THE BOARD WANTS WIDE-OPEN TOWN

THE COMMISSIONERS SO INSTRUCT CHIEF

Authorize Removal of Restrictions on Gambling in City—News Caused Great Indignation.

The board of police commissioners have adopted the wide-open policy as regards gambling in the city, and the chief of police has received his instructions accordingly. This was decided upon at a private session held last night and although the Mayor vigorously opposed the resolutions on the subject, he was powerless to prevent their passing, the other two members, Ald. Worthington and W. H. Price, being a majority.

In order that their motion authorizing wide-open gambling could go into effect it was necessary to rescind a previous resolution passed on December 8th, 1900, prohibiting games of chance in the city. This resolution, as officially recorded, was as follows: "That instructions be given the chief of police to see that no gambling is carried on in the city, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the chief of police."

The resolutions passed by the majority vote at the secret meeting of the commissioners last night—the resolutions which instruct the chief of police to remove restrictions on gambling, and which is officially recorded on the minutes—is as follows:

"(a) That the resolution of December 8th, 1900, relating to gambling be rescinded.

"(b) That complaints having been made that gambling is taking place in secret places, therefore the commissioners instruct the chief of police to allow cards and other games to take place as heretofore under strict police surveillance."

Both of these were strongly opposed by the Mayor, but were carried over his vote.

As will be remembed, the resolution dated December 8th, 1900, was passed consequent on the agitation against gambling on the part of Rev. Robert Hughes and others. It was carried at a meeting held to deal with a communication addressed to the board by the reverend gentleman on the subject. From this meeting the press was excluded. Needless to say, last night's session was equally private.

That the commissioners, or rather the majority two, Messrs. Worthington and Price, had the hardihood to advocate and adopt such an iniquitous policy caused much surprise on the streets to-day. The news spread with great rapidity on the street to-day and the members of the board who voted for the precious pair of resolutions were referred to in terms of the strongest denunciation. It was absolutely necessary that the first resolution be rescinded, as the chief could not carry out their instructions with it on the minute book. Recognizing this, the pro-wide-open commissioners divided their resolution last night into two sections.

The wording of the latter portion is unique. It says that "complaints having been made that gambling is taking place in secret places, therefore that the commissioners instruct the chief of police to allow cards and other games to take place as heretofore under strict police urveillance."

In other words, this means that inasmuch as complaints have been made that gambling is carried on in secret places, be it resolved that it be conducted publicly. The instruction that it be under strict police surveillance is construed by the citizens as an insult to the chief at the hands of those commisisoners, whose incumbency of commissionership is not more than a fortnight old.

According to the wording of the resolution, the objection of the commissioners is to the fact that gambling is conducted secretly. They therefore remove all ground for complaint on this score by throwing wide open the doors of all the gambling institutions in the city.

The chief has received his instructions and must carry them out. Doubtless, in view of the objectionable task allotted him, he insisted that they be in writing. If he were to refuse to obey the mandate they would refer him to the following clause in the rules and regulations for the Victoria police force, as revised and amended by the board of police commissioners September 10th, 1901:

"The chief of police will, as chief executive officer of the board, have the general government of the whole force, subject to the orders of the board of commissioners of police."

From now on gambling will be in full blast throughout the city under the protection of the police commissioners. Besides the games conducted in the white establishments, doubtless fan-tan, chuck-a-luck, pig-gow, lottery and innumerable other games run by the wily Celestial will be carried on unmolested. Certainly the instructions to the police refer to Chinese as well as white gambling.

VICTORIA WON.

Defeated Vancouver at Hockey by a Score of Three Goals to Two.

Vancouver, March 8.—Victoria outplayed the Vancouver hockey team this afternoon at Brockton Point. The visitors had decidedly the better team, although the match on the whole was slow and uninteresting. Vancouver forwards were very weak and the defence off color. The score was three to two.

The last point was scored only a moment before the end of the game and the finish was exciting. Brimacombe scored the two points for Vancouver and Scholefield the three for Victoria, playing a very fine game. The attendance was fair and the visitors had all the applause and justly earned it.

In Prussia the price of medicine is regulated by the state, and a new price list is issued annually.

SIGNAL HILL BATTERY.

Superintendent of Naval Works Transferred to Esquimalt—New Buildings.

Sergeant-Major Warwick, superintendent of works at Work Point Barracks, under whose supervision many of the new and important buildings there have been erected, has been transferred to Esquimalt and is to have charge of the building of the new battery on Signal Hill. He is likewise to superintend the construction of a number of buildings to be erected, it is said, principally as officers' quarters. Where these are to be placed cannot now be learned.

The construction of the battery, it is understood, will be first undertaken. It will be located on the top pinnacle of the rocks which form the hill and will have, when in position, a commanding sweep of the whole harbor, out even into the Straits. It has been stated on many occasions that when the gun is ready for service many buildings now standing will be in its way and will have to be removed or torn down. The owners of these properties have been long expecting notice to vacate, but up till recently had received no warning from the authorities, although the intentions of the naval officials to place a powerful gun on the hill has been common talk in the town for upwards of a year. Several of the buildings will not be in the way of any discharge from the gun, but would be liable to suffer from concussion.

MR. WILLIAMS'S WORK.

Fine New Mill Erected Under His Superintendent in Tahiti.

In the Maui News of February 11th appears an interesting account of the trial run of a new sugar mill just erected there under the superintendence of J. N. S. Williams, formerly resident in this city. The News says:

"Like a powerful giant awakened from deep slumber, the Puunene mill on Wednesday morning at 10.45 gave a great shiver that clanked and rattled its iron limbs, stretched forth its great arms, puffed forth gulps of steam, and began to draw between its teeth tons of juicy, succulent cane from which were soon flowing a little river of cane juice. So nicely planned and so well built was the vast array of machinery that it moved as though it had a soul hidden somewhere which controlled and directed its movements. Every piston, belt and pulley did its work, and had one strolled into the mill half an hour after it began to run, he could not have told by observation that the mill was running on a trial test.

"To Mr. J. N. S. Williams, the constructing engineer, belongs the credit of having so well fulfilled his trust that the mill proved a success from the time that the first cane stack dropped between the rollers.

"A full and technical description of the mill would transcend the limits of a newspaper article. Briefly, however, Puunene may fairly claim to be the best as well as the largest mill on earth.

"The present capacity of the mill is 750 tons per week, but another set of rollers is to be added soon, which will double its capacity. In the future, a third set of rollers will be added, if necessary, which will bring the producing capacity of the mill to about 500 tons per day.

"Among those present were Hon. H. P. Baldwin, Morris Lillie, Mr. Warner, B. D. Baldwin, Dr. Dinegar, and quite a number of interested lay spectators, besides the News man, who was selected perhaps on account of his reputation as a 'blow-hard,' to pull the rope for a prolonged noon whistle."

PAINTERS' WAGES.

Increase Asked for Has Been Granted by the Masters.

The increase in wages which the Painters' Union asked for goes into effect on Monday, March 10th, the master painters having been duly notified in sufficient time so as not to interfere with contract work. J. W. Mellor has already given the asked for advance from the 1st of March, which was more than the painters asked for, which goes to show the painters were only reasonable in their demands.

The painters' meetings are usually very well attended. They have been taking a very great interest in the affairs of the brotherhood, which has a fund for total disability as well as a funeral benefit at a very low cost. This is one of the benefits derived from proper organization.

TRADE WITH ORIENT.

Encouraging Letter Received By Agent-General From the Foreign Office.

In regard to the inquiry into the possibilities of British Columbia trade with the Orient in pulp, paper, copper, iron, steel, lead, fish and timber, J. H. Turner, agent-general for the province in London, has received the following letter from the Imperial foreign office:

Sir:—With reference to your letter of the 30th ultimo, I am directed by the Marquis of Lansdowne to transmit to you herewith a list of His Majesty's consuls in countries bordering on the Pacific ocean with whom the government of British Columbia may desire to correspond with a view to the development of the trade of that province. I am to say that the prospect that the British consular staff may prove of service to the colonies in such matters is a source of much satisfaction to Lord Lansdowne, and that His Lordship would welcome any general suggestions for communication to diplomatic or consular officers as to furnishing statistics, etc., in the hope that by such means the usefulness of the information supplied should be increased. Copies of your letter and this reply will be sent to each of His Majesty's consuls concerned for his information and guidance.

The letters have been forwarded to the consuls with instructions to report fully on the matter in question. Replies will be received direct at the bureau of information.

An English manufacturer, while examining the texture and quality of some bandages found on a mummy, was astonished to find that the arrangement of the threads was exactly like that which he had patented a few months before, and which he had supposed to be an independent invention of his own.

MR. C. H. LUGRIN ENTERS A PROTEST

Makes a Correction and Furnishes a Possible Reason for the Colonist's Eccentricities.

Mr. Editor: No one understands better than I the difficulty of correctly reporting a speaker or can recognize more quickly when deliberate misrepresentation is intended. I assert without hesitation that the Colonist's report of my remarks at the Victoria theatre last night was made with the deliberate intention of misrepresenting what I said. I am reported to have said, after stating that the Canadian Northern under the contract would terminate at Bute Inlet: "However, it would connect with the Island railway, which it was proposed to extend to the north end of the Island." The two thousand people present at the meeting know that I devoted at least fifteen minutes to showing that the Canadian Northern would not connect with any railway on the Island, and that I contrasted the project in this respect with the British Pacific.

I am also reported to have said of this extension of the E. & N.: "Such a railway would open a rich section of the province." The two thousand people who were present know that I said nothing of the kind, and that what I did say was that the railway needed to properly develop the Island was one from Comox to Alberni and from Alberni south by way of the Cowichan valley, which would open a rich mining, timber and farming district, which the extension of the E. & N. from Wellington to Comox would not do.

I am also reported to have said: "As far as the Canadian Northern is concerned, it would do more good to Vancouver than to Victoria." The two thousand people present know that what I said was that Vancouver would have an advantage in point of distance and in having one less transfer of freight and passengers over Victoria, so far as a railway terminating at the head of Bute Inlet is concerned. But a railway terminating at the head of Bute Inlet would not be the Canadian Northern, as the people of this province have always understood, and which I always advocated in Victoria. That was a railway having an all-rail line to Victoria and operating the whole system from this city to Lake Superior as one system, just as the Canadian Pacific is operated from Vancouver.

The report says: "He told what he had done at Ottawa in the interests of the V., V. & E. Company." This is such an ingenious misstatement that I must ask you to permit me to state that what I did say on that point was as follows:

When at Ottawa last winter I was asked by the Minister of Railways to attend a meeting between Messrs. Dunsmuir and Eberts and a committee of the cabinet. I did so, and when the interview opened I was asked by Mr. Dunsmuir to state the case for the province. This I proceeded to do, and after I had stated what subsidies were expected, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said:

"Mr. Lugrin, if these subsidies are given is there any company that will build the line from the Coast to Kootenay?" Immediately Mr. Eberts, who up to that time had volunteered no observations, answered:

"Yes, the Canadian Pacific."

I was astonished, because I had already told the committee that the people of British Columbia demanded that the V., V. & E. should be restored to the rights of which Attorney-General Martin had deprived them, and saw that I had to choose between the favor of the provincial government and what I believed the people wanted, and I said:

"I have the authority of Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann to say that if they are given an assurance that the subsidies will be forthcoming they will begin construction on both ends of the line immediately."

Shortly after this Sir Richard Cartwright asked me to explain the route to him by reference to a map which was spread out upon the table. I did so, and, after some little talk, Sir Richard said:

"I see. The construction of the V., V. & E. will, in connection with the Great Northern, the Grand Trunk and the Intercolonial, give a competing line from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

To this I replied in the affirmative, and thereupon Mr. Dunsmuir arose and, pulling my sleeve, intimated that I had said enough.

The deliberately garbled report in the Colonist reminds me of an occasion when I was called before the government last in this city to explain why the Colonist's reports of proceedings in the House were not more favorable to government speakers than to the opposition speakers. My answer was that the Colonist was a newspaper. I was then asked why I had not claimed Mr. Garden's election in Vancouver as a government victory. I replied that it was because it was not a government victory. Mr. Duasmuir then said that I should have claimed it as such anyway, and that the government wanted me to claim everything. My answer was that, as editor of the Colonist, I valued the reputation of my paper more than the approval of the government, which would pass out of existence in a few years, while the Colonist and my reputation as a newspaper man would remain. I fear that this standard of journalism has been temporarily abandoned by the Colonist.

CHAS. H. LUGRIN.

Victoria, March 7th, 1902.

FORFEIT POSTED.

Ryan Anxious to Meet O'Brien, Middle-Weight Champion of England.

Kansas City, Mo., March 7.—Tommy Ryan last night posted a forfeit of $500 to meet Jack O'Brien, the middleweight champion of England, before the Southern Athletic Club or any other club that may be mutually agreed upon, for the middleweight championship of the world. Ryan stated that he would accommodate O'Brien with any kind of a side bet from $2,500 to $5,000.

By the death of his uncle, Lieut.-Gen. John Patrick Sutton Redmond, John Redmond, M. P., inherits a large but heavily encumbered estate in Ireland.

BOERS IN CAMP AT JOHANNESBURG

HOW REFUGEES ARE TREATED BY BRITISH

Men, Women and Children Have Their Every Want Provided For—The Weekly Rations.

Situated on the racecourse three miles outside the city, and surrounded by trees, which ward off the heat of the sun's rays, the refugee camp at Johannesburg is one of the healthiest in South Africa. Recently over 5,000 persons were encamped there, but that number has now dwindled down to 3,000. The Boers have large families, ten being considered quite a moderate size.

Johannesburg as a city is noted for its climate, and has the lowest death-rate in South Africa. The heat is never intense, even on the hottest day. The altitude is 6,000 ft. above sea level.

How changed the old racecourse looks to-day! Where the thoroughbreds once rested fretfully in their loose boxes, Boer families are now peacefully dwelling, and prefer them to the tents. The grand stand has been partially changed into a hospital, a portion being used as a school for the children. The cry of the cheery bookmaker is no longer heard.

I noticed that the refugees seemed happier in Johannesburg than in other camps in the Orange River Colony. At Bloemfontein the heat was so great and the poor children were dying so fast with typhoid, that everyone seemed tired, careworn and indifferent as to what became of them.

Here it was very different. I heard sounds of laughter, conversation, and even songs from the Boer women, who really seemed as if they had forgotten all their troubles. They have good water, cool, green grass for the children to play on, and fine trees to shelter the old people.

Superintendent Noble told me that the death-rate was about five per week, and had been as low as one for some time. Everything has been done to make the

Boers Feel at Home

in their surroundings. Many of the families live in the loose boxes and buildings belonging to the racecourse, while the majority dwell in tents laid out in rows marked out by white-washed stones—five in a small tent; over that number they have a marquee.

The doctors believe that tents are healthier than herding the people together in large buildings. The hospital tents, with their double roofs, are very cool and comfortable. Patients are always removed on canvas stretchers; a sunshade is held over them, while a nurse walks beside with a fan to keep off the troublesome flies.

Lord Milner visited the camp at the beginning of January, and made a thorough inspection. He expressed himself thoroughly satisfied with the arrangements.

The food, which I saw served out at the commissariat building, is of excellent quality, and the following rations are served weekly to all alike: Seven lbs. flour, 3½ lbs. fresh meat, 12 ozs. sugar, 9 ozs. coffee, 4 ozs. salt, 1 lb. rice, 1 lb. fresh vegetables, beds and bedding.

One pound of soap and two bottles of fresh milk per day for all children under five years of age.

The above list shows at a glance that the Boer refugees are not being starved. On the contrary, one can see flour and provisions stored in every tent. It would be a happy day for England if the poor in our large cities lived half as well.

In the hospitals, as elsewhere, no expense is spared. The patients have every luxury, such as champagne, port wine, claret, brandy, milk, eggs, ice, chicken and beef broths, puddings and custards of all kinds.

In have been in hospitals in many parts of the world but have never seen the poor so well treated, and I include London in the category, as their funds do not allow it. Things are much easier when a good, kind government pays for all.

I enquired as to the moral conduct of the camp, and the doctors

Spoke in the Highest Praise

of the behavior of the Boer women. Three marriages have taken place in the camp, and there are more in prospect if the war continues.

I saw one old man, 75 years old, who asked permission to marry a young widow with one child. After getting the approval of the superintendent, the old man's nerve failed him, and he backed out of his promise. The widow took it calmly; and there was no action for breach of promise.

Soldiers are not allowed in camp, as all the guard work is done by Boers, who get 1s. 6d. per day. Only three charges have been brought against Tommy Atkins, and these were quite recently. Three soldiers came into the camp on New Year's Eve to spend an hour or so with some Boer friends. Their presence was denoted by the singing of "Soldiers of the Queen." They were trial by court-martial.

With the exception of the superintendent and his assistants, the working staff are all Boers, male and female, who earn from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per day. The hospitals are under the direction of four English doctors and six trained nurses, who are assisted by young Boer women, who do most of the rough work; the elder women do the washing.

One of the sights is to see a batch of refugees arrive in large wagons, drawn by 12 or 16 mules, or perhaps a long team of herring-ribbed oxen, who are absolutely too thin and tough to eat. The refugees surround them, and all ask questions at once, as to where they are from, etc., etc. The Boer women whose husbands have been killed or are fighting in the field sneer and gibe the women who have their husbands in the camp, and sometimes they nearly come to blows. The camp at Johannesburg will be broken up as soon as the huts are built on the coast. The camp at Durban now contains over 7,000, and is being enlarged to hold 5,000 more.

When the refugees travel by train they are conveyed in open trucks, with awnings spread over them to keep the sun off. With their beds on the floor, it is far more comfortable than the small first-class carriages, which do not allow one to stretch one's limbs.

Refuge trains are, of course, side-tracked to allow the express trains to pass. The women and children seem to

Take Great Interest

in the strangers who are going up from the coast.

There are over 3,000 British and foreign refugees in Johannesburg, but they are not nearly as well treated as the people in the camp. They are not Boers, and, of course, cannot get any sympathy from the pro-Boers in England.

Lady Ribblesdale spent several hours in the camp at Johannesburg, and spoke with praise about the excellent way in which the refugees are treated.

There is a store in the camp where the Boers can buy dress goods and cloth at reasonable prices; many of them save their provisions and exchange them for linen or other things they may require. The store is managed by Mr. West, who is also the official photographer to the camp. There are games of all kinds for the children, sewing machines for the women, and books for the men. The people of Johannesburg organize sports, bazaars and entertainments for the refugees.

The better educated women feel their position keenly, but the poorer are indifferent, never having been so well off in their lives. When I saw the happy faces of the Boer children as they ran down the schoolhouse steps and began to play on the grassy plain, I thought how different were the lives of the poor children in the slums of London and other big cities.—Walter Williams in the London Express.

TREATMENT AT HOME.

Dr. Hartman's Free Advice to Women—A Generous Offer to The Afflicted.

Secretary Illinois Woman's Alliance.

Miss A. Brady, Corresponding Secretary Illinois Woman's Alliance, writes from 2725 Indiana avenue, Chicago, Ill.:

"Last year from continued strain in literary work I became very much exhausted, my nerves seemed to give way, and I had backache, headache and serious indigestion. One of my friends suggested that I try Peruna. It certainly acted like magic on my system.

"Within ten days I felt new life and health given me, and by taking an occasional dose off and on when I feel extra tired, I keep my system in perfect order."—Miss A. Brady.

Miss Millie Baker writes from 290 East Ohio street, Chicago, Ill.:

"I suffered for years with weakness peculiar to women, severe bearing-down pains, and continual headache.

"After using five bottles of Peruna I was as well and strong as ever."—Miss Millie Baker.

Mrs. Nellie Blyler, 670 W. Twentieth street, Chicago, Ill., President of the Ladies of the G. A. R., has the following to say about Peruna:

Gentlemen—"I recommend Peruna especially for women as it promptly cures the weakness of our sex and will always be sure to give satisfaction."—MRS. NELLIE BLYLER.

Mrs. W. A. Allison, Assist. Matron of Peoples' Hospital, 758 Sheffield avenue, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"*I have had frequent opportunities to observe the wonderful curative effects of Peruna. It alleviates pain and soreness, increases the appetite and so tones up the entire system that the patient quickly regains strength and health.*"—*Mrs. W. A. Allison.*

Free Home Advice.

In view of the great multitude of women suffering from some form of female disease and yet unable to find any cure, *Dr. Hartman, the renowned specialist on female catarrhal diseases, has announced his willingness to direct the treatment of as many cases as make application to him during the summer months without charge.*

Those wishing to become patients should address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

"The Ills of Life," which can be secured at all up-to-date drug stores and upon request is sent free to all, gives a short description of all catarrhal diseases. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

Peruna can be obtained for $1.00 a bottle at all first-class drug stores in Canada.

EVERYTHING FOUND AND HIGHER PAY

MAJOR A. LEE, M.P., ON THE ARMY REFORMS

Says the Present Move Banishes Al Probability of Resort to Conscription.

London, March 8.—The new army regulations proposed by the war secretary, Mr. Brodrick, providing for increased pay and other reforms, which have created so much comment, appear to have been directly copied from the United States. Major Arthur Lee, M. P. for the Fareham division of Hampshire, and formerly British military attache at Washington, said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"At last we have taken out a leaf from your excellent book, though I do not believe we have gone quite so far in that direction as we might or hope we may.

"Under Mr. Brodrick's proposed changes a private in the British infantry now receives almost as much as a private in the United States army. With this change, which I frequently advocated while military attache at Washington, we hope to get a class of recruits similar to those secured in America. Under the old pay we were gradually lowering the physical standard, yet still finding it hard to get men, while our desertion percentage was increasing at a rate which showed there was something radically wrong with the system. The American army was the only other voluntarily enlisted body in the world which we could make serviceable comparisons with, the continental armies, owing to conscription and other causes, being perfectly worthless examples.

"A year ago Mr. Brodrick pooh-poohed the idea of copying the United States. Now he has changed his mind and has done what the majority of the members of the House, regardless of party, believe to be the very best thing that could have happened to the army since Mr. Cardwell, in 1872, effected his sweeping reforms. For the first time 'Tommy,' with everything found and higher pay, will be in a better position than his agricultural brother, and from that close we ought now to get the best instead of the worst. Yes, it may hurt the agricultural interest, or what there is left of it, in England, but I do not believe that this damage will be as serious as the evils which the change will correct.

"Not only is it interesting to note the influence of the American system in these sweeping changes, but they will have a tremendous negative importance. Last year the government clearly indicated its fears that it might have to resort to conscription. The present move banishes all probability of this, for I understand Mr. Brodrick is willing to go even further in copying the United States' excellent treatment of enlisted men and, by liberal finance, build up the standard of the army. The increase in pay means an additional annual cost of about £2,000,000, but I maintain that it will be a direct saving of money, for the better class of men secured will mean fewer men in the hospitals and prisons, as well as obviating other forms of wastage, and will quickly make up for the additional initial outlay. Some day, perhaps, we may be able to adopt the simple plan of the United States of paying the enlisted men of all arms at the same rate; but traditions here die hard."

WEST INDIAN SUGAR.

Report That Government Intends to Remove the Duty.

London, March 8.—It is learned by the Associated Press that the British government intends in the near future to remove the halfpenny per pound duty which is now imposed on West Indian sugar. This will afford the West Indies the relief they have demanded until the Brussels convention comes in force. Between now and September, 1903, according to the terms of the convention, Great Britain can take any steps she deems advisable to safeguard the industry. The abolition of the duty on West Indian sugar is tantamount to giving it preferential treatment over all other sugars, though this of course ceases the moment the Brussels agreement becomes operative. According to the representatives of the leading sugar houses here, the immediate effect will be to bring the West Indian sugar, which is now going to America markets, to English ports. A delegation of leading West Indians, whom the colonial office consulted this week on this matter, declared that unless something of the kind was done the West Indies would be ruined before the new arrangement could commence working.

CABLE MAKER DEAD.

London, March 7.—James Dick, the largest English importer of guttapercha, and manufacturer of submarine cables, died to-day at his home in Glasgow.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Marconi Leaves For Canada To-Day in Connection With Cape Breton Station.

New York, March 7.—Mr. Marconi will leave for Canada to-morrow to supervise the arrangement for a permanent wireless station at Cape Breton. The inventor will confer with officials of the Canadian government to obtain final assurances of their co-operation, and that the recent action of the English postmaster-general will not affect his rights to use the system on Canadian soil. Mr. Marconi will not remain in the Dominion more than a fortnight, thence returning to New York on his way to England. As soon as the apparatus is installed at Cape Breton he will come back from England to conduct experiments.

PROVINCIAL LEG

Press Galler

The bulk of this af was taken up with M contribution to the de dress in reply to the Throne. His speech w with frequent interru government side, which succeeded in turning on The close of the aftern remarkable for the ins up by the opposition fo of the government's r tions and the refusal of to disclose the same. T mur of dissent when t mated that the House in the evening.

The night session dev lute inefficiency of the The opposition assaile benches for failing t grams regarding the C and Capt. Tatlow accu of vending the Comox railway charter to Mac The damaging accusatio ply, but caused manifes the government benc avoid further trouble th an adjournment till Tu finally carried.

NORTH VICTORIA

Speaking to the motio issuance of the North V Murphy marvelled that had to be invoked to j sition's position when government had been br stitution. He pointed tribution bill was prom week, yet North Victor barred from a voice i The House was asked surance of the gover speaker thought in vie ances of the governmen Victoria and their con spect that this assuran worthy of acceptance.

The Provincial Secre and said the Speaker's sued only on the 4th, to-day, steps had alread fill that vacancy, and a drawn up for the signat ident of the Council.

Mr. McPhillips—It order-in-council.

The Provincial Secreta opinion of the "junior m and-by the ex-member f

Mr. McPhillips—There minister of mines on M

Smith Curtis compare the government with th rested in the case of Ne An assurance of an weeks would be satisfac were not forthcoming th be brought up day aft government be forced vote against it day after was the redistribution but this immense railw also before the House, important that the s once. He asked the Ho high tone the Finance opted in refusing to acc from the opposition.

The Finance Minister real objection to the re tion applause)—but to t and he again asked the against it.

The Attorney-Genera the conduct of the oppos ly considering how rece for North Victoria had The members were over his political remain turning officer could n day.

The leader of the long did it require to officer for New Westmi

The Attorney-Gener said it was necessary t of the province, which fixed without an order-i

Mr. McPhillips—It months to do that.

Continuing, the said that they need no for an election in North was solid government.

Opposition members— open it.

Mr. Curtis rose to a c lege and complained tha General, himself guilty lv conduct, had charg tion with acting in an ner.

Mr. Green said if the seemly conduct it was ernment side. They ha spects to the late Spea mark of respect to him sentation to the distric sat?

The government ha writ in Victoria until s the Speaker had issued

Mr. Martin recalled i the leader of the opp member of the governm held a writ for nearly

Hon. members—But th sitting.

Mr. McPhillips—You n you have the patronage

Mr. Martin—That is a opposition, he said, oppo ment as a bad governm was scarcely a sin with ernment was charged for er of the opposition was That was his practice.

Mr. Curtis—You'd act if it is bad.

Continuing, he said th Rossland was supportin the opposition.

Mr. Curtis—No. I sta ways did in this House.

Mr. Oliver said he wou the motion, because he