

SIR FREDERICK BORDEN AND MONROE DOCTRINE

Much has been said by the Conservatives about Sir Frederick Borden's alleged statement that Canada relied upon the Monroe Doctrine for her defence. The reports of Sir Frederick Borden's speech on the occasion referred to contain no reference whatever to the Monroe Doctrine. His speech was delivered before the May Court Club at Ottawa, and was part of a discussion following an address by Dr. Leacock, of McGill, on Imperial defence. Sir Frederick said the defence of the Empire divided itself into two parts—the land and sea forces. Canada was providing for the sea, and Imperial defence was taking over Esquimaux and Halifax. If more were needed it would be forthcoming, although Canada would expect some voice in the expenditure of what she might contribute. His observations were very brief, and he gave as a reason for making them brief that he could not discuss the militia question and avoid politics, and the meeting was absolutely non-political. The alleged references to the Monroe Doctrine were manufactured for Victoria consumption.

PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM.

The Conservatives say that Canada should have made the British preference in Canada conditional upon a Canadian preference in Britain.

The Liberals gave the preference unconditionally.

The Conservatives say the Liberals should have given aid to the British navy conditionally upon the naval station at Esquimaux being maintained and strengthened.

The Liberals say that Canada should maintain the garrisons at Esquimaux and Halifax, and should take the first steps towards naval defence, i.e., the establishment of training ships, absolutely without any conditions whatever. This has been done so far as the garrisons are concerned, and the Hon. Mr. Prefontaine at the time of his death was arranging for the training ships.

Canada has undertaken at her own expense to guard the "all-red" highway around the world, and this is a service to the Empire far any way beyond any contribution towards the maintenance of the navy.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF CANADA.

"We are the last of the civilized nations to come to the front," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier toward the close of his speech at the banquet tendered him by the Liberals of Ontario. "It is within our grasp to profit by the experience of the past, to improve upon their virtues, to avoid their mistakes. It is for us to employ the energy, the activity, the enterprise, the competence, the brains, and the brawn, and I rely upon the Canadian people to do it. Let us rise to the height of our opportunities. Let our civilization be such a civilization as never existed before in the world, a civilization based, and exclusively based, upon peace and the arts of peace. Let us see that in this country of Canada there shall be work for all hands and the best remuneration for all work."

The question has been asked, what has the Liberal government done for Canada that the public should be asked to endorse the appointment of a minister in that administration or a representative of the interests of British Columbia? The head of the government answers the question in one expressive sentence. "Let us see that in this country of Canada there shall be work for all hands and the best remuneration for all work." Ever since that memorable day in July, 1896, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier was called upon by Lord Aberdeen to form a government, a new life has been breathed into every interest in this Dominion. An optimistic feeling took possession of the people of Canada immediately the government announced its policy and made public its intentions. It has been a new life for all hands and the best remuneration for all work, but every industry has been profitable to those engaged in it, with the result that capital and labor have engaged harmoniously in the development of the splendid resources of our country, success in agriculture has induced thousands of settlers to take up our uncultivated and untitled lands, and thus we find conditions without parallel in any other portion of this earth. The opponents of the government claim that all these desirable developments are apart entirely from the government; that they are the result of individual enterprise, and that the Liberal party should not be credited with influencing them or bringing them about. Well, we know as a fact that the government has, from the first day of its existence, aimed at the creation of the conditions which now prevail. Its object has been to relieve industry and to eliminate obstructions from the channels of commerce. Whether the government shall be given credit for them or not is a matter of opinion. There is one thing we know for a fact, that the government administration experimented and tinkered for eighteen years and that the more they patched and plastered the more hopeless they became as the contemplated their work. There is no gainsaying the fact that the country is prosperous. If a change were brought about and the old system of erecting barriers instead of pulling down obstructions were revived, it is just possible that there might be a reversion to the state of affairs which prevailed from 1880 to 1896. This is not the time to make rash experiments. Victoria now has the opportunity not only of endorsing the principle of cabinet representation for the west, but of expressing its further approval of the policy of the Liberal government by electing a member of that government. There is not another constituency in the Dominion that would not be eager

to take advantage of such an opportunity.

Our noble Conservative provincial administration is heaping credit upon Canada wherever they are to be found. The McBride government of British Columbia is not the only one. Mr. Roblin, of Manitoba, it seems, has been handling the provincial domain with a single eye to the benefit of favorites. His case is not quite so scandalous in its connections as that of our business-life Chief Commissioner, nor is it likely that the few hundred thousand acres of land involved is potentially of such value as the Kalen Island townsite, but it has attracted attention beyond the confines of Manitoba, drawing from a Minnesota newspaper the remark that "we have our grafters, and always thought they could go some. But the Roblin regime of Manitoba for loud work, that man has contributed to Minneapolis, and his gang look like 20 cents."

The Colonist says the reason the ships of the navy were withdrawn from Esquimaux was because the Dominion government would not contribute a trifle towards the cost of keeping them there. Sir John Fisher, the first lord of the admiralty, on whose recommendation the ships were withdrawn, said the reason was two-fold: First, the new policy, rendered necessary by the increasing naval armament of Germany, was to concentrate the fleet and the men in waters near Great Britain; second, the ships at Esquimaux were obsolete, and it was a senseless policy to keep a force of men on board useless ships thousands of miles from where they would be needed in case of hostilities.

The Chamberlain in England cannot understand why the Liberals in Canada do not want the food of the British people taxed to enrich Canadian farmers. This is the Conservative idea of what Canadian loyalty should be: Tax every loaf of bread, every pound of meat, every pound of butter and every pound of cheese that the British workman eats, so that Canada can sell her wheat, her meat, her butter and her cheese to them at an advanced price, and then waive the Union Jack and scream about loyalty.

LA GRIPPE'S RAVAGES.

The Victims Left Weak, Nerveless and a Prey to Deadly Diseases.

La grippe, or influenza, which sweeps over Canada every winter, is probably the most treacherous disease known to medical science. The attack may last only a few days, but the deadly poison in the blood remains. You are left with hardly strength enough to walk. Your lungs, your chest, your heart and nerves are permanently weakened, and you fall a victim to deadly pneumonia, bronchitis, consumption, rheumatism, or racking kidney troubles. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills never fail to cure the distressing after-effects of grippe because they purify the blood and sweep away its poisonous germs. Every dose makes new, warm, rich blood which brings health and healing to every part of the body. This is proved in the case of Miss Dorinda Langlois, of St. Jerome, Que., who says: "I had a severe attack of la grippe, the after-effects of which left me racked with pains in every part of my body. My appetite completely failed me; I had severe headaches, was subject to colds with the least exposure, and grew so weak that I was unable to work at my trade as dressmaker. I tried several medicines without the slightest success until a drug clerk advised me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I acted upon his excellent advice and the pills rapidly and completely cured me. My strength returned, the headaches and cough disappeared, and I am again enjoying my old-time health. I am satisfied that if sufferers from la grippe will use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills they will speedily recover from those after-effects which makes the lives of so many people a burden."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure all the common ailments due to weak and watery blood, such as anaemia, headaches, dizziness, indigestion, neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, nervousness, general weakness and the special ailments that growing girls and women do not like to talk about, and to their doctors. But only the genuine pills can do this, and you should see that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is printed on the wrapper around each box. You cannot get the genuine pills from your druggist sent direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed, 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

There will be a meeting of the council of the board of trade on Wednesday morning. The monthly meeting of the board is summoned for Thursday evening.

The Fraser river sternwheeler Transfer left for New Westminster on Saturday evening after a complete overhauling to the hull, machinery and fittings. All the furniture was re-upholstered, and with the new paint the steamer presents quite a spick and span appearance.

The annual meeting of the Law Society of British Columbia was held on Monday in the court house, H. D. Helmcken, K. C., in the chair. Only routine business was transacted, the principal item being the adoption of the financial statement and proceedings of the benchers.

A delegation from the mainland, composed of Dr. H. H. Stevens, W. Kirkland, Vancouver; J. W. Hollingshead, S. Thompson, Ladner; H. A. Belyea, Wilber Smith, W. R. Gilley, New Westminster; Dr. Hamilton, Victoria; and T. V. Patterson, M.P.P., was on Mr. Templeman Monday morning in relation to the work being done by the Dominion government veterinarians in stamping out glanders in Vancouver, New Westminster and district adjacent. Strong representations were made against the application of the Mallein test to horses that gave no indication of first symptoms of the disease, and the request was made that the destruction of horses should cease pending an investigation.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 3.)

This, he said, in defiance of what the president of the council had said and Mr. Bowser, who held a brief for the late attorney-general and had advanced the arguments which that gentleman had put forth in 1903. For some time the C. P. R. had been offering for sale the lands in these blocks which were now attempted to be handed over to the company. The C. P. R. to get the blocks in Southeast Kootenay, Mr. Oliver said that according to the president of the council these lands were valued at the cost of the whole railway line, which was \$150,000. Even if this were a fictitious valuation it was true that they were very valuable, from the returns for coal and oil lands in them the first year after they were thrown open, which amounted to \$70,000.

The granting of these blocks was done in secret, because it was not peculiar to the present government to conceal its transactions in secret. It was common to previous governments. The Kalen Island grants were not the only ones which were done in secret.

The contradicted the premier's emphasis on the fact that the government had no right to get the blocks in Southeast Kootenay. The right to build from Midway to Penticton, if he were not bound by the rules of the House he would characterize the statements of the premier in much stronger language. The premier said that the C. P. R. entered into this agreement. This was not so. The agreement was never made. The government had no right to do so. The agreement was never made. The government had no right to do so. The agreement was never made. The government had no right to do so.

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The company was to have forfeited the right if it was not built in the time. This had not been done. It was found that in cases where the province was required to do anything where the R. was concerned that the province had to live up to the better of the law. The case was altered when the conditions were reversed.

Mr. Bowser had said he was not paid a cent by the C. P. R. He would be paid for an extension of the time for his company to build its line in 1901. Mr. Hawthorthwaite said he also voted for it. Mr. Oliver also voted for a bonus of \$500,000 to a corporation.

Mr. Oliver pointed out that it was stated and never contradicted that carriage of freight to the Granby smelter had made the gross earnings one-sixteenth of the whole line of the C. P. R. for 1904. He thought it would be more according to the truth to say that the line had not paid as well as it was expected it would. He deplored the conditions which would result if the province did not come to the aid of the C. P. R. with its gold-braided officials and lobbyists. There would be no more money for either of the C. P. R. or the province.

It was urged he said that the time had not been sufficient to allow the C. P. R. to survey the lands. The province was asked now to allow the C. P. R. to carry out surveys in one year, which it was represented could not be done in four years shortly before. This had nothing to do with the case. He held it was a question of justice to the province and the legislature should look at it from this standpoint alone.

Dr. King moved the adjournment of the debate. The member would not consent to this, but Dr. King pressed his motion. The motion was defeated on the following division:

Nays—Messrs. Hawthorthwaite, Williams, Tatlow, McBride, Cotton, Clifford, Bowser, Fraser, Ross, A. McDonald, Green, Fulton, Gordon, Taylor, Wright, Young, Gifford, Macgowan, Grant, Manson—20.

J. R. Brown.

J. R. Brown, speaking to the amendment, held that there had been nothing in the proposed agreement entered into with Mackenzie & Mann, which was not ratified by the government, by which the Columbia & Western was relieved of building sections 5 and 6.

He contended that the railway company made the application for these lands in the Southeast Kootenay. It was not on the initiative of the government. He therefore thought that there should be no sympathy extended to a company which had sought to despoil the province.

He pointed out that the government pursued an entirely different attitude with respect to the Midway & Vernon. The government had by making a statement that the Midway & Vernon would have to prove its right to the grant in the courts made it impossible for a company to carry on work. The government was in consequence throwing out the province. Why was not the same rule enforced with the Columbia & Western subsidy? Was it because by withholding the subsidy the Shuswap & Okanagan railway was being built? The government was not to be taken in by the C. P. R. at its own price when the time expired for the guaranteeing of the bonds by the government?

He thought the amendment should receive the support of the House.

J. D. McNiven.

J. D. McNiven said that the arguments put forward from the government were in favor of the C. P. R. There was no argument on the basis of the rights of the province. The rights of the province should be put up against those of the company in settling this question.

When the legislature granted the subsidy it was on the direct understanding that the line was to be built to Penticton, and not that sections 1 and 2 were to be built. If it had not been to get a line to Penticton there would be thought to have been no subsidy given. The company had lost the right to the lands legally, and he believed morally. The company was not entitled to the land, not having carried out its contract and not having earned it. The subsidy for section 3 was to be handed over when section 3 was completed, but only on the understanding that the contract was to be completed. The legislature was charged with protecting the interests of the province, and not the C. P. R. The company to the province are entirely overlooked in the bill.

The amendment of S. Henderson was then put and lost on the following division: Yea—Messrs. Drury, King, Brown, McNiven, Jones, Evans, Tanner, Oliver, J. A. Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Patterson, Cameron—13.

Nays—Messrs. Hawthorthwaite, Williams, Tatlow, McBride, Cotton, Clifford, Bowser, Fraser, Ross, A. McDonald, Green, Fulton, Gordon, Taylor, Wright, Young, Gifford, Grant, Manson—20.

The House rose until the evening. EVENING SESSION.

Upon resuming in the evening J. H. Betheridge, member for the Grand Trunk House on the second reading of the Columbia & Western Bill, said that the land subsidy for sections 5 and 6 were not forfeited. Sir Thomas had borne out the view that the land subsidy was not forfeited. The member for Columbia was the only member of the government who interposed any objection to the bill. The member for Columbia was the only member of the government who interposed any objection to the bill.

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David Spencer & Co. WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

TUESDAY BARGAINS

\$1.25 Armure Silks Tuesday 50c per yard
450 yards of this seasonable silk at less than half-price. Colors as follows: Prune, mauve, helio, resida, pink, old rose, myrtle and cardinal.

Tweed and Black Cloth Skirts on Sale Tuesday
Values, \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.50. Tuesday, \$1.75.

Wrist Bags in black and brown leather, rope handles. Values, \$2.50, \$4.00, Tuesday, \$1.00.
Wrist Bags in dark green and tan smooth leather, jeweled handles.

Wrist Bags in black, navy and brown leather, heavy metal frames, inside purse. Value \$3.00, Tuesday, \$1.00.

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Local News.

In Chambers on Monday before Justice Irving, an order was made to take account in the case of Ward vs. Rhodes, et al.

A public meeting will be held at Royal Oak school on Tuesday, March 6th, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of selecting a suitable candidate to represent that portion of the district as councillor in Saanich municipality.

Twenty saloon passengers and three steers from San Francisco were landed at Victoria by the steamer Queen, which arrived from the Golden Gate on Saturday evening. The steamer had a total of all ports of call of 84 passengers. The Unatilla, of the same line, sailed for San Francisco on Sunday evening.

In support of its petition to the provincial legislature against the passing of the bill prohibiting the use of the open type of cars in the summer, the British Columbia Electric Railway Company is obtaining some interesting statistics of what types of cars are used in the summer months. The statistics show that during the summer months the open type of cars are used almost exclusively in the East.

The body of another victim of the wrecked Valencian, which had been ashore near the scene of the disaster. There was a life belt round the body when picked up, and in the vest pocket was a silver watch. There were also some letters in a foreign language and a small box containing a photograph of a man. The body was badly decomposed and was buried.

The Ladies' Musical club gave their first concert on Saturday evening in Walt's music hall, and under very favorable circumstances. There was a large attendance and a varied and select programme, every item of which was well rendered and received. Those who took part were: Miss Violet Powell, piano; Mrs. Lamont, songs; Miss Miles and Dr. Nash, sonata, violin and piano; Miss Levenson, song. It is the intention of the club to give concerts every three weeks, and arrangements have been made by which a member may bring a friend, lady or gentleman, by paying 25 cents.

Geoffrey S. Turner, well-known in Victoria, who has been ashore for nearly two years ago had such a hard fight for his life in the waters of the North Arm through the capsizing of a boat, is reported to have been drowned a few days ago at Shoal Bay, says the Vancouver World. The particulars to hand are meagre, but it appears that with a friend, Mr. E. Dusenberry, Turner was out hunting. Their boat capsized, Dusenberry managed to swim ashore, but Turner, small with the weight of his hunting implements. The body has not been recovered. He leaves a wife and daughter in England.

Thursday morning James Noble passed away at Vancouver. He had been in charge of work at Rivers Inlet for the last four years. Taking ill some days ago he started for Victoria, but upon reaching the Terminal City found it necessary to undergo treatment at one of the hospitals there. Despite the best medical attention, however, he succumbed. The remains were brought here for interment last evening. He was 44 years of age and a native of Newhaven, Scotland. He leaves, besides a widow, his parents and three brothers and three sisters to mourn his loss. The funeral was arranged to take place from the residence of one of his brothers, 28 Niagara street, at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

Word has been received in Victoria of the death of Kent, Eng., of Geo. Frederick Hawkins, well-known by all old-timers on the coast. The deceased gentleman lived here when the province was a crown colony. Mr. Hawkins arrived in Victoria in the year 1848, and having engaged in various undertakings settled down to farming in the Goldstream district. He had paid several visits to the Old Country, the final one being a couple of years ago. Mr. Hawkins was 76 years of age.

The management of the B. C. Messenger service in this city has been taken over by James K. McKinnon, succeeding R. A. Murrant, who will look after the Vancouver office. Mr. McKinnon has had wide experience in attending to the duties of this position and will assuredly provide a service satisfactory in every respect. A feature of this service will be parcel delivery and distributing work and promptness and reliability are promised patrons. The messenger company will also continue to handle the local business of the Pacific Wireless Telegraph Company, their office being No. 9 View street, in the Victoria Theatre building.

homespun skirts, with circular flounce. Black cloth skirts, circular cut, stitched bands, pleated flounce, trimmed with straps. On sale Tuesday, each at \$1.75.

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Fancy Jeweled Silk Bags, Bead Bags, Suede Bags, all light shades. Values \$5.00 to \$8.50. Tuesday, \$1.00.
Four only, Opera Bags. Values \$2.50 to \$7.50. Tuesday, \$1.00.

Brush Sets
Thirteen Ebony, light and dark wood Brush Sets, consisting of mirror, hat and clothes brushes, plain and fancy work. Values \$1.50 to \$6.50. Tuesday, \$1.00.

Men's Shoes
Notwithstanding the advance in leather we will place on sale Tuesday 250 pairs Men's Box Calf Lace Shoes, double sole, extension edge, double shank, seven edge and all other with brass nails. On sale Tuesday, \$2.50 pair.

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The body of another victim of the wrecked Valencian, which had been ashore near the scene of the disaster. There was a life belt round the body when picked up, and in the vest pocket was a silver watch. There were also some letters in a foreign language and a small box containing a photograph of a man. The body was badly decomposed and was buried.

The Ladies' Musical club gave their first concert on Saturday evening in Walt's music hall, and under very favorable circumstances. There was a large attendance and a varied and select programme, every item of which was well rendered and received. Those who took part were: Miss Violet Powell, piano; Mrs. Lamont, songs; Miss Miles and Dr. Nash, sonata, violin and piano; Miss Levenson, song. It is the intention of the club to give concerts every three weeks, and arrangements have been made by which a member may bring a friend, lady or gentleman, by paying 25 cents.

Geoffrey S. Turner, well-known in Victoria, who has been ashore for nearly two years ago had such a hard fight for his life in the waters of the North Arm through the capsizing of a boat, is reported to have been drowned a few days ago at Shoal Bay, says the Vancouver World. The particulars to hand are meagre, but it appears that with a friend, Mr. E. Dusenberry, Turner was out hunting. Their boat capsized, Dusenberry managed to swim ashore, but Turner, small with the weight of his hunting implements. The body has not been recovered. He leaves a wife and daughter in England.

Thursday morning James Noble passed away at Vancouver. He had been in charge of work at Rivers Inlet for the last four years. Taking ill some days ago he started for Victoria, but upon reaching the Terminal City found it necessary to undergo treatment at one of the hospitals there. Despite the best medical attention, however, he succumbed. The remains were brought here for interment last evening. He was 44 years of age and a native of Newhaven, Scotland. He leaves, besides a widow, his parents and three brothers and three sisters to mourn his loss. The funeral was arranged to take place from the residence of one of his brothers, 28 Niagara street, at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

Word has been received in Victoria of the death of Kent, Eng., of Geo. Frederick Hawkins, well-known by all old-timers on the coast. The deceased gentleman lived here when the province was a crown colony. Mr. Hawkins arrived in Victoria in the year 1848, and having engaged in various undertakings settled down to farming in the Goldstream district. He had paid several visits to the Old Country, the final one being a couple of years ago. Mr. Hawkins was 76 years of age.

The management of the B. C. Messenger service in this city has been taken over by James K. McKinnon, succeeding R. A. Murrant, who will look after the Vancouver office. Mr. McKinnon has had wide experience