have completely shattered their faith in its veracity. If our contemporary is really desirous of placing the truth before its readers and is not actuated by a desperate desire to make political capital out of something that cannot be applied to any such base purposes we believe it can obtain a list of the aids to navigation in the waters of British Columbia and the actual cost of maintenance of the marine service during the year 1904-5 by applying at the office in Victoria of the agent of the Marine and Fisheries Department. As we have already pointed out, in the year 1903-4, \$94,188.45, and in the year 1904-5. \$140,296.53, were expended by the Dominion government in the maintenance and installation of aids to navigation on the Canadian Pacific coast. The foregoing are the correct figures. It was an extremely silly thing to publish \$39,000 as the cost of maintenance, because it must have been apparent that such a malicious untruth could not be permitted to pass without correction.

The true figures indicate the rate at which federal expenditures for the protection of shipping on the Pacific coast are increasing.

PROTECTION AND SHIPPING. Whatever protection may do for the eral, it is a melancholy, ghastly failure as a stimulator of shipbuilding. Protection has been given a long trial in the United States, and has been found terprise as far as the construction of commercial ships is concerned. Amships-at double the cost such vessels preclude foreign ships from competing operations if it were not for the gov- kings, and his counsel always made ernment orders they have on hand, for peace. His life dignified the king-That is the conclusion of the Scientific ly office at a time when its material American, which points out that dur- prerogatives were being steadily abating the fiscal year ending July 1st, ed. He represented in his simplicity of 1905, there were under construction or life, his patriarchal years, and his ilunder contract in the shipyards of the lustrious progeny the majesty that still United States seventy-six steel mer- doth hedge about the person of a king. chant vessels, of 190,903 tons, and thirty-nine steel government vessels, of 308,702 tons; so that the amount of the work being done for private ship- year, no province in Canada has had faction for the special damage he shall ping concerns. Even more remarkable der construction for the government. In the presence of these figures, it the peace (for which they are just as but the very act of their creation has ties of food and varieties of manufac served to keep alive the important tures, that no one can doubt as to the shipbuilding interests of this country. Indeed, the absolute cessation of new naval construction would involve the closing down of several of our building a rough estimate, that the extensions yards. The merchant marine of the which have been undertaken, and are Act relating to Telephone Companies." documented shipping, comprised on years, will cover a total of 7,444 miles July 1st, 1905, 24,681 vessels, of 6,456,543 was afloat on the Atlantic and Gulf Lakes, while on the Pacific coast the total amounted to 793,088 tons, the Hawaiian Islands and on the western rivers of the United States. During the miles, at a cost of \$101,600,000; the year, 1,102 vessels of all kinds, great and small, were built, the total tonnage amounting to 330,316 tons. Of this total, 40,000 tons consisted of steel steamers, including the big Dakota of over 20 .-000 tons; 14,149 tons consisted of steel ferry, river, and bay steamers; and 29,104 tons of wooden schooners; while the importance of the Great Lakes fact that the total tonnage of new steel papers) are not disposed to give anysteamers built there during the same year was 101,521 tons. Comparing the

that of its most formidable competitors, we find that for 1905 the total tonnage of the German Empire amounted while the total shipping of the United Kingdom and British Colonies for the same year is 17,900,720 gross tons, of which all but 1,600,182 tons represents steamship tonnage.

DEMOCRACY SURGING FORWARD.

The world is moving; and it is gathering pace as it moves. In its onward progress it is constantly overday issue of the morning paper was taking and burying some cherished beliefs and institutions. Consider the progress the democratic movement has made in the United Kingdom since the date of the last general election, and estimate, if you can, what the power of the workingman's vote will be when the next appeal to the people is taken? Triumphant democracy, we can rest assured, will not forever submit to be dictated to by the representatives of an "obsolete aristocracy" or by those who are content to remain in subservience to the hitherto dominant classes. Labor has a representative in His Majesty's government, and this representative, although he is by no means an extreme type of his class, voicing the political opinions of what may be termed the conservative elements in the ranks of labor-Rt. Hon. John Burns has declared for the abolition of all hereditary rulers and institutions. The movement which has at last begun to make its influence felt in Great Britain will extend to those portions of the European continent which have not been progressive "along rational lines." And wherever it appears it will progress more rapidly than it has done in Great Britain. Already the strength of the social democrats of the Teutonic nations is greater than their influence upon affairs of state. They will not stand still much longer. These movements, so momentous in their character and so awful in their revolutionary possibilities, suggest the thought another hereditary ruler, as has been payment of the amounts above set written of the late King of Denmark by the New York Post, that to have provided kings for two new thrones, those of Greece and Norway, and queens for Great Britain and Russia, is something of a title to remembrance, promotion of industrial activity in gen- and the late Christian IX. of Denmark will possibly be remembered chiefly from the honors that fell so readily to his children and children's children. The eagerness with which greater monarchs sought alliances with the house of Oldenburg, and European chancelleries welcomed its scions as candidates for debatable thrones. testifies not only to the strict neutrality of Denmark, but also to general confidence in the royal stock. Its could be laid down by British yards, daughters have been judged worthy to The fresh water and coasting fleets bear kings, and its sons to rule justly. of the United States are increasing at | Few monarchs have been more sorely a rapid rate because the coasting laws tried than King Christian. Early in aforesaid. his reign the Danish Duchies were for trade. But wherever American torn from his kingdom by Germany, ships are compelled to compete for the and England permitted the spoliation business done on the great deep, they with a supineness that aroused Mr. are eventually forced to haul down Robert Cecil, later Lord Salisbury, to their flag. It is doubtful if there is a his highest flights of satire. The last single steamship of large tonnage and | years of King Christian were saddened of the first class being built in Ameri- by the growth of a radicalism which, can yards to-day. Most of the ship- while disapproving, he accepted with building companies in the United all loyalty and equanimity. He was States would be compelled to suspend in a peculiar sense the counsellor of

The Monetary Times, Toronto, a reliable trade journal, has the following about British Columbia: While the work being done for the government | northwestern provinces have had more (most of it for the United States navy) attention from Eastern Canada and was over sixty per cent. greater than from the outside world during the past greater prosperity relative to its imwere the conditions in 1904, when the umbia. This huge province, destined merchant tonnage was only 94,988 tons, probably some day to outstrip all as against 331,435 tons that were un- others in wealth, with resources which require literally millions of people for their development, has at present but would be well for those people who are so rich in products of both sea and a handful, as it were, of people. It is bitterly opposed to the upbuilding of river, valley and mountain-fish, fruit, our navy to bear in mind that our war- grain, cattle, timber, coal, and almost ships not only serve as guardians of all minerals; it is so lovely a country for man to live in: and it can eventual essential as the police of our cities) of its possibilities in producing variely be so largely self-supporting because

Toronto Globe: The projected railway construction of Canada shows, by United States, including all kinds of to be completed in from three to five and an estimated expenditure of \$182. 000,000. Contracts have been already tons. About one-half of this amount let covering seventy-five per cent. of this total, and the remainder will be coasts, one-third of it on the Great put under contract as soon as the survevs are completed. Of this total the Canadian Pacific will build 1,844 miles, small remainder being found at the Northern, 1,280 miles, at a cost of \$29,at a cost of \$41,650,000; the Canadian 000,000; the Grand Trunk Pacific, 3,720 Grand Trunk, 200 miles, at a cost of \$4,000,000; the Northern Pacific, 300 miles, at a cost of \$9,000,000, and the Toronto to Niagara, 100 miles of elec-

character of its industrial future.

tric road, at a cost of \$4,000,000. Of all the actors in the Valencia tragedy one might have expected the part played by Mr. F. F. Bunker to be above adverse criticism. But the wise ones who know all and are capable of road machinery allowed to lapse? shipbuilding interests is shown by the heroic deeds (in the columns of newsone credit where credit would appear to be due. Mr. Bunker has no reason to be ashamed of the efforts he made total gross tonnage of the American to save life and to succor the dis- present? merchant marine, as given above, with tressed.

(Continued From Page 3.) cepting or holding offices, contracts or nployment under the Dominion government, the attorney-general said that it had been introduced in consequence of the fact that a member of the legislature had accepted a position under the Dominion government. Since pended for wages? How much for preparing the bill he had found that it would work an injustice upon some to How much for purchase of horses? have it become law. He therefore moved that the order for the second reading and the bill be discharged.

Applause from the opposition. This was accordingly done and the year? bill discharged.

Dyking Act Amendment,

The House then went into committee on the bill to amend the Dyking Assessment Act, with T. W. Paterson in

the chair. by the chief commissioner, among the most important being ore intended to allow the person whose land was sold works: for arrears to recover it through the inspector of dykes instead of applying for a new crown grant to the depart- of cutting pulp timber thereon? ment. The amendment read as fol-

lows: "If the inspector of dykes fails to sell any land at any such public auction or adjournment thereof, at the upset price, the said land shall become absolutely forfeited to and vested in the crown for the use of the province, free from all encumbrances, at the expiration of twelve months from the date of such public auction or adjournment thereof, unless the assessed owner appearing on said advertised list of unpaid assessments, or his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, shall Hawthornthwaite for the granting of pay to the inspector of dykes before the expiration of said twelve months the amount of the upset price at which said land was offered at said sale, with interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum from the date of sale, together also with the assessments due up to the date of re-purchase with interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum from the that it will never be possible to say of date such assessments became due. If forth is not made to the inspector of dykes before the expiration of said twelve months, he shall, within one month thereafter, prepare a certificate under his hand, in duplicate, setting forth that the lands mentioned therein have been publicly exposed for sale for assessments on the day apunpaid pointed for that purpose by the act, and that no sale having been effected and the amounts due being still unpaid, the lands are thereby absolutely forfeited to and vested in the crown, free from all encumbrances. The inspector of dykes shall forward one copy of such certificate to the district registrar of the district in which said land is situated and the other copy to the chief commissioner of lands and works, who shall duly register the same in their respective records.

"(1.) Upon any such forfeiture the owner shall thereupon be released from all liability in respect of the assessments upon the land so forfeited as

"(2.) Any sale of such land forfeited shall be made on condition that the land sold shall be liable for assessments which would thereafter have accrued thereon but for such forfeiture.

The bill was reported. Ruled Out of Order.

Price Ellison wished to introduce bill relating to telephone companies, but was ruled out of order, no notice

Distress. The House went into committee on the bill relating to distress, with H. Wright in the chair.

The bill provided as follows "Where any distress shall be made for any taxes justly due, or for any penalty legally imposed, and any irregularity or unlawful act shall afterwards be done by the party distraining, or by his agent, the distress itself shall not be therefore deemed to be unlawful, nor shall the party making it be deemed a trespasser ab initio; but the party aggrieved by such unlawful act or irregularity may recover, in any court of competent jurisdiction, satishave sustained thereby; provided, however, that there shall be no recovery in any such action for any such unlawful act or irregularity, if tender of amends has been made by the party distraining or by his agent, before action brought."

The bill was reported. The House adjourned until to-mor-

Notices of Motion.

On Monday next Hon. F. J. Fulton o ask leave to introduce a bill intituled "An Act to amend the Provincial Schools Act."

On Monday next Mr. Davidson to ask leave to introduce a bill intituled "An Act regarding Hours of Labor in cer-On Monday next Mr. Ellison to ask leave to introduce a bill intituled "An

Questions. G. Fraser, on Monday next, will ask he provincial secretary: What has the provincial governme one to help recover bodies from the

wreck of the Valencia on the West Coast of Vancouver Island? the chief commissioner of lands and

1. Was any portion of the \$10,000 voted during the session 1903-04 for roads and trails in Cariboo district allowed to lapse?

2. If so, what portion? 3. Was any portion of the \$20,000 voted during the session 1903-04 for the Cariboo main trunk road allowed to lapse?

4. If so, what portion? 5. Was any portion of the \$10,000 voted during the session 1903-04 for

6. If so, what portion? 7. What road machinery was purchased by the government under the vote mentioned in question 5 hereof? 8. Where is such road machinery at

Mr. Murphy on Monday will ask the

1. Has the \$8,000 voted last session

VICTORIA TIMES TUESDAY FEBRUARY 6 1900

been expended?

boo district to Barkerville?

2. What advantage to the province

Mr. Oliver on Monday next will ask

expended?

the premier:

general's visit?

pany

cedar?

however.

the minister of finance:

cent trip to England?

for roads and trails in Cariboo district ship of coal and surface rights.

which roads and trails was this amount expended and how much of it was expended on each of them? 3. Has the \$22,000 voted last session

"Provided that when any of the corporations' mentioned in sub-section (5) of this section carry on, in addition to any or all of the businesses therein specified, the business of buying and selling real estate, the proceeds of the sales of such real estate in excess of the assessed value of the lands sold shall be deemed to be part of the gross revenue of said corporations for the purpose of assessment and taxation.' Mr. Ross said that this section had aroused considerable opposition. He was not particular enough about it to press it upon the House under these circumstances, and asked to withdraw

This was accordingly done and the has resulted from the hon, attorney- bill was reported.

Dewdney Disincorporation.

and disincorporation of the municipality of Dewdney, Premier McBride said that he had decided that he could not accept John Oliver's proposed

1. Has any land been leased to any company or companies for the purpose 2. If so, how much to each com 3. For how long a period, and on what terms?

4. Does the leased lands (if any) contain fir and cedar in quantities? 5. If so, on what terms can the company or companies cut said fir and Victoria, Feb. 2nd. 1906. The proceedings of the legislature to-

day occupied a little over two hours time. The bill introduced by J. H. day of August, 1902." the franchise to women came up for second reading and was defeated, the vote standing 24 to 12. The premier refused to accept the amendment to the Dewdney relief bill

proposed by John Oliver, and the Conservative side lined up solidly in voting it down. Mr. Oliver's amendment was intended to do justice to the maicrity of residents in Dewdney muniefited. cipality who had been saddled with responsibility for the dyking loan, although deriving no benefit from it. These residents were not given a voice in deciding whether the dyke Mr. Oliver proposed should be put in to simply tax the residents of the high lands of Dewdney for the part of the indebtedness for which they had been responsible, namely, that connected with the ordinary expenditure.

Prayers were read by Rev. G. K B. Questions and Answers. J. N. Evans asked the premier hte following questions:

The government would not accept it

1. Is it the intention of the government to re-appoint Mr. C. J. South as superintendent under the Children's Protection Act? 2. Do the government propose to

make provision in the estimates for the payment of salary for the continuance of said office of superintendent, or any ther form of remuneration, so that the work should continue? Premier McBride replied as follows:

"1. Mr. C. J. South having resigned, the superintendent of provincial police is performing the duties of superinndent under the provisions of the Children's Protection Act.' "2. It is the intention of the govern-

ment that any aid given shall be in the form of a money grant to the Children's Aid Society, as in former

Mr. Evans asked the premier the following questions: 1. The length and nature of service of the several gentlemen whose names

appear on the superannuation list rendered the province to entitle them to superannuation? 2. The nature of service each performed for the province?

3. The rate of monthly pay each recrived for said service? 4. The reason of each superannua

5. Upon what grounds do the govern-

ment base rate of superannuation? Premier McBride replied as follows: "1 J E McMillan assessor and collector at Victoria, 1876-1878, inclusive, \$125 per month; sheriff, Victoria, 1884-1903, inclusive, \$62.50 per month; total service, 23 years. A. O'Connor, guard, New Westminster jail, 1888-1892, inclusive, \$60 per month; 1893-1896, inclusive, \$65 per month; 1897-1900, inclusive, \$63.50 per month; 1901-1902, inclusive \$68 per month: total services, 15 years. C. H. F. Blake, convict guard, Victoria jail, 1882-1887, inclusive, \$60 per month; 1888-1895, inclusive, \$70 per month: total services, 14 years. H. O. Wellburn, government agent, Cowichan, 1892, \$100 per month; 1893-1896, inclusive, \$125 per month; 1897-1899, \$95 per month; total services, 8 years. George Cowan, stipendiary magistrate and registrar, County court, Barkerville, 1890-1895, inclusive, \$125 per month; total services, 6 years. D. Robson, government agent, New Westminster, 1896-1905, inclusive, \$150 per month; total services, 10 years. J. Sage, janitor, Nanaimo Court house. 889, \$20 per month; 1890, \$30 per month; 1891-1893, inclusive, \$40 per month; 1894-1905, \$50 per month; total services, 1 years. W. S. Gore, draughtsman, 1875-1877, inclusive, \$133.33 per month; 1878, \$125 per month; surveyor-general, 1879-1883, inclusive, \$150 per month; 1884-J. Murphy, on Monday next, will ask | 1888, \$170 per month; 1889-1891, \$180 per month; deputy commissioner of lands and works, 1892-1905, inclusive, \$200 per month; total services, 29 years, 11

months. "2. Answered by No. 1.

"3. Answered by No. 1. "4. J. E. McMillan, failing health; A. O'Connor, age; D. Robson, failing health; J. Sage, age and infirmity; W. S. Gore, age and length of service. Messrs. Blake, Wellburn and Cowan were superannuated by previous governments, presumably for age, failing health or infirmity.

"5. Length and importance of service.

Assessment Act Amendment. The bill to amend the Assessment Act was reconsidered in committee, with A H. B. Macrowan in the chair. on the motion of the minister of finance.
On the motion of Hon. R. G. Tatlow Yeas Mesers. King, Brown, Mc- ing division:

chief commissioner of lands and some changes were made in the sections in line with suggestions made by the leader of the opposition a few days ago relative to the dual owner-

W. R. Ross moved to strike out a section he had proposed a day or two

The section read as follows: for the Cariboo main trunk road been 4. What portion of this \$22,000 has been expended on that section of the Cariboo main trunk road extending from the southern boundary of Cari-5. Of the portion mentioned in ques tion 4 hereof, how much has been extools? How much for horse hire? John Oliver on Monday next will ask 1. For what purpose did the hon, the attorney-general visit England last

On the report on the bill for the relief

What were the expenses of the hon. attorney-general on account of his re-Mr. Oliver on Monday next will ask amendments. the chief commsisioner of lands and

Mr. Oliver then moved as follows: "Of the twenty-five thousand dollars so paid, ten thousand dollars shall be borne by the province, and two thousand dollars, with interest thereon at three and one-half per cent, per anrum, shall be raised in the manner hereinafter provided by taxation of the lands from time to time assessable under the provisions of the Assessment Act, 1903, or of any provisions that

may be substituted therefor. And thirteen thousand dollars with interest thereon at three and one-half per cent. per annum shall be raised by assessment of the lands described in by-law No. 4 of the Dewdney municipality, as promulgated by advertisement in the British Columbia Gazette on the 25th

He pointed out that the general residents of Dewdney had only had a voice in the incurring of \$2,000 of the debt. It was unfair to saddle upon these people the taxation in the placing of which they had not had a voice. He proposed that the \$13,000 should be charge upon the owners of land within the dyking area, the only place ben-

Premier McBride said that the persons interested in the dyking area at the time the works were carried out were largely those who owned lands outside the dyking area, including the reeve of that time. The whole municipality was agreeable to the scheme It was unfortunate that these matters should come up in the House, but it was sought to settle them now.

He prophesied that Mr. Oliver would or the rostrum represent him (the premier) as a wicked man in opposing this amendment. There was no attempt on the part of the residents within the municipality of Dewdney to shirk a share in this indebtedness. The bill, he felt, was along lines which would commend itself to these residents. The men of Dewdney were taking upon themselves a heavy burden in view of the fact that the lands needed draining and roads and trails needed repair. These men were ready to do their part, however, and shirk no re-

sponsibility. J. A. Macdonald denied that a burden was to be placed upon the people of Dewdney by this amendment. On the contrary, the amendment gave relief to these people to the extent of about half the amount the municipality had placed upon itself. The opposition had protested against the principle of the bill. Being voted down they did not wish to see the bill go through without attempting to wipe out some

of the worst features. The burden had been placed the dyking area, the lands within which were responsible for the repayment of it. The remainder of the residents of Dewney had no voice in preventing the incurring of the debt and should not be held responsible to have to repay it. It was unfair to force upon three-quarters of the people of Dewdney the repayment of a tax for which they were not originally responsible for. The member for Delta proposed to alienate the owners of ands not affected by this dyke. The \$2,000 for which these people were responsible Mr. Oliver proposed should

be borne by them. in the council had not taken the precaution to protect the municipality at saddling those whose interests had not

been protected with this taxation. F. Carter-Cotton said that the stand words which Shakespeare put in the elections. mouth of Lady Macbeth: "They would win." If this matter were not settled It was necessary to solve the question and this the government was attempting to do. He quoted from the past history of Upper Canada to show that the government came to the aid of municipalities which had gone beyond

Mr. Macdonald questioned Mr. Cotton as to whether this was not a loan

Mr. Cotton said the history he quoted from did not say so. Mr. Macdonald said that it was a. loan under what was known as the Municipal Loan Fund.

Mr. Cotton, continuing, said that in years past municipalities in British Columbia had come to the province and accepted a vote of \$1,000 for current expenditure. The municipality of Delta accepted this. Mr. Oliver asked if Dewdney did not

t would be found that that municipality had got exactly the same treatment ir this respect as Delta did. relief being necessary for the poor

farmers in Dewdney. Mr. Oliver asked him if James Cunin the Fraser valley, was not one of these farmers

Mr. Cotton did not know whether he was, and said he did not care to go into the private concerns of these men. The amendment of Mr. Oliver was

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Niven, Murphy, Jones, Evans, Tanner, Oliver, J. A. Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Paterson, Wells, Hall, Camer-

Nays-Messrs. Davidson, Williams Tatlow, McBride, Cotton, Ellison, Clifford, Fraser, Ross, A. McDonald, Green, Fulton, Garden, Taylor, Wright, Young, Gifford, Macgowan, Shatford, Grant, Manson-21. The report was adopted. Adopted.

Dyking Assessment. The bill to amend the Dyking Assessnents Adjustment Act was again con-

The report on the bill respecting

Distress was adopted.

sidered in committee. Hon. R. F. Green submitted an amendment to add the following: soon as lands in the Maple Ridge and Coquitlam Dyking districts, benefited by the construction of dyking works, which lands now belong to His Majesty in the right of the Dominion of Canada, are granted away by the crown, they shall become liable to be assessed under the provisions of this act as

from the first day of January, A.D.

1905. The bill was reported. Railway Belt.

On the second reading of the bill to ratify an agreement which has been arrived at between the Dominion and Provincial governments respecting the western boundary of the railway belt, Hon. R. F. Green said that on July 8th, 1904, an agreement had been reached. There had been a disagreement as to whether the eastern or the western shore of the North Arm at Vancouver should be the boundary of the lands granted to the Dominion for the was in order, having been introduced C P. R. The Dominion contended that by a private member, inasmuch as should be the western shore. The decision involved the question of rights over certain islands. This matter had been settled by the adoption of the province's contention making the eastern shore the boundary.

The bill was read a second time. Second Reading.

The bill to amend the Midway & Veron Railway Company's Act passed its

second reading. Women's Franchise.

On the adjourned debate on the sec ond reading of the bill to extend the franchise to women was resumed by T. W. Paterson claimed that the J R. Brown. He said he would supprinciple of the bill was wrong. Men port the bill, although he did not agree with all the remarks of the mover. He aid not vote for it because he thought the time and the premier had said that women were oppressed by being that members of this council were deprived of the franchise. He, howthemselves interested in the dyked ever, believed that women should be areas. He could see no reason for given the right to vote. At present women were placed on practically the same footing as men in the municipal elections. He saw no objection to extaken by the opposition recalled the tending the privilege to the provincial

Mr. Brown went into the history of not play false but yet would falsely the movement by which married wo- works: men were permitted to hold property no residents would go into the district. in their own right and to go in to business on their own account. No evil results had followed, and none would follow the granting of the franchise to women. The granting of the franchise in provincial elections would, he thought, tend to elevate politics. There had been arguments raised against the extension of the suffrage in the past on the ground that those who were in tended to be embraced were not well enough informed. No evil results had followed, however, and it was found that the classes to which objec- that the left bank of the stream has tion had been raised had taken a been allowed to fill up with debris deeper interest in politics and voted as intelligently as others.

R. Hall said he found himself for about the first time supporting a bill introduced by Mr. Hawthornthwaite. moved, claiming that thereby the river He did not believe that the introduction of women into political life would tend to destroy the better side of woget the same aid. He said that if the public accounts were consulted that would be that politics would be elevated. He had seen 25 or 30 men lined up waiting to see which side would give them the most in order to vote. Mr. Cotton went on to refer to the If women had the franchise there would never be 25 or 30 men line up waiting to see how they would vote. In the majority of cases the woman ningham, perhaps the richest farmer instilled a greater degree of ambition in the man than was the case of the man towards the woman. could expend money more wisely than men. With women in politics there would be a wiser expenditure of public money and less graft.

The bill was defeated on the follow-

Yeas-Messrs, Brown, McNiven, Tan ner, Evans, Davidson, Oliver, Munro, Hall, Cameron, Hawthornthwaite, Williams-12.

Nays-Messrs. Murphy, Jones, J. A. Macdonald, Henderson, Paterson, Tatlow, McBride, Wilson, Cotton, Ellison Fraser, Ross, A. McDonald, Green, Ful ton, Garden, Taylor, Wright, Young, Gifford, Macgowan, Shatford, Grant Manson-24.

Elections Act.

On the adjourned debate on the sec ond reading of the bill to amend the Frovincial Elections Act, C. Munro said that he had formerly regarded this \$200 deposit as an unnecessary thing and would have croosed it. He had changed his mind, however, and no favored the retaining of it. He pointed out that there was danger of a weak individual being induced by intereste parties to become a candidate simply to break up the party vote. The resul sented but a small element in the con stituency and not the majority. The \$200 deposit, he thought, had a good effect in tending to ensure true repre-

sentation of the peccle. Premier McBride saw no reason for keeping the \$200 deposit rule. He was not quite prepared to go to the exten of doing away with a deposit alto gether. In the colonies where no deposit was required no evil results had followed. The \$200 deposit rule was not introduced as a matter of public policy. It was done solely because election having been forced up the country for no just reason

Kootenay just previous to this. He therefore supported the bill. S. Henderson raised the point by asking a ruling on whether the bill affected the revenue of the province. The Speaker said he would like time to consider the point, and the debate

was accordingly adjourned on motion of Mr. Henderson. The House then adjourned until Monday.

Questions.

Mr. Oliver on Monday next will ask the chief commissioner of lands and 1. How much land (if any) has been

reserved to allow the Quatsino Pulp and Power Company to select its pul lands? 2. How much land has been leased t this company, and on what terms? 3. Has the time expired during which

the company might select its lands? 4. If time has expired for selection has the reserve been cancelled on lands rot selected? 5. If not, why not? 6. Has the government received any application for pre-emption within the

7. If so, have these applications been refused? Mr. Oliver on Monday next will ask the chief commissioner of lands and

areas of land reserved but not selected

1. How much money was expended on roads on Texada Island during the year ending June, 1905? 2. How much has been expended du

ing the current year? 3. Has value been received for the oney expended? 4. Is the government aware that number of settlers have left their nomes on account of having no roads

-The gradual disappearance of fish in the Nanaimo river is attributed by the anglers of that locality to the facthus preventing the fish ascending The fishermen are making representations to Ralph Smith, M. P., with the object of having the obstruction rewill be restored to its old standard of the best fishing stream in the province

Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the Estate of Kate Austin, late of Robert street, victoris West, who died on 28rd March, 1905, and to whose personal estate Letters of Administration were on the 14th evember, 1906 granted to Henry Martin Austin, are required to send pearticulars of their claim. whose personal estate Letters of Administration were on the 14th ovember, 1905, granted to Henry Martin Austin, are required to send pearticulars of their claims to the undersigned, solicitors for the Administrator, on or before the 16th February, 1906, after which date the administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice. All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the undersigned forthwith.

Dated 16th ovember, 1905.

CREASE & CREASE.

to the rig aw by Mayor Mo for the B. C. d their drawing ne. which e this afternoon Lat the regular Me al History Society day night F. Na

> -The fire departmen Friday morning to a l Mrs. Bentley, 23 rheir prompt arriv ames, which original flue. About \$25 will

ive an illustrated

It is announced Salisbury Wall, London, Engla his position as consult director of the Ymir G

-Thos. Craig, of N away at Kamloops Deceased had been in ne time. He was firm of Craig Bros., Nanaimo.

The steamer Edith, tional Fisheries, Taco hore near Nanaim was successfu day morning, and r rney to Dixon Sou -----An orchard at Gord

by W. C. Grant, a pio trict, has been sold from Manitoba, the n neighborhood of \$6,000. bearing trees in -0--A meeting of the

board of school truste tatives of the city in legislature meet to-nig rooms of the for pose of discussing the low before the Hous -Mr. John Douglas

Hamilton Powder Co. beth Foster, of Depar esterday united in th matrimony at Nanain Miller. The happy con their honeymoon in V service of song the Royal Jubilee hos

fternoon, beginning a all friends of the inst Some of the best been secured for the The death occurred William Austm at the on street. Deceased age, and a native of Co

The funeral will take

parlors of W. J. Han on Sunday afternoon. -0--Great interest is m evangelistic services at through the week the been well attended. T. H. Wright, is bein Rev. Mr. Smith, of th conference. Services

next week. Prince Arthur of Co pected to reach Vanco about the 28th March Victoria a visit. Arran made by the mayor aldermen to give His a hearty reception to details will be settled 1

--0--Capt. J. W. Troup. is in Seattle conferring cfals of the Alaska pany in regard to the Victoria-Seattle route. ability the steamer P will remain on the rou Capt. Troup is expecte

day. Victoria will be held i hall on Wednesday ev 7th, at 8 o'clock, to c tion of shop and sale Addresses will be give citzens, including His bishop Orth and His L Perrin, and also other r city.

The 'anticipated sett salvage claim against t schooner M. Turner, by C. P. R. Company, for se by the steamer Queen C 'vessel' from going West Coast, was beach afternoon. The sum \$2,597. Immediately after ment was closed the sch leased and cleared for

-----A novel test as to t the Sunday Closing Act applied in this city. It open one of the saloons rest, and dispense soft cigars only. The conten saloonkeepers pay a ciga are entitled to sell on though the premises be sell the hard stuff. The to prove an interesting

with a vatin Quin -The organ recital an cart to be given in St. A by terian church next Tu promises to be one of events of the season, lovers should make a poi The programme, which tional merit and interes names of Mrs. Duncan Charlotte Spencer. Mr Mr. Howard Russell, Mr Mr. Jesse Longfield. admission. Collection w

According to a from the minister of fo Copenhagen, Capt, Ejn has started for this cor charge of a polar expedi leave for the Pacific the United States or Can tain will bear credentials ernment, and an apprection is requested on his consul of the explo V. A. Ward, of this city, cially notified of the pro-