

## CITY COMPARED WITH VANCOUVER

### RESPECTIVE COSTS OF ADMINISTRATION

#### Victoria Makes a Creditable Showing in Many Import- ant Particulars

Appended is a statement showing the respective costs of administration of the cities of Vancouver and Victoria, compiled from published reports of these cities for the year 1909. It will be observed that the showing is one entirely creditable to Victoria, in that the cost of civic government, per head of population, in this city is much less than in the neighboring community. The following shows the respective cost in each city of administration, the sums representing salaries in each case:

Vancouver.	
Mayor and aldermen . . . . .	\$ 6,800 00
Finance committee . . . . .	43,819 00
Fire and light . . . . .	38,788 20
Police . . . . .	91,160 62
Health . . . . .	13,189 40
Isolation hospital . . . . .	1,000 00
Relief office . . . . .	1,080 00
Plumbing . . . . .	2,575 00
Parks . . . . .	4,226 90
Library . . . . .	6,936 25
Board of works (Eng. etc.) . . . . .	20,475 75
Seaweeding department . . . . .	35,376 12
Waterworks committee . . . . .	5,185 10
Electrician . . . . .	3,333 20

Total revenue for year . . . \$1,445,467 47  
Cost of administration, 22 per cent.  
Cost per head of population (78,900 within limits), \$4.36.

Victoria.	
Mayor and aldermen . . . . .	\$ 5,850 00
City hall . . . . .	23,165 00
Cemetery . . . . .	1,685 00
Parks . . . . .	1,080 00
Police . . . . .	1,000 00
Police . . . . .	37,765 00
Fire department . . . . .	26,737 00
Library . . . . .	2,610 00
Street lighting . . . . .	8,372 50
Public market . . . . .	690 00
Homes for aged and infirm . . . . .	660 00
Streets and sidewalks . . . . .	4,635 00
Board of Health . . . . .	5,949 00
Waterworks . . . . .	4,950 00

Total revenue for year . . . \$1,293,350 50  
Cost of administration, 11 per cent.  
Cost per head of population (\$5,000 within limits), \$3.66.

### CONSUL-GENERAL ISSUES WARNING

#### Says New York is Not an Eldorado for the Working Man

London, April 9.—Courtenay W. Bennett, British consul-general at New York, in his annual report, cautions immigrants against assuming that New York is an Eldorado for the working man. "It is not," he says. "The expenses of living are so high and so constantly rising that a man in regular work in the United Kingdom at lower wages is as well, if not better off, than his fellow-workmen in New York at the highest wages here. While if out of work he is better off at home. It is estimated that to live in decency here a man with a wife and two small children must spend just \$1,000 a year."

### DIES FROM INJURIES. Man Shot By Officer Confesses Number of Daring Crimes.

San Francisco, Cal., April 8.—After confessing the commission of a number of daring crimes in Seattle, Salt Lake, Los Angeles and San Francisco, Harry Hall, whom the police here believe to be Clyde C. Canfield, of New York, died this afternoon from wounds received in a revolver battle with Patrolman J. J. Casey. The patrolman, however, pulled thigh. The patrolman, however, pulled his revolver, shot and handcuffed his man before other policemen arrived. When they came on the scene, the police found both captor and prisoner unconscious from their wounds. A few minutes after he had opened his confession, Hall died. He was wounded twice by bullets from Patrolman Casey's revolver. One shot entered his shoulder and the other, which caused his death, pierced his intestines.

### ACCUSED OF ARSON.

San Rafael, Cal., April 8.—Edward Eden, a carpenter, is in the county jail on a charge of arson. It is charged that he set fire to a house belonging to Maxtone Graham, a capitalist, yesterday for the purpose of frightening residents in the vicinity into employing him as a watchman of their property.

After pouring kerosene on the walls and lighting it, he telephoned to fire headquarters. Before the arrival of the department he had extinguished the blaze. Later he set a second fire and again notified the department. The fire was extinguished before much damage had been done.

Eden was taken into custody late yesterday. He confessed to Detective Attorney Boyd and the chief of the fire department. Later he made a signed confession.

### GRAIN CARS ORDERED.

Montreal, April 9.—The Canadian Pacific railway has placed an order with the Canada Car & Foundry Company for a thousand steel-frame box cars, following a similar order given the same company a few weeks ago. The cars are to be ready for the fall grain movement.

## FALLS NINETY FEET TO HIS DEATH

### F. E. P. McMain, Former Resi- dent of Victoria, Killed at Vancouver

Vancouver, April 11.—Stepping back for a better position from which to get a final view of Vancouver to take with him on his departure to his wife in Seattle, F. E. P. McMain, a wealthy coal mine broker, fell through a ladder shaft on the Exchange building fire escape Saturday, and, plunging 90 feet, struck on the cobbled pavement of the lane. His skull was fractured, his ribs, a shoulder and one leg broken, and one hip was crushed. Death was instantaneous.

The fatality, which took place about 2:30 o'clock, was witnessed by E. Purvis, a stenographer in the employ of F. C. Soule, from whose office in room 87 the two of them had gone out onto the fire escape in order that Mr. McMain might be able to get some views of Vancouver before leaving the city. His own office which he had just secured and furnished that same day, was in the Exchange building, but was on the lower floor, being No. 47, and he went up to the eighth story in order to get a better height from which to take the snap shots. He was standing at the end of the escape, where the ladder ran down to the next one for the floor below, while Purvis was at the other end. Just behind where McMain stood was a shaftway rough which the ladder led and its edge was not more than six inches behind his heels.

As he focused the camera, Mr. Purvis said:

"Perhaps you can get a better view from here, Mr. McMain."  
"Just wait a minute," was the reply, "until I get this snap."

"This snap" was never secured, for at that instant he stepped backward to get a better focus and in a second his body was lying a huddled, broken object on the stone-paved lane below.

According to Mr. Purvis, McMain lost his foothold when he moved his right foot back.

The late Mr. McMain was very well known in Alberta, British Columbia and Washington state, where he had been located for the past 14 or 15 years. He was a son of the late Mr. McMain, of Toronto inspector of public schools, and was a graduate of Toronto university. Fifteen years ago he entered the service of the Bank of Commerce in Toronto, and within a short time was sent out to Fort William and later to Bennett, Alaska. Following his return south he left the Bank of Commerce and joined the Royal Bank, serving as accountant in the Nelson, B. C. branch, and manager at Republic, Wash. Later he was for a time manager of the Westminster avenue branch here, and then manager of the Nanaimo branch. From Nanaimo he went to the Royal Bank in Victoria, at Victoria, and then resigned in 1906 to become associated with A. C. Flumme, and Homer N. Galer, in the Alberta Fuel Company and the International Coal & Coke Company, as manager at Spokane. He spent four years in Spokane and took a prominent part in the business life of the city, being one year president of the Spokane Stock Exchange. This year he came to Vancouver in connection with the promotion of coal properties which he owned or was interested in. He was one of them being the Coleman collieries. He had opened an office in Seattle and was establishing one here.

### ANOTHER RICH STRIKE AT PORTLAND CANAL

#### Free Milling Gold in Number Two Ledge in Stewart Mine

There was great excitement in Stewart a few days ago when the news got abroad that a new strike every rich free gold had been made on the property on the Stewart Mining & Development Company on Portland canal. Word has just been received at the local office that about a week ago a drift was started on the 200-foot level on the No. 2 ledge. Work had scarcely started, the drift having advanced only five feet, when the ledge widened to about five feet, and a large quantity of free milling ore was found.

On the surface and at the 200-foot level the No. 2 ledge carried the lowest values of the four, but was probably the best defined of them all. Now that this strike has been made it places No. 2 in the premier position in the Stewart mine, and also places the Stewart property in an enviable position.

The strike on the Stewart property is received with a good deal of satisfaction by those having interests in the neighborhood, as it is simply one more indication of the richness of all the section, and an indication of the permanence of the camp as a mining centre.

### TWO MURDER CASES.

Vancouver, April 8.—Two cases of murder and two of attempted murder are among the 15 cases which have so far been sent down by the crown for hearing at the spring assizes.

Julia Lewis, colored, long resident in this city, and Charles Edward Lofstedt, a native of Sweden, were charged with the murder of Prince Rupert, colored, answer the most serious crime in the calendar, the former being accused of shooting and killing her paramour, Peter Seury, colored, and Lofstedt with murdering his wife in a like manner in the G. T. P. city two months ago.

On the two charges of attempted murder, Thomas Larkin and A. Martens will be arraigned, Larkin for attempting to take the life of T. E. Muir, of Vancouver, who for some months worked with Larkin in the Buccaneer Bay mine, and the Italian for attempting to kill a fellow countryman. Both used revolvers, their victims having narrow escapes.

## MORE BUSINESS WITH AUSTRALIA

### COMMISSIONERS REVIEWS PRESENT SITUATION

#### Growth Will Be Much Greater in the Future Than in the Past

Anyone who keeps in touch with the present business being done between this country and Australia must be struck with the large increase of recent years, and with the possibilities of future growth. The following is from a letter written by Hon. J. S. Larke, trade commissioner to Australia, which deals with this subject:

"During the 15 years that I have been in Australia there has been a very considerable extension of trade. Prior to 1894 the exports of Australia to Canada were practically nothing; while the exports of Canada to Australia were almost wholly limited to fish and timber, and both were dwindling away. The extent of the trade is not shown by the returns of either country. Wool, tin, and sometimes butter for Eastern Canada are commonly bought in London; and hence in Australian returns would appear as exports to Great Britain, and in Canadian returns as imports from the mother country. Exports of Canada to Australia fare in the same way. The exports of Australia to Canada are becoming varied. British Columbia is the third largest purchaser of New South Wales frozen meat. There is a steady demand for butter from Australia during the winter season. Fruits in some quantity go from Tasmania in March and April. Very considerable dried fruits have been exported from the Murray irrigation settlements. These are but a small proportion of what might be done. A serious obstacle is the tariffs between the two countries. Without at all discussing the matter of policy, one must admit that on very many lines they are absolutely unnecessary between the two countries.

"The United States puts on prohibitory duties upon many lines of Canadian products. Unless Canada reciprocates — when the Canadian market was high, the United States producers would swamp it, and reduce it to normal prices. On the other hand, when the United States market was high, the Canadian producer would be unable to take advantage of it. As a consequence, the United States producer would open to him the cream of both markets; while the Canadian producer would have neither. But no such thing applies between Australia and Canada, provided they agree to reduce duties or to mutually declare free trade in certain natural products. Each country can supply the other with articles that it must buy from the United States. It seems to me that there are special reasons why Australia requires now to push the trade with Canada. It would have the advantage of having in British Columbia an importing market. There are certain goods shipped from Vancouver to Japan and China which compete to a small extent with Australian products, but these are not the products of New South Wales and the province is a mountainous country, and while it has rich valleys, and its agriculture is extending, yet outside of the valley zone fruit is never likely to supply the food requirements of its population.

"Australia has already done something towards the development of irrigation colonies. New South Wales and Victoria are engaged in enormous schemes of this character. South Australia has undoubtedly done more than has any other province in the world the water supply of these districts growing grains will largely be out of the question, a very large product will be dried fruit. It is contended that Australia cannot compete with the Mediterranean or California in the production of these fruits. This is not the opinion of sensible men. It might as well be said that Australia cannot compete in growing wheat with the Ryots of India, or mutton and wool with the pens of Argentina. It must compete. Naturally, and especially at the present time, it will want to compete upon the very best terms. Canada does not produce these articles, but it is a large consumer. For the Mediterranean to compete in that market against Australia would be to face a large adverse freight. California has dear labor, but is nearer it. Still, the balance of freight would be largely be against Australia, and could be compensated by the preferential duties which, no doubt, Australia could obtain upon these products.

It has required a good many years to make a permanency of the export of frozen meat from Australia to Canada, and so it will be with other articles. "The trade will grow with the expansion of the two countries, and with a greater rapidity in the future, if more common sense prevails than in the past. Canada and Australia will have to do a very considerable portion of the Imperial share of policing the Pacific, and it is essential that there shall be a powerful mercantile marine upon that sea, and for national reasons alone patriotic men should do their utmost to extend the trade between the two countries."

### HOUSE WRECKED BY DYNAMITE EXPLOSION

#### Man in Jail Charged With At- tempting to Kill Two Women

Portland, Ore., April 11.—John H. Smoke is a prisoner in the county jail here to-day charged with having dynamited the home of Ellsworth Piper in the suburbs of Lentz, with intent to kill his wife and Piper's mother, who were asleep just above the place where the explosive was set off early Sunday morning. Smoke protested his innocence.

Smoke and his wife separated last October. Since that time Smoke had repeatedly implored her to return to him, but she refused. According to Mrs. Smoke her husband had frequently threatened her life.

That neither Mrs. Smoke nor Mrs. Piper was seriously injured by the explosion seems miraculous. The floor was torn to pieces and the bed on which the two women were sleeping was thrown into the air and the iron twisted to a shapeless mass. Both women were stunned but sustained no serious injury.

Smoke is 43 years old and is employed by the Southern Pacific railroad.

### JOHNSON VISITS CANADA.

Belleville, April 9.—Crowded houses greeted Jack Johnson, the pugilist, who gave sparring exhibitions with "Big" Cutler. Johnson, in a speech, claimed that he had always been on the level, had met all the best men in the ring, and had done everything do. The coming battle, he hoped, would be a fair fight, man to man.

JUST RECEIVED, A  
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL  
ASSORTMENT OF PA-  
RASOLS.

## General Mention



It is an undisputed fact that no other ready-to-wear garment house carries the class of garments to which this store confines its selection, and for this reason, ladies who desire the most exclusive garments it is possible to procure and the highest class tailoring that is available, invariably rely on "Campbell's." Designers and makers who are competent to produce garments of the character shown at "Campbell's" are decidedly limited, and therefore the garments of this character are limited. They cannot be secured in the average store.

And yet, these exclusive "Campbell's" styles cost no more than is often paid for ordinary garments of entirely inferior character and quality.

Now, before you buy your new garments, is the time to acquaint yourselves with these facts.

We also take this opportunity to call your attention to some of our other departments, i.e.—

## Hosiery, Underwear Gloves, Neckwear,

All of which have fully received their share of new goods and contain many suggestions for your approval.

Perhaps it is hardly necessary to draw attention to our CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT, for the reason that every mother in and around Victoria seeks for her share of our exclusive values and always leaves with a feeling of complete satisfaction.

In conclusion, we earnestly ask you to inspect and criticize our New Spring Showing in each department. It's your inspection and purchases that have enabled us to truly be called "THE FASHION CENTRE."

### OVER THREE HUNDRED HOUSES DESTROYED

#### Six Persons Reported to Have Lost Their Lives—Over 1,000 Homeless

Berlin, April 9.—Six persons are reported dead in an incendiary fire that destroyed two hundred and seven houses in the town of Bozeno in Silesia. Practically the whole town was destroyed. Ninety houses were destroyed in Mesonow, just across the Russian frontier. More than 1,000 persons are homeless.

The authorities are making preparations to shelter the refugees. Food supplies have been destroyed by the fire, and provisions are being rushed to the burned town.

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### POLICE INQUIRY CLOSED SATURDAY

(Continued from page 2.)

ditions and endeavor to alleviate them he would give them approval. His meaning in regard to the five shacks was that owing to the class of frequenters and the mixture of races, the greater prevalence of drunkenness and the lack of care, disease was more virulent. All cities were affected to an extent that the police had no standing and no right to deal with police or court matters outside of meetings of the whole board. In reply to the judge he said that personal communications from himself to the chief were as mayor of the city and not as chairman of the board of police commissioners. He would never rest until the appointment of commissioners was removed absolutely from any possibility of political influence.

"But you are a bit of a politician yourself; did you not run in the recent election under the auspices of one of the political parties?" asked his honor. "I belong to no party and never got one dollar of Liberal money in the late election," replied the mayor. "I ran as an independent and spoke in support of John Oliver as a man, not as a Liberal."

To the court his worship admitted that he did not think the evil of prostitution could be stamped out. Before he left the judge Lampman threw out the suggestion that it might be well if the commissioners worked together properly whether their proceedings were public or private.

Gilbert Auchinleck, Lady Smith, was sworn and informed by the judge as to the privileged nature of anything he might say so long as it was true. The witness was on the police force for three days as a special about the time of the provincial elections in November, and he was doing duty in Chinatown, in plain clothes, but with the "duty" band on his arm. The second day he was on, about 7 p.m., a Chinaman came to him with a paper on which was a number, which he had forgotten. He took no notice and later the Chinaman came up and gave him a \$2 bill and a \$1 bill and walked off.

What he got the money for he did not know to this day. His duties were to watch some placards which were being interfered with and not in any way in connection with gambling. He made no secret of receiving the money, telling several people about it. He never heard of any policemen receiving bribes.

Leonard Tait was recalled as to the matters dealt with by the mayor, and stated that the Baldwin case had been discussed at a commission meeting, to the best of his belief, and the decision arrived at to let her go into her house. He believed that was the wish of the commission itself. The Smith case had been discussed by the three commissioners after a meeting, and while the mayor considered the chief of police should not be interfered with, the other two commissioners thought the prosecution was a persecution, and that it should be dropped. There had never been, at any time, any intention to

public upon the election of a mayor for this purpose and the action of the elected man.

The mayor went into the Smith and Baldwin cases and the matter of the Chinese clubs, to justify himself. Quoting from Chief Langley's evidence he stated that instructions given by Commissioners Bishop or Tait to the chief were given without the matter being considered by the police commission, and in some cases without the knowledge of himself as chairman of the board. His worship contended that the police commissioners had no standing and no right to deal with police or court matters outside of meetings of the whole board. In reply to the judge he said that personal communications from himself to the chief were as mayor of the city and not as chairman of the board of police commissioners. He would never rest until the appointment of commissioners was removed absolutely from any possibility of political influence.

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### WRANGLING AMONG CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS

#### S. Barker Makes a Bitter At- tack on W. F. Maclean in Commons

Ottawa, April 8.—The family squabble in the Conservative camp over the questions of leadership and policy was further illustrated to-day by a bitter attack by S. Barker, Hamilton, on W. F. Maclean, because of articles appearing in the Toronto World criticizing L. Borden for accepting from the government a salary as leader of the opposition.

The World said that Mr. Barker had conducted negotiations with the minister of justice at the time the salary bill was put through, and that Mr. Borden was cognizant of what was going on. Mr. Barker said in the House this morning that the World's insinuations were inspired by Mr. Maclean, and also twitted Mr. Maclean for drawing his indemnity from parliament, though only present a few days each session.

### CHILD DROWNED IN DITCH.

Everett, Wash., April 8.—Falling into three feet of water in a ditch, a three-year-old child, Johnnie Madsen, was drowned yesterday afternoon, the news reaching here today. The mother got the child from the ditch and brought him home, but he was dead.

At 10 o'clock this morning the child was found floating in the water. The ditch was only four feet deep, but the step which prevented the child from escaping.

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FLANNEL SUITS, IN  
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## WILL FLY THURSDAY

### CHARLES K. HAMILTON TO RACE

#### Speed of 70 Miles Made, and P Carri

Only a few people yet had the experience of heavier-than-air flying through the air. Hamilton will have his opportunity on Thursday. This will be a great event, the greatest invention of things which when put to revolutionize the problem of the world. The Curtis machine, K. Hamilton will use, travels at a speed of and never at any time. Hamilton has and does some wonderful things. A local syndicate has \$2,500 asked and need the flight, and George nounces that the machine to fill the last stages of the continent.

The flights will take place on grounds. Tickets on sale in local stores. The machine will fly at a speed of 70 miles an hour and its motor will be of 70 horse-power and will run for a long time. The machine will fly at a speed of 70 miles an hour and its motor will be of 70 horse-power and will run for a long time.

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### TRADE OUTLOOK IN CANADA

#### Movement of Merchandise Continues to Be Satisfactory

New York, April 9.—Review of Trade says: Dispatches from Canada express the utmost satisfaction with the movement of merchandise in the country. The dry port considerable sort of business is in very good order. The movement of goods is in very good order for staples. Prices show and are firm, and are quite a little higher than in the preceding week.

### ANTI-GAMBLING H. P. Miller Says M Introduced Again

Ottawa, April 9.—H. P. Miller, M.P., introduced a bill to amend the Criminal Code, to make it an offence