in which Victorians are so directly interested—the Vancouver island trunk road. It has been also determined to carry the so-called Victoria to Campbell lake main highway through to McIvor lake, or upper Campbell, and so soon as spring permits of operations being actively prosecuted, a start will be made with a road from Hardy Bay to Coal Harbor, which will be of very particular benefit to many prospective settlers.

To come more directly home: The sum of $20,000 has been provided, as mentioned by Hon. Mr. Bowser in his most comprehensive budget delivery, toward construction of a sea wall for Victoria, to save from the sea's encroachments the city's pride and pleasure ground, Beacon Hill park. This grant in accordance with the suggestion of the aldermanic delegation, is made conditional upon the city doing its proper share, the $20,000 expenditure being supplemented by $45,000 to be raised by civic loan, upon the ratepayers ratifying the necessary by-law in that cause and behalf. In this peculiar case, the obligation would seem to rest beyond dispute upon the federal government, but as that authority appears distinctly somnolent, the province has agreed to step into the breach (as it is doing in providing $100,000 to save riverside lands from erosion throughout the province generally) and assist the Capital City in meeting the emergency. A further evidence of the kindly feeling toward Victoria is found in the grant of $10,000 for the Agricultural Association—$5,000 being in the nature of a "cultus potlach" to help the interested citizens in liquidation of the heavy deficit remaining as a souvenir of the last exhibition.

For Education.

To deal with a feature of the estimates removed from public works, and touching matters that have figured prominently in the sessional debates of recent weeks. No portion of British Columbia benefits more directly through the government's course in advancing salaries of public school teachers (with a desire to go as far as conditions will permit in recognition of the increasing cost of living) than does placed at $15,660.00; while the increase of teachers' salaries for the year in assisted schools (140 in number) is placed at $15,000.00; while the increase in teachers' salaries for the year in the forty seven schools within the E. & N. railway belt is $4,440.00. The total increase of salaries where wholly paid

(Continued on Page Eight)