SOCIALIST IS HEARD IN HOUSE

J. H. Hawthornthwaite Assumes Leadership of the Opposition and Defines the Position of His Party

GOVERNMENT MEMBERS ARE HEARD ON SPEECH

Messrs. Hayward, Manson and Macgowan Tell of the Prosperity of the Province and Make Suggestions

Four well delivered, practical speeches were yesterday's contribution to the debate upon the Speech, delivered in succession by Mr. J. H. Hawthornthwaite, Mr. W. H. Hayward, Mr. William Manson (Skeena) and Mr. A. R. Macgowan, each of whom introduced much interesting new matter into his consideration of legislation—past, promised and to be desired. The address of the acknowledged Socialist leader, who has now assumed the functions of Opposition leader also, was particularly interesting, inasmuch as Mr. Hawthornthwaite flatly contradicted a common understanding of the tenets of Socialism which has been cited as argument against the possibility of a composite Socialist Opposition exercising full parliamentary functions by reason of Socialist denial of the rights of leadership. In this connection Mr. Hawthornthwaite left no room for doubt as to his repudiation of any such gospel, should it really exist. In stating his position in this matter, the member for Nanaimo denied that his party favored any revolutionary propaganda not restricted to constitutional and to-be-respected methods of reform, while asserting that, having entered provincial politics, his party was prepared to assume all incidental functions and responsibilities. The seats now occupied in the House by himself and his colleague of Newcastle were claimed by virtue of parliamentary seniority and established practice. They would endeavor to prove a useful factor in dealing with legislation in its progress through the House—to be constructive in so far as their present opportunities permitted—and he hoped that the time would come at no very distant day when these opportunities would be enlarged by the country placing him in the seat opposite, now occupied by the Premier, when, as always, he would still endeavor to exercise his abilities and opportunities for the general advantage of the country and the particular benefit of the workers, the farmers, and the small business men, whose cause the Socialists especially aimed to champion. The address of the leader member for Nanaimo occupied upwards of an hour in delivery, and was undeniably one of the most moderate and logical that he has yet delivered during his years of service as a legislator—possibly due to a steadying and sobering influence of recognition of the new responsibilities he has lately assumed.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite's Remarks.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite resumed the debate upon His Honor's speech, to which reply had been moved, immediately after the ceremonious routine of receiving and reading petitions, expressing at the outset his gratification that there were no longer in British Columbia disturbed industrial conditions finding expression in strikes and lockouts. That this should be the happy circumstance he could not attribute to legislation enacted by the gentlemen opposite, but to the circumstance that labor had forged and was beginning to use a new weapon—knowledge of the methods of the capitalistic class and how to meet these methods effectively. Passing quickly to consideration of the address, the member for Nanaimo satirically approved his colleague from Newcastle for failing in appreciation of the brilliant oratory of the member for Grand Forks and Long Beach, the Delta. To personally could not refrain from complimenting those gentlemen upon their gifts of oratory. With practice and perseverance the mover and seconder of the reply might hope in time to rival the Attorney-General and the Premier or even the present member for Nelson, and late member for Ymir, in their forensic eloquence. At the same time he felt impelled to observe that the use and value of oratory had degenerated in these modern times. Whereas in past ages the orator employed his talents as at patriot and a friend of mankind, and while oratory had rightly been regarded as a talent to be cultivated and developed, it was now looked upon with growing suspicion by the workingman as the favorite mask of an iniquitous cause. Where any scandal in dealing with the rights of man required concealment—where any act of oppression directed against the workers required smoothing over—the services of those gentlemen of the legal profession most skilled in oratory were ever requisitioned and employed, at a price, no matter how unrighteous the cause in which their talents were to be exercised. Indeed, the development of oratory had come to be regarded as a suggestive sign of mental decadence, such as was illustrated in the Britain of today, the Empire having completed its cycle of greatness and being now apparently tottering to its fall. Such was the place and status of oratory in these present times, that many—himself included—preferred to listen to the plain, blunt man, no matter how faltering and crude his manner of speaking, who dealt however in facts, logic and serviceable reasoning.

An explanation as to the position of the Socialists in British Columbia might not at the present juncture be out of place or barren of usefulness. That position was obviously misunderstood, and it might be suggested that enlargement of the public misunderstanding in the matter was carefully nurtured in many quarters. The Socialists were far from being advocates of anarchy or anarchistic methods. Having come into the political life of the country, they aimed and purposed filling every function and position with regard to the public welfare and how their activities might best advance it. In the present House the Socialists claimed the place they occupied by seniority and well established and admitted practice. As a result he himself now filled the chair of the leader of the opposition, and he aimed to discharge the appertaining duties to the best of his skill and ability, hoping that the time would come in the near future when his opportunities for public usefulness might be still further enlarged by his coming to the place of the Premier opposite. Socialism was not revolutionary anarchy, as its enemies endeavored to represent, but a system which sought to correct the evils afflicting the world, and more particularly the British Empire, exclusively by constitutional methods. As to the presence in the House of Messrs. Jardine and Brewster, he called attention to the virtual annihilation of the Liberal party in British Columbia as illustrating a case of party suicide, the only representatives of Liberalism remaining being the two men who, more than others of their party in the late Parliament had followed the lead of the Socialists in advocacy of practical reforms for the benefit of the workers. That they had done so was, he regarded, the sole and sufficient reason that they also had not been engulfed in the deluge that had overwhelmed their party. As to the charges of corruption and impersonation that had been made by the member for Newcastle, he did not propose to deal specifically with any gross abuses of the election laws, although it was generally well known that such were not wanting in connection with the recent campaign. He might even say, indeed, that conditions in this regard were but very little better than those prevailing in connection with the last Dominion election in western Canada. The Government had, as usual at the initiation of sessions of Parliament, solemnly adopted a formal resolution, asserting the intention of the Government to deal with severity with any cases of wrong-doing influencing the past elections. He hoped that, having nothing to fear in the face of its present majority, the administration of the day would make this resolution more than an empty form, and win the everlasting respect of the electorate by investigating and punishing such corruption as was well known to have been exercised—particularly in Fernie.

The Decay of Liberalism.

Reverting again to the position of Provincial Liberalism, the Liberals had come into our politics as the apostles of reform. They had been tried as such and found to be sadly wanting. They had appealed to the country for its confidence as reformers, and they had failed as such. It was now the turn of the Socialists. They did not pose as reformers especially, but they would honestly strive to exercise all of their functions as parliamentarians in the public welfare. Socialism was growing throughout the land. While he regretted that the figures of the late election had not been placed before the House at its assembling, still he could say that the Socialist vote had at the recent election shown one hundred per cent. increase. And it would have been many thousands larger had the working men been enabled to register as voters at their full strength. The population being between 300,000 and 400,000 in B. C., and the vote polled only about 50,000, was in itself indication that a vast number had been deprived of opportunity to exercise the franchise. He hoped to see the government take steps in the near future to correct the grave abuses of the Election Act, as well as to punish those who had in the past been guilty of flagrant violations of the penal sections against corruption and impersonation. The member for Alberni had at the last sitting of the House undertaken to criticize the government upon its record of administration. True, he had done so weakly and impotently, but he had made the attempt. The speaker held that it was quite impossible for any capitalistic government ever to exercise administrative functions in the true interests of the majority of the people. Corruption and destruction must ever be looked for under the prevailing system—destruction of the fisheries industry, as instanced in the present position of the salmon and the developing exhaustion of the herring fisheries; exhaustion of the coal mines through wasteful methods of operation, exhaustion of the timber, which was even apparent now to the capitalists themselves as looming in the future, so much so that this commission had been devised in an endeavor to meet and counteract the danger created by capitalistic methods of wholesale waste by a belated conservation policy. All prevalent exhaustion of natural resources, he held attributable to the waste of greed. In respect to the government's declared intention of dealing with timber leases by making their tenure perpetual, the Liberals could not very well criticize the policy of the government, having themselves gone on record as advocates of the identical step proposed. So far as he could judge, speaking plainly, the functions of the Forestry Commission were merely to hand over the remaining timber properties of the people to the timbermen.

The member for Newcastle and his references to Earl Grey and Lord Strathcona were next touched upon, in satirical correction of Mr. Parker Williams. As men of boundless wealth to which was added the possession of purchasable titles, these persons in high places were naturally the recipients of the adoration usually paid by their puppets in parliament to such monarchs of the Capitalist class.

As good Canadians were expected to grovel before such most distinguished men, he thought the member for Newcastle might well retract his utterances on this subject.

Railway Bill.

The railway bill next claimed the member's attention. He denied that the railway policy was created or initiated by the Premier, but rather the Premier acted in its presentation as agent for the railway company. The project was that of the Canadian Northern, and had been made a very convenient and serviceable instrument by the Premier to entrench himself in power. It would be time to criticize the railway legislation when the House should have it before them, and at the proper time he promised that he and his colleague would do their humble best to make it of the greatest possible value to the people of British Columbia, especially with respect to the protection of the rights and interests of the workingmen, the farmers and the small business men. He greatly regretted to see that in the arrangements the government had virtually perfected, it had not been thought necessary to provide for the proportionate benefit of Vancouver Island by such advantages as might be secured by the establishment of competitive railways. The interests of the farmers of Vancouver Island appeared, indeed, to be completely ignored. He was by no means convinced that the Victoria and Barkley Sound line was to be made an integral part of the new system, but even if this should prove to be the case, the line as indicated would be out of touch with and no benefit to the principal farming areas of the Island. The promised guarantees to the province might come out all right, as had been repeatedly promised, but past experience supported a negative conclusion. Other railway guarantees had in past years been made by British Columbia to the S. & O., the K. & S., and the V. & S., with just the same assurances as now—that the projected railways would of a certainty pay, and the province in consequence would not be required to contribute under a merely formal guarantee. But the province had paid and continued to pay, and it was the farmer and the small business man who bore a disproportionate share of the burden. So far as he could see under present conditions, Vancouver Island had been handed over bodily to the C. P. R. Fearing no competition (and the promised new road would not meet the point in question) the C. P. R. had since its acquirement of the E. & N. Railway enormously increased the freight traffic charges, so that at the present time it cost as much to send a box of fruit from Duncan to Victoria as it does to bring a similar box of fruit to this city from Los Angeles, or from Honolulu. At the same time the tonnage charge on freights between Victoria and Cumberland were not one cent less than on goods from Liverpool for Victoria. The new railway policy did not meet correction or amendment of these conditions, yet, when the railway bargain was carried into effect it would be necessarily the final step in railway building on the Island. When once this step had been taken the people of the Island could hope for no other railway competition than provided by the C. N. R. as against the C. P. R. He would have been glad to see the government next session come to the House with legislation to bring a railway from Edmonton to northern Vancouver Island, and down through the Island to a terminus at this city such as Victoria had so long been seeking. But when once this present legislation was carried through, not even the Premier with all his oratory and ability, assisted by the Napoleon of the Party, could hope to induce another railway to come in as urgently desired. This present railway policy made the position of Vancouver Island with regard to railway competition final and irrevocable. However, when the legislation came before the House, he would for one among the members do his best to improve it wherever possible.

Socialists Constructive.

It had been charged that the past Opposition had been constructive. In so far as the Socialists formed a part and portion of that Opposition he denied the charge, and the many resolutions standing in the names of himself his colleague for Newcastle, and the late member for Grand Forks would attest the truth of his position.

The actuating causes of the disposition of the times in the foreasking of the farms for the cities, with resultant congestion in the centres of population and untold suffering, were next dealt with by the Socialist leader. As he diagnosed the situation, the matter of educational facilities as directed attention by the member for Newcastle had much to do with the issue. The teachers in the rural localities were seldom up to the standard of the city teachers; so soon as a country teacher had proven special aptitude for the profession, he or she moved to the city, attracted by superior salary inducements. And the farmer, loving his children as well as anyone and being desirous that they should have equal opportunities with others, moved to the city in order that these might be obtained. And in this connection he made bold to predict that when the site for the promised university should be selected, it would be found located not in the constituency of the member for Comox, or that of the member for Delta or for Cowichan, but in some city neighborhood.

Again machine production had robbed the farm of many of its old-time by-industries. The hum of the spinning wheel was no longer heard in the farmhouse. Life on the farm was restricted much more to a few busy months than the year gone by. And without continuity of occupation, the farmer found little to occupy his time and interest. Besides, farm life had comparatively few allurements. When a farmer got money it was reasonably certain that he would be found quickly deserting the farm for the greater brightness of the city, with its literary and entertainment facilities. It did not seem to lie within the powers of Capitalistic government to meet the situation thus created. As for the remedy that would be applied by Socialism, the time had not come to speak.

Oriental Question.

With respect to a more local matter, the member for Nanaimo directed attention to a case in his own district where the growth in the attendance at a public school of Chinese children had recently resulted in the withdrawal of all the white pupils. He denied that there was any advantage, moral or otherwise, in the forced association in the schools of whites and Asiatics—quite the contrary. The effect of the system was excellingly prejudicial to the best interests of the whites of tender years, and it was a duty of the government to do all that was possible to avert the dangerous corruption of white youth made possible at present, by termination of white and Oriental co-education in the public schools. This matter did not affect the wealthy as it did the so-called common people. It was well enough for the well-to-do to assert as they so often did, that the Chinese were needed in the land. These people who argued so, desired the Chinese to perform menial tasks—as servants in the house or in the garden. They did not go so far as to desire them to associate socially with their wives and daughters. The menace to the rising generation of our own race and color under present conditions was a serious one, and with the present satisfactory condition of provincial finances, he thought that surely the government by the expenditure of a few thousand dollars in money check a growing and highly dangerous abuse.

Another matter calling for restrictive action on the government's part was the ill-regulated advertisement of the country, by development associations and citizens' leagues, etc., by which not only were the facilities of the country for settlement exaggerated, but also—and directly more injurious—the labor market conditions. As a result of the indiscreet effort of these associations in various city centres, many men desirous of securing employment were brought into the country in excess of the demand for their services. The government should in wisdom check the activities of these development associations, so that the spectacle might be no longer presented of men whose only offence was that they desired to work and could not get employment being arrested as vagrants and treated as criminals. He had had personal demonstration of such conditions arising as a result of the operations of the Nanaimo Citizens Alliance. This body had recently urged that the jail at Nanaimo be re-opened, presumably so that these unemployed workingmen might be committed to it as criminals. He hoped that if the jail in Nanaimo was re-opened the first man to be sent to it would be these members of the Nanaimo Citizens' Alliance and if he could help in the bringing about of this desirable result, his assistance might be counted upon, as it would be given with pleasure. Nanaimo, as everyone knew had long been a Socialist stronghold. It was as a consequence in a large degree, the cleanest city, and the city showing the highest moral standard and lowest average of criminality not only in British Columbia, but on the Pacific Coast. If these conditions could not be attributed to Socialism, to what should they be credited? If the Nanaimo jail were ever re-opened he suggested that it should be divested of its character and converted into a temporary home and refuge for those men who, through capitalist system, were brought to want in their declining years.

Extension Disaster.

Touching upon the terrible disaster of last Autumn in the Extension mines the member for Nanaimo gave full credit to the government for its commendable action in bringing to the scene the noted expert, Mr. Ashworth, and to that gentleman for the fine quality of the service rendered by him. He could not speak in similar terms of appreciation of the course of certain mine officials, who seemed to regard themselves as on trial, as they perhaps were in fact, as it was through their incompetency or failure to live up to their responsibility that the loss of lives was due. In this connection and as justified by the disclosures of the investigation in regard to the Extension disaster he called upon the government to dismiss from office the Chief Coal Mines Inspector, sub-inspector Dick, and Mr. Shaw. Had they been loyal to their duties the disaster need never have occurred. Indeed there was no legitimate reason why, with moderate expenditure for the protection of human life, the work of the coal miner might not be made as safe and as devoid of menace to health as any other avocation in the world. He hoped that the government would see fit to dismiss the men whose neglect of their responsibilities had brought about the Extension mine disaster, that the government would devise some means to brighten the lives of the farmers and thus check city congestion and encourage settlement and continued residence upon the soil, and that the government would take serious action towards the punishment of corruption where such had undoubtedly occurred in connection with the election of November last.

The conclusion of the Nanaimo members' remarks was received with applause from all sections of the Chamber.

W. H. Hayward

Mr. Hayward, (Con.) Cowichan, following, extended the customary congratulations to the mover, seconder, Speaker and Premier, and prefaced the special subjects of his address by a discussion of the conditions prevailing at the advent to power of the present administration with those prevailing today. He spoke of the overdraft of 1902—and the country's present credit balance; of the mounting debt a decade or less ago—and the reduced debt of today. The sound business policy that had brought about these pleasantly changed conditions had greatly affected the result of the recent elections; the systematic development policy coupled with that of taxing the productive resources of the country. The continual increase of revenue out of the natural resources kept pace with the reduction of direct taxation. Now that the government had been returned to power so strongly entrenched in majority, he urged the fullest appreciation of the enormous responsibilities of the situation.

Taking up the subject matter of the address, he hoped that in the foreshadowed reduction of taxation the situation of rural municipalities would not be overlooked. These had many demands upon them in the matters of schools, etc., and but limited revenue creating powers by which to meet these demands. In no case did the rural municipalities receive revenues commensurate with the services that they were required to perform. He hoped that such decreases as might be arranged in assessment of taxation would be given the rural municipalities for their use. They should have some part in the revenues arising out of exploitation of the natural resources of the country. Distribution of all these taxes now went to satisfy the requirements of unorganized districts, while in the rural municipalities it was exceedingly difficult to finance necessities in schools, etc.

Regarding the development of the agricultural industry, the member paid his compliments to the government for its practical accomplishments as indicated by the mover and the seconder for the reply, while seconding the member for Alberni in holding that something might be done in the direction of assisting settlers in the clearing of bush lands. The Socialists took great credit to themselves as friends of the farmers, yet they always failed to refer to the fact that the greatest handicap to the farmers' success in the clearing of his land is found in the scarcity of economical labor. It was this labor question more than aught else that kept people off the land. The Premier had suggested that to assist newcomers in their land-clearing operations would be unfair to the oldtimers who had done this clearing for themselves and at great expense. But it must be remembered that these oldtimers were able to secure labor at $10 to $12 per month that could now only be obtained at $35 or $40. The old-timers, too, got the cream of the lands, and frequently those much more easily cleared than the lands available today. And the growing demands of the country for farm products made it urgently necessary today that all available agricultural lands should be made contributory to the necessities of the people. The lot of the farmer at best was not a happy one. Here in the city of Victoria recently, the milk vendors had found it necessary, owing to the increased cost of operating their dairies, to increase the price of milk. Immediately there were protesting meetings of the Board of Trade and City Council, and the milkmen were obliged to reconsider their action. Similar conditions did not apply in other industries. The coal dealer could buy his coal for $3 a ton at the pit head, and sell it in Victoria at $7 or $7.50 and there were no protesting meetings held to compel rescinding of action. The farmer was constantly discriminated against in similar fashion.

"I should like to ask the hon. member for Cowichan," interjected Mr. Jardine, "what kind of labor it is that he speaks of as having obtained for $10 or $12 a month?"

Chinese, Mr. Hayward promptly responded. No one, he added, was more strongly opposed than himself to the importation of Oriental labor yet when it was in the country he proposed to employ it as the most economical, and he was not ashamed to say he had employed such labor last summer.

Freight Rates.

The largely increased freight rates since the C. P. R. took over the E. & N. road next were briefly touched upon, and the hope expressed that the government might devise some means by which competitive rates might be secured for the advantage of the interested settlers and communities. While the revision of the statutes had been decided upon, he thought that the government might advantageously go further and arrange for the consolidation and revision of the municipalities act and amending legislation, which stood very much in need of such attention. No report was yet before the House with respect to the work of the Civil Service commission; but he hoped that in this connection the position of the government agents would not be overlooked. Some of these responsible officials were at the present time in receipt of salaries less than those attached to clerkships in the Victoria offices, while the requisite knowledge of multifarious details certainly entitled the agent to very special consideration in the fixing of salary. He also hoped that the government would find itself in a position to substantially assist the anti-tuberculosis sanitarium at Tranquille, which at the present time is completed, but unfurnished, and unoccupied owing to financial difficulties in the way of further prosecution of the work.

Another very grave and serious menace to which he wished to direct the attention of the house was the present policy of the Japanese in acquiring large areas of agricultural lands throughout the Island—indeed throughout British Columbia. Another such serious situation promised to result in this country as Los Angeles had been brought face to face with. This was, perhaps, not a matter in which the House could act directly, but he suggested a resolution that would bring the seriousness of the case before the Federal authorities, in the hope that restrictive action might be taken in connection with the alarming activity of the Japanese in acquiring freeholds in the island. Indeed, he felt that the house would be remiss in its duty did it not direct attention to this many-sided menace of the Japanese invasion.

Need of Domestics.

The position of womenkind in British Columbia today was not all that it might well be. The statistics of the hospitals showed that the patients were chiefly of the female sex, and the overwork conditions prevailing among the women of the land were apparent to anyone who took the trouble to even superficially investigate. The Socialists had very much to say as to the conditions of men; they were strangely silent, however, as to the conditions of women who constantly wear themselves out in the performance of their household duties. The scarcity of domestic servants as largely to be blamed for present conditions. He did not desire to see Chinese or Japanese brought in to remedy the situation, but he thought that the government might well lend its aid to some national scheme by which the importation of British girls for domestic service might be facilitated. If reasonably cheap domestic servants could be got here in this province an immense load would be lifted from our womenfolk, as it should certainly be. He did not look with any especial favor upon the extension of the franchise to women—in such an extension women, in gaining her rights would undoubtedly sacrifice her more valuable privileges—but in the exercise of her franchise opportunities, the men of the country should show that they were ready to recognize the disadvantages under which our women are placed today, and do their best to correct them. (Applause.)

William Manson.

Mr. Manson (Conservative), Skeena, complimented the Speaker on his re-election, and to the mover and seconder of the address upon the eloquence they had displayed. One member had displayed the eloquence of silence, and often a word to befog wisdom, and he was never more convinced of that than when the member for Nanaimo took his seat. That gentleman was quite mistaken in saying that any members were uneasy because of the presence of the Socialists. None of them feared fair criticism. Never had there been greater prosperity in the province than at present. Prosperity did not mean altogether that everyone shared it; but he believed that in this instance the workingmen shared with the employer in the general progress of the province, and that the government had safeguarded their interests by seeing to it that in different contracts the workingmen received fair treatment. The financial condition of the country was good. There was plenty of money in the treasury, but he did not think it wise policy to allow it to remain there. The financial policy of the government had enabled them to embark on a constructive railway policy that should be of great benefit to the whole province. He did not believe that all speakers should pat the government on the back. They should criticise when necessary. He himself found the land act defective, because it allowed a great deal of good agricultural land in his district to be held under timber licenses. The difficulty, perhaps, arose out of the fact that limits were alienated before the land was surveyed. He thought it would be a good thing to reserve everything until a survey had been made. He noted the intention of the government to extend timber licenses. It might be a good thing, but the government should go cautiously. They should take time to have the land surveyed, and before licenses were renewed should withdraw from them land needed for agricultural settlement.

Turning to the needs of his own district, Mr. Manson said that a vast area of land containing great mineral and timber and agricultural lands could be found within it, and he instanced the mining activity on Queen Charlotte islands and along the Portland canal. Along the Skeena vast areas of agricultural land were being occupied by settlers, and to give them roads and other conveniences would demand in the near future a very large expenditure. The Premier in his fight for Better Terms, had said that a vast sum of money would be required for opening up Northern British Columbia, and the minister of public works would also think so when he presented his estimates for the district, in a few days' time. Speaking of Prince Rupert, he thought that government assistance to that city had been fully justified. A large sum had been realized by the sale of the town lots; the city now had a population of 4,000, and from its position as the terminus of a great transcontinental railway, would rival Vancouver in importance. If the province needed a site for a university, they could not find a better one than at Hay's circle, Prince Rupert. He jocularly remarked that the failure of the Opposition to organize so far was due possibly to their deference to the Manson party. He would assure them, however, that the Mansons were not likely to form a party in opposition to a government that had treated them so well.

Mr. Macgowan.

Mr. Macgowan opened with the usual congratulations gracefully expressed, and, touching lightly upon the verdict of the late elections denied that it could be attributed to the country having been stampeded by the Premier with his railway policy; the Premier, he maintained, would or could have swept the country in any event upon his record of good government. As to the railway and the forthcoming legislation in connection therewith, he felt sure that the arrangement when laid before the House would be found to contain all requisite safeguards in the public interest, especially with regard to the great essential of assured com-

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Seasonable Suggestions

BEANS, Rangoon White, 5 lbs.
BEANS, Ashcroft White, 4 lbs.
BEANS, Brown, 4 lbs.
BEANS, Suna, 3 lbs.
PEAS, Split, 4 lbs.
PEAS, Dry Green, 4 lbs.
BARLEY, Pearl, 3 lbs.
LENTILS, Egyptian, 2 lbs.

25c

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THE LOCAL MARKETS

Flour.	
Royal Household, a bag	$ 2.00
Lake of the Woods, a bag	2.00
Royal Standard, a bag	2.00
Old Rose, a bag	2.00
Robin Hood, per sack	2.00
Calgary, a bag	2.00
Snowflake, a bag	1.75
Drifted Snow, per sack	1.75
Three Star, per sack	1.85
Moffet's Best, per bag	1.80
	1.85
Feedstuffs.	
Bran, per 100 lbs.	1.60
Shorts, per 100 lbs.	1.70
Middlings, per 100 lbs.	1.80
Oats, per 100 lbs.	1.60
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs.	2.25
Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs.	1.75
Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.90
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs.	2.00
Chop Feed, per 100 lbs.	1.50
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs.	2.00
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs.	2.05
Feed Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.	1.65
Hay, Fraser River, per ton	20.00
Hay, prairie	19.00
MEATS.	
Beef, per lb.	.08@.18
Mutton, per lb.	.12½@.20
Lamb, dressed, per lb.	.15@.18
Geese, dressed, per lb.	.18@.20
Chicken Fowls, each	1.00
Chickens, per lb.	.25@.30
Chickens, per lb., live weight	.12½@.15
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	.20@.25
Hams, per lb.	.18@.22
Vegetables.	
Onions, 5 lbs for	.25
Sweet Potatoes, 3 lbs.	.25
Beets, per lb.	.03
Carrots, per lb.	.02
Parsley, per bunch	.05
Celery, per bunch	.25
Cucumbers	.25@.35
Potatoes, per sack	1.50
Cauliflower, each	.20@.25
Cabbage, new, per lb.	.03
Lettuce, a head	.05
Garlic, per lb.	.20
Dairy Produce.	
Eggs—	
Fresh Island, per dozen	.40
Eastern Eggs, per dozen	.35
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb.	.20
Neufchatel, each	.10
Cream, local, each	.10
Butter—	
Alberni, per lb.	.35
Best Dairy	.25@.30
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb.	.40
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	.45
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	.45
Comox Creamery, per lb.	.45
Salt Spring Is. Creamery, lb.	.45
Fruit.	
Lemons, per dozen	.25
Figs, cooking, per lb.	.08@.10
Local Apples, per box	1.75@2.50
Bananas, per dozen	.50
Figs, table, per lb.	.25
Raisins, table, per lb.	.25@.30
Pineapples, each	.35@.50
Quinces, 3 lbs.	.25

Births Marriages, Deaths

YOUNG—On Thursday, January 20th, at Cordova Bay. Mrs. J. L. Young, of a daughter.

SHEPHERD—On January 22nd, 1910, to Dr. and Mrs. Shepherd, Kelowna, a son.

MARRIED.

MARTIN-CUNINGHAME—At St. Paul's, Esquimalt, on January 6th, the marriage took place of Edward Trafford Martin, second son of Canon Henry Martin of Winchester, Eng., to Dorothy Isabella Gun Cuninghame, eldest daughter of Major Cornwallis R. Du Carel Gun Cuninghame, of County Wicklow, Ireland.

ENGLISH-NICHOLLES—At St. James church, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, the rector, Emily, third daughter of Major and Mrs. Nicholles, of this city, to Marshall M. English, eldest son of the late Col. and Mrs. M. M. English of New Westminster, B. C.

MARTIN-GUN-CUNNINGHAME—At St. Paul's, Esquimalt, on January 6th, the marriage took place of Edward Trafford Martin, second son of Canon Henry Martin of Winchester, Eng., to Dorothy Isabella Gun Cuninghame, eldest daughter of Major Cornwallis R. Du Carel Gun Cuninghame, of County Wicklow, Ireland.

DIED.

PRICE—January 18th, at Hasbury, Halesowen, England, William Price, Sr., aged 87 years.

ORMOND—At the family residence, 431 Young street, James Bay, Elizabeth Strachan, beloved wife of J. R. Ormond; aged 75 years.

NOTICE

Cascade Mineral Claim, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Clayoquot, Uchuckleit Harbor, surveyed as Lot 699:

Take notice that I, M. Barclay McKay, Free Miner's Certificate No. B. 30136, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 9th day of December, A. D. 1909.

AGENTS FOR

Vancouver Portland Cement Co.,
Limited

Manufacturers of the Famous Vancouver Brand of Portland Cement.

Raymond & Sons
613 PANDORA ST.
Phone 272
Residence 376.

"The Gem"

DANCE FOLIO FOR 1910

Just to hand; contains all the year's successes arranged as Waltzes, Two-steps, Barn Dances, Schottisches, Lancers, etc.

PRICE 75c

Fletcher Bros.
Western Canada's Largest Music House
1231 Government St.
Branches: Vancouver and Nanaimo

Notice of Removal

We beg to inform our patrons that we have removed to our new premises, 923 Fort Street, opposite Skating Rink. With additional floor space in show room and workshop, we are in a position to handle any class of work. We have increased our stock and plant, which is now one of the most complete and up-to-date in the city. We wish to thank our patrons for past favors and hope they will continue in the future, soliciting your esteemed commands. We are Yours Truly,

HAYWARD & DODS
Sanitary Plumbing and Heating, Acetyline Gas Machines
Phone 1854

WATER NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made under Part V. of the "Water Act, 1909," to obtain a license in the Victoria Division of Malahat District.

(a) The name, address and occupation of the applicants, Henry Hamilton Hollings, A. E. Hollings, farmers, Cobble Hill.

(b) The name of the lake, stream or source, Hollings Creek.

(c) The point of diversion, at a point where stream crosses west end line of Lot 102, Malahat District.

(d) The quantity of water applied for, four (4) cubic inches.

(f) The premises on which the water is to be used, Lot 102, fronting on Saanich Inlet.

(g) The purposes for which the water is to be used, domestic.

(k) This notice was posted on the thirteenth (13th) day of January, 1910, and application will be made to the Commissioner on the twelfth (12th) day of February, 1910.

HENRY HAMILTON HOLLINGS,
A. E. HOLLINGS,
Cobble Hill, B.C.

Friday, January 28, 1910.

NOAH WAS BLACKBALL

DETROIT, Mich.—The Socie Naval Architects rejected No honorary membership, when his was proposed as the father of th designing profession. The reason was "that Noah was a gamekeep not a ship designer primarily."

It all depends on the point of It is the same with "Fruit-a-tive

Some people take "Fruit-a-tive Constipation and Billousness. use them for Stomach Trouble Dyspepsia. Still others find "-tives" an excellent tonic and urifier. Many more say that "-tives" are the best Kidney Reg and a certain cure for Neuralgi Rheumatism. For all these tro "Fruit-a-tives" may be said infallible.

Everywhere in Canada—in rowded city—on the lonely pra n fishing villages and mining c —people depend on "Fruit-a-tive cure them and keep them well.

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all ers at 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, or size 25c—not sent postpaid on r of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited awa, Ont.

INVESTMENTS IN ISLAND TIMBER

Michigan Capitalist Is Seeking to Secure Further Limits—Has Now Many Large Interests Here

The acquisition of British Colum timber limits by American capital goes on apace. Wm. F. McKnight prominent operator of Grand Rap Mich., accompanied by Col. Catron Dayton, Ohio, reached the coast yesterday to investigate a number of ber propositions. This is the colon first visit to the coast. He is a m of means and represents large banking interests. If their quest successful several million dollars be invested on Vancouver Island the mainland during the next months.

Mr. McKnight is already heavily terested on Vancouver Island. L year he was the moving spirit in ganizing a syndicate which acqui vast timber holdings in the Jord river district on the West coast of Island. The limits were later vas in the Michigan-Pacific Lumber co pany, with a capitalization of $1,50 000. Mr. McKnight is secretary of company.

Since his last visit here seve months ago, Mr. McKnight in co junction with Michigan, Chicago a Salt Lake capitalists organized t New Miami Lumber company, with paid up capital of $500,000. In th corporation, of which Mr. McKnight president, is vested ownership of eig hundred million feet of timber in t Jordan River district. The compa has not elaborated its plans, but in probability a big mill cutting for t domestic and export trade will erected next year. Meantime, t company intends to engage in loggi operations.

"There will be a great deal American capital invested in Briti Columbia timber limits this year. O leading operators have already mad a start and their example is to be fo lowed by others. Although stocks a light in the eastern and middle state the demand is not exceptionally goo but I look for marked improvemen shortly in connection with the activity i other industries," said Mr. McKnight Mr. McKnight also had a large sha in the purchase of the Vancouve Island limits of Messrs. Sayward & C The properties have been turned ove to a new corporation styled the Michi gan, Puget Sound Lumber compan with a capitalization of $1,250,000. Th mill plant is to be enlarged.

SECOND COMET

Unexpected Celestial Visitor Views From Northern Points and From Ottawa.

HAZELTON, Jan. 25.—A comet o great magnitude and brilliancy ha been visible since the evening of the 24th from Dawson to Ashcroft, and a all intermediate stations along the Yukon telegraph. It was visible at 5:30 this evening, directly after sunset. It was then situated about 30 degrees south of west and near the horizon. Its nucleus has the appearance of a large star. The tail is wide and reaches two-thirds of the distance from the zenith to the horizon, and has a decided curve. Its nucleus disappeared below the horizon at 7:45 but the tail was plainly visible for two hours afterwards.

OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—A good view could be had in the early evening of Berake's comet in the western sky.

Toronto's Population.

TORONTO, Jan. 25.—John C. Garner, president of the directories company, estimates the population of Toronto at 400,000.

Johnson Gets Summons.

TORONTO, Jan. 25.—Jack Johnson, the pugilist, who arrived here this morning for his week's engagement at the Star theatre, was served on his arrival with a summons to appear at Brantford on Wednesday to answer to a charge of excessive speeding in his automobile last August.

Industry for Calgary

CALGARY, Jan. 25.—The C. T. Reuneck company, at present located in Portland, Ore., have decided to erect a $100,000 plant in East Calgary for the purpose of manufacturing stoves and kitchen ranges for distribution throughout the Canadian west. The erection of suitable buildings will be rushed.

Buffeted by Gales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Battered for 17 days by a terrific gale, the little schooner A. B. Johnson arrived here today from Grays Harbor. Two days out from that port, January 12 to 14, the schooner encountered a 70-mile an hour gale which lasted until she was near this port, 15 days later. Although her superstructure suffered from the heavy seas which swept over her she is not badly damaged. Pretty near everything movable on her decks was smashed.

Mr. Justice Murphy has paid a visit to his former home in Ashcroft to bring to the coast his children.