The Colonist.

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IRRIGATION.

Among the questions within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislature, none is more important, more interesting or probably more difficult than that presented by the existence of a large area in this province capable of being irrigated. The great value of property irrigated land is now well understood. The climatic conditions which render artificial irrigation necessary, seem to contribute to the fertility of the soil, when once water has been brought to it. The example afforded by the large irrigated areas in the United States and Canada justifies the hope that in British Columbia very valuable results of great magnitude will follow from the carrying out of a judicious system of irrigation. To avoid any misunderstanding, we wish to say at the outset that in what follows the Colonist is not speaking for any government or political party, but is simply acting in what it thinks is the best interest of the province. We may add that, as in this part of the country artificial irrigation is not required, we have no local interests to serve in urging the subject upon the consideration of the people and their representatives.

What area can be successfully irrigated in this province cannot be stated with anything approaching accuracy. For this reason it seems desirable that an investigation ought to be undertaken. That the area is large may be accepted as certain. Whether it can all be irrigated at a cost that would be profitable cannot be surmised. These two points ought, we submit, to be approximately determined at an early day. The experience of the Canadian Pocific Railway company in Alberta is valuable in this connection. It will be remembered that not very long ago a great extent of the country east and south of Calgary was regarded as of no value except as range land, and of no very great usefulness even for that purpose. Acting as an officer of the Dominion government, Mr. J. S. Dennis examined the region with a view to ascertaining what part of it could be profitably irrigated. His report was published, and it contains a great mass of very valuable information. As the outcome of his work, the Canadian Pacific and the government came to an agreement whereby the company acquired a large block of semi-arid land exchanging for it certain other land to which it was entitled. The possession of this land made it possible for the company to undertake an extensive system of irrigation; Mr. Dennis entered into its employ and was given charge of the work, with results that will mean a great direct and indirect profit to the company, a great benefit to Canada, as well as an international reputation for Mr. Dennis. To what extent the work of the C. P. R. company can be duplicated in British Columbia, no one can say now, but we can think of no line of investigation likely to lead to better results than one directed towards the ascertainment of the facts.

We wish also to suggest that there is no department of work to which the principal of government ownership can be more advantageously applied than to the reclamation of our arid lands and the supply of water for irrigation. This is not a matter which ought to be left in the hands of private capitalists. The land is the people's; the water courses are the people's; the lakes and natural reservoirs are the people's, and as yet monopoly has not been able to control the rainfall. We are not now speaking of existing irrigation companies, although if any general system of government ownership were inaugurated they would have to be brought under it. It might be found on investigation that government ownership could not be effectively applied, and if this should be shown to be the case, government control of rates would have to take its place. We confess to a strong partiality for government ownership of all water supplies used for purposes of irrigation; but this is only one aspect of a broad question.

As we said at the outset, this article only represents the views of this paper, but we commend those views to the serious consideration of contemporaries, especially in those sections of the province in which the irrigable lands lie. We commend it also to the government and the legislature. If we are correctly informed as to what facts we have at hand, the undertaking by the government of a general system of irrigation, wherever it can be profitably installed, would be very profitable. By this we mean that the lands made available by this means for agriculture would undoubtedly be sold for more than sufficient to pay for the cost of installing the irrigation plants, and thereby what are now profitless wastes would be converted into taxable property. We would not suggest that a profit ought to be made out of the sale of water, for it would be in the public interest that this should be supplied to the owners of the land at cost. We feel satisfied that a policy looking to something along the lines above indicated would be very popular all over the province, and we know that it would be of great advantage to the country generally.

MAYOR MORLEY.

This is a pretty decent town. As a rule the people are law-abiding. It is not free from vicious influences, but they are not specially in evidence. Probably conditions can be improved; indeed there is very little doubt but that they can be. Public opinion is steadily advancing along lines that will lead ultimately to the better regulation of all agencies calculated to lower the moral tone of the community. This is a matter for congratulation. All right thinking people will be glad to know it and to assist the movement. But while this is the case, there is a good deal of hostility to any effort that may be made by any one to exploit this public sentiment to his own advantage, and that Mayor Morley is doing this appears to be very generally believed. No one objects to the enforcement of the laws that are upon the statute book, but there is every objection to the head of the municipality using his position to harass those who are complying with the requirements of the law. There is still greater objection to his assuming the roles of prosecutor and judge. It would perhaps be uncharitable to suggest that His Worship having failed to catch public sentiment by advocating water, is endeavoring to do so by opposing whiskey; but his course of action suggests either that he is out for votes or that he is unable to restrain a natural disposition to make changes for the sake of change. If His Worship can devise any system for the regulation of licensed premises which will be an improvement upon what we now have, and be one that can be carried into effect and not remain a dead letter, the Colonist will be glad to assist him, but, if what has been heretofore proposed is a sample of what we are to expect, it is difficult to see how it can be justified upon the score of actual utility.

But this is not the chief objection to the course pursued by His Worship. There was a case before the License Commissioners on Monday when the mayor stated that if a license was renewed it would only be upon the condition that the back door of the licensed premises was closed. All the world over it is conceded that back doors to saloons are a very objectionable feature, but in Victoria there is no regulation forbidding them. The Mayor is reported to have said that while this regulation does not exist here, he intended introducing a bylaw to provide for it, the inference being that in the meantime he intended to make a law to govern this particular case. We do not know anything about the merits of the matter before the Commissioners, but admitting that it was one that called for investigation, and it appears to have been so, the idea that the Mayor of the city may anticipate the adoption of a bylaw and apply it to a case before him discloses a point of view in public matters that may prove very mischievous. Granting that the Mayor is sincerely desirous of suppressing gambling, is it not absurd for him to say in effect: It is true that gambling has not been proved, but you have a back door to your premises that was not there when you obtained the license, and I am going to introduce a bylaw doing away with back doors, and therefore your license must be cancelled? The trouble with His Worship is that he is a law unto himself. He appears to be lacking in a proper sense of responsibility. He is inspired by crude ideas of methods whereby society can be reformed, and he badly wants a second term. He has been ten months in the civic chair, and they have been ten months of municipal turmoil. There has been movement enough but no progress whatever. Everything which His Worship has touched he has muddled, not because he may not mean well, but because he is constitutionally unable to take a calm and judicial view of any subject.

THE HINDU PROBLEM.

Victoria is not particularly troubled with the Hindu problem, but the situation is growing somewhat acute in Vancouver, where most of the immigrants have gone. Nevertheless the matter concerns us here. As the Colonist has already expressed itself strongly as to the desirability of any more additions being made to this class of people in British Columbia, it is not necessary to repeat what has been said on that point. It is the other side of the question, which we want to look at for a little while. A large number of our fellow subjects from India have come to the province. They had a perfect right to come, and being here they are entitled to be treated with absolute fair play. A disposition has been manifested to deal harshly with them, and when they happen to violate the law, to treat the incident in a sensational way. Recently two of them frightened a Vancouver woman rather badly. Just how much reason she had to be alarmed, probably she herself does not know, as it is not always possible to understand what these people are trying to convey in their efforts to speak English. A very great deal was made of this by the newspapers, and one might almost be led to think that crime of any kind was unknown in Vancouver until the Hindus came there. Let us be just to them. It is not unreasonable to suppose that among many hundreds of natives of India there are some, who cannot be trusted. That would be the case among a similar number of white people similarly got together. The point we want to make is that there is nothing especially remarkable in the fact that a few of the undesired and undesirable new comers have committed minor offences. Again we are told that some of these people, hardy Sikhs who have defended the Union Jack on the frontier of India and perhaps elsewhere, would like to be enrolled in the militia. It is easy to understand that our own young men would not care to mix with the Sikhs in the more or less social intercourse incident to service in the militia, but if these people are to remain in the country and should desire to be enrolled in a militia organization by themselves, it is not easy to see why they should be refused the opportunity to serve the flag in Canada, as they have served it in Asia.

But, if the Vancouver World correctly represents the situation, the real trouble with which the people of that city are confronted is as to how the Hindus now in the country shall be taken care of during the winter. Our contemporary deals with the matter with rather more display than facts, but at the same time it is quite possible that a somewhat serious emergency may arise, and that it may be requisite that something shall be done to help the unfortunate people, who are not in a position to help themselves. The suggestion that they shall be shipped back to the place they came from is hardly practicable. It is not very clear that any one in the Dominion has authority to do anything of the kind. Do not let us, in dealing with a delicate question, create false impressions. If a man in the exercise of his rights under our laws comes to reside in Canada, and is ready to earn his living at such employment as may offer, we are unable to discover any power in either the Dominion or the provincial government to drive him out. The Hindus are here. No one wanted them to come; but that does not alter the case. If they want to work, no obstacles ought to be put in the way of their receiving employment; if they are in want, every reasonable effort ought to be made for their relief. For the rest, it seems to us that the Dominion government is in duty bound to discover some way by which any further immigration of the kind may be prevented. This can, we feel confident, be done without resorting to legislation hostile to our fellow subjects.

THE TOURIST ASSOCIATION.

It is understood that the Tourist and Development Association wishes to get in about $1,500 more between now and the first of the year. The work of the Association has been very advantageous to the city. Just what share of the prosperity now in evidence here is due to its work cannot be determined exactly, but every one must concede that its efforts to make the city widely and favorably known have been an important factor. It is something more than a coincidence that the betterment of times here was synchronous with the organization of this association. Few cities have received better advertising than has been given Victoria by means of the literature circulated by the association. We mean now direct advertising. Of indirect advertising, such as Seattle received during the Klondike rush or as Vancouver daily receives by reason of its being the terminus of the Canadian Pacific, Victoria has not as yet had very much, and no local organization could obtain it. We have had to depend upon the direct efforts of the officers of the association and they have certainly done their work remarkably well. It has been heartily commended by railway officials, and no people are in a position to form a better judgment on such subjects as they. What proportion of the investing public has been led to come here through this advertising cannot be determined, but we may feel very sure that by far the large majority of the tourists were induced to include this city in their itinerary by this means. The permanent exhibition of local manufacturers maintained in connection with the association is an excellent thing, and is by all means the best of the kind in any city on the Coast, except the one in Los Angeles, where a large amount of money was forthcoming to meet expenses.

It is unreasonable to expect the members of the Executive of the Association to spend much time in soliciting subscriptions. They all have their own business to attend to, and the results of the work done is not any more to their advantage than to that of their neighbors. If, therefore, the public generally are satisfied with the work of the Association, and we think they ought to be, and if the comparatively small sum mentioned above is all that is needed to round out a very successful year's business, it ought to be promptly forthcoming.

SUPPLIES FOR THE G. T. P.

The Montreal Witness says that the intention of the Grand Trunk Pacific is to send all the material, used in the construction of its line in British Columbia, by way of United States railways. It is said that the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Great Northern have a sort of working arrangement, somewhat in the nature of a traffic alliance, so far as transcontinental freight is concerned. The Colonist is not in a position to say definitely that this is the case, and it is not very material, because if the freight is to come west over roads south of the boundary, it is all the same whether it comes by one line or another. To this the Witness says that the Canadian Pacific objects, and it is very natural that it should raise an objection, if there is any likelihood of its prevailing, because the amount of material to be carried will be enormous and the freight charges thereon would be a handsome addition to the revenue of the road during the years of construction. At present there is nothing to prevent the G. T. P. from sending its freight by any route which it may select, and the Witness says that the C. P. R. is endeavoring to secure the business by having the regulation permitting United States vessels from carrying Canadian goods in bond to Canadian ports abrogated. This opens an old question relating to a practice that has worked a good deal of harm to Canadian transportation companies in connection with the Yukon business. Efforts have been made in the past to have the Order in Council, under which American vessels were allowed to carry on a coasting trade in Canadian waters, rescinded. It was passed originally at the request of the Victoria Board of Trade, but that body has never seen its way clear to ask for its abrogation.

It is questionable if the suggested change would help the Canadian Pacific to secure the G. T. Pacific's freight. There is nothing in the law of the United States to prevent a Canadian vessel from loading with Canadian freight at a United States port and bringing it to Canada. Therefore it will make little difference, so far as the transportation of freight from Montreal via Seattle to Prince Rupert is concerned whether American vessels can or cannot carry it after it reaches this coast. On the general principle, however, we are heartily in favor of the idea that in respect to the coasting trade of this part of Canada being confined to Canadian vessels. Speaking as Canadians we should greatly prefer to see an Canadian railway receive the benefit of the traffic to be developed by the construction of another Canadian line, but this is a subject into which as a newspaper the Colonist has no right to go.

FARMERS AND THE TARIFF.

What promises to be an exceedingly interesting contest has been inaugurated by the Dominion Grange, the Farmers' Association of Ontario, and the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, which have issued a memorial in regard to the tariff, giving in general form their views in connection with tariff revision. They point out that in 1878 a tariff averaging 21 1-2 per cent was put on, which was increased to 26 per cent by 1880, and they allege that "today we have an average tariff on dutiable goods about one and one-half per cent higher than it was when the protective tariff became effective." They protest against any further increase, and say that the effect of the present tariff has been to "foster and stimulate manufactures at the expense of our basic industry," which is farming. They point out that the rural population is decreasing in some provinces, and that on the whole the urban population is growing more rapidly than the rural, and this they contend is not a healthy condition of things. In Manitoba, they say that the rural population has gained less than the urban by at least 5 per cent. In Ontario, in ten years the rural population increased 3 per cent, omitting fractions, and the urban population 14 per cent. In Canada as a whole the increase of the rural population was less than 2 per cent, while of the urban population it was over 31 per cent. In Ontario the decrease in the rural population was 27,000 in three years, and the increase of the urban population about 800,000. Eight-tenths of the increase of the population of Manitoba since 1900 was in the cities and towns.

The memorial asks that the protective features of the tariff shall be wholly eliminated, and as a guarantee of good faith, the memorialists assent in advance to the abolition of all duties on agricultural products.

It is impossible for the public men of the country not to pay some attention to views so forcibly put forward, and undoubtedly the action of the several organizations referred to will reopen for discussion the whole question of protection. Most people thought that this was closed for the present. The Liberals came in in 1896 on a platform of Free Trade, but they have not acted upon it, or anything like it. They found on taking the reins of office that it was one thing to talk free trade upon the public platform and quite another thing to carry out its principles in a customs schedule. A revenue has to be raised, and under the Liberal regime the necessity for a large revenue has grown with the years. We seem to have taken leave of all ideas of economy, and the only question, with which the ministry seems to concern itself, is as to how it can get rid of the vast sums which the people of Canada are paying into the federal treasury every year. If expenditures had been kept down, it might be possible to do something along the lines which the Grange and other societies ask, but it is hopeless to suggest anything of the kind under existing conditions. The government is anxious to spend money; the people are able to pay the money, and the merry game will go on until the voters call a halt.

While saying these things, we are not prepared to admit the soundness of all the contentions set out in the memorial. It is unfortunately true that the urban population is increasing at the expense of the rural; but this is not due to protection. The same thing is going on in Great Britain, where free trade exists. It seems to be one of the tendencies of the times, and it would continue if the last vestige of protection were done away with. It may be an unfortunate tendency. We believe it is; but it exists, and it cannot be legislated out of being. So far as the protective tariff draws people to the cities, it draws them there because there is employment for them, and in that way increases the local market for farm produce. We fail utterly to see how a large manufacturing population can do anything else but good for the farmers. The remedy for the depopulation of the rural districts must be sought much deeper than the tariff.

At the same time the introduction of this new element into the political arena promises very interesting times for some people. Hitherto the farmers have not as a body entered into political campaigns. Other lines of industry have made their combined influence felt, but the farmers have divided according to old-fashioned party lines; a man whose father voted Conservative generally voted Conservative, and the man whose father voted Liberal generally voted Liberal. There are parts of rural Canada where the result of an election can be predicated to a certainty. But if the farmers propose to combine and make their influence as a body felt, the existing political parties will have a lot of work cut out. We shall therefore watch with great interest how the memorial referred to will be received by the federal ministers.

BRIBERY IN LONDON.

The investigation into the charges of conspiracy in connection with the election of Hon. Charles Hyman, Minister of Public Works in the Laurier ministry, discloses some very disreputable things. The list of people who received money and the services for which it was paid is a long one, and totals at $2,366.50. The largest single payment is $800.00 which went to liverymen, "for driving Mr. Hyman about." This seems a startling figure for such services in a by-election in a city. It is put down among Mr. Hyman's "legitimate" expenses; so also is $400.00 paid to Charles Pepper for working for the party, and $100.00 which Mr. Hyman paid out of his own pocket for a reception to himself. It is possible that Mr. Pepper may have done nothing illegitimate for the money which he received, and as the nature of the services rendered by him is not disclosed, one cannot say whether there was anything improper about them. If Mr. Hyman thought it good politics to spend $100.00 on a reception to himself, it was perhaps not a very serious matter. But when we come to $150.00 paid to John Stevely "to be distributed among voters named in envelopes," we have something that is indefensible upon any pretext whatever. The same remark applies to the eighty-six other items ranging from $2.50 to $20.00, every one of which is for direct bribery, at least no other explanation of them has been offered, but much evidence is to the effect that the money was actually paid for votes.

This is the ghastly and disgraceful truth about the London election as far as disclosed, how much has yet to be learned no one knows. No one pretends that it is the first case in which there has been open and flagrant bribery. Unfortunately it is not. Mr. Hyman is probably not a sinner above all others in this respect, but he has been detected, or perhaps more correctly speaking, his political friends have been detected in the debauchery of a constituency. To what extent he personally was knowing to this corrupt work has not been disclosed; but it is supposable that, as he was out to win the constituency, he was not over particular as to the means employed for that purpose.

This really is unimportant. Whether he knew or did not know at the time that money was being lavishly used to buy votes for him, he knows it now. He knows, and the public know, that he obtained his seat by means forbidden by the law of the land and that if the facts disclosed at the investigation had been brought out on the trial of an election petition, he would have been unseated, and possibly disqualified. Every day that he holds office adds to the infamy of the transaction. If after the disclosures above mentioned he takes his seat again in the House of Commons, the affront to decent public opinion will be outrageous.

The Toronto News says that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is very desirous that Mr. Hyman should resign. If he is, there ought to be no difficulty in at least vacating Mr. Hyman's seat in the cabinet, provided he insists upon retaining his seat in the House. No one can compel him to give up the latter, but the Premier can always get rid of a colleague, whose presence in the cabinet is objectionable. Mr. Hyman's retention of his portfolio, without coming again before his constituents and receiving their endorsement at an election honestly conducted, would be one of the severest blows that decent politics in Canada has ever received.

CANADA IN ENGLAND.

The Financier and Bullionist, one of the leading, if not the leading, financial journal in London, has begun a series of articles on Canada as a field for investment. The first appeared in its issue of October 31. The articles are by Mr. R. J. Barrett, the editor of the paper, and are the result of his observations on a recent visit to the Dominion. He has adopted the plan of stating succinctly the conclusions reached on the subject matter dealt with in each letter. Thus we find the conclusions from the first letter to be as follows:

"That Canada is on the eve of a period of commercial development only equaled in the history of the United States of America.

"That there are numberless openings for the profitable investment of British capital.

"That the Americans are keenly alive to the great commercial and agricultural possibilities of the country, and are flocking over the border in their thousands.

"That England's indifference is greatly regretted by many loyal Canadians.

"That the Bank Act of Canada is the finest banking act in the world.

"That there are splendid openings for men with small capital—anything from £250 to £1000—in the towns springing up in all directions in the Northwest.

"That the country is just crying for skilled mechanics and labor for the railroads.

"That clerks and 'remittance men' are not wanted.

"That Cobalt is the richest silver camp in the world, and is alone worth a journey to Canada to see."

The second article deals with the silver mines in Cobalt, and, while exhaustive and on the whole favorable, is very guarded as to its conclusions. Mr. Barrett thinks that the future of Cobalt will be determined by the character of the deposits as depth increases, and he declines to give any advice as to the desirability of investing in Cobalt stocks. It is not stated how many articles will constitute the series, but the discriminating character of those that have appeared will lead all persons interested in Canada as a field for investment to look forward to the others.

Victoria makes a very poor showing in comparison with other cities in the matter of the pay of the Fire Department. This matter ought to be taken in hand and remedied. The work of a fireman is arduous and dangerous, and those engaged in it deserve good pay.

The people of St. John have not yet given up the hope of preventing the Canadian Pacific steamers from being delayed in order to call at Halifax to receive and deliver trans-Atlantic mails. The residents of the West are not concerned in the fight between these two cities, but they are interested in there being as little delay as possible in the carriage of the mails, and they do not think that the local interests of Halifax ought to be permitted to work to the disadvantage of the whole country.

Brother John Cunningham Brown, erstwhile known as "Winchester" and for a time a member of Her Majesty's government in the Province of British Columbia, and now editor of the Daily News, of New Westminster, is being proceeded against criminally for an alleged libel upon Brother James Davis Taylor, editor of the Daily Columbian. All of which is very sad and is a warning to belligerent editors not to allow their pens to run away with their judgment.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate near Tete-Jaune Cache, Cariboo District, B. C.: Commencing at a post planted at the south-west corner of Lot 480 and marked "G. B. Nagle's north-west corner post"; thence south 40 chains; thence east 160 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 160 chains to point of commencement; containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated 25th day of October, 1906.
G. B. NAGLE,
Revelstoke, B. C.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated in the Valley of the McLennan River, Cariboo District, B.C.: Commencing at a post planted on the west side of the Kamloops and Edmonton Trail, and about eight (8) miles southeast of Tete Jaune Cache, and about 385 yards south of Small Creek, and marked "A.M. Wilson's south-east corner"; thence north 60 chains; thence west 100 chains; thence south 60 chains; thence east 100 chains to point of commencement; containing 600 acres, more or less.

Dated the 24th day of October, 1906.
A. M. WILSON,
Revelstoke, B. C.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated at Lion Point, Portland Canal:

Commencing at a post placed at the S.W. corner of lot 467, and marked "A.H.P.'s N.W. Corner," thence along the Southern boundary of lot 467 to the S.E. corner of said lot, thence South 40 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North 40 chains, to the shore of Portland Canal, thence along the shore in an Easterly direction to point of commencement.

Stewart, B.C., Sept. 14, 1906.
ARTHUR H. PIGOTT,
o18 Per Wm. Pigott, Agent.

Friday, November 23, 1

VANCOUVER WRESTLI
WITH HINDU PE

Exciting Scenes During
at Council Meeting
Tuesday

Considerable turmoil has b
by the presence in the city
and it was the indirect ca
day of the most sensational
meeting ever held in the city
the Vancouver News-Advertis
day. During a warm discu
Monro, Dominion immigratio
officer, interpreted a remark
Ald. Morton as insulting and
large square inkwell in his
anger to hurl at the represe
Ward V. It was a time of
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both men apologized, and
was accorded expressions of
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in acting with the city offici
sheltering of the unfortunate
immigrants.

But back of the subject d
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Mayor Halse, together with
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who were on the streets, an
tion is vigorously opposed by
liams, chairman of the healt
tee. At the meeting yesterda
ly outlined his position, that
dus were occupying places
unsanitary, according to the
no mercy should be shown,
should be evicted. Being cru
could serve to show that th
in sympathy with them, an
blessing in the end.

The meeting was the dire
the action taken. It w
nd the city hall yesterday
dical health officer was sev
the chairman of the heal
tee for daring to extend the
shelter to the Hindus witho
ity, and Ald. Williams told
that he strongly criticized hi
acting mayor.

Ald. Halse told him that
care if Ald. Williams did.
have been ashamed to have
last Saturday night without h
to do something to afford she
Hindus who were on the str

It was proposed at the m
terday by Dr. Monro that the
evict all Hindus from unsan
lings as soon as a place for
be found. Arrangements wi
pleted this morning by wh
nery at Elburne will be availa
is the intention to send ou
Hindus who are not now in p
ters.

That's an epitome of the m
terday afternoon and the fol
tailed account tells of the
guage used at all times during
ing and the teuseness which
in the incident which has b
alleged at the city hall.

Alderman Williams chaird
and Morton and Acting Ma
were present at the meeting
and Dr. Underhill being in
In telling of the object of
aldermen together, Ald. Willi
that as a city, Vancouver ha
to do with this question, the
sponsibility should be put on
adian government. There wa
dence that

A Gigantic Swindle

was being perpetrated on th
the world, the same as too
Europe. It was because of h
tion with the latter, that M
was removed from his positio
had been transferred to t
Whether he had anything to d
Hindu immigration to B. C.,
liams was not in a position to
Williams declared the Hind
being victimized, and it was a
from their point of view tha
of them were being dum
Should the city countenance
ing in of these Hindus in an
caring for them while they w
Ald. Williams asked. Frankly
say no. He would steel hims
manifesting sympathy for
manifesting sympathy in any
only be encouraging more to
our shores. The city would b
cruel to be generous, so to s
criticize your action," he rem
Acting Mayor Halse, "if the
your action on Saturday is co
you assisted in finding shelter
of them."

"I certainly did," Ald. Hal
He said if every man in
criticized his action he would
the same. It was not a case
but had they been any color,
or yellow, it was only a case
mon humanity. The men had
to go, and it was only duty to
they were properly housed fro
clement weather. The larger
could be discussed afterwa
would have been ashamed to
home that night if he had not

A BAD CO
SETTLED
ON THE LU
All the most serious affectio
throat, the lungs, and the bronch
are, in the beginning, but coughs
and failure to take hold at once
of them will cause many years o
Dr. Wood's No
Pine Syrup
contains all the lung healing virt
pine tree and will certainly cure
colds and lung troubles.
Mrs. Jas. McDowell, Langt
writes: "In November, 1905,
bad cold that settled on my lung
two bottles of Dr. Wood's Nor
Syrup, and used one and a half o
by that time I was cured. I la
ues of the bottle away for futur
few days after our eight months'
took the whooping cough.
He was so bad we had to call t
physician, but he said he could do
I commenced using the Dr. W
way Pine Syrup and to my great a
the baby was cured. I only us
cent bottles; a small doctor bill.
I believe there is no other re
coughs, colds, etc.
Price 25 cents a bottle at all de