In Every Department Will Be Found New Goods of Unusual Interest and at Prices That Compel Attention

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The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

VOL. L. NO. 330. VICTORIA, B. C., FRID AY, FEBRUARY 25, 1910. FIFTIETH YEAR

NOT TO EXTEND BOUNTY SYSTEM

Finance Minister Indicates That Iron and Steel Industries Will Not Be Conceded a Prolongation

CONTINUE DEBATE ON NAVY QUESTION

Member for Frontenac Objects to Habit of Consulting Feelings of Quebec in Matters Affecting Empire

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—In the House today C. Boyce questioned Mr. Fielding, who is the acting leader, as to whether there was any legislation proposed with a view of renewing the bounties on iron and steel. The answer of the Finance Minister was that at the present moment the Government had no intention of extending the bounties. There have been rumors frequently that there would be a prolongation of the bounty system so far as these particular industries are concerned, and Mr. Fielding's speech in presenting the Budget lent color to that assumption.

The debate on the naval bill was continued today. Dr. Edwards, of Frontenac, accused Sir Wilfrid Laurier of being concerned in a plot for the dismemberment and disintegration of the Empire. Never had a statesman in the Empire occupied such an unenviable position, and he described the Premier as "the lightning change political artist of North America." This characterization caused laughter and applause, which was renewed when Dr. Edwards referred to Sir Wilfrid's policy in Quebec as "not one ship, not one gun," and in Toronto, "we must help if England was threatened." Dr. Edwards stated his amusement at the gallant efforts of Ralph Smith to reconcile the negative and positive utterances of the Premier. "These efforts," he declared, "would give lumbago to a snake." Sir Wilfrid, he added at the present time was like the spirit of Mahomet, hanging between heaven and hell, and fit for neither place.

Anti-Imperialism

Dr. Edwards went on to criticise the attitude of some of the French Canadian and English political leaders towards the Empire. Time and time again the impression had been created that there was a sentiment against Imperialism in Quebec which had to be combatted whenever any national question was raised. They had been warned in the past to be very careful in treating questions which might tread on the toes of the good people of that province. Even the good British province of Manitoba had been informed that she must be content to remain a postage stamp province until she bowed the knee, if not the heart, to Quebec. Dr. Edwards reminded Quebec that Canada had people of English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh origin, but the uppermost thought always in the mind of the Government was: "What will Quebec say?" Other provinces could be fooled as usual, but Dr. Edwards recognized in the French Canadians an intelligent and energetic section of the people. Their intelligence could not be questioned when it was remembered that if they were not really loyal it was because of the doctrines which had been rammed down their throats by their leaders on the Government side of the House.

Yesterday, added Dr. Edwards, Mr. Rivert of Hochelaga had challenged any one to point a finger at Quebec and say that province was disloyal. The member for Frontenac was prepared to give evidence to show that there was an anti-British sentiment in that province. He would place that sentiment where it really belonged. The policy of separation from the Empire had been preached in Quebec. Public money had been utilized for booze to foster the feeling, and it was preached not only on the platform but in subsidized books.

Mr. Toy, (Dorchester). "Where is there any harm done?"

Dr. Edwards: "The wrongdoing is the preaching of the doctrine of separation from the Empire."

Mercier's Course.

Dr. Beland asked if Dr. Edwards was aware that Mercier got $10,000 from the English province of Ontario when Toronto university was destroyed by fire.

Dr. Edwards replied that he did not know anything about that. He knew, however, that Mercier had preached sedition and treason.

While he was dealing with the past utterances of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in favor of an independent Canada, Dr. Edwards was interrupted by Dr. Paquet of L'Islet, who asked: "Are the French Canadians today not loyal to the British Crown?" Dr. Edwards replied that he had said nothing which would cast any reflections on the loyalty of the people of that province, and he declined to permit any member, no matter on which side of the house he might sit, to pervert his language. He added that the people of Quebec had more reason to be grateful for British diplomacy and institutions than any other province.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux evidenced the loyalty of the French Canadians during the South African war, the postmaster-general adding that he himself had a brother in that struggle.

"But," retorted Dr. Edwards, "We have the people of Canada to thank and not the government, that Canadians went to the defence of the Empire."

Dr. Beland speaking in French favored the creation of a Canadian navy along the lines of the bill now before the house. Trade routes from Canada commerce would thus be protected. The debate was adjourned by Mr. C. J. Doherty of St. Anns, Montreal, who emphasized the fact that the French Canadians were loyal to the British crown and institutions. He did not think it fair to hold Quebec responsible for the utterances of Mercier after he had been dismissed from power by the solid vote of the people of Quebec province. Mr. Doherty spoke briefly and will resume the debate to-

AFTER MILK TRUST

New York Grand Jury Returns Indictments Against Directors of Consolidated Milk Exchange.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The milk trust, so-called, was indicted in New York today. After a grand jury investigation extending over a period of six weeks, a blanket indictment was handed down in the supreme court late this afternoon naming eight of seventeen directors of the Consolidated Milk exchange, a New Jersey corporation, charging that they "conspired together and with others to fix the wholesale price of milk, and did fix it at $1.41 for a forty-quart can of milk."

One year in prison and a fine of not more than $5,000, or both, is the penalty for each offense, which is classed as a misdemeanor by the consolidated laws of the state, generally referred to as the general business laws. An additional fine may be imposed on the corporation upon conviction.

Bench warrants were issued for the eight directors. Nine other directors of the exchange escaped indictment, having earned immunity by testifying before the grand jury and before the state inquiry into the milk trade, which is still in progress. Today's indictments are the first specific results obtained by the state since it began its investigation of the milk trade in Greater New York. The grand jury will continue its sittings to consider further evidence in the hands of the district attorney.

QUEEN'S HOTEL IS PURCHASED

Johnson Street Property Put Through Market at $30,000—Another Interesting Sale on Same Thoroughfare

An important transfer in Victoria business realty was made Wednesday when the Queen's hotel at the corner of Store and Johnson streets changed hands for $60,000. The purchase was made by A. P. Francis, who represents old country capitalists. The hotel and the site on which it stands was formerly the property of Simon Leiser & Co., Ltd., the deal being negotiated by Herbert Macklin, of that firm. Mr. Francis has been in the city for some time past, and has made a number of buys in real estate for old country investors, who are firm believers in the future growth of this city. The same capitalists were responsible for the recent purchase of Porter's wharf.

Another interesting sale put through the market was that of a lot on Johnson street next Shotbolt's drug store. This property was bought by the Victoria-Phoenix Brewing Company, the consideration being $30,000. The Jubilee Saloon has quarters on the ground floor of the property.

Allen & Son report the sale of a house and lot on Richmond avenue, the purchasers being eastern people, and the price $8,000.

Co-Operative Bill.

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—Mr. Monk's co-operative bill passed the special committee of the commons today with a few amendments, none of which are of a radical nature.

Hogs Still Advance.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Another step towards the $10 hog of 1870, the record price since the civil war, was made today at the stockyards, where live hogs sold at $9.65 a hundredweight. The new prices are an advance of 15 cents over this year's previous record, established last Friday, and is the record high price for forty years.

British Crew Rescued

Beaufort, N. C., Feb. 23.—The entire crew of 30 men of the British steamer Arroyo, which went ashore yesterday off the North Carolina coast near Diamond shoal, was taken off today by the life savers from Portsmouth island station. The steamer struck about five miles south of the station. The Arroyo was from Santiago, Cuba, with a cargo of iron ore for Philadelphia. No report of the condition of the steamer today has come from the scene of the wreck.

Prison for Miss Charlesworth

LONDON Feb. 23.—In the Derby Assize court today Violet Gordon Charlesworth and her mother were each sentenced to five years' penal servitude for obtaining money under false pretenses, and for fraudulently representing that the young woman was an heiress to a great estate. The judge in passing sentence referred to Violet's remarkable ingenuity, which he said, properly applied might have won for her an honorable if not a distinguished career. The prisoners collapsed in the dock on hearing the sentence. Violet Gordon Charlesworth disappeared last February after a meteoric career in high finance, in the course of which, on the strength of a mythical fortune of $2,500,000, she borrowed many thousands of dollars, and then the report was spread that she had been killed while auto riding in Wales.

INCREASED COST OF PANAMA CANAL

President Taft Tells Newark Gathering Reasons for Great Excess of Actual Expenditure Over Early Estimates

EXTENSIVE CHANGES MADE IN PLANS

Also Speaks of Proposed Measures to Secure Economy in the General Expenditure of United States Government

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 23.—President Taft, the first chief executive to visit Newark since Grant, tonight addressed one of the largest, and most enthusiastic dinner audiences he has met in all his travels. The banquet was tendered the president by the Newark board of trade, and more than 800 members and guests were gathered about the long tables.

Mr. Taft took for his theme governmental economy, and told of the efforts being made by his administration to cut down appropriations wherever possible. The president detailed to some extent just where the decreases in appropriations are to occur. He said that it had been decided to continue the policy of two big battleships a year up to the time the Panama canal is completed, that waterway will double the effective field of the navy, and Mr. Taft said it would then be time to consider a decrease in programme.

Mr. Taft left at 11 o'clock for Jersey City, where his car was switched to the midnight train for Washington.

The president prefaced his address with a brief appreciation of the city of Newark. He then took up government expenses and revenues and the possible economies and what expenditures are essential at whatever burden of taxation.

"We have been so far from exhausting the resources of national taxation, said the president, "that we have failed in the past to adopt a budget system, which is practiced in every other civilized country—the reference of proposed expenditures and receipts to some authority which, after determining what the revenue will be, must determine what the expenditures may be. In congress these functions have been divided, and appropriations are too often made without reference to revenues.

"Following the deficits of 1908 and 1909," continued the president, "congress took action, and now a preliminary duty is thrown upon the secretary of the treasury, to receive all estimates of all departments, to estimate probable revenues, and if his calculations show a deficit, to recommend legislation for additional taxation, or the raising by bonds of money to meet the estimated deficit.

New Tariff Productive.

"The calculation of the secretary of the treasury for the present year showed that the deficit was likely to be $34,000,000 in respect to ordinary receipts and expenditures. I am glad to say that the operation of the new tariff bill has done so much more productive of income that the deficit for the current year is likely to be considerably reduced. In addition, however, to the ordinary deficit we have to add the Panama canal expenditure, an immediate provision of $38,000,000. Thus what was estimated to be a total deficit of $72,000,000, is now reduced considerably by the better rates under the present tariff bill.

"By meeting the expenditures of the Panama Canal with the proceeds of bond issues we have enough cash in the treasury to meet the deficit in our ordinary expenses for the current year, and if we meet the expenditures on the Panama canal for the following year in the same way, we shall have a surplus of $35,000,000, or if the revenue producing capacity of the new tariff keeps up to its present indications, this surplus may be increased to $50,000,000. On the other hand, if congress proposes to add the expenditures of government over those estimated for new enterprises in the rivers and harbors bill and for the construction of federal buildings, under a building act, it will be very easy to consume or exceed the entire surplus.

"Everyone must admit the wisdom of providing for the payment of the canal expenditure by bonds. This is work of a permanent character for the millions who came after us, and it seems only fair that that which we provide in such a generous measure for posterity, should be paid for in part at least by posterity."

The same principle, the president declared, should be applied with reference to other projects which commend themselves to congress and the economical completion of which requires the issuing of bonds. He thought projects for the improvement of our inland waterways come fairly under such a policy. These projects should not be undertaken unless their wisdom was fairly established, but once begun they should be done, not "by fits and starts," but as one job.

Canal's Extra Cost

The president continued: "While I am dealing with the Panama canal, however, I ought to refer to the discrepancy between the estimated cost of the enterprise and the actual cost, as we are now able to fix it with very considerable accuracy within four or five years of its completion. The estimated cost of the engineering and construction of the canal was $139,700,000. Its actual cost for engineering and construction will be $297,000,000, an increase of about $157,300,000. This increase is to be explained, first, by the very great increase in the cost of labor and material between the time when the estimate was made, in 1906, and the time when the work was done between 1904 and 1909. Second, by the fact that the canal has been enlarged substantially beyond the original dimensions estimated for.

"You know that the great work of excavation in the canal is called the Culebra cut. This is where the backbone of the continent, reduced to its lowest height, is cut through, in order to permit the flowing of the canal and through five miles of that cut, which altogether is about nine miles long, for purposes of economy, the original plan and estimate made the bottom of the canal in the rock two hundred feet wide. This would not enable two of the largest steamers to pass each other in the canal with any degree of safety, and would require that one of them should tie up to the bank while the other went by. In order to avoid this delay in that part of the canal, it has been thought wise to increase the bottom width from 200 to 300 feet in places, and that of course makes the change most expensive. So, too, in order that the canal may be adapted to the largest size of steamers possible the dimensions of the six locks have been increased from 900 feet usable length by 90 feet width, to 1,000 feet usable length and 110 feet width. This was done at the instance of the navy department, on the ground that they could look forward in future and see vessels of a beam exceeding 100 feet.

"It has also been found necessary to change the character of the canal on the Pacific side from a lake with a dam and locks on the shore of the Bay of Panama, to a sea level canal running four miles inland, so as to remove the locks four miles inward, and beyond the possible reach of the guns of an enemy in Panama Bay. These two changes also have added very considerably to the cost.

'Again, it has been found wise to enlarge the canal into a lake or basin at the foot of the Gatun locks, and make whatever variations in the plans experience in the construction had demonstrated the necessity for. This is more than doubling the cost of construction, and engineering has been necessary. In addition to this the cost of sanitation and government, without which the canal could not have been built, will be about $63,000,000, and will carry the entire cost of the canal to $373,000,000."

REVOLUTIONISTS BEATEN

Nicaraguan Government Claims Victory Over Force Led by Gen. Chamorro.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 23.—Another victory over the revolutionists has been announced by General Toledo, the Nicaraguan minister of war. The announcement was based on an official despatch received from Gen. Rivas, in command of the government forces, who engaged the revolutionists under Gen. Chamorro at Tisma, twelve miles from Masaya.

General Rivas' dispatch was posted on the street corners, bands appeared in the streets, and a general celebration followed.

The despatch says: "The battle began at 8 a. m. Feb. 22, Lara attacking the enemy, who were then occupying Tisma. Masis (of the Provisional army) with two maxims, inflicted serious losses, and the advantage was with him until 3 p. m., when Chavarria, and later Valdez, and then Garrida, Zeeleden, Vasquez and Aguilar harassed with cross fire from three sides. Firing ceased at 6.30, the revolutionists retiring in the direction of Tipitapa.

"The battle was the bloodiest yet, there being much hand to hand fighting with machetes. Lara's men charged Masis's maxims, capturing one of them.

"The losses are estimated at 400 killed or wounded. Two detachment of government troops were taken prisoners, but later their rescue was effected. Chamorro succeeded in reorganizing his forces and rushed the trenches occupied by General Ramirez at three o'clock this morning at Tipitapa. The fight lasted four hours, when the government troops dislodged the insurgents, who were decimated by a galling fire. They abandoned the dead and wounded, but succeeded in making their way through in the direction of Saltillo, their object being evidently to effect a junction with Mena."

TO INCORPORATE UNDER THE GENERAL ACT

The Referendum Proposals for Prince Rupert Are Abandoned in Private Bills to Be Submitted

The bill for the incorporation of Prince Rupert, now before the legislature for second reading, is very, very widely different from the measure first proposed, none of the referendum provisions, which formed a conspicuous feature of the first draft referred to, being found in the legislation as introduced.

The latter is, briefly, but a compact piece of legislation providing for the incorporation of the new northern railway terminal under the provisions of the Municipal Clauses Act, and with a council composed of a mayor and eight aldermen, to be elected during the present year—nomination and election dates being as yet undetermined.

Prince Rupert will operate, as does Victoria, under the general act, nor seek any special charter privileges as at first contemplated.

Mother Kills Child.

MONTREAL, Feb. 23.—The coroner's jury today held Mrs. Inek Kozmerska responsible for the death of her two and a half year old son, who died yesterday as the result of a severe beating on the head which she had given him. Mrs. Kozmerska is now in custody.

C. P. R. TO BUILD EAST FROM HOPE

Report That Company Will Compete With Great Northern for the Coast-Kootenay Traffic

LOCATION SURVEY ALREADY COMPLETED

Work on Great Northern Line Commenced West From Princeton—Start Also to Be Made in Fraser Valley

VANCOUVER, Feb. 22.—Like a thunderbolt out of the blue comes the news that the Canadian Pacific railway is likely to begin the construction of a line this spring over the Hope mountains. A great fight between the Canadian road and the Great Northern is pending. A decision that J. J. Hill will not be allowed to enjoy any monopoly of the prospective through traffic between Vancouver and the Kootenays via the rich Similkameen and Okanagan districts has been definitely reached.

Both companies have completed their location surveys over the Hope mountains. The C. P. R., it seems, has been more successful than its American rival in securing a low gradient across the summit. In Montreal next week the board of directors will reach a decision as to when construction work shall start. It is not improbable that operations will be commenced simultaneously on both sides of the summit.

The C. P. R. location survey was completed a few days ago. The members of the engineering party, in charge of W. L. Bassett, a well known railway engineer, reached here yesterday. It is understood that a maximum gradient of 2.2 per cent. going west has been secured. This is a lower gradient than that so far secured by the American road. The proposed line will cross the mountains at a higher elevation. Going east from Coquehalla summit, a maximum grade of one per cent. has been secured all the way to Penticton, at the foot of Okanagan lake, a distance of 120 miles. Two years, it is stated, will see the completion of a direct C. P. R. line between Hope and the Kootenays. The Fraser river will be bridged at or below Hope, and connection made with the main line.

The C. P. R. route from Hope, a point in Fraser river valley west of the Hope mountains, is across the mountains to Coquehalla summit, thence down the Coldwater river, a distance of thirteen miles, then over a low divide to Otter creek and on into the fertile Similkameen district. From Penticton the line will cross a summit, and proceeding via the west fork of Kettle river reach the C. P. R. branch line now in operation as far west as Midway.

Work on V., V. & E.

Construction work on the V., V. & E. railway west of Princeton was commenced this week. A start on the section west of the Hope mountains between Abbottsford and Sumas will be made about March 8. Both contracts, of eighteen and fifty-one miles, respectively, have been awarded to Messrs. J. W. Stewart & Co.

Various details in connection with the big undertaking were discussed here yesterday at a conference between A. H. Hoagland, chief engineer of th Great Northern, Alex. Stewart, of Seattle, assistant chief engineer, and J. H. Kennedy, chief engineer of the V., V. & E. railway. Messrs. Hoagland and Stewart then decided to abandon the idea of making a partial inspection of the route in the vicinity of Chilliwack. They returned to Seattle last night. Mr. Kennedy has notified the contractors to rush the work as fast as possible.

At the Princeton end a steam shovel and a big gang of men are grading the approach to a 1,050 foot tunnel, which will be driven during the coming summer. This work is embraced in a three-mile sub-contract recently awarded to Fred Wilson. Beyond, and in the order given, sub-contracts have also been let for a distance of eight miles. D. McPhee secured one mile, and Jas. Welch three miles, while four miles have been awarded to Madden & Hankinson. Seven additional miles going west, and bringing the work to the summit of the Hope mountains, are likely to be awarded within a few weeks. From the summit to the western slope of the Hope mountains at Hope the distance is only twenty-one miles.

The sub-contracts for the fifty-one mile section between Abbottsford and Hope through the Fraser river valley will be awarded in all likelihood before another fortnight elapses. The bids of various sub-contractors are now being considered by J. W. Stewart & Co. The first work to be undertaken on the western section will be done at Hope, where a big steam shovel will be placed in commission. Grading gangs will be busily employed there within the next fortnight. A big consignment of plant and horses is on the way from Spokane to Abbottsford. Mr. Kellott, superintendent of construction for Stewart & Co., will reach Abbottsford before the end of the week.

Train Strikes Street Car

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 23.—Two persons were killed, two fatally injured, and twenty others hurt today in a collision of a Union Pacific passenger train and a street car in Denver. The locomotive of the passenger train, which was running at high speed, struck the front of the street car, hurling the car across the track. The motorman and a woman passenger were killed. It is feared a number of the injured may die.

Parole Officer Archibald Ill

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—Dominion Parole Officer Archibald is seriously ill with typhoid fever at his home here. It is thought, however, that the crisis has passed and that he will recover unless unforseen complications set in.

Mackay Company Sells

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Clarence M. Mackay made the following statement today: "The Mackay company has sold its entire holding of stock in the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. A large part of the money at least will be used to extend its land and ocean systems."

Cold Snap in Montana

BUTTE, Mont., Feb. 23.—All cold weather records for this winter were broken last night when a temperature of 58 below zero was reported from Argenta, high in the mountains of Beaver Head county. On the flat below Butte the thermometer registered 38 below.

CANADA AND GERMANY

Prominent Berlin Paper Says This Country is Prejudiced by English Imperialists.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The National Zeitung says Canada is prejudiced against Germany by English imperialists and protectionists, and asserts that Canada obtains all news about Germany through English channels.

"This news is frequently mendacious," it states, and suggests that "the attention of those in competent quarters in Berlin might be directed toward organizing a scheme whereby Canada may receive German news direct from Germany."

The paper concludes by denouncing Conservative newspapers in London as being prejudiced to an incredible degree, and fears, along with many other German papers, that a satisfactory commercial treaty with Canada may even now not be secured.

TO LIMIT VETO POWER OF LORDS

Mr. Churchill Given Task of Drawing Up Bill and Leading Fight for Its Passage Through House of Commons

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Liberal ministry today began drawing up a bill to limit the veto power of the Lords by taking from the upper house all voice in financial matters and reducing its deliberations to little more than a mockery.

By this bill the government will stand or fail, in the words of Winston Spencer Churchill, and it is Mr. Churchill, the spokesman of his party on the veto bill, who has been chosen to draw it up and lead the fight for its passage.

Thirty-one advanced Radicals, dissatisfied with Premier Asquith's speech on the government's programme, today decided to send a deputation to the Premier and ask for a fuller and more definite assurance that if the Lords' Veto bill is passed by the commons it will become law promptly.

PUBLIC MONEY USED

Nova Scotia Temperance Alliance Examines Statement in Regard to Liquor at Government House.

HALIFAX, Feb. 23.—The Nova Scotia Temperance Alliance, which met in annual session at Truro yesterday, considers that it has proof that the province of Nova Scotia is paying, or has paid, for liquors used at Government House, Halifax. The general secretary of the alliance had stated this at a meeting of the Presbyterian Synod. Premier Murray resented the assertion. The alliance at its meeting yesterday appointed a committee to take any evidence in support of Mr. Grant's assertion and report it to the convention in order that it might be known whether the revenues of the province have been put to such a use. The committee reported as follows:

"Your committee, having examined the financial returns of Nova Scotia for 1906 and copies of vouchers secured from the office of the Provincial Secretary, find that in accordance with these documents the statement by the Rev. H. R. Grant that the people's money was used to provide for a state function at Government House is correct."

The committee's report was received with cheers.

Garment Workers Strike

MONTREAL, Feb. 23.—Six hundred garment workers struck today. The strike is a sympathetic one, and is due to employers doing work for the firm of Sommers and Company, whose employees have been on strike for some time.

Royal Arch Masons

TORONTO, Feb. 23.—The Grand Chapter, the governing body of Royal Arch Masons in Western Canada, convened here this morning with a large number of delegates in attendance. George Moore pointed out how capitular masonry had advanced during the year, as evidenced by the institution of new chapters and the increase in the number of returns. The membership is now 14,000, an increase of about 1,100. A new Ontario district was approved of. Officers elected for Western Canada were: Manitoba, W. B. Young, Neepawa; Saskatchewan, G. Will, Prince Albert; Alberta, James Rea, Medicine Hat; British Columbia, W. Burns, Vancouver; Kootenay, T. M. Armstrong, Fort Steele.

NINETEEN BILLS DEALT WITH

Private Members' Day in Legislature Replete With Consideration of Many Measures—Railway Bills to the Fore

ESTIMATES TO BE BROUGHT IN TODAY

Budget Speech to Be Delivered Tomorrow—Various Amendments Offered to Measures Reported to House

No fewer than nineteen private bills were dealt with in the legislature Wednesday, either at committee or second reading stage, in addition to which several public measures were before the House, and the Premier's resolution in that behalf was formally agreed to, providing that there shall be hereafter (if it be deemed advisable) two sittings in each day—at 2 and at 8 p.m. The government's intention as at present understood, is not to inaugurate night sittings until the concluding week, although the authority now exists for bringing such sittings on at any time. Incident to yesterday's proceedings, a casual interjection by Mr. Parker Williams during committee consideration of the Salvation Army's bill, evoked an announcement by Hon. Mr. Bowser that the estimates will be laid before the House today, his Budget speech being reserved for tomorrow, while Hon. Premier McBride will bring down the railway legislation at the beginning of the new week, it having been found impracticable to present these important government matters quite as early as at first intended.

The business transacted by parliament yesterday entrenched but very little upon the acknowledged privilege of Private Members' Day, although the bill for the incorporation of Prince Rupert city and that to amend the Dyking Assessment Act, both government measures, were duly introduced the latter by special message. It contains no variation in any feature of principle, being in effect for the correction of certain clerical errors and the improvement of the machinery of administration in dyking assessment matters. The Prince Rupert incorporation bill is somewhat in the nature of a surprise, in that it contains none of the multiplied referendum features that were conspicuous in the original draft, and merely provides for the incorporation of the new northern terminal town in accordance with the now favored practice in British Columbia, under the Municipal Clauses Act, the municipal government being a mayor and council of eight aldermen whose election in the accustomed manner will take place at a date during the present year hereafter to be set by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The only other government legislation dealt with at yesterday's sitting was the Steam Boilers Inspection Act amendment bill, which Hon. Mr. Taylor presented for first reading. Prince Rupert's incorporation bill is in the hands of the attorney general.

To Revise Legislation.

In committee on the bill for the incorporation of the Port Moody, Indian River & Northern Railway Co. (Mr. Macgowan), a slight amendment was made at the suggestion of the chief law officer of the Crown, providing that the head office of the company shall be established in British Columbia—the bill as originally draw nnaming "Canada." Incidental to such brief debate as arose during consideration of this bill,

Hon. Mr. Bowser stated that it was the intention of his department, during the next recess, to go through all railway legislation on the Provincial statute book, consolidating the same and bringing it into desirable harmony with the Dominion railway law, an announcement which provoked a word of congratulation from Mr. Hawthornthwaite, addressed to his friend the Attorney General.

During committee consideration of the charter of the Great West Permanent Loan Co.,

Hon. Mr. Bowser raised the objection that by the third section of the bill as before the House, the interested company aimed to accomplish the ratification and confirmation of all transfers to the new company—the corporation interested having previously existed as the Great West Permanent Loan and Savings Co.—as well as the title, without any reference to the Land Registry office; in fact that they were doing away with the necessity of registering their title, affecting such registration by this act—and this whether the title were properly vested in the old company or not.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite supported the objection, and raised the point of order that it was beyond the privilege of any private member to initiate such legislation, affecting as it appeared to, the revenues of the Crown—in the form of land registry fees.

Mr. Jardine, who presided as chairman of the committee, ruled the point well taken, whereupon Mr. Miller, who is in charge of the bill, appealed from this ruling to Mr. Speaker Eberts.

Elaborating his contention in the House Mr. Hawthornthwaite pointed out that the bill as submitted to committee apparently deprives the province of certain registry fees and also over-rides the Registry Act, and therefore that it appeared to be a measure such as could only be initiated by a minister of the crown.

Mr. Miller, defending his bill, denied that this was a fair presentment of the case. In his view the only effect possible was an amendment of the corporate name by dropping the words "and savings," the company having al-

(Continued on Page Two)