GREAT FLEETS

GREAT FLEETS

School Convention.

The second and final seesion of the Sunday school convention was held in the Calvary Baptist church last evening, bringing to a close the most successful convention ever held in the city. Those who have had charge of the arrangements are to be congratulated on the success which has resulted from their supremacy depends a continuance of our prosperity and power. In view, therefore, of the extreme national importance of our merchant shipping, it is not without interest to note our present resources in this respect, compared with other countries, and the progress that has been made since the application of steam to navigation. In the year 1830 there were only 168 British vessels exceeding 500 tons each, and in 1834 the largest vessel classed in Lloyds' Register was the ship George IV., of 1,438 tons. The first steamer entered on the register was the ship George IV., of 1,438 tons. The first steamer entered on the register was the ship George IV., of 1,438 tons, and the first iron steamer to appear there was the Sirius, 180 tons, in 1887. The Great erv., of 1,438 tons. The first steamer entered on the register was the James Watt, 294 tons, built in 1821; and the first iron steamer to appear there was the Sirius, 180 tons, in 1837. The Great Britain, 2,084 tons, was built of iron in 1845, and first exceeded 300 feet in length. The Great Bastern, 18,918 tons, in 1858, was 680 feet in length, and was equipped with propeller and paddle wheels. The Britannic, which exceeded 5,000 tons, was built in 1874. paddle wheels. The Britannic, which exceeded 5,000 tons, was built in 1874; and in 1888 the City of New York and her sister ship, each of which exceeded 10,000 tons, were fitted with twin screws. In 1899 the dimensions of the screws. In 1899 the dimensions of the Great Eastern were exceeded by the Oceanic, 17,247 tons, which was 704 feet in length. In 1901 the Celtic, 20,904 tons, made its appearance, and this vessel at present holds the record for size. In 1820 the total steam tonnage belonging to the United Kingdom was barely 8,000 tons. In 1838 the British steamers afloat numbered less than 800, and registered nearly 150,000. British steamers afloat numbered less than 800, and registered nearly 150,000 than 800, and registered nearly 150,000 tons. Lat this period the United States owned about 5,000 tons more in steamships than Great Britain. In 1901 the United States possessed 1,036 steamers with a total gross tonnage of 1,704,156, against 12,053,394 tons, made up of 7,164 steamers, belonging to the United Kingdom. The following table, compiled from Lloyd's Register, June 30, 1901, gives the total merchant shipping

Country. Great Britain 10,869 3,286 1,786 2,321 1,247 1,213 8,369 3,077,344 2,905,782 1,627,220 1,406,883 1,117,538 5,757,537 Germany
Norway
France Italy Other countries...

gives the total merchant shipp

Total 29,091 30,600,510 The preponderance of Great Britain is overwhelming, but other countries are now making determined efforts, with the help of subsidies, to reduce this lead. Nowhere is there keener rivalry than between the great steamship lines of this and other countries, but as the size and formation of corporations with great strength and capital, who now control the main trade routes. Everywhere the watchword to success appears to be centralization, and the survival of the most fit ends in amalgamation. To what an extent this has been the case in abhanca in a company to the case in a change in a company to the case in a change in in shipping is shown by the following list of 38 owners, arranged in order of tonnage owned, whose fleets, including ships building last September, aggregate not less than 100,000 tons in each case. The total of 8,965,000 tons represents 29 per cent. of the entire tomage of the world, and is made up of 2,190 vessels, belonging to 38 concerns:

BRITISH Owners. White Star Line
J. R. Ellerman
Clan Line
Wilson Line
Affred Holt
Atlantic Transport Co...
Pacific Steam Nav. Co. Pacific Steam Nav. Co...Allan Line
Harrison Line
Anchor Line
Anchor Line
Anchor Line
Anchor Line
Anchor Line
Anchor Line
Anglo-American Oli Co...
Maclay & McIntyre
Prince Line
Andrew Weir & Co...
Andrew Weir & Co...

losing Session of District Sunday

THE BOUNDARY

INJUNUTION

Deputation Favoring V. V. & F flave Interview With the Attorney General.

(From Thursday's Daily). (From Thursday's Daily).

Yesterday morning a deputation, appointed at mass meetings held in Greenwood and Grand Forks to lay hefore the government resolutions in favor of allowing railway construction to be carried on by the V., V. & E. railway company in the Boundary district, interviewed the Attorney-General.

The deputation consisted of Messrs.

The deputation consisted of Messrs. R. Smailes and D. McIntosh, of Green-R. Smalles and D. McIntosh, of Greenwood; Messrs. C. Cunings, J. Davis, and J. Anderson, of Grand Forks; and Mr. Neil McCallum, of Columbia. Mr. A. H. McNeil, K. C., representing the V., V. & E. company, and Mr. J. H. Cowan, solicitor for the Kettle River railway company, were also present.

The construction of the proposed line. of all countries possessing over 1,000,000

The construction of the proposed line by the V., V. & E. is opposed by the Kettle River company on the grounds that it is a perversion of the purpose of the road as originally chartered, and that the charter rights of the V., V. & E. company are insufficient to cover the proposed construction. proposed construction.

On the application of interested par ties injunctions have been granted in the Supreme court restraining the V., V. & E. company from continuing to build, and in an application at present before the court claiming the annulment of the V., V. & E. charter and the restriction of the company is a construction of the company. the company's construction work, the Attorney-General has by motion in the Supreme court been joined in his official capacity with the plaintiffs. The deputation asked the Hon. D. M. Eberts yesterday to withdraw in his official capacity from the action. Mr. Cowrn, for the Kettle River company, strong-

ly objected to this course, arguing that the public interest required that he should act for the province. Hon. Mr. Eberts replied that, after considering the matter carefully, he had decided to apply to the court for per-nission to retire from the case and the mission to retire from the case, and the deputation departed well satisfied.

The solution of the difficulty now rests with the Supreme court, which the Deputy Attorney-General will petition this morning for leave to remove the Attorney-General from the parties to the application.

STEEL SHIPBUILDING

advance already made towards steel shipbullding on the Atlantic coast of Ganada, and will be of interest in this hand, had been drafted and province, where the future field for this industry is beginning to be realized:

"The yrard will be extensive enough to enable us to lay down a keel 700 feet long, and we hope to have the plant ready for the building of the steamers intended for the fast Atlantic service."

The foregoing announcement was made towards steel shipbullding plant in Hahfax harbor. He left of Ottawa harbor, the left of Ottawa has been forced by the education between the shipbullding plant in Hahfax harbor, the matter before the ministers for the steamers intended and course of the proposed steel of the steamers intended for Ottawa will have the plant of the foregoing announcement was made shipbullding plant in Hahfax harbor, the left of Ottawa harbor constraints are constant to the company, which was introduced and read the plant of the data of the proposed to allow them to a spect and esteem of this House by the datin his hand, had been drafted and in the printer's hands before Mr. Mc Bride's notice was put on the notice was put on the lots were worth, and the judgment and firmness with the discharged the duties of his high hand, had been drafted and in the printer's hands before Mr. Mc Bride's notice was put on the lots were worth. Mc Bride's notice was put on the could not agree with that the property which he maintained its privileges and dignity, and that a copy of this resolution of the could not agree with that the property which he maintained its privileges and dignity, and that a copy of this resolution of the property which he maintained its privileges and dignity, and that a copy of this resolution of the opposition.

Mr. Mcplause of the lots were askent in the printer's hands before Mr. Mc Bride's notice was put on the lots were worth. Mc Bride's notice was put on the rough a fail in the printer's hands before Mr. Mc Bride's notice was put on the rough a fail in the printer's hands be advance already made towards steel shipbuilding on the Atlantic coast of Canada, and will be of interest in this organization of the Washington bureau

NATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Proposal That Canada Should Have One at Ottawa-Its Objects.

In connection with the investigation which the Montreal Star recently made regarding the state of education in the Eastern Townships of the province of Quebec, it was a frequent observation made by teachers and others to the Star's commissioner that a national or central bureau of education for Canada would be accommended. central bureau of education for Canada would be an excellent thing in the interests of a broad and progressive educational system for this country. It was represented that the time was now ripe for the formation of such an organization, and in all probability incalculable benefits would be the result. It was pointed out that the matter had now become a practical question, and that such a bureau would best serve the educational interests of a country rapidly growing nationwards.

It is asserted by educationists that the It is asserted by educationists that the

organization of a national or central oureau of education for Canada could be accomplished without any change in the constitution of the country, or the in-ringement of the rights of any prov-

Dr. J. M. Harper, M. A., Ph. D., inspector of superior schools, province of Quebec, in an address on the subject thus describes the working of the Na-tional Bureau of Education at Washing-ton, in its relations to the various gov-ernments:

ernments:

"The relationship between the Washington government and the states governments is not altogether identical with the relationship between the Ottawa government and the various provincial governments. In the matter of education there are many differences for the

Canadian Bureau of Education.

"In 1867, the year of our own confederation, the Bureau of Education of the United States was organized under commissionership of Dr. Henry Barnard, as a sub-department of the Department of the Interior; and when one considers the interblending of educational influences that has taken place since the organization, and how it has brought about the nearest possible approach to "one country, one educational prestige," the United States is ever likely to see; and when one considers, with all due loyalty, how far we in Canada here are still from a truly national consolidation, even after thirty years of confederation, and how effectually the common school brought under co-ordinating influences and wider national sympathies can be made a nur-

The usual monthly meeting of the distration of such a department would be ex-officio and that all that would be required would be a vote for its support as as a sub-department under any of the great departments at Ottawa, with libration. Such a force would never be over the control of the line by the fulness, as has the bureau at Washington. Such a force would never be over hor under any previncial authority, perhaps not even advisory, in an official sense, yet bringing about gradually by judicious means an assimilation of provincial educational necessities that would ultimately bring all the teachers of Canada to see the provincial shedier. Halifax Will Soon Be Able to Build

Large Vessels.

The following interview from the
Montreal Gazette of April 15 shows the

Advance already bring all the teachers of Canada to see the provincial shading away into the federal and finally into the national.

of teachers, and the best modes of training and examining such: the most improved methods of imparting instruction as well as of organizing, classifying and grading schools; the collecting of plans for the building of commodious and well ventilated school houses; and the taking cognizance of any educational activity that might lead to a better insight into school work in all its phases.

Besides being an agency for the diffusion of correct ideas respecting the value of education as a quickener of a national intellectual activity, such a burean would have suggestions to make in regard to the educational processes to be adopted to secure the higher industrial effects in science and of art, without which there can be no full art.

art, without which there can be no full advancement or permanency in the manufacturing industries of a country. Through the influence of the minister under whose supervision such a subdepartment might be placed, and from the public utterances at conventions and educational gatherings of the officers who have its affairs immediately under their control, such a bureau would tend to promote a wholesome and general knowledge of education as a subject intimately mixed up with the industrial, intellectual and moral advancement of the whole province.

WEST KENT LIBERALS.

Chatham, Ont., April 23.—(Special.)—West Kent Liberals today nominated Mr. Pardo, the old member, for the legislature. THE SHIPPING

COMBINATION

governments. In the matter of education there are many differences, for the federal government has more than once come to the direct assistance of the schools of the various states in more than one. For instance, in 1876, the government at Washington distributed \$42,000,000 acres of land were apportioned in hehalf of education, and large sums spent on the schools for the colored population in the South, for the Indian schools, and towards the educational development of Alaska. Our own federal government has not been altogether behind-hand in making provisions of a kindred character, and on this account we have the very strongest hopes that it will go further and take a leaf out of the book of educational enterprise at Washington in the organization of a Canadian Bureau of Education.

"In 1867, the year of our own confederation, the Bureau of Education of the Interior; and when one considers the interblending of educational influences that has taken place since the organization, which would eventually enterprise a sub-department of the Department of the Interior; and when one considers the interblending of educational influences that has taken place since the organization, which would eventually enterprise a sub-department of the Department of the Interior; and when one considers the interblending of educational influences that has taken place since the organization, which would eventually enterprise a sub-department of the Department of the Interior; and when one considers the interblending of educational influences that has taken place since the organization, which would eventually enterprise a sub-department of the Department of the Interior; and when one considers the interblending of educational influences that has taken place since the organization, which would eventually enterprise and the colored the Interior; and when one considers the interblending of educations in the organization of the Interior; and when one considers the interblending of educations in the organization of the Interior; and when one

portion of the globe.

The Daily Express declares that the shipping combine is trying to coerce Canada into accepting its terms and conditions, as to emigration rates and traffic, and that if resistance is made, the combine will buy up the Canadian railroads and declare a commercial war. It is the intention of the combine, says the Daily Express, to demand that the Canadian emigration department in London should cease to give facilities to the Elder-Dempster company. tional sympathies can be made a nursery for the true patriotism, it is our duty as teachers, and it is our duty as teachers, and it is our duty as canadians, to plead for the organization of a like institution in our country."

The usual monthly meeting of the directors of the Cunard line was held vessely as the country of the country

The continue trail and the sectors while in the class in composition, "you have simply be yourselves and of any part of the continue to the co

Speaker's decision. Hon. Mr. Eberts argued that the mat-

ote de novo.

The vote resulted in the Speaker's ecision being sustained on the follow-

OUTLAY IN DELTA.

RETURNS PRESENTED. Hon. Mr. Eberts presented a return of correspondence relating to Japanese in

Atlin.

Hon. Col. Prior presented a return of the decision given by Mr. John Keen in the matter of the assessment and taxation of the ore output of the Le Roi and other mines at Rossland, British Columbia together with a copy of the evidence other mines at Rossiand, British Columbia, together with a copy of the evidence given before Mr. Keen.

Hon. Mr. Eberts presented a report regarding immigration officers.

Mr. McBride presented a petition from certain electors of North Victoria praying that the election be brought on forth-

following bills were introduced Mr. Martin—To amend the Legal Pro-

Single Williams 1 with the work of the control of t

Legislature

Legis

Mr. McBride appealed from Mr. p. m. today. Legislative Chamber, April 25, 1902. Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2:30

Hon. Mr. Eberts argued that the matter could not be brought up as a question of privilege. Mr. McBride might as well dispute the correctness of a vote made on the first day of the session. Mr. Speaker's decision was negatived on the following division:

Yeas—Messieurs. McInnes, Gilmour, Stables. Hayward Martin Dynamic,

Mr. Rogers also complained that the division bell had not been rung before the vote was taken. He had been absent when the division to more rogered the division improperly taken, and decided to ring the bell and take the control was received from certain residents of North Victoria asking that the by-election for that constituency be brought on forthwith.

Rev. J. H. S. Sweet said prayer.
A petition was received from certain residents of North Victoria asking that the by-election for that constituency be brought on forthwith.

Mr. McBride urged that the prayer of the petition was proceeding in a similar strain when Hon. Col. Prior raised a point of order.

Mr. Hunter pointed out that the reception of a petition was not a debatable question. If the petition was in proper form the House was bound to receive it. It appeared to him that honorable members of the vote.

The point was debated by several other members, and finally Mr. Speaker declared the division improperly taken, and decided to ring the bell and take the

clared the division improperly taken, and decided to ring the bell and take the read a first time:
Mr. Curtis—An act respecting Deception in Procuring Workmen or Em-

decision being sustained on the rolling division:

Yeas—Messieurs. McInnes, Gilmour.
Stables, Hayward. Martin, Dunsmuir, Eberts, Smith, A. W., Ellison, Clifford, Houston, Wells, Prior, Ha!, Rogers, Hunter, Diekle and Mounce—18.

Nays—Messieurs. Emith, E. C., Oliver, Hawthornthwaite, Neill, Gifford, Garden, Fulton, Curtis, Munro, Tatlow, awyers on the Green, McBride. Murphy, McPhillips, Green, McBride. Murphy, McPhillips, awyers on the gentleman had grove to had prove the comment.

Mr. Oliver called attention to a discrepancy between the return brought down respecting outlay on public works in Delta and the annual report of the

claimed that the opening of the reserve was not only unwise, but inopportune, coming as it did at a time when there was almost a crisis in the canning industry. The government had acknowledged that they would consider recent applications—to deal with them on the basis of first come first served. The opnosition deducted from this that the government is the government is that the government is that the government is that the government is the gover

NORTH VICTORIA.

FIRST READINGS.

so. I said those applications would receive recognition."

Mr. Murphy proceeded to argue that the opposition had proved that the government were prepared to make grants to political friends in return for assistance in the Victoria by-election. The opposition condemned the government for their proposal to dispose of these rights under the Lands' Act. Even if the government brought down a special

. m. Rev. J. H. S. Sweet said prayer.

The following bills were introduced and

Mr. Martin—To amend the Provincial

FORESHORE RIGHTS.

so. I said those applications would receive recognition."

other person or persons.

Hon. Mr. Wells said the correspondence would be brought down, and the

missioner of Lands and Works, or any official in the Department of Lands and Works, or any letter or letters on file in the said department, dealing with the in the said department, dealing with the rate of wages of the men on government roads and trails in the Revelstoke riding of West Kootenay.

Mr. Taylor pointed out that the current rate of wages in Revelstoke was \$3 per day, while the government had been paying \$2.50, thus being unable to secure the services of first class most secure the services of first class men. He claimed that laborers in Slocan and other districts were paid \$2.75 and \$3. Hon. Mr. Wells said he would look

eign combine.

Mr. Murphy moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock till

D. m. today. tlers should be adjusted Be it therefore resolved, that in the opinion of this House the government should take their grievances into imme-

Speaking to his resolution Mr. thernthwaite appealed to the mof the House for support for ition. He pleaded on behalf of ber of deserving persons to wif felt convinced a wrong had been He felt confident that the major the members of the House were ed with a desire to do right and to all classes of the question which he brought before House was not a political one, and did not wish to embarrass the gov ment by his resolution. That the had right on their side was acknowled by some of the most prominent plic men and lawyers in Canada, inching Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Da Mills, Mr. William Mulock, Mr. Thor

White and many others. He proceeded to trace the history the trouble from its inception, at time of the Union, up to the press showing that these settlers had local lands in good faith, but negotiations which took the governments of the the province they had be FORESHORE RIGHTS.

Mr. Murphy resumed the debate on Mr. McBride's motion of censure regarding foreshore rights. He resented Mr. Hunter's insinuations against the lawyers on the opposition side. That gentleman had claimed that the opposition had proved nothing against the government, but he maintained that they

were ignored.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite adjourned the rnment, but he maintained that they ad. If it was wise to reserve the forehad. If it was wise to reserve the fore-shore rights ten years ago, why should the government now open the reserve and throw these concessions open under the provisions of the Lands' Act. He debate as 6 o'clock approached QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE. Mr. Taylor took exception to an article in the Kootenay Mail, in which claimed that the opening of the reserve it was stated that he had shirked the vote on the Canadian Northern con-tract. He had paired with Mr. Cliftract. He had paired with Mr. Chif-ford and therefore did not vote. Mr. Clifford corroborated Mr. Taylor's statement.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock p.

m. till 8:30. NIGHT SESSION. Legislative Chamber, April 25, 1902. Mr. Speaker took the chair at 8:30 seemed clear that they proposed to dispose of these rights under the provisions of the Lands' Act. Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir

On Motion of the Hon. the Attorney-General, the House proceeded with the On motion of Hon. Mr. Wells the bill

to authorize the granting of certain crown lands to the city of Nelson was read a third time and passed. The bill to Regulate the Measurer of Timber was also read a third time

terday at Liverpool, but the greatest secrecy is maintained as to what happened. The officers of the company have declined to say whether of the control of the line by the Morgan interests was discussed or not. It is not believed, however, that this matter was fully gone into. The deap prevails that the Cunard line will eventually be absorbed. The shares of the great loss it has sustained in the death of the late the hollorable John Paton Booth, and to express its high appreciation of the eminent services rendered by him in this province, both as Speaker of this House and representative of the riding of North Victoria, and who occupied for 20 years a seat in this legislature, and who gained the respect and esteem of this House by the discharged the duties of his high office, and the judgment and firmpost with which he maintained its privileges and dignity, and that a copy of this resolut

Hon. Mr. Wells said the correspondence would be brought down, and the resolution was adopted.

RATE OF WAGES.

Mr. Taylor moved, that an order of the House be granted for a return of all papers and correspondence from any person or persons with the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works of the Commissioner of Lands and Works of the commission of time for one year.

and the committee had recommended accordingly.

The second reading was agreed to. VICTORIA AND SEYMOUR NAR-ROWS.

Mr. Hall moved the second reading of the Victoria & Seymour Narrows Railway company bill.

Mr. Neill said the description of the proposed route was rather vague. Section 2 provided: "The company may lay out, construct, and operate a railway of the gauge of four feet eight and one-half inches, from the said city of Vic-(Continued on Page Eight.)

Weste

Thirteen Vi cepted by Office

British Eastern Regi of Perm

(From

Seventy-Three

Recruiting for tingent was pro Drill hall yesterd companiment of ournament. Lt.-Major Mulcahy pleased with the are possibly not the high standa gent, but they qualified to uphe adian warriors ! ca. Recruiting tice that the re have been obtain headquarters, as placed upon the in Victoria. The place at the furth most of the wou in getting more of 30 points of t the hall quite a curious watched afforded some lit Among the recru J. T. Roach, Bor zie, H. Howe, E Watt, A. E. Car

H. W. Mallet, A.

E. L. Fawcett Seven of the evening. Col. Holmes re four of the recru Columbia, and Columbia, and a ing Victoria, 73 m Vancouver, B. ing for the Fourth here this afternod volunteers prese only about a doz fore the office cle these nine passes They are: S. E. F. Girdwood, of Mc mond, late Durba Governor-General Governor-Ger Yemen, late Stra cher Ireland, lat say, Ont., and e. Price, A. E. No. nine enlistment Africa, and ad being consider cruiting officer ing as medical e Winnipeg, Ma recruits for the gent were accep Gardiner, D. O. recruits were

Kingston, Ont., Halifax, N. S sand men for th tingent to South here, enough for regiments. Nearl terday. No hors Montreal, April fifty more men re today for Halifa Toronto, Ont., was the final day the fourth contin effect having bee ter from Ottawa sworn in for serv Ottawa, April Fourth conting Eastern Canada.

LAURENT

Pioneer Miner an The death occur pital vesterday chon, one of the the Fraser Valle to British Colum resided in the pr vas mining in of gold, and hav a large tract of a large tract of is et, in the centre portant settlem is situated. I built the Guicho minster. This rire, and he rep some office build a native of Sava native of Sav years of age. If family of eight grown up. The to Port Guichon

> on the Mainland KASLO Ore Shows a Lu With

Louise this mor Mr. Guichon v Victorians, havi

Kaslo, April 2 bler-Cariboo, in shipping regularl of high grade or At the Soho reported in the has been run in ore is broadening. There are about present, but as permit a full fo The total to through Kaslo mounted to the shipment to 5.864 tor 2,500 tons ov ing the same Kaslo great and to m make the

Lady Minto torian Order she visit Kas a despatch fr Contained the hospital if the \$1,000. The