

Legislature Gets to Work

Speech From the Throne Is Carried Without Necessity for Division.

Mover and Second of Address Make a Good Impression.

The usual order of things was quite departed from yesterday afternoon in the legislature, when the Queen's speech was disposed of in an afternoon's debate and every promise given that the session's work will be most expeditiously advanced. A Vancouver member again moved the reply, and the interest attendant upon the fact that it was his maiden speech was soon lost sight of in the interest occasioned by the speech itself. Very similar was the case of Mr. W. H. Hayward, the senior—and not, as was inadvertently said in Saturday's issue, the junior—member of the government. Both of these speeches were well and forcibly delivered and created excellent impressions upon all present.

The motion being put, Mr. Joseph Martin followed at some length, and a short speech from Premier Dunsmuir responded to the late government regarding the labor trouble in the Kootenays and an early end.

The galleries held but few visitors when Mr. J. H. Sweet read prayers, but little by little the crowd increased until when the house adjourned at about 4:35 standing room was at a premium.

Before the Queen's speech was reached, Mr. J. C. Brown, of New Westminster, called the attention of the government to the most serious position of matters at Stevenson. There a dispute between the cannery and the fishermen raged so bitterly that the loss of the entire season was threatened, a full week of the run having already gone by. The government, Mr. Brown considered, should not be able to interfere with any hope of success, and he strongly advocated such steps as had been taken by the late government regarding the labor trouble in the Kootenays.

Mr. W. H. Hayward, senior member for Esquimalt, in seconding the reply, said: "The third member for Vancouver has gone so thoroughly over the ground that I fear that many of my remarks will be redundant. However, I shall try to avoid touching upon debatable politics and rather try to discuss the business of the country. I feel quite sure that the country is sick and tired of political bickerings and waste of time, and is willing and anxious to give the government full power to relieve the imminent catastrophe."

In moving the reply to the Lieutenant-Governor's speech, Mr. G. Tatlow, the third member for the city of Vancouver, apologized for prefacing his speech by a few remarks regarding the government. He said that he had not intended to do so, but that he had seen the government act at once. There was a report that the government had bloodshed after the strike is over. We have a report that the government had bloodshed after the strike is over. We have a report that the government had bloodshed after the strike is over.

Regarding the governorship, a question might be raised regarding the policy of appointing to that office a man who is not a resident of the province. It is a question that has been raised in the minds of many British Columbia men. It is a question that has been raised in the minds of many British Columbia men. It is a question that has been raised in the minds of many British Columbia men.

The approach of the end of the war in South Africa must be a source of great happiness to all who are loyal to the British Columbia cause. It is a source of great happiness to all who are loyal to the British Columbia cause. It is a source of great happiness to all who are loyal to the British Columbia cause.

In a material way the cause of Empire is being advanced by the fact that the Dominion government is leaning to the side of the strikers and agitating the workers. It is a source of great happiness to all who are loyal to the British Columbia cause.

On Saturday the Attorney-General's department was notified that a large number of the fishermen had accepted the terms of the contract. It is a source of great happiness to all who are loyal to the British Columbia cause.

Government kept the most of it, and the measure did not promise to be either a restrictive or a financial success. It is a source of great happiness to all who are loyal to the British Columbia cause.

It is pleasing to note that the government intend to make proper representation to the federal and imperial authorities with regard to the large influx of Japanese into this province. It is a source of great happiness to all who are loyal to the British Columbia cause.

But while discussing the Japanese question I would like to say a few words upon the subject of naturalization going on among the Japanese here. It is a source of great happiness to all who are loyal to the British Columbia cause.

With regard to the wood-pulp industry, I believe that it has vast possibilities in this province, and that it should be encouraged. It is a source of great happiness to all who are loyal to the British Columbia cause.

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Scene of Massacres

Mr. C. F. Moore Tells of a Trip to Tai Yuen Goo.

He was kindly treated by the Chinese there and en route.

We should dismiss from our minds the thought that the lower classes and traders throughout China are antagonistic to the entry and intercourse of the foreigners. It is a source of great happiness to all who are loyal to the British Columbia cause.

By message from the Lieutenant-Governor the liquor license bill was introduced yesterday afternoon. It is a source of great happiness to all who are loyal to the British Columbia cause.

Mr. Speaker Booth before the house has had a letter from the secretary of the National Council of Women, at present meeting in this city, an invitation to attend the act of Vancouver and the Royal Agricultural Exhibition and other matters affecting that city.

On Wednesday Mr. Tatlow will ask the Attorney-General: Does the government intend taking any steps to visit the sales held in New Westminster district in 1898? It is a source of great happiness to all who are loyal to the British Columbia cause.

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Story of The Transport

Cargoes of Men, Horses and Material Carried to South Africa.

The following appears in our exchange apparently copied from some English paper. Among the torrents of abuse with which continental press critics, with one or two exceptions have deluged the British since the beginning of the war, there has been a remarkable amount of praise, voluntary, admiration-grudging and deprecatory, perhaps, but still admiration. It is not our fighting qualities that have commended these men most to our neighbors on the continent; it is since October last we have transported to South Africa, with scarcely the loss of a single life, 200,000 men, thousands of horses and many hundreds of guns and many thousands of tons of munitions, and all this without putting ourselves very much out of the way, without undue pressure on our transport service or dangerous drain on our supplies, and with comparatively few fatalities. It is this what has most impressed the foreigner who is sufficiently versed in the subject to have even a rough idea of what has been done—and few foreigners have more. After all, the foreigner can hardly be blamed if his knowledge extends no further than a rough idea of what Englishmen, interested heart and soul in every detail of the war, find it difficult to see how our troops, with the aid of the tremendous task of landing and supplying an army of 200,000 men in a country 7,000 miles distant from our shores.

Many of the transports have, of course, made several journeys over. This average of the actual cost of the service since October 20 (including Sundays), 234 transports have left England for South Africa, carrying on an average about 800 troops and 150 horses, besides guns and ammunition. In addition to this great army, troops have been sent from Australia, Canada, India and small contingents from other quarters, and relief contingents from Egypt, etc.—in all a total of about 200,000, which makes the grand total of fighting men landed in South Africa over 250,000.

These figures, striking as they are, by no means exhaust the statistics relating to the transport. Besides the men, horses, mules, guns and vehicles detailed above, there have been sent out 11 general hospitals, 60 ambulance companies, 27 field hospitals and 18 bearer companies, for the care of the wounded. These have been manned by 470 military corps and 130 militia ambulance corps, 500 nurses, and 3,500 Royal Army medical corps. 500 volunteers, 1,200 St. John ambulance corps and 130 militia ambulance corps, 500 nurses, and 3,500 Royal Army medical corps. 500 volunteers, 1,200 St. John ambulance corps and 130 militia ambulance corps, 500 nurses, and 3,500 Royal Army medical corps.

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