Hon. R. F. Green on Campaign Issues

Arraigns the Liberals for Their Administrative Incapacity and Weakness.

Neglect of the Claims of British Columbia — Speech at Metchosin.

At Captain Phillips-Wolley's meeting at Metchosin on Thursday evening, the Hon. R. F. Green, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, made a striking speech in support of the Conservative cause, to which only brief reference could be made in Friday's Colonist. A more complete report follows:

Mr. Green said in part: "Before going into the questions of the day presented for your earnest consideration during this campaign, I wish to congratulate Captain Wolley and Metchosin on the splendid turn-out tonight, which augurs well for his success. It is especially cheering to me to see so many of the fair sex present, for not only is their influence an undoubted factor in the result of elections, but also their participation in political meetings serves to raise the tone of a campaign. (Hear, hear.) Now, in the first place, I wish to appeal to you to vote for Captain Wolley, not, as he says, upon personal grounds, but because he is the representative of the Liberal-Conservative party, and of the principles for which that party stands. If it was necessary to do so, I could very well appeal for support on personal grounds, also, because you have heard Captain Wolley's able and manly address and I am sure that you all feel confident that your interests can very well and very safely be entrusted to him. (Applause.) But still, I think you will agree with me, that in view of the very important issues in this contest, party principles must come first. I do not intend to appeal to you for support on the past record of the Liberal-Conservative party, although that record is one that the people of Canada may well be proud of. (Hear, hear.) The Liberal-Conservative party has always carried out its promises and initiated the great national policy which alone is responsible for the prosperity of Canada. The Liberals, on the other hand, if they ever had a policy, never dared to carry it out. They gave in turn advocated reciprocity, to the extent of annexation in theory and free trade, both of which policies would have resulted in ruin to Canada, and when they attained power they adopted the Conservative policy of protection. Who could place any faith in the ante-election pledges of such people? (Hear, hear.) The Liberals and their policy of free trade puts me in mind of a story I heard about a deaf old gardener, who was digging in his garden one day, when, on looking up from his work, saw a deer standing near by regarding him without fear. The old gardener said to himself, 'What a pity that I haven't got a gun,' and thinking of what he would do if he had had one handy, raised his spade to his shoulder and pointed it at the deer. Just then it so happened that a sportsman armed with a gun came up behind the old gardener without making any noise, and fired over his shoulder and shot the deer. The gardener was very much astonished to see the deer fall, and addressing his spade, said: 'I have handled you for close on twenty years and never knew that you were loaded!' (Laughter.) So it was with the Liberals and their free trade, and when they found it was loaded they dropped it and made a sort of betwixt and between tariff which was no good to anybody. (Hear, hear.) They found that they dared not interfere with the established policy, but they tinkered with it sufficiently to do a considerable amount of harm to Canada. Our neighbors to the south understand the policy of protection, and they built up a tariff wall which practically shut out foreign competition and resulting in the vast development of industrial enterprises. You all see the results in the prosperity of the United States today. Now that is the policy of the Conservative party to build up a wall as high as that in the United States—Canada for the Canadians! (Applause.) British Columbia is much interested in this tariff, because one of the principal industries of the Province—the lumber trade—is languishing for want of protection. Many of our logging camps are shut down and lumber mills are standing idle because British Columbia lumber practically is shut out of the great market of the Northwest by reason of the competition of the United States product. Repeated efforts have been made by the lumbermen of the Province to persuade the Laurier Government to come to their rescue with a moderate duty on the imported lumber, and if the Liberals cared for the interests of British Columbia they would have acceded to this reasonable demand. But it received no attention.

"Another matter in which the Dominion Government has treated this Province with injustice is in the matter of the control of our fisheries, and the revenues derived from that industry. A decision of the courts made it apparent that we had the right to the revenue derived from fishing licenses, but the Dominion Government claims that it has spent $120,000 more on our fisheries than it has derived in revenue from them. An examination of the figures shows that this money was spent on new fishery cruisers of no use to the existing fisheries, but possibly of use to provide billets for the faithful and to transport Liberal candidates from one part of a northern constituency to another." (Laughter.)

On the subject of better terms, Mr. Green said in part: "This is not a new question. It was brought before the Dominion Government on two occasions by delegations from Victoria before party lines were introduced in British Columbia, and when, therefore, it could not have been looked upon as a party question. Recently the Attorney-General, Mr. Wilson, and I went to Ottawa to see what could be done in order to remove the matter from any suspicion of party politics. We invited all the representatives of British Columbia to meet us at the Russell House and discuss the best method of procedure. Mr. Ralph Smith, Mr. Galliher and the others came to the meeting, but declined to help out the Province they represented. Mr. Galliher said: 'Oh, yes. You Tories are coming here to make a party cry.' But it had been clearly explained that nothing of the kind was intended. The Liberals have a considerable surplus but refuse to make a fair return to British Columbia for the money derived from the Province. They were asked to assist in the construction of the great bridge at New Westminster, but had declined, saying that they might subsidize a private company—composed no doubt of staunch Liberals—but could not assist in a work to be owned by the people. A strange decision! (Hear, hear.) I see that Mr. Smith is taking unto himself credit for the construction of the Ladysmith wharf, but how much did Mr. Smith trouble about that wharf before the elections came along? As a matter of fact, it is the duty of the Dominion Government to build all necessary wharves on open water, and how many have they built? With the exception of wharves planned at Ladysmith and Hardy Bay, not one, and the Provincial Government has had to build the others. (Hear, hear.) I really should have thought that Senator Templeman would have endeavored to secure justice from the Dominion for the Province he nominally represents. It is true that he was never elected to represent us, and it is true that he never would be elected, but still he poses as the representative of British Columbia in the Cabinet. I should have thought that Senator Templeman would have been ashamed to insult the people of British Columbia as he did when he said he would not support the claim for better terms so long as that meant the handing over of money to the McBride Government. The McBride Government appealed to the people and was returned to power by the people, and what business is it of this Senator who constitute the Government chosen by the people." (Applause.)

In conclusion Mr. Green prophesied success for the Conservatives in the forthcoming elections, and predicted the return of Captain Wolley.

THE "BIG-MIT" MAYOR.

Ames of Boodling Fame Successfully Stands Fourth Trial for Bribery.

Minneapolis, Oct. 31.—In the fourth trial of former Mayor Ames, charged with illegally receiving money from women, the jury to-day disagreed, after being out several hours. The indictments may be dismissed.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

U. S. Note to Powers Well Received by Diplomatic Corps.

Washington, Oct. 31. — Secretary Hays' note to the powers inviting them to convene another peace conference at The Hague has been cordially received by the diplomatic corps. The majority of the embassies and legations whose governments have received the invitation have personally informed the state officers that the call is entirely independent of the present war and in no sense can be considered as a step in the direction of intervention in that conflict. Although they have not received any official expression from their governments, several European diplomats to-day predicted that the note would call forth cordial replies from the European chancelleries, or at least a majority of them.

JAP ATTACK REPULSED.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 31.—General Sakharoff, in a despatch to the general staff dated tdoay, says: "A Japanese attack on the Russian entrenchments north of Sinchinpu October 30, was repulsed. The Japanese artillery commenced the bombardment of eight positions at about 10 o'clock at night, and kept it up until 2 o'clock this morning. A Japanese advance against the Russians near the village of Tungo was discovered last night, and was met by the Russian artillery. The health of the troops is good."

S. S. Convention A Big Success

Review of Work of Fifth Annual Gathering of International Body.

Most Important Meeting of Its Kind Ever Held in the City.

The fifth annual convention of the Provincial Sunday School Association will go down into history as one of the most important gatherings ever held in the city of Victoria. The large attendance at all the meetings and the great enthusiasm speaks volumes for the possibilities of Sunday school work in this province. There was never a dull period during the whole of the sessions; the papers presented were strong, practical and very much to the point, and the discussion indicated the great interest which so many are taking in this great movement.

There were times during the convention when the audience seemed moved with mighty conviction as the "great obligations" to the young of this generation were pressed home with divine power. No one can estimate the value of such gatherings to the Sunday school work in British Columbia, and no one will venture to predict what mighty effects they will have upon the greater number who were represented by the strong delegations present. The men and women will go back to their various fields of activity with the inspiration of these wonderful gatherings.

On Sunday afternoon a great mass meeting was held in the Metropolitan Methodist church, when the magnificent building was crowded with boys and girls and the young people of the city schools who had come hither to listen to an address by the Rev. W. C. Merritt, of Tacoma. It was indeed a thrilling sight as one looked out upon and over a sea of faces; and into the eyes of 2,500 lads and lassies of the Sabbath schools, and one could only hope and pray that from such a vast host of young people who are being taught the Word of God, there might come a united force of redeemed men and women who shall mould the destiny of this glorious country, and become the great saving factor among that still greater force that is working for selfish, ignoble and inglorious ends. This vast host listened attentively to a splendid address by Mr. Merrit, entitled "A Boy's Thinking," showing most clearly that a boy or girl will naturally follow in practice the very thoughts they cultivate. To give a boy something useful to do is better than to be always telling a boy not to do this and not to do the other. The average boy is generous hearted and, if rightly appealed to, will readily respond. Too much should not be expected of the boy, for a boy is sensitive and does not like to be imposed on. Study the boy, get down to the boy's view of things, be sympathetic, encircle the boy with helpful, uplifting influences, and he will not be slow to appreciate your efforts. These were some of the thoughts presented, and presented in such a strong way as for it to be next to impossible that they can be readily forgotten. Many of the pastors were present and evinced much interest in the service; in fact, the pastors of the various city churches are, almost without exception, strong, earnest Sabbath school workers, who bring to bear upon the effectiveness of the service their own valuable experience and influence.

The closing meeting of the convention was held after the close of the regular evening service at the First Presbyterian church, where the building was well filled with a most attentive aggregation of Sunday school workers and their friends.

Rev. Mr. Merritt's address on "Organize to Evangelize" was a masterpiece and left a deep impression upon the spellbound audience whose attention it was to be present. Space will prohibit any lengthy reference to it, but let it suffice to say that the three divisions of the subject were dealt with in a most powerful manner.

The three great forces comprise the pastor, superintendent and teacher, these together forming a trinity of workers that make for the proper "organizing and evangelizing" of the Sunday school, backed by the power of the Holy Spirit.

Mr. Merrit spoke of the pastor as the spiritual head of the Sunday school, clearly defining his obligation to the young, leaving no stone unturned to make his relation to the school of vital importance. The superintendent is the executive head, and as such, has entire charge of the school. He must be businesslike and exercise his authority in a gracious manner. He should be a man of tact and great sympathy, and his supreme effort should be directed to the salvation of the entire school. His position is one of great responsibility and demands the exercise of many qualities of heart and mind.

The teacher is the most potent factor in the school, so far as the class is concerned, and should be trained in the art of teaching; should have the power to lovingly control. The teacher's work is not limited to the Sunday gathering of the class, but by force of example and a general sympathetic bearing. The duty of the teacher is to study the child under all conditions.

Very much more could be said concerning this excellent address of Mr. Merritt's, but what cannot be written here has been written upon the hearts of those who had the privilege of hearing him. It was a "great message" to a "great congregation" of Sunday school toilers.

The following officers were re-elected: Noah Shakespeare, president; George Carter, hon. secretary; Alf. Huggett, hon. treasurer.

The members of the executive were also re-elected, and are equally divided between Victoria and Vancouver.

Hearty thanks are tendered Mr. J. G. Brown and the choir of the First Presbyterian church, Rev. W. C. Merritt, the press, the entertaining church and to all who had helped to make the fifth annual convention so great a success.

The next convention is to be held in the city of Vancouver.

JACK CANUCK "RUTS" IN

"POPULIST" JACK CANUCK: Pardon me, friend, but these are the figures supplied by your own Mr. Blair, the "Best Railway Authority in Canada."

Towing Business Is Flourishing

Several Large Vessels Under Charter Taken to Their Loading Ports.

Steamers Shawmut and Deucalion May Arrive in Straits Together.

Yesterday was a busy day for the tugs around the straits, and several large sailing vessels were to be noted en route in tow to various lumber ports. The tug Wyadda came over yesterday forenoon to tow the four-masted schooner J. H. Lunsmann, recently arrived from China with bulk sulphur for the Victoria Chemical Works, to Port Blakeley to load a full cargo of lumber for San Francisco. The tug Bahada took the German ship Palas, from Port Angeles, to Hastings, there to load lumber forl a foreign port. It is xpected that this week the British ship Crown of Germany, now receiving a painting in the iner harbor, will be towed to Bellinghan mills to load lumber for a distant destination. This will dispose of practically all the idle tonnage in this neighborhood, but there are several large sailers bound this way that should arrive before the middle of the present month.

RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOATS

St. Petersburg, Oct. 31.—The admiralty claims that Rojestvensky can prove that all of his torpedo boats were fifty to a hundred miles ahead of the squadron when the North sea incident occurred. There is more disposition now at the admiralty than within the past few days to suspend judgment until all the facts are established by the commission. Little also is now heard of British complicity in the alleged plot to detain the Russian squadron.

WILL BE AN OPEN SHOP.

Schenectady, Oct. 31. — The local works of the American Locomotive Company will reopen November 14 to complete a large order from the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. Most of the former employees will be taken back, but there will be no piece work or contract work, and it is said that it will be an open shop, with an average reduction of 20 per cent. in wages.

LIBERALS SEE ONE MORE SEAT LOST

Ottawa Grits Make Appeal to the Civil Service for Help

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Oct. 31.—The Liberals have abandoned all idea of carrying two seats there and are making frantic efforts to save Belcourt. A special circular was issued to the civil service today urging them to remember their friend.

The government party in Montreal district have cold feet tonight. Twenty thousand workingmen issued an appeal urging voters to support the Conservative candidates, which have pledged themselves to endeavor to secure fair wages to workingmen under a policy of adequate protection.

Mr. Blair leaves for St. Louis at the end of this week and later will go to Europe.

Alexander MacLean, commercial agent to Japan, in a report to the department of trade and commerce, dated October 8, says that for the last six months of this calendar year amongst the imports to Japan flour stood alone as the representative of Canadian trade. From January 1 to the end of August Canadian flour was imported to the value of $81,755, as against $5,940 worth in the corresponding period of 1903. MacLean says there is an excellent market for Canadian butter in Japan, but as to cotton he does not see much chance of expanding our trade as the duty is against other trade. Most all the cotton imported comes from England, but there are extensive national cotton factories in Japan.

NEWFOUNDLAND ELECTIONS.

St. Johns, Nfld., Oct. 31.—The general election to-day passed off quietly and no disorders have been reported. The full result will not be known before Thursday, owing to the fact that under the Newfoundland system all ballots are counted in the central station of each district.

A FAMILY QUARREL.

Jamestown, N. Y., Oct. 31.— Mrs. Mattie E. Carter to-night shot and killed her husband, William E. Carter. She then sent for an officer and gave herself up. She says the shooting was for an attempted assault on her daughter. Carter's step-daughter. The Carters are negroes.

DAMAGE TO TRAWLERS.

London, Oct. 31.—Four commissioners representing the Board of Trade and owners who were sent to ascertain the damage done to the North Sea trawlers by the Russian second Pacific squadron, have confirmed the reports that some of the trawlers were seriously damaged by shells and machine gun fire.

Successful Trial of Baldwin's Airship

"California Arrow" Makes Three and Half Miles Under Control.

Makes Good Headway in Eight Mile Breeze and Alights Neatly

St. Louis, Oct. 31.—After circling in every direction at a height of 2,000 feet above the cascades, in sight of the thousands of cheering, enthusiastic spectators on the exposition grounds, A. Roy Knabenshue, of Toledo, in command of Thomas S. Baldwin's airship, "California Arrow," today returned to the place from which he started, covering three and a half miles, part of the way against an eight-mile wind. On the return trip the airship sailed slowly over the exact spot from which it had risen 28 minutes previously, and glided about one hundred feet further west, where it settled gracefully to the ground.

The descent of the "Arrow" was the signal for a great demonstration. Dozens of eager hands were upstretched to grasp the frame of the flying machine which, with its navigator, was carried around the concourse on the shoulders of shouting men.

The successful flight followed a day full of discouragement. Baldwin and Knabenshue had worked for 26 hours without sleep to prepare for the flight, and the first essay, at the ascent, with Baldwin himself in command of the airship, had ended disastrously, the "Arrow" suddenly falling to the ground, breaking off her propeller.

In half an hour, the airship, repaired, was again groomed for the flight. The "Arrow" rose slowly and easily, its prow directed towards the west. When at a height of 25 feet Knabenshue turned the rudder, and the "Arrow," answering her helm, continued south without interruption. In order to return to the starting point it was necessary for Knabenshue to breast the breeze. It seems that his first effort to turn the airship from a course before the wind was unsuccessful. Knabenshue, after trying to turn to the left, swung the rudder sharply in the other direction and the "Arrow" came into the wind, staggered a moment, and then, gaining power, sped towards the concourse. Without deviation the airship continued in the teeth of the breeze.

When within a few hundred feet of the concourse, Knabenshue moved forward in the car; the "Arrow" pointed downwards and sailed toward the ground without any slackening of speed. Knabenshue took the course to the east from a height of 200 feet and took the airship over the wooden frame that had supported the "Arrow" before the flight. The momentum was too great to admit of stopping exactly in the place from which he had made the ascent, but the airship settled to the ground within 100 feet of the dock.

Capt. Baldwin was extremely optimistic regarding the future of his airship. "I had about determined to leave St. Louis," he said, "now I shall not be content to leave before I have had several trials for that $100,000. Knabenshue went up with instructions not to go far from the aeronautic concourse and to bring the ship to the ground after a trial of half an hour. He came within two minutes of obeying my instructions to the letter."

Yukon's Charms For Sportsmen

F. C. Selous Talks of the Great Northern Country's Many Attractions.

Game so Plentiful That it Is Only Shot for Food for Inhabitants.

F. C. Selous, one of the most noted hunters of big game in the world, arrived in Winnipeg from the West the other day, continuing his journey towards England. "I am going home for the winter," said the famous sportsman to the Free Press. "There is still chance for much sport in Canada, but there was no possibility of remaining any longer in the north unless I was to remain there until next season. I lingered as long as it was possible in the northern woods. I went up a number of tributaries of the Yukon for many miles, chiefly with Indian guides, partly to see the country, of which so much has been said, and partly on hunting expeditions. It is said that there is a possibility of the diminution of the gold supply of the Yukon, but it seems improbable that there will soon be any dimunition of the game. The country will always be attractive to the adventurous traveler and the hunter, and will always possess a great fascination for sportsmen. One feels as far from the busy haunts of men in the upper Yukon as in any portion of the world. The silence of the primeval forest still exists unbroken by any human sound. The game is sufficiently plentiful so that there is no object in shooting it, except what may be necessary for food.

"I think of going home to England for the winter, and I sometimes fancy I have done my last hunting. All I wish to do now is to go quietly home and rest. I saw very little of the northwestern part of Canada except the Yukon, but saw enough to show me how very large the Dominion is, and I am glad to learn that it is a condition of so great prosperity."

It is just a third of a century since Mr. Selous left England for South Africa, and since that time he has been constantly engaged in travels through South Africa, making a living by elephant hunting and the collection of specimens of natural history. He has written four volumes regarding his adventures and travels, the first issued being "A Hunter's Travels in South Africa."

"WEE KIRKERS" TO ASSUME CONTROL

A Small Body of Presbyterians Take Steps to Put Lords' Decision in Effect.

Edinburgh, Oct. 31.—The Free Churchers, now commonly called the "Wee Kirkers," owing to the paucity of numbers, have taken steps to put in operation the decision of the House of Lords giving them control of the Free Church property. They have served the general trustees of the United Free Church with a notice to quit and hand over all the church property, including Assembly Hall, three colleges at Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen, all the missions abroad and the churches and manses in Scotland, numbering 1,100 and valued at $55,000,000.

SAD DROWNING.

Vancouver, Oct. 31.—Harry Bull, the bookkeeper at the Canadian Pacific cannery at Steveston, was drowned on Sunday while duck shooting. His boat capsized, and in the attempt to swim ashore he was drowned. His companion, Jack Donnelly, of the Colonial cannery, clung to the overturned boat, and after two hours' struggle with the waves was washed ashore, being picked up by a Chinaman in an exhausted condition. Deceased leaves a widow and little child.

PAINFUL PRANK.

Winnipeg, Oct. 31.—Roy Jenkins, a freshman of the Manitoba college, was the victim of Hallow E'en bouncing pranks this afternoon, falling from the arms of his bouncers and breaking one of his legs.

DEVOUTLY TO BE WISHED.

Bishop McCabe Voices a Universally Expressed Prayer for Change.

Harvard, Conn., Oct. 31.—In his sermon at the St. Paul church last night Bishop McCabe said: "I do not want wars, and I do not like them, but there is just one war I should like to live to see. I would like to see the United States and British governments form an alliance and make Turkey stop their Armenian murders."

TREATY OF ARBITRATION.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Dr. W. Evans Darby, secretary of the Peace Society of London, England, presented to President Roosevelt to-day a memorial, urging that a treaty of arbitration be negotiated between the United States and Great Britain. The President stated he was in entire sympathy with the movement, and that already steps looking to such treaty had been taken, indeed, that negotiations for such a treaty now were in progress.

REMEMBER DUNDONALD.

If we are asked should the militia be wiped out because cowards and perjurers and supplanters are honored and retained in the service while modest, God-fearing men of transcendent ability like Dundonald are not only kicked out of the service, but out of the country, we still say No!

News Notes Of The Dominion

Lord Dundonald Exposes Another Dishonest Trick of Grits.

Street Car Butts Into Brawling Glass Workers and Kills One.

Montreal, Oct. 31.—Lord Dundonald has sent a letter to the Toronto World stating that he never at any time, as charged by the Globe, favored compulsory service in the militia. The compulsory service he favored was that boys between the ages of 16 and 18 should be in the cadet corps and perform 100 hours drill. He explains the facsimile of his amendments to the militia bill as printed in some newspapers by pointing out that the old bill provided that "the period of service in the active militia in time of peace shall be three years," which, if strictly carried out, would mean that men would be prevented from traveling more than three years should they so desire. Therefore, he inserted the words "period of compulsory service shall be three years," so that voluntary service might be continued.

William Parks, a glassblower, 30 years of age, was crushed to death beneath the wheels of an electric car last night in Notre Dame street, and another glassblower named Donald Lamont had a narrow escape from death, and is now in the hospital suffering from internal injuries. Both men were fighting and did not see the car coming. The fight was the result of a drunken brawl.

CRIMEAN VETERAN DEAD.

Toronto, Oct. 31.—William D'Arcy, a veteran of the Crimean, is dead, aged 74 years.

SHOT BY HIS CHUM.

Sutton, Oct. 31.—Norman Taylor, 18 years old, was accidentally shot and instantly killed by Hilliard Millard, a companion. Both boys had gone rabbit hunting, and not getting any game decided to return home, when Taylor proposed that both discharge their guns. Taylor did so, and Millard then raised his when it was accidentally discharged, the shot striking Taylor in the back of the neck and shoulder. Great sympathy is felt in town, as the boys were great friends and their parents well known and highly respected.

A FALL IN WHEAT.

Port Arthur, Oct. 31.—A portion of railway approach to the King wheat cleaning elevator collapsed this evening precipitating sixteen cars loaded with wheat into the lake. The dock was built 20 years ago and has been in constant use.

Talk Of Vancouver Island Resources

Eastern Agriculturists Who Were Visitors to Late Victoria Exhibition.

Particularly Impressed With the Splendid Timber on the Island.

D. Drummond, of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and Dr. Reid, of Georgetown, Ont., who have been in the West in connection with farmers' institute work in British Columbia, returned to Winnipeg the other day. The announcement of the holding of the general elections was found to interfere considerably with the work done by the lecturers, and the work was concluded earlier than would otherwise have been the case. To a reporter of the Free Press Mr. Drummond spoke briefly of his impressions of British Columbia. "We attended the fair in Victoria," he said, "and, while we were much interested in all we saw, we were particularly interested in the improvements in the live stock. British Columbia is not specially known as a ranching country, but there is a certain amount of ranching done, and the class of stock is above the average. It is also improving in quality." Dr. Reid was particularly interested in the department of ore inquiry. The portion of the Province which was covered was the Island as far north as Comox and over to the West Coast to Alberni and the delta of the Fraser. The cost of clearing the timbered land on the Island is very great, the expense reaching to $100 per acre to remove the stumps. Certainly the land is the very finest when it is cleared. There is nothing finer from Alberni to the Pacific. The task of clearing it, however, is very great. The principal crops grown are oats and potatoes, none of which is exported. All the farm products are sold directly to the miners. In fruit culture it has been found necessary to select fruits adapted to the country. When fruit culture began in the Province it was believed that any tree which did well in Ontario would do well in British Columbia. It was soon found, however, that this was a mistake, and since then it has been learned what fruits would do well in British Columbia. Mr. Thompson, of St. Catharines, who was in the West looking into the matter of British Columbia fruit, was specially commissioned to make inquiry whether that Province would be a serious rival of Ontario in the matter of supply the farmers of the Northwest, and satisfied himself that there was not the slightest danger that Ontario would be deprived of any part of her markets. British Columbia apples are now selling at as high a price in Vancouver, right at home, as Ontario apples are in Winnipeg. The firm demand at home will keep British Columbia fruit out of Manitoba for a long time to come. The fruit in which British Columbia excels is the plum. Mr. Thompson states that he never saw anywhere such plums as he saw in British Columbia. The British Columbia plums will no doubt be sold largely in Winnipeg and throughout the West for all time to come.

The great resources of British Columbia, especially, perhaps, of Vancouver Island, are its timber and its coal. The timber of Vancouver Island is marvellous. We never knew what timber was until we saw the forests of that island. These immense trees stand as close together as they can grow, and are of almost incredible size and height. Of northern British Columbia we did not see anything. I am told, however, that there is much fertile and valuable land as far north as the Skeena river. The Japan current moderates the climate, and, without doubt, all this region will at some time be under cultivation.

F. Dillinger, C. P. R. superintendent at Fort William, has resigned to go into the lumber business in British Columbia, and John Ardrin, depot master here, will succeed him.

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