Provincial Legislature

Annual Grind of the Local Law Makers Is Now In Progress.

Standing Committees Appointed and Important Resolution Re Securities.

Speaker Objects to Strangers and Tobacco Smoke in Lobbies.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A FAIR start in the way of preliminaries was made in the legislative grind at yesterday's session of the house. The various standing committees were appointed and an important resolution was placed before the chamber by Hon. Mr. Tatlow, relative to the matter of finance, which is explained in the remarks of the finance minister. A large number of notices of motion appear on the order paper for Monday, when it is likely the business of the session will commence in real earnest. During the afternoon the Speaker took occasion to register an objection to the presence of strangers and tobacco smoke in the lobbies, and said, in order to avoid this inconvenience tables and chairs would be placed in the outer lobbies for the accommodation of members who wished to entertain strangers, and vice versa.

The house opened at 2 o'clock p. m. with prayers by Rev. Canon Beanlands.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Cameron presented a petition from F. S. Barnard and others for leave to introduce a bill to incorporate the B. C. Securities Company.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

The annual process of nominating members for the standing committees was proceeded with selections being made upon alternative motion of the premier and the leader of the opposition. The committees were finally constituted as follows:

Private Bills and Standing Orders—Messrs. Ross, Garden, Young, Clifford, Drury, Brown and McInnes.

Public Accounts—Messrs. Bowser, Macgowan, Wright, Shatford, Hall, Cameron and Henderson.

Printing—Messrs. Houston, Ross, Clifford, McNiven and Cameron.

Railways—Messrs. Clifford, Ellison, Garden, Taylor, Gifford, Macgowan, Wright, Bowser, Fraser, Shatford, Grant, Williams, Paterson, Henderson, J. A. Macdonald, Munro, McInnes, Drury, King, Wells, Hall and Brown.

Mining—Messrs. Ellison, Young, Taylor, Wright, Grant, Shatford, A. McDonald, Fraser, Ross, Houston, Hawthornthwaite, Davidson, Jones, Murphy, Brown, King, Henderson, McNiven, Wells, Tanner, Oliver and J. A. Macdonald.

Agriculture—Messrs. Ellison, Gifford, A. McDonald, Shatford, Tanner, Munro and Evans.

Municipal Matters—Messrs. Macgowan, Garden, Houston, Bowser, Hawthornthwaite, Ross, Fraser, Oliver, Evans, Cameron and McInnes.

By common consent of the house, the following resolution, moved by Hon. Capt. Tatlow, seconded by Hon. Mr. McBride, was submitted:

"Whereas under the provisions of the Colonial Stock Act, 1879 and 1892 as amended in 1900 (Imperial), the powers of trustees in the United Kingdom have been extended, and provision has been made for the investment of trust funds in colonial securities, under regulations to be made by the lords commissioners of the treasury; and whereas the regulations in question were in due course promulgated by the treasury in the London Gazette, stipulating that colonies desirous of obtaining the benefits of said act, must observe the following conditions: (1) Provide by legislation for the payment of any sums which might become payable to stockholders under any judgment in the United Kingdom; (2) satisfy the treasury that adequate funds (as and when required) will be made available in the United Kingdom to meet such judgment; and (3) place on record a formal expression of their opinion that any of their legislation which appears to the Imperial government to alter any of the provisions affecting the stock, to the injury of the stockholder, or to involve a departure from the original contract in regard to stock, would properly be disallowed.' And whereas all, or nearly all, the self-governing colonies, and most of the Crown colonies, have taken advantage of the act, and have passed the necessary legislation, and have given the assurances that are required under the treasury regulations; and whereas the financial position of the colonies which have come under the provisions of the act has been much improved in the United Kingdom, and their securities have obtained a wider market; and whereas the provinces of Canada, by their union, have formed the Dominion of Canada, which is justly regarded as one of the most important portions of the British Empire; and whereas the said provinces of Canada have so far been unable to avail themselves of the advantages that would be applicable to their securities, provided a compliance to the provisions of the Colonial Stock Act could be fully observed, and in consequence their interests are adversely and seriously affected; and whereas the states of the Commonwealth of Australia enjoy the privileges which the provinces of Canada seek to obtain, and the securities of those states are generally available for the investment of trust funds in the United Kingdom; and whereas the securities of the provinces of Canada are eligible for registration under the Colonial Stock Act, and the necessary legislation can readily be passed to comply with the first two of the regulations that have been issued by the treasury under the Colonial Stock Act (Amendment Act) of 1900; and whereas the chief difficulty in the way of extending the benefits of the act of 1900 to the provinces of Canada is found in the provisions of the third of the said regulation; and whereas it is stated to be held by the Imperial authorities that they have no direct right of disallowance, so far as the legislation of the provinces of Canada is concerned, and that the position in that respect is, therefore, different to that obtaining in the case of the colonies to which the provisions of the act of 1900 have been applied; and whereas under the British North America Act the power of disallowance in relation to the legislation of the provinces is reserved to the Governor-General-in-Council; the government of British Columbia, is, therefore, in a position to place on record with the Dominion government, to be transmitted to His Majesty's government, a formal expression of its opinion, 'that any of its legislation which appears to the Imperial government to alter any of the provisions affecting the stock, to the injury of the stockholders, or to involve a departure from the original contract in regard to the stock, would properly be disallowed by the Governor-General-in-Council'; and whereas if such assurance is not sufficient, the province of British Columbia will be prepared to give favorable consideration to any suggestion that may be made by His Majesty's government to the Dominion government, so that the Colonial Stock Act of 1900 may be extended to the securities it may have already issued, or which may be issued in the future; and whereas the province of British Columbia cannot but believe that there is every disposition on the part of His Majesty's government to extend to the securities of the provinces of Canada the benefits of the act of 1900, if necessary and proper assurances are given in the spirit of the said act, and of the regulations that have been promulgated under its provisions; be it therefore resolved, that, in the opinion of this house, an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, asking him to submit this resolution to the Dominion government, in order that the matter may be brought formally to the notice of the secretary of state for the colonies, for the consideration of the government of His Majesty, with the view to the regulations that have been made under the Colonial Stock Act of 1900 being applied, or, if necessary, modified or extended to meet the circumstances, and permit of their being made applicable to the provinces of the Dominion of Canada."

Hon. Capt. Tatlow said that this resolution well explained itself. The British treasury issued regulations under which the colonies can take advantage of the Colonial Stock Act, rendering them available for the investment of trust funds in the United Kingdom. One of these regulations provided for a direct veto by the imperial government of any legislation affecting the status of these securities. As our legislation was subject to veto at Ottawa and therefore not directly subject to a veto in London, the difficulty arose of complying with this regulation. The object of the resolution was to get the provinces of Canada to unite in urging on the Dominion government to obtain such an alteration of the imperial treasury regulations as would entitle them to these advantages. He had communicated with the governments of all the other provinces of Canada and had received most cordial assurances of co-operation. On the 28th of January last the legislature of Manitoba unanimously passed at British Columbia's request the identical resolution now placed before the legislature here. It was needless to dilate upon the advantage the province would gain by this as its securities would be immediately enhanced in value from three to five per cent. on the London market. The provinces of Australia have this right as also many of the smaller colonies of the Empire and it was difficult to see any reason why the provinces of the Dominion of Canada should not be placed in at least as good a position.

Upon suggestion of Mr. Oliver the debate was adjourned to enable the house to gain a clearer comprehension of the subject before finally disposing of it.

The house adjourned until 2 p. m. on Monday.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

On Tuesday next Mr. Oliver will ask: "Has the government cancelled the reservation of land made for the purpose of allowing the Columbia & Western Railway Co. to select its land grant? If so, when was the reservation cancelled? If not, why not?

Mr. Oliver will ask on Monday if the government has reserved any areas of coal lands, and the extent, location, purpose and date of such reservations if made.

Mr. King will move on Monday: "That an humble address be presented by this house to the Lieut.-Governor, praying him to represent to the Dominion government the hearty concurrence of this house in the request of the lumbermen of this province that an import duty be imposed upon foreign lumber brought into Canada."

Mr. Williams on Tuesday will ask: "How many Mongolians hold certificates as miners under the Coal Mines Regulation Act? Are all Mongolians holding such certificates able to speak English? If not, were the examining boards granting such certificates able to converse in the respective Asiatic tongues? If not, what was the method of examination?"

On Monday Mr. Oliver will enquire concerning an expenditure of $905.55 charged against the Surrey dyking lands; also concerning the cost of the Pitt river ferry and landings and maintenance thereof.

Mr. Drury will seek information as to the method of selling timber lands.

Mr. Henderson on Tuesday will ask: "What means did the government take to ascertain the accuracy of the payments made by the Shuswap and Okanagan Railway Act, 1890, wherein the province is entitled to 40 per cent. of the gross earnings of the road?" and will move for a return of all correspondence, contract, agreements or arrangement between the provincial government and the Canadian Pacific Railway in regards to the Old Cariboo road from Yale to Spence's Bridge.

Dr. Young will ask: "Why, in the 31st annual report of the registrar of births, deaths and marriages the returns from Atlin have been omitted?"

Mr. Hawthornthwaite will introduce a bill on Monday to regulate the hours of labor in certain industries. This measure provides for an eight hour day for smelters. He also wants to know if the evidence in the Dick commission has been finished. On Tuesday he will ask: "How many applications have been made for title under the Vancouver Island Settlers' Rights Act? Has the Dominion government officially notified the province that it does not intend to disallow the measure? How many titles have been issued to date? What are the names of the applicants for title under the act? Is there any valid reason why titles should not be issued to these applicants forthwith?"

On Monday Mr. McInnes will ask: "How many applications have been received under the Vancouver Island Settlers' Rights Act? To how many applicants have crown grants been issued? Why have crown grants not been issued to all applicants having good claims under the said act? Is it the intention of the government to issue more crown grants under the said act, and, if so, when?" Also: "Has Dr. Manchester resigned as medical superintendent of the insane asylum? Has the government asked him to resign? Does the government intend asking for his resignation? Has the government any reason to believe that he contemplated resigning?"

SESSIONAL NOTES.

A bill will be submitted to the house during the present session to incorporate the land surveyors of the province. This bill, which is now in course of preparation, will be based upon the acts of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. Under present conditions the examinations for admission to a surveyorship are conducted by the local government at its expense. When incorporation is effected, the examining board will be appointed by the surveyors themselves, and the government will be relieved of the expense connected therewith.

A number of changes to the Animals Act are contemplated this session, one reducing the scale of fees for the service of blooded stock, and another designed to remove an existing doubt as to the power of a magistrate to order the destruction of vicious dogs, cases having arisen where grave personal injury has been done through the assaults of dangerous canines, and where the offending animals were permitted to exist as further menace to humanity.

A petition is being circulated by residents of Cadboro bay for presentation to the house asking that efficient safeguards be provided against danger which they think might exist in large quantities of powder being stored at the Telegraph bay powder works. The petition asks that the act be amended to permit a limited quantity only to be kept within certain limits.

During the session a delegation is expected from the Chilliwack riding to seek audience with the legislature with reference to the necessity for a readjustment of dyking assessments on lands in that locality.

DISCRIMINATION IN RATES.

Case Against Coal Carrying Roads Continued at Wasnington.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.—The hearing of the case of Wm. R. Hearst against the anthracite coal-carrying railroads today was continued before the inter-state commerce commission. Francis Gowen, counsel for the Lehigh Valley railroad, declared that there was no pool among the coal-carrying roads, that there was no combination and no discrimination. He also contended that the rates at which the coal was carried were reasonable. Judge Campbell, for the Reading Railroad Company, contended that if the roads were let alone their trend would be towards lowering the rates on foodstuffs and raw material, which, he said, would benefit the laboring classes as well as the rich. He said that he would leave the rates as at present on anthracite coal and similar commodities of the higher classes, which, he said, were used mostly by the well to do. The reformers, to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Campbell argued that the fair play of the law of supply and demand, and the evolution of commerce, have produced the civilized conditions of today and that no external or arbitrary force should apply an arbitrary rate in its place, except to those discriminations and inequality which will admit to be unjust and the proper subject of regulation.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office, February 1 to 7, 1905.

The dominating feature of the weather during the past week has been the vast area of abnormally high barometric pressure which has covered the region from the Rockies to beyond the Mississippi river, and which was accompanied by a cold wave of great intensity, the temperature falling to 40 below zero in Montana, and zero temperatures reaching far southward to Kansas. Weather conditions on Vancouver Island and the lower Mainland were phenomenally fine until the last day of the week, and bright cold weather prevailed affording skating for several days. An ocean storm area appeared on the Vancouver Island coast on the 1st, but its progress was forced southward along the coast to California, and thence inland to Nevada and Arizona, causing very heavy rainfall in those states, the fall at San Diego being especially welcome and opportune owing to the previous drought in that section. Heavy winds or gales, chiefly of a local character, have prevailed on the outside waters from the Straits to the Columbia river. On Monday, February 6, the pressure began to increase on the Washington coast, and an ocean storm area crossed the province and centered in Alberta, the high area in the Territories giving away in advance of this movement. On the 7th a fresh gale from the west occurred on the Straits and the outside waters, accompanied with moderate rainfall. Nine inches of snow have fallen at Barkerville, two inches at Kamloops and snow and heavy rain at Port Simpson. In the Yukon the weather has continued fair and intensely cold, though moderating at the close of the week; the maximum temperatures at Dawson ranging from 34 below zero to 10 below; and the minimum from 18 below zero to 42 below zero. East of the Rockies occasional light falls of snow have occurred, and strong winds and gales in Assiniboia.

At Victoria, 43 hours and 48 minutes of bright sunshine were registered; the highest temperature was 46.3, on the 6th, and the lowest, 31.4, on the 1st; rainfall, 0.20 inch.

At New Westminster—Highest temperature, 44, on the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th; lowest, 18, on the 2nd; precipitation, 0.40 inch.

At Kamloops—Highest temperature, 36, on the 7th; lowest, 2, on the 3rd; precipitation, 0.20 inch.

At Barkerville—Highest temperature, 30, on the 6th; lowest, 10 below zero, on the 3rd; precipitation, 0.90 inch.

At Port Simpson—Highest temperature, 40, on 7th; lowest, 20, on the 3rd; precipitation, 0.88 inch.

At Dawson—Highest temperature, 10 below zero, on the 6th; lowest, 42 below zero, on the 3rd; no precipitation.

THE CUSTOMARY CLIMAX.

Nordy—How did that new play end?

Butts—Oh, in the usual way.

Nordy—And what do you call the usual way?

Butts—In a whirl of hats and feathers and opera cloaks.—Houston Chronicle.

ELEVATED TRAINS IN COLLISION

Crash in New York Kills and Wounds Many and Ties up Traffic.

New York, Feb. 9.—Nineteen persons were seriously injured in a rear end collision between two trains on the Third avenue elevated road at the 149th street station in the Bronx tonight. One of the injured may die and others may not recover. Flying glass and debris caused hurts to fifty other persons, who hurried away after the collision without receiving medical attention. The man who will probably die is Victor Zinora, an Italian laborer. His skull is fractured and he suffered internal injuries. Henri Kutz is in a hospital suffering from shock and internal injuries and his recovery is doubtful. Hands and feet crushed and lacerations made up the wounds of the remainder.

At the time of the accident the travel on the road was at its heaviest, and seven car trains were running. The first train was standing at the station when the second train rounded the curve and crashed into it.

Many of the injured were taken to neighboring drug stores where they were attended by physicians and ambulance surgeons. The more seriously hurt were immediately taken to the hospitals. Motorman Daniel McMahon, who was running the rear train, was arrested on the charge of criminal negligence. He insisted that there were no lights on the rear car of the first train and that he did not see the train until within fifteen feet of it. The wreck tied up all traffic on the road. Hundreds of passengers in the stalled trains had to make their way along the ice-covered footpath of the elevated structure to the nearest station.

Thousands Again Out

Strike Situation In St. Petersburg Presents Serious Aspect.

Promised Concessions to Workmen Have Not Been Carried Out.

Govenment Accused of Forcing Employers to Sho lder All Blame.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 10.—(11 p. m.)—St. Petersburg is again face to face with a renewal of the labor upheaval, the immediate excitement being the failure of the workmen to secure payment for the time they were out on strike, added to the fact that there has been no adjustment of the demands which led to the strike last month. The Putiloff iron works, where the former strike originated, is playing the principal role. There are 30,000 workmen already out within the metropolis and the workmen at the torpedo factory in Kolpino, eighteen miles distant, have also joined the strikers. There is a strong prospect of the movement extending. Only energetic measures by the troops and police prevented the resumption of the former tactics of the strikers, marching from factory to factory and inducing or compelling employees to lay down their tools. Thus far there has been no disorder in St. Petersburg and the authorities appear to have the situation well in hand in this respect, and it is generally believed that such precautions have been taken as will preclude the repetition of the scene of the bloodshed of January 22. However, circumstantial reports that the revolutionary element is about to join with the strikers and resort to bomb-throwing are causing grave apprehensions.

The workmen today held several orderly meetings in open fields and big assemblages are scheduled for tomorrow. Sunday will be the crucial time. The position of the workmen is distinctly weaker than it was three weeks ago, for they are without money, while the authorities are not repeating the mistake of under-estimating the gravity of the movement or neglecting precautions. Father Gopon's organization still exists, but secretly, and it is less effective. On the other hand, the employers realize the importance of a prompt settlement of the workmen's grievances, but have allowed weeks to slip by without deciding on combined action. A few have made concessions, but the majority have refused, claiming that to allow the demands of the workmen would mean bankruptcy for the employers, and have resigned themselves to the care of the government. They appear to think the government is trying to make them shoulder the onus of settling a political difficulty, and have appointed a committee to draw up a memorial to Finance Minister Kokovzoff, setting forth the position that the government's persistent efforts to conciliate the men have not borne the expected fruit, and that anger caused by the events of January 22 has been augmented by the delay in settling their grievances.

Reports from many of the factories show that the hands are ripe for trouble and liable to strike.

Father Gopon's organization is reported to have appointed thirty-three delegates who are to request Governor-General Trepoff to permit the workmen to send another representative delegation to see the Emperor and present a programme of labor reforms, and in case of refusal of this request to repeat the attempt to march to the palace square, but there is no confirmation of this report and it is doubtful if the men can be induced to re-enact their part in the tragedy of January 22.

The dispute at the Putiloff iron works centres in the question of hours. The men, since the resumption of work there, have been quitting at the end of eight hours. The manager ordered a proportionate reduction of their pay and yesterday posted notices threatening dismissal if the men did not work the regular time, ten and a half hours. The men tore down the notices, and this morning delivered their ultimatum of eight hours with no reduction of wages. The manager refused to concede the time and the works were deserted within an hour. The strikers induced the employees of a neighboring chemical works and a sugar factory to join them and the car works and other establishments in the neighborhood are idle.

The additions to the ranks of the strikers have reduced the entire section between Moscow and Narva Gates, except the Russo-American rubber works and one other factory, to idleness. The scenes in this vicinity resemble those of the troublesome times in January. Strong forces of Cossacks and mounted police during the day trotted about the strike district or stood at ease beside their horses at points where trouble was expected, and infantry and marines plodded about the roads ankle deep in slush. Strong guards at the principal roads prevented the strikers from passing out in bodies.

The workmen have been quiet and orderly and the troops have kept the roads clear, but have not molested gatherings of workmen in the fields. One large gathering was held near the Moscow gate, but beyond the reading of editorials and other articles from papers nothing was done. A notable feature was the absolute silence of the men and the absence of drunkenness.

A large group of strikers near the Putiloff iron works poured out the story of their troubles to the newspaper correspondents, and the policemen standing by did not interfere. "We are starving, but we are determined not to return to work until our demands are granted," they said, adding: "Those nine million dollars of Japanese gold must have gone astray or fallen into the hands of Manager Smyrnoff."

The rumors of assault upon M. Smyrnoff and his superintendents, and of the killing of police spies are current, but the strikers profess ignorance of any such affairs. A policeman who has been for many years on the Putiloff beat confessed today that he had never seen the men in such an ugly mood.

The employees in a small factory won a victory on the strike question today by resorting to the courts. They sued the management for strike pay and were given a favorable verdict.

The Putiloff iron works and Franco-Russian works again closed, the men having walked out in a body at 10 o'clock this morning in consequence of the refusal of employers to grant an eight-hour day. The men of the Putiloff works who yesterday afternoon started enforcing eight-hour shifts returned to work this morning, but subsequently at a conference of the directors the latter adhered to their refusal to grant an eight-hour day and the men thereupon ceased work and the whole body quietly marched out and formed groups in the streets. The employees of the Franco-Russian works took similar action.

The strikers are quiet. The police continue to allow them to gather in groups in the streets. They also hold meetings in the fields. The whole district is constantly patrolled by horse guards and Cossacks. Reserves are held ready near the Narva and Moscow gates to prevent the strikers from entering the city in a body. A few thousand strikers evaded the troops and marched through the side streets towards the Nyborg quarter in order to induce the men in the factories there to come out, but troops barred the way and dispersed the crowd. The strikers are greatly incensed again tManager Smirnoff of the Putiloff iron works, whom they accuse of cutting down wages. Smirnoff's residence inside the works is strongly guarded by a company of the Preobajenky regiment and a hundred police being on duty there.

About 1500 students proceeded this afternoon to the Nevsky Prospect and made a demonstration. During the morning M. Izvolsky, curator of the St. Petersburg high schools and university, conferred with the students on the question of educational establishment of Feb. 28 in agreement with the requests of Governor General Trepoff. The students replied that they would return to their studies when labor reforms were introduced and freedom of studies from the interference of the police assured.

The men in two more factories, one of which was a small concern employing only three hundred hands, ceased work yesterday, and more of the employees of the Putiloff iron works joined the strikers. The renewal of the strike, however, has not yet assumed a threatening form. At the Putiloff works about one-third of the force is said to have quit work at the expiration of the eight hours' shift. Two battalions of troops are stationed at the works. Four other establishments are idle.

The manufacturers again met yesterday, but came to no definite conclusion regarding the questions in dispute. It is practically certain that the wages of unskilled labor, which are rather low, will be materially raised, thereby satisfying a large number of the men, who are easily influenced by their leaders.

Concessions of strike pay also will be made, the point to be decided being the amount of this allowance.

BASIL ISLAND, AND THE NICHOLAS BRIDGE. ↓ IN BACKGROUND SHOWS WHERE FIERCE RIOTING TOOK PLACE

Conflict With Troops.

Lodz, Feb. 10.—A conflict between troops and strikers took place here this afternoon. According to one report the strikers fired on a detachment of soldiers from windows, and the latter then fired a volley into the crowd in the streets. The official report says one striker was killed and four wounded. Other persistent reports estimate the number of killed at twenty, and say that fifty were wounded.

COURT ACTS AMENDMENTS

Commissions Revising County and Supreme Court Acts Will Report Soon.

Among the legislation to be introduced during the present session of parliament are two bills, now in course of preparation, one to revise the Supreme court rules and one being in effect a new County Court Act.

From time to time the need of alterations in the machinery for the administration of justice has engaged the attention of the house, and at the last session, it will be remembered, two commissions were authorized, one presided over by the Chief Justice to go over the Supreme court rules, and one of which Judge Harrison was appointed chairman to revise the County Court Act.

These commissioners are now actively engaged on the work in hand, and it is said will be ready to report to the legislature in the near future.

THEY KNOW IT.

Thousands of people throughout the country know that the ordinary remedies for piles—ointments, suppositories and app'iances—will not cure.

The best of them only bring passing relief.

Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid is a tablet taken internally that removes the cause of Piles, hence the cure is permanent. Every package sold carries a guarantee with it.

It is perfectly harmless to the most delicate constitution. A month's treatment in each package. Sold at $1.00. At any drug store, or The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

THE IROQUOIS HOLOCAUST.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—The indictment charging Manager Will Davis, of the Iroquois theatre, with manslaughter on account of the loss of life in the theatre, was quashed today by Judge Keesten on the ground that the document fails to show any omission of duty on the part of Davis.

EXPLOSION KILLS MANY.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 9.—A report has just reached this city that many persons were killed in an explosion at the Birmingham powder mills, five miles north of Birmingham. The shock of the explosion as felt for miles.

JAPANESE IDEA OF BRAVERY.

There is a time when death is much easier for a man than to fulfill his duty, and if he dies just for the sake of death he cannot execute the duty that is assigned him. True bravery is not in throwing away one's life, or courting death, but in doing one's duty at the hazard of one's life. You must not forget that.—From "A Daughter of Japan," by Marui Gensai.

ESSEN STRIKE ENDED.

Essen, Prussia, Feb. 9.—A convention of delegates representing the strikers of the entire Rhennish-Westphalian coal region adopted a resolution at 2 o'clock this afternoon to return to work.

WARSAW'S GOVERNOR DEAD.

London, Feb. 10.—Special despatches from Warsaw published in the morning papers here report the death of Governor General Tchertkoff of the province of Warsaw, who was wounded in the leg in a recent encounter between troops and strikers.

DELTA CREAMERY.

Encouraging Report Made at the Annual General Meeting.

The tenth annual meeting of the Delta Creamery Company, Limited, was held in the town hall, Ladner, on February 8, President J. B. Burr in the chair, a good attendance of shareholders and patrons being present. The president, in his address on the working of the creamery during the past year, stated that the company had manufactured and sold 100,600 pounds of butter for $28,864; or an average gross price of $28.68 per 100 pounds, the highest of any year since incorporation, and that during the year the butter had given universal satisfaction. The selling agents of the company in Victoria and Vancouver reported that they found difficulty in supplying the demand, and urged the necessity of larger supplies being sent them, showing that the company's product stood well in the market and in big demand.

A dividend of 7 per cent. was passed on the capital stock of the company, and a sum of $550 is to be distributed as a bonus amongst the patrons. After discussing the future policy of the company and re-electing the old board of directors: J. B. Burr (president), T. E. Ladner, H. D. Benson, W. Pybus and A. D. C. R. Taylor, and reappointing H. N. Rich secretary, the meeting adjourned.

THE SIMPLE LIFE EXPENSIVE.

And, really, the simple life is frightfully expensive. At a recent entertainment in this city a great luxury in the serving of the second supper was the introduction of country sausage and buckwheat cakes with maple syrup. But the sausage came from the farm of the host and represented a small fortune, as the pigs from which the piece de resistance was made were blooded animals with pedigrees. The buckwheat was grown in special fields which cost ever so much a foot, and the maple syrup was taken from trees in the most expensive Adirondack preserve. And thus can thousands of dollars be spent on the simple life, while truffles, pate, terrapin and such other rarebits of a former generation are left for the tables of the middle classes with moderate means.—Town and Country.

THE POWER OF PURPOSE.

We all can measure the outward triumph of a man's life, but we rarely measure the forces out of which the triumph sprang. Men suddenly emerge into the blaze of fame, and then the world wakes up and wonders how it has all happened. There is no such thing as luck in any world over which God presides. What, then, is the secret? It is purpose. The great victories which men praise are always won first of all in a man's own soul. The great men who stamp themselves ineffaceably on the ages are always the men who are capable of conceiving a purpose clearly, and of following it courageously through evil and good report. You may sweep aside as relatively trivial all questions of the range of their gifts, the scope of their intellectual life. The great thing which you have to reckon with is the immense strength and heroic persistency of their purpose.—W. J. Dawson.

PRISONER RELEASED.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Governor Higgins today commuted the sentence of Wm. F. Miller of Brooklyn, convicted of grand larceny in connection with the "20 per cent." Franklyn syndicate. He will be released from Clinton prison Monday. Miller was sentenced on April 30, 1900, to serve ten years in Sing Sing prison. He entered that prison July 2 and was subsequently transferred to Clinton prison because of ill-health. The commutation was granted on the recommendation of District Attorney Jerome of New York. Governor Higgins said he had granted the commutation because of the information which Higgins gave the district attorney of New York in aid of subsequent convictions and because he believes that Miller is a reformed man.

MILLIONAIRES IN COMBINE.

Spokane Men to Manufacture Powder and Dynamite.

Peter Larsen, Thomas L. Greenough, Charles Sweeny, D. C. Corbin, E. J. Roberts, John Twohy and Thomas F. Walsh have incorporated the Pacific Power & Fuse Company, with $1,000,000 capital, divided into 10,000 shares. The company is authorized to manufacture and deal in all kinds of explosives. The first four of the incorporators are millionaires, and all are wealthy railroad contractors and mining men. They are all users of great quantities of powder and can probably almost control this market. The company will have its headquarters at Spokane, but will build its factory on Puget Sound, at some place not selected, although Mr. Larsen is there looking for one now. There is no powder factory in the United States north of San Francisco, and the incorporators of this concern expect to have full possession of the market for the Northwest and Alaska.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

OWNERS HELD UP.

Managers of Russian Mills Compelled to Pay for Lost Time.

Lodz, Feb. 9.—At several establishments the strikers today were paid three days' wages as an advance, although it was claimed that nothing was due them. The managers of the Heintzels mills refused to pay anything and the workmen threatened to wreck the plant. The military prepared to fire and for a moment the situation was grave, but the management yielded. Another manager refused payment, but at the point of a revolver was compelled to promise payment tomorrow. The employers are paying only as a method of expediency. There were serious disturbances today at Pabianive. The troops fired on the workmen, killed one and wounded two.

Interesting Explanation

Messrs. Foster and Haggart Give True Version of the 1896 Incident.

Sir William Mulock's Petulant Jibe Calls Forth Fitting Rebuke.

Two Popular Local Officers Receive Reward For Long Faithful Service.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.—A deputation from Calgary led by Mr. McCarthy, member for the constituency, waited upon the prime minister this morning to ask that the temporary capital of the territory when formed into a province be not established at either Calgary or Edmonton. The deputation suggested that an interim capital be located at Banff. Sir Wilfrid's reply was that a deputation was coming from Edmonton tomorrow, and he would hear their side of the case after which he would take the matter into consideration.

Major Hibben and Capt. J. C. Newbury of the Fifth artillery (Victoria) have been awarded the colonial long service medal.

Mr. Macpherson introduced a bill respecting the Century Life Insurance Company.

Messrs. Monk, Leonard and others asked for a report of Mr. Brodeur's efforts to settle the Quebec crisis. Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that Mr. Brodeur had gone to Quebec on his own responsibility and no promises of offers had been authorized by him.

Mr. Foster scolded Sir Wilfrid Laurier severely for meddling in provincial affairs.

A hot discussion of the famous incidents of 1896 when seven ministers resigned from Mr. Bowell's cabinet followed. Sir William Mulock, in a petulant mood, introduced the subject by way of a jibe at Mr. Foster. This led to what is probably the first explanation of those incidents on the part of gentlemen who were the most prominent participants in them. Heretofore Messrs. Haggart and Foster have been content to rest under an implied indictment of disloyalty to their political chief. Mr. Haggart made a declaration that Sir Mackenzie Bowell had entered into an arrangement to resign the premiership, and only when he evinced a disposition to hang on in defiance of this arrangement was it that the seven ministers resigned their portfolios. The statement of Mr. Haggart as well as that of Mr. Foster, later on, made an interesting contribution to the story of the last days of Conservative rule at Ottawa.

Appropriations for mail subventions passed the Commons tonight. Hon. Mr. Patterson announced that the Allans would put on two turbine steamers this year, making the distance between England and Canada in six days.

A subsidy for service between Victoria and Mexican ports was adopted.

Mr. Riley mailed today a copy of the order-in-council appointing John C. Newbury collector of customs at Victoria.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.
141 Yates Street, Victoria.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments and Household Furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

AUGUST SHAFFER EXECUTED.

Washington, Feb. 10.—August Shaffer was hanged in the United States jail here at 12:07 o'clock today for the murder of his wife in August, 1903. The death warrant was read to him a few minutes before noon. The execution occurred without unusual features.

STEEL COMPANY'S BONDS.

New York, Feb. 10.—The Republic Iron and Steel Company will shortly issue $10,000,000 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds, part of which will be used to pay $6,300,000 in short term notes which the company issued a year ago. It is understood that Blair & Company will take the entire issue.

PROLONGED AND INTENSE.

Burlington, Vt., Feb. 10.—Reports received here last night from all sections of Vermont indicate the most widespread drought in the history of the state is being experienced. The prolonged and intensely cold weather has caused all the small streams to freeze, and the exceptionally light snowfall has afforded no protection from the frost, which has penetrated deep into the ground, and resulted in the freezing of wells. Farmers are having the greatest difficulty in finding water for their stock. Throughout the state mills that depend upon water power have been obliged to suspend operations.

Felt Weak and Nervous.

Had Faint and Dizzy Spells.

These symptoms arise from a weak condition of the heart and nerves. Wherever there are sickly people with weak hearts and deranged nerves,

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

will be found an effectual remedy.

Through the medium of the nervous system, they impart a strengthening and restorative influence to every organ and tissue of the body.

They restore enfeebled, enervated, exhausted, devitalized, or overworked men and women to perfect constitutional power.

Miss Maggie L. Cleveland, Bayswater, N.S., tells how she was cured in the following words:—

"I was sick for the past year, and became thoroughly run down. I had faint and dizzy spells, and felt weak and nervous all the time. I tried numerous remedies, but could get no help. I then read in the paper about Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and got a box of them. Before I had used one-half the box I began to get better, so got another one, and by the time the two were finished I was as well as ever."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, 50 cents per box, or 3 for $1.25. All dealers, or THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.