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Needn't Hurry
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n get an outfit for your either the big size (200 n the incubator—200 in the brooder) or the size—(120 and 120)— hout paying a cent on tfit until a year from By the time that first nt is due, the outfit ave earned far more t cost, and the boy now enough about the y-raising game to want k to it. now plenty of young who are earning their money this way—and g hard business sense —learning things that ake them succeed in ines later in life. n show you why that's Write to me and ask me he Peerless makes a while present that will e biggest kind of div- for you and for the or for the girl, for that . Get the free book.

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ANY, Limited
oke, Ontario 13

as: corner of Section 4, Town- , thence west 80 chains, thence hains, thence east 80 chains, rth 80 chains to the point of nent, and containing 640 acres ss.
December 20th, 1907.
MAURICE N. BEDEL.
BYRON WELLER, Agent.

STRICT OF RUPERT.
ice that Cuthbert Peat, of Montana, merchant, intends to a special timber license over ng described lands: ing at a post planted about est and one mile north of Tim- e No. 16,196, on or about the corner of Section No. 5. Town- , thence east 80 chains, thence hains, thence west 80 chains, rth 80 chains to the point of nent, and containing 640 acres ss.
December 20th, 1907.
CUTHBERT PEAT.
BYRON WELLER, Agent.

STRICT OF RUPERT.
ice that John Wourms, of Wal- o, attorney, intends to apply al timber license over the fol- cribed lands: encing at a post planted about north of the northwest corner License No. 16,195, on or about east corner of Section No. 2, No. 33, thence west 80 chains, th 80 chains, thence east 80 ence north 80 chains to the ommencement, and containing more or less.
December 20th. 1907.
encing at a post planted about orth of the northwest corner of cense No. 16,186, on or about west corner of Section No. 3, No. 33, thence east 80 chains, th 80 chains, thence west 80 nce north 80 chains to the point ncement, and containg 640 or less.
December 20th, 1907.
JOHN WOURMS.
BYRON WELLER, Agent.

N HOTEL, Victoria, B. C. ed on the highest standard; 0 to $2.50 per day. Free 'bus.

AST LAND DISTRICT.
ice that A. Hammer, of Bella mer, intends to apply for per- purchase the following de- nds: Commencing at a post chains south of the northwest Lot 24, Range 3, Coast District, st 20 chains to shore of Abunt- hence in a southeasterly direc- shore line to the west bound- t 24, thence north five chains, ss, to point of commencement, ning 10 acres, more or less.
ovember 28th, 1907.
ALBERT HAMMER.

NOTICE
FARMERS

about the 1st MARCH, '08, CTORIA CREAMERY ASSO- will be in their new premises SON STREET, VICTORIA. e in a position to handle more an formerly. If you have sell come in and have a talk Manager, who will be pleased u all information.
Creamery Association

to an Extr-Provincial Company.

MPANIES ACT, 1897."
Province of British Columbia. to certify that "The Pioneers rance Company" is authorised ed to carry on business within nce of British Columbia, and to or effect all or any of the ob- he Company to which the legis- hority of the Legislature of Bri- mbia extends.
d office of the Company is sit- he City of Brandon in the Pro- Manitoba.
ount of the capital of the Com- Five hundred thousand dollars, to five thousand shares of One ollars each.
d office of the Company in this is situate at the City of Vic- John Anthony Turner, Insur- ker, whose address is Victoria, olumbia, is the attorney for the
nder my hand and seal of office ia, Province of British Colum- Fourteenth day of February, sand nine hundred and eight.
S. Y. WOOTTON,
strar of Joint Stock Companies.
ects for which this Company established and licensed are: ting insurance against losses by ning, windstorms, accidents and s, cyclones and tornadoes; and inland marine insurance, inland ation insurance and plate glass and to insure livestock.

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The Victoria Times.

TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

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EULOGISED SIR WILFRID LAURIER

AMBASSADOR BRYCE AND CANADIAN AFFAIRS

Emphasized Good Feeling of U. S. Towards This Country.

Montreal, Feb. 26.—Ambassador Bryce's speech before the Canadian Club last night was noteworthy, and one chief point was a reference to the prominence of Canadian affairs at Washington. In fact he said he devoted almost three-quarters of the work at the American capital to Canadian affairs, in-so-much that he felt himself as much the ambassador of Canada as of Great Britain.

Further Mr. Bryce said this increasing importance of Canadian relations at Washington had caused him to determine to visit the Dominion as often as he could in order to discuss Canadian affairs at first hand with the governor-general and the ministers of the crown as well as to get in touch with the popular feelings as he was doing on his present visit.

"And without any party feeling, which of course I have not," continued Mr. Bryce, "I wish to say that it has been a great pleasure to me to be brought into contact with a mind so active, so powerful, so flexible with intelligence, which is capable of so quickly taking a point and covering the whole horizon it is necessary for you to survey, [illegible] that of your prime minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

"I feel it an honor to take part in endeavoring to adjust any questions that from time to time may arise between you and the United States, as such difference must arise. But the differences I hope will always be adjusted with the aid of good feeling and good sense on both sides and I am happy to say from my experience of the past twelve months that the good feeling in the States towards Canada is better to-day than ever before and I am sure the same feeling prevails here towards the United States. It would be a great misfortune if it were otherwise between two nations speaking the same language and called upon by Providence to be helpers and friends in the common work of civilization."

Mr. Bryce predicted a brilliant future for Canada and said he was convinced that within the life time of many to-day this country would have a population of fifty millions, while Montreal, as its metropolis, would number one and a half millions of people. It was, he said, therefore the duty of every citizen to work to lay the foundations of a future nation so that the high standard of public and private virtue be demanded.

THE KETTLE RIVER BRIDGE DISPUTE

Change in Location to Suit Political Purposes Will Prove Costly.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The public accounts committee of the legislature met this morning and examined Mr. Gamble, of the works department, with respect to the bridge building over the Kettle river. This question is one which has from time to time come up in the House during the present session. It has been represented that appropriations were passed for a bridge over the river last session, the same to be placed in the Greenwood district. Influences were used, it is said, to have this changed later, and at an advanced cost, the bridge was commenced in Similkameen district.

In the committee meeting this morning R. G. Naden said it could be shown that the change took place by the member for Similkameen using his influence with the minister.

Mr. Gamble the engineer, in his evidence this morning, stated that after passing upon the available sites for the bridge he had decided upon one in Greenwood district. The bridge would be 120 feet long with 25 or 30 feet in approaches.

The site used in Similkameen required a bridge 144 feet long with 160 feet of approaches. The cost of the bridge at the site in Greenwood would be about $4,000. That in Similkameen would be about $6,000.

He told of having gone last year to the site and stopped work after $1,800 had been spent, because the bridge was not being carried out according to instructions.

The question will likely come up in the House again later.

C. P. R. EMPLOYEE KILLED.

Winnipeg, Feb. 27.—Chas. B. Stewart, aged 28, residing at Dufferin avenue, has been killed in the C. P. R. yards. He was married two months ago and was employed as a yard foreman.

BURNS-JOHNSON FIGHT.

Great Britain Anxious to Secure World Championship Event.

London, Feb. 27.—Up to noon to-day no word had been received here from "Jack" Johnson, the American colored heavyweight pugilist, in reply to an offer made by a syndicate of British sportsmen for a match in England between him and Tommy Burns, the holder of the heavyweight championship.

The syndicate's representative, Mr. Kelly, in his offer gave Johnson 48 hours to come to a decision. This time expired at midnight last night, but in view of the possibility that Johnson could not be reached immediately, the syndicate extended the time for the acceptance of the offer. This morning Mr. Kelly cabled to Johnson's representatives that he "must hear something immediately concerning Johnson."

FRUITLESS CHASE AFTER GUN-A-NOOT

(Special to The Times.)

Vancouver, Feb. 27.—Simon Gun-a-Noot, the Indian murderer of Hazelton, whose chase by the provincial police has cost many thousands has got entirely out of reach in the wilderness again.

Constable Wilkie's party is returning south after a fruitless search.

BELIEVE JAPAN WILL AID THEM

INDIAN NATIVES ON VERGE OF OPEN REVOLT

Such is Story Which German Officers Retail in United States

Boston, Mass., Feb. 27.—The officers of the German steamship Neuenfels, which arrived here yesterday from India and Ceylon, report a serious condition of affairs throughout India. The natives, they assert, are openly defying the British. They have boycotted the British goods and have refused to handle cargoes shipped by British merchants.

In the interior they are on the verge of open revolt, and in many places they are arming and preparing to combat British rule.

Agitators are largely responsible for the present conditions. They are inciting the natives to acts of violence. They believe the Japanese will aid them if they should engage in war with England, and they declare they will be victorious.

In the larger cities the feeling against the British and foreigners in general has taken the form of a boycott. Commerce is greatly hampered The Neuenfels was delayed 64 days at Calcutta waiting for her cargo. The natives refused to work on the freighter, and it was weeks before a gang of longshoremen could be got together who would load the ship. Calcutta harbor, at that time, was filled with British steamers unable to get cargoes.

PECULIAR METHOD OF INTRODUCING BILL

Government Withdraws Superannuation Measure Without Acknowledging it.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

In answer to the criticisms of the opposition, the government has decided to introduce a practically new civil service bill. A peculiar system, however, has been introduced in connection with it. Instead of taking the usual course and have the order for the second reading discharged, and a new bill brought in the provincial secretary took the course of giving notice to strike out all the sections in the bill after section one which gives the title and substitute therefor new sections which are set out at length. The interpretation sections and all others are changed.

The new bill provides for a reservation of two and a half per cent. of the salary of civil servants being kept out of entrants to the civil service with a graded scole fixed by order in council. Equivalent annual payments are to be made by the government to the fund.

The peculiar method of introducing this bill will likely call for criticism on the floor of the House. Some explanation of the change of plicy will undubtedy be asked for.

B. C. UNION OF MUNICIPALITIES

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING IN SESSION AT NANAIMO

Will Request Provincial Government to Erect Home for Aged and Infirm.

Nanaimo, Feb. 26.—The third annual meeting of the British Columbia Union of Municipalities convened this morning, with Mayor Keary, of New Westminster, in the chair. The council chamber had been nicely decorated for the occasion.

The honorary secretary-treasurer, Reeve Bose, of Surrey Centre, had a mass of reports of the executive, who have held several meetings lately, communications and other business to lay before the convention. Judging by the pile of work the painstaking secretary has on hand, it will give the convention all they can do to dispose of the business by Friday.

The officers of the union are: President, W. H. Keary, mayor of New Westminster; vice-president, G. Bell, mayor of Enderby; honorary secretary-treasurer, Mr. Bose, reeve of Surrey; executive committee, A. E. Planta, mayor of Nanaimo; W. G. Gillett, ex-mayor of Nelson; J. T. Robinson, mayor of Kamloops; P. Byrne, of Burnaby.

After President Keary had called the meeting to order, the following credential committee was appointed: Ald. Calland, Vancouver; Mayor Planta, Nanaimo; Mayor Bell, Enderby. The report of the committee was adopted. The minutes of the last annual meeting were adopted.

Mayor Planta, on behalf of the city, extended a cordial welcome to the members saying the city fully appreciated the compliment paid to it by the convention being held here.

Mayor Kealy, of North Vancouver, replied to the address of welcome in a very pleasant manner, making special mention of the natural beauties of the city. Touching on the work of the union, he was struck with the good work it could do, not only for individual municipalities but for the province at large. He regretted that more places were not represented at the meeting. In closing he suggested that the union select North Vancouver as the next place of convention.

President Keary, of New Westminster, delivered the annual report as follows:

Gentlemen: As president of the union I beg to submit the second report since organization. It affords me great pleasure in the first place to again meet in convention with the representatives of the majority of municipalities in the province. I sincerely trust our deliberations will be characterized by harmony and good feeling. Mayor Planta has in well chosen words welcomed you to what has for almost half a century been known as the "Coal City" of British Columbia. On behalf of the union I beg to include in this report our grateful appreciation of and thanks for the mayor's kindly words of greeting. At our last convention the executive of the union received authority to name the date of our next meeting. The executive, after careful consideration, owing to the fact that we were not successful in obtaining the government's sanction to the re-enacting of the Municipal Clauses' Act on the score of expense, decided to call the meeting while the House should be in session, in the event of the convention deciding to ask legislation for the betterment of our different municipalities before parliament adjourns, and with this end in view I wired the honorary attorney-general as follows: "New Westminster, Feb. 11, 1908. To Hon. W. J. Bowser: Have been requested by executive of Union of Municipalities to respectfully ask you to postpone legislation as to amendments to the Municipal Clauses' Act until the 28th. Convention of union meets in Nanaimo the 26th of this month, at which 37 municipalities will be represented. (Signed) W. H. Keary, president of the union; H. Bose, secretary."

"The minutes of the meetings of the executive held since our last convention should be read, and will explain what has been done towards following out the instructions given at the annual meeting held in Kamloops. As a result of the work of the executive the following amendments to the Municipal Clauses Act embodied in the bill of 1908 are now being introduced by Attorney-General Bowser: The clause in section 2 of chapter 32 of the statutes is amended by defining wild lands so that improvements can cover only 320 acres adjoining the improvements, instead of 640 acres. Road tax, making the age at which persons are liable for road tax or statute labor 18 to 60 years, instead of 21 to 50 years. In district municipalities powers conferred upon the assessors thereof may be exercised by the clerk instead of the assessor of a municipality when a resolution to that effect is regularly passed by the council of the municipality. Section 166 is amended by striking out all the words in said section after the word 'municipality' in fourth line thereof. Licenses to retail traders raised from $5 to $20 every six months, to enable district municipalities to construct water, sewerage, electric light or gas works within any prescribed area in the municipality. A number of minor changes are introduced as well as consolidated municipal elections act. The committee appointed to draft a bill along the lines of the Ontario Ditches and Watercurses Act performed their duty.

"I submit for your consideration the advisability of the federation of the provincial union with the parent body.

"In pursuance of notices issued to municipalities west of the Cascades by the finance committee of the city of Vancouver, a meeting was held in the mayor's office on December 24, 1906. Vancouver, New Westminster, Ladner, Langley and Richmond municipalities were represented, when the following resolution was passed: 'That whereas a considerable number of aged and infirm persons are living through the various municipalities, in the coast cities and district municipalities; and whereas no adequate method of maintaining such persons has been devised; and whereas a home for such persons under the control of one management is a means to this end which seems most feasible and desirable: and whereas the proper maintenance of such persons cannot be arranged by individual municipalities except at undue expense; it is hereby resolved that the provincial government be petitioned and requested to place a sufficient sum in the estimates for the establishment of such a home."

POST OFFICE TO BE ENLARGED

PLANS FOR EXTENSION HAVE BEEN APPROVED

Ten Thousand Dollars to Be Spent for Accommodation of Increasing Business.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

One of the safest and truest criterions which it is possible to obtain with reference to the progress of a city is the amount of mail which is dealt with at the post office of that city. Even clearing house returns are subject to criticisms by callous sceptics, but post office business statistics are irrefutable. For this reason, if for no other, the news that the city post office will be enlarged considerably in the very near future is very good news indeed.

At the suggestion of W. Henderson, the resident agent of public works, and on the initiative of Hon. W. Templeman, plans for the extension of the building have been submitted to and approved by the chief architect. The present building will be extended on the south side so that all the space which is now enclosed upon three sides by the existing structure will be included in the enlargement. The roadway for mail wagons to reach the basement will be continued as it is at present, while the court will be roofed over. All the space which will be thus added to the existing accommodation will be an augmentation of the ground floor of the post office.

The additional buildings which will be erected should serve for the needs of the city for a large number of years to come, and moreover, the architectural appearance of the post office will be improved vastly. The rough plans have been sent to Ottawa and tenders will be called for at a very early date, so that it is clear that the work will be proceeded with with the utmost posible despatch. The estimated cost will be about $10,000, and it is expected that the alterations will be completed during the summer of this year.

Minor additions will include more space for the accommodation of the staff and many more boxes will be provided.

FRASER RIVER CHANNEL.

Scheme for Improving Waterway to Be Laid Before Dominion Government.

New Westminster, Feb. 26.—Engineer LeBaron, of Cleveland, left on the Great Northern yesterday for Portland and California. During his stay in New Westminster he has made a thorough examination and report upon the Fraser river channel from this city to the open sea, and has also inspected and reported upon the civic water system, dam and other works and reservoirs.

As a result of his reports a scheme, with estimates of the cost, etc., for the improvement of the river navigation channel, will be laid before the Dominion government, while as regards the water system, the Vancouver Power Company has been notified of a serious leak under the waterworks dam at Coquitlam lake, which it has agreed to repair, and a new location has been selected for the proposed new city reservoir, the shape of which will also be oval, instead of square, as originally planned.

ALTAR OUTRAGE WAS FRUSTRATED

DASTARDLY PLOT HATCHED IN CHICAGO

Father Dunne Will Ask for Arrests—Priest's Assassin to Plead Guilty.

Chicago, Ills., Feb. 27.—A plot to murder a Chicago priest at the altar at his church, just as Father Leo Heinrichs, of Denver, was slain, was hatched in Chicago and frustrated almost by chance, according to the Rev. Father T. M. Dunne, chancellor of the Archdiocese. This information was given out by Father Dunne yesterday to prove further his contention that the murder in St. Elizabeth church in Denver was planned by Anarchistic anti-Clericals in Chicago.

The murder in Denver was similar in every respect to the one planned several months ago in which the Rev. Father Pasqualle Roseuello, pastor of St. Roche's church at Chicago Heights, was to be the victim.

Father Dunne will to-day hold a conference with Chief of Police Shippy, asking for certain arrests and another with U. S. District Attorney Sims and Col. James Stuart, chief of post office inspectors, looking towards the prosecution of editors of Italian newspapers in which denunciatory diatribes against the clergy of the city are made. Charges of criminal libel may also be made.

Father Roseuello was for a time Chancellor Dunne's assistant at the Guardian Angel (Italian) church. The first information of the planned Chicago assassination was given by Father Renseullo from a church in Chicago Heights. The name of the man is held secret by Father Dunne, who claims that should their informant be known, he would be found dead with a dozen knives in him before 24 hours had passed.

Denver, Col., Feb. 27.—Guiseppe Alio, the Italian anarchist, who murdered Father Leo Heinrichs at the communion altar in St. Elizabeth's church here last Sunday, was brought back from Colorado Springs early to-day where he had been taken to prevent lynching. Accompanied by four detectives from Denver and closely handcuffed, Alio rode the entire trip with head averted and in sullen silence. Upon arrival here he was hustled into an awaiting cab and swiftly driven to the county jail. Barring newspaper men, employees, and passengers arriving on the train, there were but few at the Union station to witness his arrival and no demonstration of any kind occurred.

According to Alio's statement made to an interpreter, he will plead guilty when arraigned, and offer no defence for his crime. In his case it is expected his trial will come to a speedy end and sentence will be pronounced.

WHO OWNS TRAIL SMELTER?

Reported That C. P. R. Is Contemplating Purchase of Dominion Copper Company Plants.

Grand Forks, Feb. 25.—Will the C. P. R. purchase the smelting plant and mines of the Dominion Copper Company? is what is being asked in Grand Forks this morning as a report to that effect has just reached here. It is stated that the C. P. R. already has the Trail smelter and is most desirous of securing another reduction works in the Boundary district.

FOUR ELOPERS WERE MARRIED IN VICTORIA

Came on Wings of Love From Port Townsend to Be Spliced.

Port Townsend, Feb. 27.—A double elopement to Victoria, B. C., culminating in a double wedding, has occurred from here. The participants are four prominent young people of this city, and are registered at the Empress hotel, Victoria, under the names of Mr. and Mrs. Price and Lieut. and Mrs. Watkin.

Mrs. Price is the 16-year-old daughter of City Treasurer Intermela. The girl disappeared from home on Monday, and no trace could be found of her utnil a dispatch, signed Mrs. Elsie Price, reached her father apprising him of what had happened.

Lieut. Watkins is a United States army officer stationed in this district.

The double marriage occurred at the Church of England in Victoria. Treasurer Intermela was greatly opposed to the match, but is already relenting. Mr. Price and Mrs. Watkins are a brother and sister, children of Wm. Price, of Irondale.

TRAIN WRECKER.

Missouri Man Confesses to Crime Which Derailed Wrong Train.

Sedalia, Mo., Feb. 27.—G. W. Cox, a wood chopper, whose home is at Franklin Junction, Mo., confessed to the Missouri Pacific railway officials here yesterday afternoon that he removed the rail from the track on the top of Otterville hill, 15 miles east of here, on Friday night last, that resulted in the derailing of a freight train from St. Louis. Cox said he had intended to wreck and rob the fast Missouri Pacific Kansas City-St. Louis passenger train No. 4, which was due at Otterville a few minutes after the freight was wrecked.

Cox was taken to the scene of the wreck, and after close questioning confessed. He said he committed the deed alone, and had no accomplices.

Cox is 23 years of age, and has a wife and child.

BELL COMPANY WILL SELL SYSTEMS

(Special to the Times).

Montreal, Feb. 27.—President Sise sprang a surprise this morning at the Bell telephone meeting, by stating that the company is preparing to sell its systems in Saskatchewan and Alberta to the respective governments.

BRITAIN MAY FREE CONGO STATE

PARLIAMENT AT ONE IN DETERMINATION

Sir Edward Grey Would Welcome Co-operation of Other Powers.

London, Feb. 27.—The House of Commons, after a short debate, adopted a resolution asking the government to do all in its power to secure the transfer of the control of the Congo Independent States, and failing such transfer within a reasonable time, assuring the government of parliament's hearty support of any measures that it might be necessary for the British government to take, either alone or in conjunction with the powers that signed the Berlin Act to ensure the effective carrying out of its provisions.

Speeches made on both sides of the House severely arraigned the existing administration of the Congo Independent State, and urged the government to take the steps to leave the Belgian government in no doubt in regard to the settled determination of the people to assert Great Britain's treaty rights.

Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs, in a speech sympathizing with the terms of the resolution, repudiated any attempt on behalf of the government to establish political or territorial terms or doing anything directly against the Belgian people. No transfer, he said, would be satisfactory unless it gave the Belgian government a free hand. It would be impossible for Great Britain to take the initative while the discussion on the Congo question was pending between King Leopold and his people. "But," he added, "this government will always welcome the co-operation of the other powers, and if, at the close of the Belgian parliamentary session we have to deal with the existing government of Congo unchanged, we must be free to deal with the questions arising out of our own treaty right in our own way."

SIX MONTHS FOR VAGRANTS.

One of Worst Characters Who Ever Came Into Vancouver.

Vancouver, Feb. 27.—Convicted as vagrants, William McKenzie and W. Montgomery, alias Fred Worthington, suspected of being safe-crackers, were sent to jail yesterday for six months, with hard labor.

The police have been working hard to secure evidence against the men in connection with the blowing up of the safe at P. Burns' store, corner Seventh avenue and Granville street, but they were unable to get the facts directly bearing on the crime.

Montgomery told the court that his real name was Worthington, and that his home was in Portland. The police have advices from the Portland police that Worthington has a penitentiary record. "He is one of the worst characters that ever came into Vancouver," declared Detective Jackson in the witness box at police court. "As to McKenzie, all I have to say is that he was a pal of John King, alias Clark, now serving a life term in Walla Walla."

DISORDER AMONG ANTI-ASIATICS

EXCLUSIONISTS WILL HOLD NO PARADE

Belligerent Vancouverites Turn Fire of Enthusiasm on Each Other.

Vancouver, Feb. 27.—The Asiatic Exclusion League of Vancouver talked for three hours last night on the advisability of holding another parade. Then the meeting broke up in a small riot.

It was the hottest anti-Japanese gathering since last September. The lie was passed so frequently that the word lost its distinctive significance. Fist fights were threatened every few minutes, and the lights were finally turned out to avoid prolonging the agony.

Vice-President Gordon Grant charged that a plot had been hatched to pull off riots in all the cities on the coast.

Sam Gothard, the Vancouver delegate to the recent Seattle convention, declared that the man who furnished this information was a liar.

Finally by a narrow majority the quieter heads prevailed, and the proposal to hold another parade with riot possibilities was condemned.

A dozen men hurled their white badges of membership at the president, and left the hall in disgust. Then a resolution was introduced to dissolve affiliation with the North American League, recently formed at Seattle. On this question the meeting hit the rocks and the lights went out.

PHOENIX WON HOCKEY MATCH.

Grand Forks, Feb. 25.—At the hockey match played here last Saturday evening between the Phoenix and the Grand Forks teams at the finish the score stood: Grand Forks 1; Phoenix 4.

It is reported to-day that at an early date arrangements will be made whereby the Nelson hockey team will play the best team in the Boundary district at the rink at Grand Forks; when this happens a big attendance may be expected.

HEAVILY FINED FOR INTERFERING

Hindu Must Pay $100 for Obstructing Policeman Making an Arrest.

Vancouver, Feb. 26.—For interfering with a police constable when the latter was arresting one of his countrymen, Jarwant Singh was fined $100 by Magistrate Williams in the police court yesterday morning.

Jarwant Singh and a few friends were out for a good time on Monday night, and were certainly enjoying themselves, when a policeman happened along and the merry-making came to an abrupt termination. The constable caught one of the men and was taking him to the station when the accused interfered. The constable then turned his attention to Jarwant, and after considerable trouble managed to land him in jail. The accused said he was a member of the Bombay police two years ago.

Magistrate Williams said that the accused had no right to interfere. After warning him to keep sober in the future, he imposed a fine of $100. In default of payment Jarwant must remain in the jail for 30 days.

VANCOUVER IS BESET BY ROBBERS

Police Evidently Helpless to Cope With Crime Wave in Fairview.

Vancouver, Feb. 26.—The residents of Fairview are becoming alarmed over the frequency of robberies in that district. Almost every night some residence is entered and goods taken and the police have been unable so far to apprehend the guilty parties.

Many citizens have decided to prepare a warm reception for the marauders, and as a result are arming themselves with revolvers and shotguns. The thieves in consequence will have a more dangerous path to tread.

Last night the residence of Mr. Taylor on English avenue was entered and $150 in cash stolen. The thieves apparently will handle nothing but jewelry and other valuables, and oftentimes things the passed over in favor or rings or watches.

Other robberies from the Fairview district have been reported and the police have decided to put on an extra watch in that district at nights.

Attorney General Smarts Under Criticism

With the Help of Socialist Leader He Tries to Apply Judges Language to Legislature Instead of to Himself.

(From Wednesday's Daily).

In the legislature yesterday afternoon, just before the House adjourned, an exciting scene was enacted when the attorney-general and J. H. Hawthornthwaite, the Socialist leader, criticised the judgment of Mr. Justice Clement in the appeal under the Immigration Act. The movement by these two members recalled the happy days when Charles Wilson, as attorney-general, paid such deference to the Socialist leader. The proceedings yesterday seemed to show similar cordial relations existing between the present attorney-general and the Socialist leader.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite introduced a resolution on the subject only to be followed by a written statement relative to the same subject being presented by the attorney-general. The leader of the opposition was not slow to see the connection, and described it as a concocted scheme.

The Socialist leader described this statement as deliberately untrue. Exception was taken and the Speaker demanded a retraction, which the Socialist leader refused to make.

The leader of the opposition put it clearly before the House that the legislature was not criticised by Mr. Justice Clement, but the action of the attorney-general in beginning the action under consideration.

The attorney-general, reprimanded by the court for his inability, attempted to make it appear that the House itself was criticised by the judge.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite moved the adjournment of the House to consider a matter of grave public importance, and sent up a resolution to the Speaker.

The Speaker ruled against him in this.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite wanted the resolution read.

The Speaker, however, abided by his decision.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he would raise it as a matter of privilege.

The Speaker did not think this was a matter of urgent public importance.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that his ground for urging it was that it reflected upon the honesty of the members of the legislature.

The premier wanted the resolution read so as to act intelligently in the matter.

Mr. Oliver pointed out that the regular order was for the House to decide.

The premier said he would support the Speaker in his ruling. If there were anything in Mr. Hawthornthwaite's statement and the House were reflected upon it should be dealt with at once.

The Speaker agreed with this, but added there was nothing in Mr. Hawthornthwaite's motion that reflected on the honesty of the assembly.

The premier thought Mr. Hawthornthwaite should be given an opportunity to state the question as a matter of privilege.

The Speaker agreed that the question could be brought up as a matter of privilege. Taking the voice of the House on whether the resolution should be read on this ground the legislature decided that it should.

The resolution was read by the Speaker as follows:

"This House views with regret and alarm the tone of the decision given by the justices of the Supreme court in the recent cases under the Natal Act, and further emphatically condemns the growing tendency of the certain members of the judiciary to use their positions and influence in an attempt to bolster up the fortunes of any political party."

The Speaker followed the reading of the resolution with the remarks: "I decide that that is not a question of serious urgency. If it were a question of privilege it would be a different matter."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite thought this was not a matter to be considered in a jovial manner. He believed it was a matter of "grave public importance."

The premier thought this was really a question of privilege. He suggested that the resolution be withdrawn and the subject discussed on that basis.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite withdrew his resolution and spoke on the subject as one of privilege. He took exception to the expressions of Mr. Justice Clement in a judgment delivered on the Immigration Act appeal. Mr. Justice Clement stated that while there might be honest differences of opinion, went on to practically say that the actions of the members of the legislature were dishonest. Judges had no right to reflect upon the members of the legislature. A judge was simply a servant to have the laws carried enforced. Mr. Justice Irving said he saw no reason for hurry as only a few politicians were concerned. He took exception also to the remarks of Mr. Justice Clement. This was an extraordinary stand to be taken by the judges that the province had not the right to enact the legislation. The province, however, was given power to pass legislation of this nature provided it was not repugnant to Dominion government legislation. The province was within its powers. The Dominion government was not given exclusive jurisdiction in immigration under the B. N. A. Act.

These judges had come to the conclusion apparently that the action of the members of the legislature should be called in question. The question of procedure had been up before the judges and their conduct in that connection had not been such as to increase the dignity attaching to that office. "If the judges would attend to their own business and with proper decency——"

The Speaker again warned the member to keep to the point.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that he was not calling these men "hyenas." The members of the legislature were just as loyal as the judges. What right had these men to make the remarks they had made. He hoped that no further instance should occur in the province when judges would use such uncalled for remarks. These judges were expected to be fair. They had not been so in this case.

Attorney-General Bowser then made the following statement:

"Knowing Mr. Justice Irving as I do I cannot conceive of his giving expression to such language. If he was guilty of making the statement it was certainly a very ill advised remark and one that is not justified, and a serious reflection on this House which passed the immigration act unanimously, and, of course, wished its constitutionality adjudicated upon at once. But as I have already stated I cannot conceive of that gentleman not only using such poor taste, but offending against all the proprieties which appertain to the occupants of such an exalted position. As the minister in control of the administration of justice I regret exceedingly that the language used by Mr. Justice Clement in his judgment on the immigration act should make it necessary for any hon. gentleman of this House to feel it his duty to bring it to the attention of the legislature."

The speaker warned the attorney-general against discussing a judgment of the court.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said he was not doing that. "I merely wish to notice the comments made on it in the newspapers." Continuing his statement he read:

"My duty of course is to protect the judiciary so far as I consistently can in carrying out our joint duties in connection with the administration of justice, but I must admit that the recent actions of some of the members of the judiciary in this province are making my course a very difficult one.

"If the courts expect to have the respect of the general public they must confine themselves entirely to their constitutional duties and not offer any gratuitous remarks which some people might suggest to smack of political tinge. In my opinion Mr. Justice Clement is exceeding his duties when he offers any remark from the bench attributing motives to the elected representatives of the people, and the sooner the bench understands the legislature is a higher authority than the courts the greater respect will the people have for them and their judgments. Despite the length some of the members of the bench have gone I do hope it will not be necessary for me as head of the administration of justice to introduce necessary legislation. I regret again that this debate has been forced on the House."

J. A. Macdonald said that "this little farce," for it could be called nothing else, was concocted between the attorney-general and the member for Nanaimo.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite interrupting, shouted that this statement of Mr. Macdonald was "deliberately untrue."

Mr. Macdonald demanded a withdrawal of the language.

The Premier rose but was ruled out of order.

The speaker expressed the opinion that the language used by Mr. Hawthonthwaite was unparliamentary and should be withdrawn.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite demanded the withdrawal of the language used by the member for Rossland (Mr. Macdonald).

The speaker pressed his demand for a withdrawal of the language used by Mr. Hawthornthwaite.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he would withdraw only if Mr. Macoonald did so first. He would refuse to do so if Mr. Macdonald did not withdraw the language used by him.

Premier McBride suggested that the matter should be dropped.

The speaker stood by his ruling however. He alluded to the proceedure in the case. Mr. Macdonald had used an expression which provoked from Mr. Hawthornthwaite the expression that it was "deliberately untrue." Exception had been taken to this language and he (the speaker) decided it was unparliamentary. He had demanded the withdrawal of the language and that was the only question before the House. Had Mr. Hawthornthwaite objected to the language used by Mr. Macdonald at the time it was uttered he (the speaker) would have considered that question or its merits. The speaker again demanded withdrawal of the language by Mr. Hawthornthwaite. Mr. Hawthornthwaite again refused flatly to act as requested.

A. E. McPhillips raised the point that the leader of the opposition had made use of a very strong expression which violated Rule 15.

The speaker, however, stood by his ruling.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that the speaker had been very ready to use Rule 15 in protecting certain persons, but did not see fit to apply it now.

The speaker said that the member for Nanaimo was using language which was very discourteous. He must sustain the dignity of the position he filled.

Finally Mr. Hawthornthwaite desisted from his course of criticising the speaker's action after being repeatedly rebuked by the speaker.

As the member for Nanaimo refused to retract the words used, Mr. Macdonald proceeded to show that there was a concocted action on the part of the attorney-general and Mr. Hawthornthwaite.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite interrupting said that only the member to his left knew of the course he was taking.

"I shall take no statement from the member for Nanaimo until he withtwraws the language he used," returned Mr. Macdonald.

Continuing, the leader of the opposition said the attorney-general had read a memorandum prepared by him in which this very proceeding which Mr. Hawthornthwaite was taking was referred to. There was surely the most unmistakeable evidence of collision in the matter and that the farce was perpetrated before the members of the House.

Mr. Macdonald said there was no reflection on the members of the House in this judgment of Mr. Justice Clement. There was a reflection perhaps upon the attorney-general, not as a member of the House, but as the first law officer of the province in trying to enforce the law against these men. There was no reflection upon the members of the House, but upon the law officer of the provnce by Mr. Justice Clement. "And I agree with him," added Mr. Macdonald.

Mr. Macdonald then proceeded to go into the merits of the case.

The Speaker called attention to the fact that this question was before the courts.

Mr. Macdonald believe this was not the case. There was no appeal pending.

The attorney-general said he was going to appeal to the Privy Council.

Mr. Macdonald said if that was the case there was no right for this being raised, as it had. There was no criticism of the members of the House. There was a criticism of the attorney-general, not as a member of the House, but as the first law officer of the province. There was no criticism in the judgment of the power of the legislature to pass this legislation. The Conservative party had all along raised the point that the courts should decide the matter of the constitutionality of the legislation rather than by means of disallowance. The court criticised the action of the attorney-general in proceeding against persons who were not within the meaning of the act.

The reflection cast by members against the court should be withdrawn if the honor of the court was to be sustained.

Premier McBride said he would treat the question in an unbiassed manner. It was a question whether a judge should call in question the motives of the members of the legislature. The premier thought it most unfortuante that a judge should have so far forgotten himself as to use the language used by Mr. Justice Clement. If members of the judiciary were to be at liberty to criticise the actions of the legislature, where was this matter to end?

The sooner the legislature understood the courts and the courts understood the legislature, the better. He was sorry the attorney-general was charged by the leader of the opposition with being a party to a concocted scheme.

The attorney-general had informed him (the premier) that he intended to deal with this question. The attorney-general also informed him the member for Nanaimo was about to raise this as a question of privilege. Both were within their rights in doing what they did.

Mr. John Oliver could not see that this language of Mr. Justice Clement was open to the construction placed upon it by the members of the government. The statements of the judge were borne out by the facts. Knowing as the attorney-general did that the act passed by the province was repugnant to Dominion legislation, the attorney-general was only to blame for the prosecutions he undertook. The words of the judge were a condemnation of the actions of the attorney-general, and not of the members of the legislature.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite wanted to know why Mr. Oliver voted for the bill then.

Mr. Oliver said that the act went far beyond this. It affected other people than the Japanese.

Mr. Oliver, continuing, said that the premier admitted that there had been a concocted scheme between the attorney-general and the member for Nanaimo.

The premier objected to this, and said there had been no concoction.

Mr. Macdonald said he was bound to accept the word of a member of the House, and he therefore accepted the word of the premier and the attorney-general on the matter.

The House then adjourned.

WILL NOT REPEAL THREE-FIFTHS CLAUSE

Premier Whitney Administers Decided Rebuff to Temperance Deputation.

(Special to the Times.)

Toronto, Feb. 26.—Premier Whitney met an immense temperance deputation this morning with a refusal to repeal the three-fifths clause and make other changes in the license laws.

He said: "This government shall be governed by its own honest convictions. If we are defeated we will not quarrel with the verdict, we will go down feeling that we have done our duty by the people as we saw it."

BURIAL NEARLY PRECIPITATES RIOT

Funeral of Alaskan Non-Unionist Miner Interrupted by Union Men.

Juneau, Alaska, Feb. 26.—Two Slavonian miners, one union and the other non-union, died yesterday and the burial of one almost precipitated a riot in which the police were called on to restore order.

The union man was buried peacefully, but when the priest in charge of the funeral services attempted to say mass for the non-union miner, he found the church door locked.

A mob of 200 union men requested the priest to refuse to bury the non-unionist. The priest declined to heed the demand of the Slavonians, who refused in turn to permit the body of the non-union miner to be taken into the church. Ths disturbers attempted to stop the hearse by holding the horses' bridles and succeeded in dragging a number of men away from the funeral procession.

The marshal attempted to restore order, but for the time being was powerless. The crowd followed the body to the cemetery and made another disturbance there. Order was finally restored. No one was injured.

WOMEN'S COUNCIL TO MEET.

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—The executive of the National Council of Women has decided to hold the next annual meeting in this city.

HOW REVOLUTION WAS PREVENTED

THRILLING STORY OF PORTUGUESE PLOT

Lieutenant Turned Traitor to Conspiracy on Finding Regicide Was Planned.

Lisbon, Feb. 26.—The mystery behind the murder of King Carlos and the crown prince is not likely ever to be completely lifted. The new Portuguese government prefers that the crime should be regarded both at home and abroad as the deed of individuals carried away by the political passions of the moment and inasmuch as the republicans are also anxious to clear their skirts of the responsibility for the regicide, both sides are glad to see an investigation which would probe the affair to the bottom, smothered.

Yet there is undoubtedly much that could be cleared up. It is a matter of common knowledge that there were intrigues in high places as well as low, before the tragedy occurred and the rage of the leaders and lieutenants of the two "rotative" parties against which Premier Franco and King Carlos were warring, exceeded all bounds.

There is no suggestion that there was a repetition of the Belgrade plot aimed at the King's person, but that some of the desperate political leaders were involved in the series of abortive plots against Franco's life which preceded the murder, is believed here in well-informed circles.

Franco himself told a friend the day before he left Lisbon (virtually upon the order of the government) that it was impossible to reveal to the world what he had learned of the intrigues of the enemies of the King and himself and it was therefore better for him to retire forever from the political arena. The connection between the republicans and the regicides is equally difficult to establish.

The disclaimers of leaders like Bernandino Machido must be accepted so far as the "Peaceful Wing" is concerned, but this cannot be said of the advanced or radical wing as there is plenty of evidence that they had planned a rising on the night of the crime. Signals to the ships in the harbor and the barracks on the slope of St. Georges' hill were shown toward midnight from the roof of the national library and bands of men went to the barracks of an artillery and infantry regiment which were to join in the proclamation of a republic. The signals brought no response and the doors of the barracks were found locked.

The entire conspiracy fell through, it is stated, because of the treason of a young lieutenant, who after the assassination of the King, confessed to his father, an officer, the role he was to play. The young man claimed that he had been deceived that he did not know regicide was contemplated, having been led to suppose that only the life of the dictator was to be taken. This advance warning enabled the military authorities to take the necessary precautions and thus frustrate the military support which was counted upon to give success to the plot. Notwithstanding the betrayal, some of the advanced republicans assert that if the active leaders confined in the Baxia fortress had been free that night in Lisbon, history would have told a different tale.

C. P. R. TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Montreal, Feb. 25.—The Canadian Pacific railway traffic returns for the week ending February 21st totalled $1,054,000, as against $1,202,000 last year.

WILL RESTRICT NEEDY IMMIGRANTS

Canada to Exclude Those Likely to Become Public Charge.

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—An immigration regulation will be issued shortly providing that after April 15th next any person coming to Canada on assisted passage and drawn from any charitable or similar institution, and being sent by public funds, will be subject to exclusion, unless he is provided with a certificate from the Canadian immigration department in London to the effect that he will make a suitable settler.

This is being done, because it is found that in Toronto and other large cities those parties become public charges.

BATTLESHIPS MAY VISIT AUSTRALIA

Premier's Invitation to U. S. Fleet Awakens Enthusiasm in Antipodes.

Melbourne, Feb. 26.—The invitation extended by Alfred Deakin, the prime minister, to the United States fleet to visit the chief seaports of Australia has awakened enthusiasm throughout the country. All the principal newspapers and political leaders are warmly supporting the idea.

The text of the message to President Roosevelt, dated Jan. 24th, was only published here yesterday. It suggests that such a visit might make more complete the close alliance of interests and sympathies already existing between the two countries. Premier Deakin also has asked the home government to use its influence in support of the invitation.

SIX-DAY WALKING MATCH.

Auburn Man Leading in Great Kansas City Contest.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 26.—At the end of the 24th hour of the six-day walking match, W. A. Hoagland, of Auburn, N. Y., was six miles ahead of his nearest competitor. The score of the five leaders at midnight was as follows: V. Hoagland, Auburn, N. Y., 108 miles; H. O. Messier, Milwaukee, 102 miles; H. I. Player, Kansas City, 101 miles; Tom Slater, Syracuse, N. Y., 100 miles; H. Tuttle, Pittsburg, Pa., 93 miles.

ALBERTA TO BUY PHONE SYSTEM

Bell Plant in Northwest Province to Change Hands.

(Special to The Times.)

Edmonton, Feb. 26.—Alberta has decided to buy the Bell telephones in the province. The city has let a contract for fifteen hundred telephones to an automatic company of Chicago, cancelling the old contract with the Lorimer Co. of Peterboro.

FREE TEXT BOOKS IN THE PROVINCE

Minister of Education Working Out Scheme to Be Operative After Holidays.

The announcement was made in the legislature yesterday by Hon. H. E. Young that a system of free text books was to be initiated in the province. No details were given at the time, but the minister of education in an interview later outlined the plan he had in view.

Inspector Wilson will be given charge of the organization of this new branch of the school system and rooms will be fitted up at once for it. The details have yet to be worked out by that official, but the general plan has been agreed upon.

The minister says a start will be made by ordering the first, second and third readers from the publishers in Toronto. Copy books and drawing books will also be purchased at wholesale rates in the same way. The distribution will then be made to the schools throughout the province and to the pupils. The new regulation will apply to rural schools and also city schools.

As to the question of the disinfecting of books, the minister says that this is a matter to be worked out by the official in charge.

With all the necessary work to accomplish in connection with the scheme some time will elapse before it will be in working order. If the system can come into operation after the summer holidays the minister feels that good progress will have been made.

MACKAY DIVIDENDS.

New York, Feb. 26.—The regular quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the preferred shares and the regular quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the commission shares in the Mackay companies has been declared payable on April 1st to shareholders at the close of business on March 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th.

BRAKEMAN KILLED IN REAR END COLLISION

Conductor Missing After Smashup in New York State.

New York, Feb. 26.—Three persons were reported to have been killed in a rear-end collision between two freights on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railway near Bartow station in the outskirts of the city to-day. The dead are trainmen.

New York, Feb. 26.—(Later)—Charles Deenier of this city, a brakeman was killed and a fireman named Messner was injured. The conductor of the rear train was missing, after the accident, but is believed to have fled. The fire was extinguished.

PROPHESIES MORE MURDERS OF PRIESTS

Chancellor Dunne of Chicago Has Weird Promonitions of Assassination.

Chicago, Ills., Feb. 26.—"Murder will be commited in Chicago within a month similar to the Denver assassination, where Rev. Father Loe Henrichs was shot down while administering holy communion in the St. Elizabeth Catholic church," asserted Chancellor E. M. Dunne, of the Chicago Archdiocese, last night.

"I am positive that anarchists, anticlericals, or whatever they call themselves, have prepared lists of priests and clergy to be killed, and am certain that some Chicago man has been marked." He said: "I am the most logical man for assassination, and although I have thousands of friends in the Italian colony, I also have many bitter enemies."

Father Dunne said if he will not be chosen to be murdered the other candidates would be either Archbishop Quigley, Very Rev. F. S. Angelluci, of the Church of the Assumption, or Rev. Father Francis Gerdon, provincial of the Church of Resurrectionists.

Detectives Bonachi and Longobardi reported to Chancellor Dunne at the chancery office and told him they were instructed to serve as his personal bodyguard.

PROPRIETORY MEDICINE BILL.

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—Hon. W. Templeman has given notice in the House of his proprietary medicine bill.

(Continued on Page 8.)

ATTEMPT TO WRECK TRAIN.

Logs Piled Up on Track in Higginsville, Mo.

Higginsville, Mo., Feb. 26.—An attempt to wreck the eastbound passenger train on the Alton Railway this morning between Kansas City and St. Louis was made at the west edge of Higginsville late last night. A freight train that preceded the passenger knocked the obstruction from the track.

From the foot of the street a dozen heavy logs had been placed across the tracks. The freight train that struck the obstructions was running slow and no one was hurt. The only thing that saved the passenger train was the fact that it was a few minutes late. There is no clue to the wreckers.

BRYCE AT MONTREAL.

Ambassador Speaks of "Duties of Citizenship" Before Canadian Club.

Montreal, Feb. 26.—Mr. Bryce, British ambassador at Washington, addressed a gathering of four hundred members of the Canadian club here last night, taking as his text, "The duties of citizenship."

Those who expected that he might make some reference to his recent mission to Ottawa were disappointed. The only allusion to his Ottawa visit was when he spoke of the United States and Canada dwelling alongside one another working for a common aim, the good of humanity. Necessarily questions would arise between them, and he had not the slightest doubt but that they would always be satisfactorily adjusted.

DISASTER DUE TO FAULTY DESIGN

(Special to The Times.)

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—The report of the Royal Commission on the Quebec bridge will be that its fall was due to faulty design. Nothing was wrong with the material or the construction.

HALF OF HORRORS WERE NOT TOLD

Extent of Revolutionary Depredations Quite Unknown in England.

London, Feb. 26.—The Right Rev. Thos. Edward Wilkinson, bishop for north and central Europe, writes to the Daily Mail from Riga, describing the devastation wrought in Russia generally and particularly in the Baltic provinces by the revolutionists. He declares that its extents are quite unknown in England and fully justifies the measures of repression adopted by the Russian government.

"Whatever," concluded the bishop, "may have been the destruction of life in the French revolution, I doubt if the destruction of homes and property was as great in France as in Russia."

SUPPLIED BOY WITH LIQUOR.

Ontario Farmer Fined for Making Youth Drunk.

St. Thomas, Ont., Feb. 26.—Thos. Ferguson, who gave liquor to Clarence Mattis, an 18-year-old lad of St. Thomas, who was hired to drive him home to Fingal, with the result that the lad fell out of the cutter and lost one foot and several fingers by frost-bites, was fined $30 and $13 costs.

It is understood now that a civil action for damages will be commenced against Ferguson. The evidence disclosed that Ferguson was intoxicated when he gave the liquor to the lad.

GIRL'S SKULL MAY CLEAR UP MYSTERY

Gruesome Discovery in Vancouver—Child Disappeared Seven Years Ago.

Vancouver, Feb. 25.—The discovery of a tiny skull, believed to be that of a little child, in a vacant lot on Westminster avenue, will probably throw some light on the mystery that puzzled the detective department over seven years ago.

At that time a report, which could not be confirmed at that time, reached Detective Jackson that a little girl who had been living with her parents in Mount Pleasant had disappeared. She was about 13 years of age, but whether she met with foul play or left the city always remained a mystery, but the recent find may at last solve the mystery that surrounds the case. The police were never officially notified that the child had disappeared, but neighbors said that the father had abused his children and that one little girl was missing. Beyond that nothing more was ever heard of the matter, although the detectives instituted a quiet search at the time, but their efforts to gain any information were futile.

The skull was found on Sunday by two men in a vacant lot near the old Gurney stables, south of the G. N. railway tracks, on Westminster avenue. It was lying near an old box and was partially covered with brush. A further search failed to disclose any more bones, although it is believed that more will be found when the detectives visit the spot. If the bones have been lying there for many years they will probably be several inches down in the ground or covered with dead leaves. The two men who made the discovery immediately reported the matter to the police. The authorities are now investigating.

HOLD UP OUTRAGE AT GORGE HOTEL

MOTORMAN SHOT DOWN BY MASKED BANDITS

Richard Dancey Lying at Death's Door—Till Robbed—$250 Reward.

As a result of one of the most daringly conceived crimes ever executed in the city, Richard Dancey, a motorman in the employ of the B. C. Electric Railway Company, lies in St. Joseph's hospital to-day at death's door, while the Gorge hotel has been robbed of $19 by two masked bandits and would-be murderers, who have escaped, and the police are scouring the surrounding district with a view to their apprehension.

It was quite early last evening, only about 8.30, and Mrs. Marshall, the owner, was sitting, as is her custom, near the stove in the barroom of the George hotel. Dancey had come in a few minutes previously, and as the carmen are fond of the roadhouse gramaphone he had been engaged in talking to Mrs. Marshall and attending to the records used by the machine. No calls had been made for some minutes, and all was quiet in the neighborhood when the front door was opened and two masked men entered.

Dancey was at the time in the alcove with his back to the bar and out of sight of the two men, just placing a new record in the gramaphone. No words were spoken, but the men just walked in casually. Mrs. Marshall, who saw them directly the front door was opened, was surprised at the appearance of two masked men, but just thought it a good joke and was not at all alarmed.

Matters assumed a more dangerous appearance on two revolvers being pointed at her head. The tallest of the two men walked towards Mrs. Marshall, and without a word indicated with his revolver that he wished her to go behind the bar. By this time Mrs. Marshall could see the matter was no joke and walked, followed by the stranger towards the bar. The excitement was too much for her and she screamed, crying out "Oh, Dick!"

Dancey up to this point never suspected anything out of the ordinary, but hearing the cry he advanced towards the strangers. Before he got a good glimpse of the robbers a shot rang out and he fell. The bullet entered the jaw and glanced up into the head. In falling forward his head came in contact with the stove and a very severe bruise was sustained. Dancey lay still, while Mrs. Marshall, too surprised and frightened to speak, was pushed by one of the men to the cash till and forced to open it. A pile of silver was dumped on to the bar and as much as possible grabbed and taken as could be obtained in a few scoops. The cash was all in small change, no bills at the time being in the till. In all about $19 was taken.

The whole incident occupied only a couple of minutes from the time the men entered until they vanished into the black night.

Dancey called for first attention, and the woman hastening to his side rendered what aid was possible in trying to revive him. He was bleeding copiously from both wounds, and being unsuccessful in stoping the hemorrhage she rushed to the telephone and called up the Victoria Gardens. An automobile happened to be on hand with a party from the city, and aid was at once rushed to the scene, which was only about 100 yards away. The city police were next called up, the call being received just at 9 o'clock, and they in turn communicated with the provincial police.

The ambulance soon arrived on the scene of the outrage and Dancey was removed to the St. Joseph's hospital. Nearly an hour elapsed before the police were able to summon a corps for special service and no doubt the robbers used this precious time in making good their escape. Guards were at once sent to all steamers and bridges leading into the city and the news wired to all sources where vigilance was required.

The police have only slight information to work on, Mrs. Marshall being so shaken up by the outrage that she was too much agitated to talk. The only description possible to obtain is that of Mrs. Marshall who states that the tall robber was about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches, while the other was about two inches shorter. They had white cloth masks over their faces which covered everything but the eyes. Both were slim and wiry in build.

The robbery was undoubtedly one that was prearranged and premeditated, and both men appear to be old hands at the work. The fact that Dancey was shot down before he could make any attempt at remonstrating on Mrs. Marshal's behalf, proves that the robbers intended to take no chances and that they were desperadoes who have conducted hold-ups before.

Inquiries at the hospital this afternoon elicited the fact that Richard Dancey was slightly stronger though still in a precarious condition.

The B. C. Electric Company has offered a reward of $250 for the apprehension of the two bandits responsible for last night's outrage.

GRAIN ELEVATORS WANTED.

(Special to The Times.)

Winnipeg, Feb. 26.—Mr. Fisher, representing the British Consolidated Mills in London, interviewed here, favors the proposal to build sixty grain elevators in western Canada this summer.

ROMANCE OF FORTUNE.

Dawson City Miner Leaves Actress, Who Befriended Him, $75,000.

Hamilton, Feb. 26.—Miss Rita Redmond, who is engaged this week in one of the vaudeville theatres, has been informed that a miner she befriended a few years ago has died in Dawson City, leaving her $75,000.

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ey called for first at- , and the woman hastening to e rendered what aid was possi- trying to revive him. He was g copiously from both wounds, eing unsuccessful in stoping the hage she rushed to the telephone lled up the Victoria Gardens. An obile happened to be on hand party from the city, and aid was e rushed to the scene, which nly about 100 yards away. The lice were next called up, the call received just at 9 o'clock, and n turn communicated with the cial police.

ambulance soon arrived on the of the outrage and Dancey was d to the St. Joseph's hospital. an hour elapsed before the po- re able to summon a corps for service and no doubt the rob- ed this precious time in making heir escape. Guards were at nt to all steamers and bridges into the city and the news to all sources where vigilance equired.

police have only slight informa- work on, Mrs. Marshall being ken up by the outrage that she o much agitated to talk. The escription possible to obtain is Mrs. Marshall who states that robber was about 5 feet 10 or es, while the other was about ches shorter. They had white masks over their faces which everything but the eyes. Both im and wiry in build.

robbery was undoubtedly one as prearranged and premedi- and both men appear to be old at the work. The fact that was shot down before he could any attempt at remonstrating . Marshal's behalf, proves that obbers intended to take no and that they were despera- ho have conducted hold-ups be-

ries at the hospital this after- elicited the fact that Richard was slightly stronger though a precarious condition.

B. C. Electric Company has of- reward of $250 for the appre- of the two bandits responsi- last night's outrage.

AIN ELEVATORS WANTED.

(Special to The Times.)

ipeg, Feb. 26.—Mr. Fisher, re- ting the British Consolidated in London, interviewed here, the proposal to build sixty grain rs in western Canada this sum-

ROMANCE OF FORTUNE.

on City Miner Leaves Actress, Who Befriended Him, $75,000.

ilton, Feb. 26.—Miss Rita Red- who is engaged this week in one e vaudeville theatres, has been ed that a miner she befriended years ago has died in Dawson leaving her $75,000.

POWER RIGHTS SOUGHT BY CITY

QUESTION FOUGHT OUT IN COMMITTEE

British Columbia Electric Co. Raises Objections to Competition With Municipality.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The private bills committee of the legislature met this morning and considered the city's bill to amend the Victoria Waterworks Act. There were present among others Mayor Hall, Ald. Hall, Cameron, Gleason and Henderson, Water Commissioner Raymur, W. J. Taylor, K. C., and J. P. Mann, representing the city; A. T. Goward and E. C. Bodwell, K. C., representing the B. C. Electric Company; T. Lubbe and A. P. Luxton, K. C., for the Esquimalt Waterworks Company, and Reeve Oliver, representing Oak Bay.

The chairman, A. E. McPhillips, thought it might be wise for Mr. Taylor to show why special privileges should be asked for the city of Victoria.

Mr. Taylor said that the decision of the Privy Council held that a public act could not affect a private act. Mr. Taylor said that it was proposed to carry out all the work that could be done under the private act.

Mr. McPhillips thought the city of Victoria could surely carry on the work of a power company under the city's waterworks act.

Mr. Taylor said that it had been found that this could not be done.

Mr. Bodwell argued that municipalities might carry on power privileges under the Water Clauses Act. A by-law had to be submitted before this could be done. The decision of the Privy Council was that the Water Clauses Act did not apply to the Esquimalt Waterworks Company, on the ground that these were appropriated works.

The decision did not go so far as to say that Victoria could not go anywhere else and take unappropriated waters. The city could get unappropriated waters, and then submit a by-law authorizing the use of it for power purposes.

He thought the committee could well consider the great powers given by the Victoria Waterworks Act of 1873. The powers and administration under the act did not originate, nor were they carried out by the council, but by the water commissioner.

Stuart Henderson said that this was in accordance with the Ontario act.

Mr. Bodwell said the powers were peculiar and very extensive. He went on to quote from the act now before the committee and argued that the power to acquire water for power purposes was now possible under the Water Clauses Act and Water Privileges Act. It was only necessary to submit a by-law to the people. He could not see the necessity for this unless it were proposed to divert these powers to the water commissioner. Under this proposed bill the commissioner acting under the council could originate a power proposition.

Mr. Taylor thought this was a preposterous proposition, because the ratepayers would have to be appealed to to raise the money.

Mr. Bodwell said he was coming to that. The council could devote surplus money on hand to this work.

Mr. Henderson said this was a contingency which it was safe to say would never exist. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bodwell thought the council might devote money that should be spent on the streets. He thought the powers asked for were not desirable to grant. Vancouver had applied for similar power, but the legislature insisted that the city should not enter into competition with a company which had been induced to come in and provide power without remuneration. The private company was accordingly bought out by Vancouver city.

Mr. Bodell then went into the history of the formation of the power company which was succeeded by the B. C. Electric Railway Company. The latter had done its business in a most satisfactory way, so much so that the system was described as the best to be found in any city of its size in Canada.

The petition asking for this law was not correct. He contradicted many of the statements in the petition, contending that there was not a demand for a new system. The city did its own street lighting, which was the most antiquated extant, and moon light had to be depended upon.

Since July, 1902, the electric company of Victoria had spent $555,563 in improvements in all branches. It would be ruinous to the city to have competition. If the city wanted to take over the service let the city purchase it and settle the price if necessary by arbitration. The company was working justly as far as the city was concerned.

Mr. Taylor said it was not rational to say that the water commissioner might be given the power to spend the city's money "off his own bat." But Mr. Bodwell contradicted this by stating that there was not public money to do anything in Victoria. In the original act of the electric company it was specified that the powers should not be exclusive. Now to insist that the electric company's property should be expropriated was giving an exclusive privilege.

Mr. Bodwell said that no exclusive privilege was asked for. The company was prepared to meet any competition from any other company, but it was unfair to ask his corporation to compete with the city where the people could be taxed to make up the deficiency.

Mayor Hall wanted to know why Mr. Bodwell's company was opposing this proposition if it were true, as he (Mr. Bodwell) said that the city could now initiate a power system. The ratepayers would have to be appealed to to get the money necessary.

Mr. Bodwell pointed out that the city council might begin in a simple way. Motors might be supplied with power without taking an appeal to the people. Gradually this might be increased. Further, he argued that the council might pass a by-law and then submit it to the people. Such a measure was far more likely to pass than if it was necessary to outline the whole scheme and submit it to the people before action was taken under the Water Clauses Act.

Mayor Hall explained that the city council was steadily endeavoring to improve the lighting system for the streets. To provide an alternating system it would be necessary to purchase power from the electric company. The present move was to provide a water supply so that electricity could be obtained under their own system for an alternating system.

A. T. Goward, local manager of the B. C. Electric Company, was called upon to give evidence. He argued that the tramway service was a good one considering the size of the city.

Mr. Taylor throught it unnecessary to go into this. It was not denied that the system was not an efficient one.

Mr. Goward said that he did this simply to contradict the statements in the petition. The company operated about 19 miles of railway.

In connection with the power department Mr. Goward said that when his company took over the business there were only twenty customers. There were now 115 customers, and wires are carried under this deparment to every part of the city.

In connection with the lighting department, Mr. Goward said the old company in 1897 had 550 customers and 15 miles of mains. In 1908, while his company had had the business only about the same time as the old company, there were 5,600 customers and there were 45 miles of mains.

Referring to the auxiliary steam power, Mr. Goward said that this was capable of furnishing about a quarter of its power now obtained at Goldstream.

In reply to Mayor Hall, Mr. Goward said that the steam plant would not be sufficient to take the place of the Goldstream supply.

He further argued that the company was investigating the water supply at Shawnigan and at Jordan river. The company was not going to stand still.

Replying to Mr. Taylor, Mr. Goward said that according to statistics there were gas producing plants now which would make it possible to generate power by this process as cheap as water. He further stated that the profits of the company were not 50 per cent. Mr. Goward said his company had no objection to meet a private corporation in competition. That was entirely different from competition from the city. There was no objection to the city buying out the electric company's works.

In reply to a question of Chairman McPhillips, Mr. Goward said that the profits of the company had only been about 6 per cent. in the last few years.

Mr. Taylor wanted to know what the profits were for the city of Victoria.

Mr. Goward replied that it was just about the same in this city as elsewhere under their system. Victoria was a little better the profits on electric lighting was greater, according to the amount invested, than was derived from the tramway service. In Victoria he did not believe a company would operate the tramway company as an independent proposition and make it pay.

Mr. Goward thought that similar terms for city lighting could be got as advantageously as in Vancouver.

Mention was made of New Westminster's supply of electricity, when J. F. Garden said the basis for the agreement with New Westminster was that electricity was to be supplied by the B. C. Electric Company in bulk at 25 per cent. less than it could be generated by a steam plant operated by the city.

Parker Williams thought this was a good stroke of business in getting a

Mr. Bodwell offered an amendment, based on te Vancouver act, which was as follows:

1. Provided that the council, whether acting under the provisions of this act or otherwise, shall not pass any by-law for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, constructing operating, or maintaining any works similar to those now carried on by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, or by virtue of which the city will become a competitor in the business carried on by such company until the council has, by by-law, fixed the price which they will offer for the property of the company whose operations will be thereby interfered with, nor until thirty days have elapsed after such notice of such price shall have been communicated to such company.

2. Upon such by-law being passed and notice thereof given to the said company they may either accept or refuse the same, or give notice to the council that they will require the purchase price of their property to be submitted to arbitration.

3. In case the notice referred to in the preceding subsection be given by such company, the price to be paid for such property shall be referred to the award of three arbitrators, one to be appointed by the parties giving the notice, one by the council, and the third to be either agreed upon between the arbitrators appointed by the parties, or to be named by a judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, and thereupon the arbitrators shall proceed, and the provisions of the Arbitration Act shall apply to such arbitration in all matters not herein specifically provided for.

4. In the event of the said company accepting the price fixed by the said by-law or in the event of an award being made under the arbitration herein before referred to, such price shall be paid or secured before any further proceedings are taken by the council under the powers contained in the next proceding section and sub-sections of this act.

5. If such company refuse the price offered by the city, or if, at the expiration of thirty days from the time that notification of the price offered has been delivered, they fail to accept such price, or within the period aforesaid fail to give the notice requiring an arbitration as aforesaid, then the council may proceed forthwith to exercise the powers conferred upon them by the first four of the next preceding section and subsections to this section of this act."

Mr. Taylor said if this was inserted the bill might just as well be withdrawn. This clause really meant creating an exclusive privilege which was safeguarded in the original act.

Mr. Bodwell argued that this was not an exclusive privilege. Another company could be authorized to go in and get the same privileges as the B. C. Electric Company.

A discussion ensued as to further postponement of the consideration of the bill by the committee. Mr. Taylor, on behalf of the city, contended that further postponements jeopardized the chances of getting the bill through the House this session.

Further consideration of the bill was laid over until Friday morning.

CHINAMAN DROWNED.

New Westminster, Feb. 24.—Tung Wi, a Chinese resident of Port Moody, was drowned in shallow water in the bay on Saturday. It is believed that he was taken with a fit, to which he was subject, and fell into the water when no one was near.

TO PROTECT PROPERTY DURING RIOTS

Vancouver Council Discuss Guarding Against Another Disgraceful Scene

Vancouver, Feb. 25.—Fearing another riot if the proposed Anti-Asiatic parade were held, the city council last night ordered the drafting of a by-law specially to protect property in such cases.

City Solicitor Cowan advised that there was no legal method of preventing the parade.

Ald. Hepburn declared that it was not difficult to anticipate what would happen in the parade if J. H. Hawthornthwaite came to Vancouver, as he had been preaching sedition and anarchy here already. The aldermen declared that if the police commissioners could not control the situation it was their duty to resign. The free use of the city hall to exclusionists was refused.

Ald. Morton declared that if Joe Martin and Mr. Hawthornthwaite were to speak that was a good ground for cancelling the parade.

WOLVES AT COWICHAN LAKE.

Duncan, Feb. 21.—In the beginning of the week Charles Jordan brought in three wolves which he had poisoned near the Cowichan Lake road about ten miles from Duncan. The wolves dug the poisoned meat from under the snow. As the government bounty is fifteen dollars and Jordan has brought in four wolves during the month he is richer by sixty dollars, and he still has the skins for sale. It pays to trap wolves, and by the way there are so many near Cowichan Lake it is said that a man might easily take from fifteen to twenty in a month.

MYSTERY OF THE SEA.

Abandoned Schooner Sighted 200 Miles N. E. of Hatteras.

New York, Feb. 25.—The American schooner Wm. H. Skinner was sighted waterlogged and abandoned 200 miles northeast of Cape Hatteras by the steamer Byron, which arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro. Except for her foremast, the schooner had been dismasted, and a white flag was flying at the foremast head. There was nothing to indicate the fate of her crew. It was evident that the schooner had been blown off her course, as she was bound to New Haven, Conn., from Georgetown, S. C., having sailed from the latter port on February 14. The schooner was commanded by Capt. Griffith. She was 165 feet long, and her tonnage was 485. She was owned in New York.

MISSIONS SORELY IN NEED OF FUNDS

Presbyterian Church Experiencing Difficulties in Raising Necessary Sum.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 25.—Ten thousand dollars a day will have to be sent in to the Presbyterian church treasurer's office this week for home missions alone if the obligations are to be met. Up to last Saturday the amount that had been received was less than $122,000, which leaves $58,000 yet to come in to make up the $180,000 required. The amount is $30,000 more than last year's estimate for home missions, so that the fund is at present about $19,500 worse off than last year.

Some of the other schemes are in grave danger of falling almost equally short. The foreign mission fund requires this year $16,000 more than last, and is $19,150 worse off than at the same date last year. The aged and infirm ministers' fund begun the year with a debt of $3,739, and is $4,739 behind last year. Many of the western congregations are sending in only about half of what they sent last year.

Ink for rubber stamps is made of aniline dye mixed with glycerine. The dyes can be obtained at druggists' shops.

The metal point on your shoestring made a fortune for the woman who thought it out.

OUR ASSORTMENT of Ladies' Handbags was never more complete. We have them in very attractive colors, in genuine Horn Back Alligator, Ice Bear, Pebbled Goat, etc. A Christmas gift appreciated by any lady. Ask us to show them to you.

CYRUS H. BOWES
CHEMIST.
GOVERNMENT ST.
Near Yates St.

MURDERED PRIEST WAS MARKED MAN

Indications That Denver Altar Tragedy Was Premeditated by Anarchists.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 25.—Most of the priests of the Roman Catholic church in this city believe that Father Leo Heinrich, who was murdered by Guiseppe Alio, an Italian anarchist, while giving communion in St. Elizabeth's church here on Sunday last, was a marked man from the time he arrived in town last August or even before. The dead priest was stationed previous at Paterson, N. J., and it is believed that he may have incurred the enmity of the anarchists there, and that a plot was laid to kill him, perhaps prior to his leaving Paterson, but that the machinery of the "reds" failed to do its work until Alio carried out the orders.

A woman who witnessed the tragedy told a prominent Catholic priest that two weeks ago, during an early mass she saw two evil-appearing men, one of whom she believed was the assassin, standing in the aisle of St. Elizabeth's church. The men were conversing in a low tone but she saw one of the men point to two priests who were in the sanctuary. The priests, one of whom was Father Leo, were separated by several feet and the man who did the pointing, pointed his finger towards Father Leo, remarked in low tone, "That is the man." The woman thought it odd that the two men should hold a conversation in the church and this together with their ruffian-like appearance, made a deep impression upon her. When she saw the assassin running down the aisle on Sunday she declares she immediately recognized him as the man who had pointed out Father Leo.

The police are working on the conspiracy theory and hunting for two strange men thought to have been accomplices of Alio. Although the authorities have found nothing to indicate that Michael Brunetti knows anything of the murder he is being held.

The body of the murdered priest will lie in state in the sanctuary of St. Elizabeth's church from 10 o'clock this morning until midnight when all will be given an opportunity to view the remains.

UPHELD OPINION OF CHIEF JUSTICE

Mr. Cassidy Presents His Side of the Appeal.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Justices Irving, Morrison and Clement sitting in the Full Court yesterday heard the appeal of the Japanese in regard to their arrest and conviction under the Natal Act and decided that the same was invalid as it contravened the treaty obligations of Canada.

The case for the province was opened by R. Cassidy, K. C., as outlined in the Times yesterday. He denied that the Dominion had any right to make treaties and therefore the Natal Act could not contravene them. They had not even the power to sanction treaties. This power lay only in the hands of the Imperial government. He claimed that the sanctioning of a treaty by the Dominion was mere waste of paper. He quoted a case decided in the English courts where a Belgian ship was seized for damages after colliding with another ship, although under a treaty, she was entitled to be considered as a ship of war, and so exempt from seizure, the court proceeding on the principle that the individual citizen was not bound by a treaty to which he had not through his representatives given his assent. The treaty in question appears not to have been submitted to the British parliament. In a word, Canada could not sanction an Imperial treaty, but could merely place its imprimatur on the bargain.

Mr. Justice Clement pointed out that the British North America act conferred upon the government of Canada the power of carrying out obligations under treaties. To this Mr. Cassidy replied that all the Dominion had done in this case was to approve the convention, but that it had not passed any act for the carrying out of its provisions, and in illustration of his point read from the act regarding the regulation of fisheries on the Atlantic coast in pursuance of the French treaty, in which the necessary regulations for enforcing the provisions of the agreement were set forth.

After considerable discussion their lordships intimated that the decision of the Chief Justice would be upheld but that the formal judgment would be delivered in the morning.

FOR RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

Hon. G. P. Graham Has Resolution to Provide Salaries.

(Special to The Times.)

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—When in the house today Hon. G. P. Graham gave notice of his resolution to provide for salaries for the assistant chief commissioner of railways and the other two commissioners. W. H. Bennett said that when the bill came up he would move that being a member of parliament or a senator would disqualify anyone from sitting on the board.

J. S. Armstrong read a letter from a party in Hazelton asking for a better mail service in the winter months.

EMPLOYEES DISMISSED.

Toronto, Feb. 25.—During the past week the Grand Trunk railway has dismissed eight employees for disobeying rules. Six of them were dismissed for swearing on passenger trains and others for drunkenness.

CHINESE AND GAMBLING.

Toronto, Feb. 25.—Seventeen Chinamen have forwarded a petition to the Mayor asking for the suppression of gambling among their fellow countrymen in this city.

WAS VETERAN NEWSPAPERMAN.

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 25.—Major Henry A. Cropley, editor and publisher of the Fredericton Capital, is dead, aged 70 years. He had been a journalist for 35 years.

MAGAZINE SCARE.

Blackhand Threatens to Blow Up U. S Naval Plant at Iona Island.

Washington, Feb. 25.—An inquiry of an informal kind is being made by U. S. naval officials regarding the threatening letter alleged to have been written by one of the "Blackhand" to Commander Braunersreuther, in charge of the naval magazine at Iona Island. The threat contained in the letter was that if the married men that had been discharged were not taken back all the magazines on the island would be blown up. Responsible officials of the department say they had received no information on this subject.

SHARE MARKET IN WEAK CONDITION

Prices Are Falling, With Transactions Few and Far Between.

Rossland, Feb. 24.—The mining share market is again depressed, and brokers declare for some accountable reason there is little or nothing doing in even the gilt edge shares. The market, they further say, is made up of flurries and periods of quietude, and the present depression in prices and the scarcity of transactions will not last for any great length of time. The spirit of speculation and of investment in mining shares is not dead, they declare, it is merely taking a sleep, and when it awakens there will be something doing again.

Le Roi remains unchanged from what it was last week, being quoted at 16s. 3d.

Le Roi No. 2 is quoted at £1 12s. 6d. asked and £1 10s. bid.

Consolidated Co. shares are about the same as last week, and are quoted locally at $80 asked and $75 bid.

Rambler-Cariboo is stronger, and has advanced in price during the week, and sales have been made at 30c.; 32c. was the price asked, and 30c. the price bid at the close.

Sullivan is weaker than it has been for a considerable period, and 4c. is asked for it and as low as 2½c. bid.

International Coal continues to sag, despite the regular payment of dividends and the good condition of the company's affairs. It is quoted locally at 80c. asked and 78c. bid.

Alberta Coal and Coke was yesterday quoted at 35c. asked and 28c. bid. It is dull and listless.

Dominion Copper continues quiet, and yesterday it was quoted at $2.50 asked and $1.85 bid.

The market for Coeur d'Alene shares is quieter than for several weeks past, but brokers anticipate a flurry in some of the leading standards of that district before long.

Granby is strong and firm at $95 asked and $80 bid.

B. C. Cooper is quoted at $4.50 asked and $4 bid.

Following are the latest quotations:

	Asked.	Bid.
Canadian Goldfields	.08	.07
Giant....	.04	.03
C. M. & S. Co. of Can..	80.00	75.00
International Coal..	.80	.78
Rambler-Cariboo....	.32	.30
Sullivan..	.04	.02½
White Bear assessable...	.05	.04
Dominion Copper..	2.50	1.85
Alberta Coal and Coke..	.35	.28
Granby Consolidated.. ..	95.00	80.00
B. C. Copper	4.50	4.00

NUNZIO NASI IS FOUND GUILTY

Embezzled Funds From State Treasury—End of Noted Trial.

Rome, Feb. 24.—The senate, sitting as a high court to-day, convicted Nunzio Nasi, former Minister of Public Instruction, of embezzlement from the state treasury. They sentenced him to eleven months' and twenty days' imprisonment and debarred him from holding public office for four years and two months.

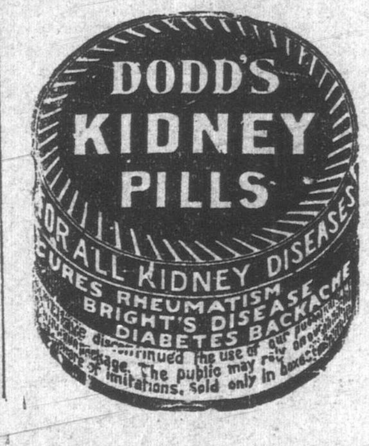
The court found extenuating circumstances, and permitted the imprisonment which the accused had already suffered to be substracted from the sentence, leaving only a few days for him to serve in prison. Nasi's secretary, Lombardo, who was also on trial before the senate, was acquitted.

The former minister was greatly distressed at the verdict, and exclaimed: "Even after condemnation I feel like an honest man."

Strong forces of police and soldiers guarded the building where the senator's trial was held. On the announcement of the verdict on the streets there was a boisterous demonstration, several hundred persons crying, "long live Nasi." The severest measures have been adopted to preserve order in Sicily, Signor Nasi being a Sicilian and popular with all his people. Telephone communications with that country have been cut off in order to avoid the spread of incorrect reports. A large number of men who are considered dangerous by the police in the present emergency have been arrested.

MORSE WITHDRAWS PLEA.

New York, Feb. 25.—Chas. W. Morse in the supreme court to-day withdrew his plea of not guilty to the indictment charging him with perjury which was recently returned against him, and in its place filed a demurrer. The arguments will be heard on March 3rd.



ROCK BAY GRANT.

Bill Introduced to Convey Foreshore in Victoria Harbor to the City.

A bill introduced into the legislature yesterday by the chief commissioner, provides as follows: It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, upon such terms and conditions as he shall see fit, to grant to the corporation of the city of Victoria all the estate, right, title and interest of His Majesty the King, in right of the province of British Columbia, in the foreshore of the easterly indentation of Rock Bay, in the harbor of Victoria, and now from time to time covered by the waters of the said easterly indentation of the said bay, and the land at the extreme easterly end of the said easterly indention of the said bay; which said land is known and numbered on a plan on file in the lands and works department, at Victoria, as lot No. 121, Victoria district, and containing ninety-seven one-hundredths of an acre.

OVERDUES SIGHTED.

Two Vessels Bound for San Francisco Have Been Reported.

Two of the vessels on the overdue list have been sighted. The steamer Enterprise, which arrived in San Francisco Saturday from Honolulu, brought the news that the schooner Marconi was sighted February 21 in latitude 36.15 north and longitude 126.05 west.

The Marconi is out 104 days from Sydney, coal laden, for San Francisco. She has been on the reinusrance list at 25 per cent. The other vessel spoken was the Uruguayan bark Andromeda. The report was brought by the barkentine Amazon, which sighted the Andromeda February 18th, 350 miles south of the Golden Gate. The Andromeda is quoted on this reinsurance list at 30 per cent.

DOINGS IN PROCTER.

Procter, Feb. 24.—This district has now started full steam ahead. The building which was built last fall by the Baptist mission, has been kindly lent by them for the use of a public school until such time as will warrant the erection of a government building. At present there are 12 or 14 children of school age, and in the early summer when the mill will be in full blast there will be, it is estimated, 20 at least of school age. A teacher has already been promised, and it is hoped that the scholars will assemble on or about March 15th.

As soon as the snow disappears the government road will be continued from 18-Mile to Procter.

THE BURNING QUESTION.

Fernie Offers $100 For Nelson-Rossland Hockey Game.

Fernie, Feb. 24.—The Fernie rink company has offered $100 for a game between the Nelson and Rossland hockey teams on their ice, the money to go for expenses, etc., and to be divided between the teams in any way they should see fit to apportion it. Nelson replied that its team would go with or without expenses or would play for any sum of money from $5 to $5,000, or for charity. Rossland refuses the offer on the ground that Fernie is too far away.

IN MEMORIAM.

New Westminster, Feb. 24.—The funeral of the late J. I. Breen took place Saturday afternoon to the I. O. O. F. cemetery at Sapperton, and was attended by a large number of the members of the Orange order.

COMING TO VICTORIA.

(Special to The Times.)

Winnipeg, Feb. 25.—Ald. J. C. Gibson will remove to Victoria with his family, having purchased a large interest in a shingle business in the island. As chairman of the Fire Committee he brought the brigade to the highest efficiency.

EDISON'S PROGRESS.

New York, Feb. 25.—Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, who recently underwent an operation for the removal of an abscess from his ear was reported much better to-day.

ORDER OF OWLS.

Phoenix, Feb. 24.—A. C. McKeen, of Seattle, supreme organizer of the Order of Owls, the headquarters of which are in South Band, Ind., completed the organization last week of a nest of this order in Phoenix, starting with 62 members. He also organized a nest in Grand Forks. The first list of officers for the new lodge is as follows: Junior past president, C. H. Flood; president, Danny Deane; vice-president, D. Oxley; invocator, J. Laird; secretary, C. E. King; treasurer, A. Johnson; warden, T. G. Jones; sentinel, C. E. Milville; picket, Charles Hagan.

SEVENTY-ONE APPLICATIONS.

Vancouver,, Feb. 24.—Burnaby council met on February 15th. Seventy-one applications were received for the combined office of clerk, assessor and collector. Six of the candidates were selected for an interview with the council. Ultimately C. T. Saunders, of 534 Campbell avenue, Vancouver, was elected to fill the vacancy, his duties to commence March 1st.

WILL DOUBLE CAPACITY.

B. C. Electric Railway Invites Tenders for Erection of Addition to Carshops in Royal City.

New Westminster, Feb. 25.—The British Columbia Electric Railway Company is calling for tenders for the erection of a large addition to the carshops in this city which will double the capacity of the works.

BLUEJACKETS FOR ESQUIMALT.

(Special to The Times.)

St John, N. B., Feb. 24.—On the C. P. R. Steamer Lake Manitoba from Liverpool came a detachment of 170 bluejackets, bound for service on H. M. S. Egeria at Esquimalt. The homegoing detachment from the Egeria will be here to take passage on the Lake Manitoba on her return voyage. The new crew has gone west by special train.

BILL TO AID ZINC SMELTER

GOVERNMENT TO MAKE LOAN TO COMPANY

Electric Process to Be Used in Works Which Are to Be Aided.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Yesterday afternoon in the legislature Premier McBride introduced a bill to authorize the loan of $10,000 to the Canada Zinc Company.

The preamble of the bill is set forth as follows:

Whereas the Canada Zinc Company, Limited, is a company incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, with head officfie at the city of Nelson, in the province of British Columbia; and

Whereas the said company was organized for the purpose of treating the lead-zinc ores of the Kootenay districts, and has acquired, free from all royalties, the exclusive rights for the Dominion of Canada to use the Snyder patented method of electric smelting; and

Whereas the said company has under construction an electric smelting plant at the said city of Nelson, and for funds to complete the same has applied to the government of British Columbia for a loan of $10,000, repayable in two years, to be secured by a first charge or mortgage on all the real and personal property and plant of the said company; and

Whereas it appears that the completion and operation of reduction works profitably to treat mixed lead and zinc ores would be of great benefit to the mining interests of the Kootenay district:.

The enacting part of the bill sets forth the manner in which the loan is to be made, as follows:

The Lieut.-Governor in Council may advance, by way of loan, to the Canada Zinc Company, Limited, a sum of money not exceeding $10,000, repayable in two years from the date the money is advanced to the said company, together with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable yearly.

In respect of all moneys advanced to the said company under this act, the minister of mines, on behalf of the province, shall have a first lien or charge upon all the real and personal property and plant of the said company, with the right at all times to inspect the condition of such security, and if the said company shall at any time make default in payment of the principal or interest or any portion thereof, whenever the same may accrue due, it shall be lawful for the minister of mines to take possesion of and sell all or any of such real or personal property and plant either together or in parcels, and to buy in or rescind any contract for sale and to re-sell, and to receive the moneys to arise from any such sale or sales; and in the first place to apply the same in payment of the costs of and incident to such sale or sales; in the next place, in payment to the government of the principal and interest moneys secured by the mortgage; and lastly, to pay the balance, if any, to the said company.

The powers of entry and sale hereinbefore contained may be exercised at any time before the expiration of the said period of two years, if and whenever the company shall have failed to continue the completion or operation of their said plant for the period of six months.

HARTJE CONSPIRACY SUITS.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb 25.—The defense won its first victory to-day in the conspiracy suits against Augustus Hartje, the millionaire paper manufacturer. John L. Welchons, his business friend, and Clifford Hooe, a negro, formerly the Hartje family coachman, named as co-respondent in the famous unsuccessful divorce proceedings, when the court refused to allow the indictment for perjury against Hooe to be placed in evidence. It was on this indictment the negro was sent to prison for seven years. A statement which Attorney Edward Hartje, a brother of the accused, secured from Hooe reflecting on the character of Mrs. Hartje, was admitted. Mrs. Hartje is expected to testify to-morrow.

CARIBOO MINING LEASE.

Company Formed in London to Secure Option on Moxley Property.

London, Feb. 24.—The West Canadian Deep Leads is formed with £75,000 capital to acquire an option of purchase on the Moxley mining lease at Cariboo.

SOUTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGNERS.

New Westminster, Feb. 24.—A meeting of the South African campaigners of this city was held on Saturday night, when it was decided to form a local association here with the consent of the parent association in Vancouver.

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BOWSER AND THE BENCH.

Probably never in the history of parliamentary institutions was such a disgraceful and discreditable scene enacted as that which took place in the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia yesterday afternoon. The attack by the Premier and the Attorney-General, the latter gentleman "the head of the Bar" (save the mark!) of the province, was unparalleled in its disregard for all that is seemly in parliamentary procedure. The manner in which the question was brought before the House proved, if further proof were necessary, how unworthy the two ministers who conducted the proceedings are of the high and honorable positions they hold.

Probably the most extraordinary feature of the lamentable affair was the new light it cast upon the character of the Attorney-General. The popular conception of Mr. Bowser is that he has sufficient self-esteem and effrontery to be capable of leading an attack upon the ramparts of Paradise itself if there were any prospect of gaining notoriety for himself and political capital for his party thereby. But even Mr. Bowser seems to have hesitated about initiating a movement against the Bench of the province. Doubtless under the advice of his leader (because the Premier confessed that he had discussed the matter with Mr. Hawthornthwaite) that dirty task was handed over to the Socialist leader, thus further emphasizing the fact that the working agreement with the revolutionary party which kept the government in power for three years has not been "denounced." It is still in effect and can be utilized under circumstances which prove embarrassing to the "Honorable the Attorney-General." It is to the credit of the Speaker of the House that he displayed a high conception of the dignity of the Legislature and did all in his power to preserve that dignity and the decorum which should properly characterise legislative proceedings. But the Premier in the instance under consideration was against the Speaker and in alliance with the demagogues, with the result that the Attorney-General was given the opportunity he craved and a lasting stigma was cast upon our provincial parliament.

What was the cause of all the fuss and fury? The judges of the Supreme Court in their judgment upon the Bowser Act simply gave expression to current opinion as entertained by professional authorities and laymen. The terms of the British North America Act are so simple and direct as to be comprehensible to even the lay mind. There is no question whatever that the Bowser Act is repugnant to the British North America Act. The Chief Justice in the original judgment upon the case did not call upon counsel representing the imprisoned Japanese to reply to the "arguments" of Mr. Cassidy, the legal representative of the Attorney-General. He peremptorily ordered the release of the imprisoned men, intimating that they had good cause for action against "some one." An appeal was taken to the Full Court. The judges sitting upon that appeal concurred in the judgment of the Chief Justice, also without calling upon the legal representative of the Japanese to reply to the "arguments" of Mr. Cassidy. Four of the judges of the Supreme Court have expressed the opinion that the case of the Attorney-General is hopeless. They are all men of judicial eminence, men in respect of whose judgment and impartiality no responsible person would dare to express even the shadow of a doubt. One of them is recognized as a high authority upon constitutional questions. His opinions have been quoted in the Legislature during the present session by the Premier as of great weight. Mr. Justice Clement says he regrets that an attempt should be made to enforce the provisions of the Bowser Act because he foresees that no good result, and he fears that evil consequences, may follow such an attempt. There is no doubt in the mind of any man of patriotic sentiments that all the other judges concur fully in Mr. Justice Clement's opinions. Furthermore, the Judges of the Supreme Court have given expression to opinions expressed in the Legislature by the leader of the opposition, a gentleman of acknowledged legal attainments, upon the Bowser Act. Mr. Macdonald told the members of the House what the inevitable result of an attempt to enforce the provisions of the Act against Japanese and Chinese must be. Mr. McPhillips, who has filled the position now brought into disrepute by Mr. Bowser, said the bill was not worth the paper it is written upon. The Attorney-General is not a fool, whatever conclusions may be founded upon his actions as a public man and a legislator. He knows that his Act is absolutely without value. The public knows from the history of his pet political measure that it was never intended to possess any virtue. Yet because it has met with the fate anticipated he connives with the leader of the Socialist party to give him an opportunity to make a disgraceful attack upon the integrity of the Bench and he publicly threatens the members of the Bench with coercion in case they dare in future to express any opinions which can be construed by him as affecting his political career. In this course Mr. Bowser is aided and abetted by Mr. McBride. It is difficult to select words in which to fittingly characterise the conduct of such men. They are simply political incendiaries of the most mischievous type. They never anticipated that the Bowser Act would come before the courts, and now that the judges characterise their measure in appropriate terms, they hint at reprisals. The fact is the Bowser Act was never intended to face the ordeal of the courts. It was brought in as a sop to the "workingmen" and as a cloak upon the real designs of the government with respect to the rights of workingmen. The government had the power to "do something" for the workingmen without bringing in legislation ultra vires of the province. But it would not do that because in doing so it would have incurred the censure of the corporations which dictate its policy. It hoped to keep up the farce indefinitely by carrying on a mock conflict with the Dominion government. But the Dominion government decided to put an end to the burlesque by letting the courts deal with the Bowser Act. The courts have dealt with it and expressed a candid opinion upon it. The effect upon the minds of Messrs. McBride, Bowser and Hawthornthwaite, congenial political associates, has not been soothing. They are perturbed by the exposure, and they turn upon and try to intimidate the courts. The Attorney-General as "leader of the Bar," says it may be necessary to show that the Legislature is the highest court in the province and to do other things to prove his ascendancy. But there is little probability of the judges of our courts becoming palsied with fright because of the stage thunderings of Mr. Bowser.

KILLING LAND MONOPOLY.

It is charged, and apparently there is substantial ground for the charge, that the reason British Columbia is not receiving her share of the immigrants pouring into other and far less inviting fields in other provinces of the Dominion is that nearly all the land available for settlement has passed into the hands of speculators. Other countries under the British flag have passed through a similar experience. And some of the other countries have taken radical measures to remedy the evil, due in the first instance to lack of discernment, or something that could properly be characterized in less pleasant terms. One of these countries is a sister colony in Australasia. The value of a progressive land tax, says the London Chronicle, as a means of "smashing" up big estates, forcing the landlord monopolies to sell at reasonable prices, and promoting closer settlement, has long been realized in New Zealand. It has for years possessed a graduated tax, superimposed on an ordinary land tax of 1d. in the £ (¾d. in the case of mortgages), with a liberal exemption for poor and struggling landowners who only get a bare living out of the soil. But it has never been quite satisfied with the severity of the penalties on the holders of big estates.

In 1900 the scale began with an exemption of £5,000 and then rose from ⅛ of a penny in the £ on land of which the unimproved value was between £5,000 and £10,000, and ran up to a tax of 2d. in the £ on estates valued at £210,000 and over. In 1903 the scale was altered and made to begin at 1-16 of a penny on land valued at over £5,000 and less than £7,000, rising to 3d. in the £ on estates valued at £210,000 and over.

In March, 1906, however, under a new law passed by the New Zealand parliament two and a half months ago, a further change is to take place. The scale remains the same on estates of which the unimproved value is assessed at over £5,000 and under £40,000, but then it alters considerably. For land having from £40,000 to £41,000 of unimproved value the rate is 8s. per cent., and for every additional £1,000 of unimproved value the rate is increased by 1-5 of a shilling, and the increased rate in each gradation is chargeable on the total unimproved value of the land owned. The rate reaches the maximum at £200,000, and all estates of that value and over have to pay a tax of £2 per cent. of the total unimproved value.

The changes do not stop here. If in 1910 any mammoth estates remain they are to be penalized. After March 31st, 1910, the new progressive graduated scale for land valued at over £40,000 is to be increased by 25 per cent. No wonder land monopoly is doomed in Australia.

"HOLDING UP" VICTORIA.

As the government has taken the liberty of increasing the salaries of its ministers as well as of raising the sessional indemnity (we have been warned not to call it "salary") of the members, we think the public have the right to demand that the legislature shall not be prorogued until it has disposed of all the business properly brought before it. The city of Victoria is asking for legislation which has been deemed of importance to the municipality. It has been charged—and there seems to be substantial foundation for the charge—that there is a disposition manifest on the part of the lawyers representing corporations interested in the legislation asked for to block the proceedings until it will be too late for the committee to report to the House. The Premier, who ought to be the final authority in such matters, is the representative of the city of Victoria. He ought to consider himself charged with the duty of seeing that the claims of the city receive fair consideration. We know he will take refuge behind the quibble that he cannot control the actions of the committee. But such a subterfuge will not satisfy his constituents. Nor will it be satisfactory, we are assured, to many of his constituents who profess the Conservative political faith. If he refuses to exercise the power he undoubtedly possesses, Mr. McBride will be called sharply to account. It has been charged that the chairman of the committee, who is a lawyer, is, practically, in the employ of one of the corporations seeking to block the legislation sought. We do not know whether that allegation is true. We are inclined to think it is not. We have always given Mr. McPhillips credit for possession of a fine sense of the proprieties when an issue arose between his public duties and his private legal practice. But there is no question that as chairman of the committee mentioned he has displayed a disposition to favor the companies which are endeavoring to have the powers of the city circumscribed. Doubtless when his attention has been called to the matter he will make his position clear. There is one thing the Premier and Mr. McPhillips and the committee and the legislature might as well understand—that it will be a very difficult task indeed to convince the people of Victoria that they should not be permitted to exercise rights in respect to public utilities which have been granted to private corporations. If the city of Victoria desires to supply the citizens of Victoria with power for lighting or other purposes, that desire will have to be gratified. It will be conceded, if not by the McBride government or by the legislature controlled by the McBride government, then by some government which will succeed the McBride government. It is useless in this twentieth century and in the light of the trend of events in other parts of the world, for any government or any influence having the countenance of a government to set itself in opposition to a reasonable popular movement.

The crazy legislation of the British Columbia legislature is creating alarm throughout Canada. The Monetary Times, a purely financial paper, says: "The powers that be in our Pacific Coast Province will act foolishly if they set up an obstinate opposition to the Ottawa authorities. These words have no political significance. The same would apply whether a Liberal or Conservative government were in power. British Columbia sees perhaps only one phase of the situation. With that phase we are in full sympathy. Ottawa must take a broader view of the question. The Dominion government must be in constant and delicate touch with the authorities in London. Unless internal disruption is to take place Victoria and Ottawa must work together in unraveling an international tangle the like of which has not been encountered in recent years."

* * *

Montreal Herald: Opinion in Eastern Canada is behind British Columbia when the Pacific province asserts the claim of the white race to possess that province and to dominate its institutions so effectively that there shall never be for Canada a race question of like hopelessness to that our American friends have in the south. But when the authorities of British Columbia act unreasonably, as they are doing now their inaptitude cannot fail to make eastern sympathy a good deal less cordial.

* * *

In the meantime it may have escaped the mind of the Attorney-General that the Japanese who were arrested by his officials for persisting in entering the province and released under habeas corpus proceedings have been deported by agents of the Dominion government.

* * *

Mr. Bowser's Vancouver constituents are not going to hold another parade. Disunion has crept into their ranks. How would it do for the Attorney-General to join his colleague, President Von Rhein, in a movement against the Bench of the province?

LECTURE ON PIONEERING.

Rev. Dr. Robson Interests Epworth League at Vancouver.

Vancouver, Feb. 25.—Before the Epworth League of Wesley church last evening Rev. Dr. Robson gave a lecture on Pioneer Methodism in British Columbia. The favor with which the address was received showed that the people of Wesley church deeply appreciated it.

Coming to this country from Lanark County, Ont., in 1895, Dr. Robson told of the many privations and hardships he encountered before he reached the Fraser river, where he started his labors amongst the miners.

"We were introduced to the Asiatic problem as soon as we landed," said the doctor. "We were just pulling into Deadman's Point at Victoria when we encountered a canoe load of Chinamen."

Dr. Robson paid a high tribute to Governor Douglas at Victoria. The governor lent them the use of the court house to hold services in Viictoria.

One-third of Britain's telegraph operators are women.

THE ESTIMATES IN COMMITTEE

CONSIDERATION OF THE VOTES IN DETAIL

Minister of Education Thinks Next Normal School Will Be in Interior.

The House yesterday was occupied at both sittings for the most part in committee of supply. A most interesting announcement was made by the minister of education that according to his view of the Normal school question he was inclined to think that the interior would be the site of the next Normal school to be built in the province.

The night sitting lasted until long after midnight.

Press Gallery, Feb. 26th.

Prayers were read by Rev. Robert Connell.

Questions of Privilege.

John Oliver, on a question of privilege, called attention to the fact that he had been misquoted, inasmuch as he had been made to say that the Natal Act went outside the powers conferred by the B. N. A. Act.

Mr. Yorston also raised a complaint that he had been misreported by the Colonist.

Stuart Henderson.

Resuming the debate on the budget, Stuart Henderson called attention to the fact that errors appeared year after year in the public accounts. With respect to the tables showing the revenue there were mistakes of thousands of dollars, so that the tables did not convey a proper idea.

Yale riding suffered in this respect. The revenue returns showed that the district contributed only $16,611. But from the land grant from the Dominion government another large sum was to be added and various other sources indirectly raised this very considerably. The corrected revenue should show that Yale contributed $79,526 to the revenue. The grant of $7,000 was made to the district. Okanagan with $61,784 of a revenue contributed to the province, got $65,000 in the way of public works. Similkameen, with a revenue of $65,680, contributed to the province, got $34,700. Kamloops contributed $75,244 and got $94,186.

The finance minister had taken credit for wiping out a large debt. But who contributed to the funds for that? The debt was paid in large part by the districts of Yale, Lillooet and Cariboo. These districts had contributed $712,000 more to the revenues than had been received by the districts since the present government came into power. It was unfair that these districts should receive such small grants as were made for roads, etc.

Mr. Henderson referred to the Shuswap & Okanagan railway. The government of 1890 had guaranteed the bonds on their railway. The province had paid a net sum of $9,730, which could not be recovered. The present government had paid $1,601 of this. The money was paid without there being any sanction for it.

The policy pursued by the finance minister when he announced in Montreal that the subsidy was not to be paid for the building of the Midway & Vernon railway, came in for criticism. That act had removed all chance for competition. The C. P. R. now controlled the Shuswap & Okanagan. Had the Midway & Vernon been built there would have been competition when the Shuswap & Okanagan came to be sold in 1905.

Members on the government side of the House had insisted upon an appeal to the courts. The result had been that the chief justice in a scathing way, pronounced that the subsidy should have been paid.

Mr. Henderson also criticised the policy of allowing an audit to lapse in connection with the Shuswap & Okanagan.

In 1890 the B. C. Southern railway was incorporated. An area of 3,755,000 acres was given to the company. Of that sum 342,540 acres had been alienated so that 3,413,184 acres remained in possession of the company. It was specified that the lands of the railway were to be exempt from taxation for a term of years if the lands were held by the company, and provided the lands were disposed of to settlers under the same conditions as public lands. The lands were not taxed, however, although the company was not selling lands on the same conditions as public lands. An instance of this was afforded by the fact that while timber lands were all withdrawn from sale the timber of the railway company was being sold. The boards of trade of the interior and other public bodies have demanded that taxes should be collected. Nothing had been done. The premier had promised to investigate it, but had done nothing.

The Columbia & Western railway had also in 1901 received over three and a half million acres of land which was held now by the C. P. R. and A. Heinze. These lands were not sold upon the conditions that public lands were, but at vastly higher prices. The present government did nothing, however, to collect taxes.

The inscribed stock, according to the public accounts, stood at about $10,000,000. The plan was to pay 3 per cent. in interest and 1 per cent. in sinking fund. At the end of the present year $1,300,000 would be on hand as sinking fund.

Mr. Henderson proposed to keep the money in this country. This would represent about $400,000 a year kept in the country, and at 4 per cent. this was a small rate. It would be vastly better for the province to have the money kept in the province rather than sending it to England. There was no reason why the sinking fund should be invested in the Old Land. If the investments were made here at 4 per cent. when the debt became due there would be $3,000,000 of a saving to the province. But more than 4 per cent. could likely be obtained. If 5 per cent were obtained the saving would be a very substantial amount.

By having the investment in England there were very heavy charges made. Taking some of these up Mr. Henderson showed that the last year it was over $14,258 for brokerage, etc. This was a very large amount to pay in this way. This province seemed to be run for the benefit of the banks. There did not appear to be competition among the banks. The business of the province seemed to be in the hands of a few men. A raise had been made in the charges within recent years. He could see no reason why the finance minister or the deputy finance minister might not be entrusted to invest the money in this province instead of trusting to trustees in the Old Land. A saving of $6,000 a year could be saved in this way. Such a saving would make a very considerable sum at the end of the term of the loan. Old Country investors would readily agree with this. Old Land investors sent funds out to this coutnry for investment. There was no objection to this as there was no provision saying where the sinking funds were to be invested.

Parker Williams.

The member for Newcastle, Parker Williams, pointed to the fact that he was on such intimate terms with his constituents that he knew pretty well their views on the various questions. He went back to the year 1903, the year of the elections. The appropriations had been called in immediately after the election. Newcastle had from that time been getting about $5,000 a year. It was a wet district and the roads were going from bad to worse from year to year. Last year the system was changed, and it became a departmental administration of some kind. The result was that about $1,200 of the $5,000 was spent on superintendents. To make things worse the difficulty was met that the government appointed superintendents of work, who knew nothing about the work and had never had control of more than a Chinaman before. But while this condition prevailed in Newcastle a landscape gardener was obtained from Montreal to take charge of work in Richmond.

Mr. Williams deprecated the work done last year on the roads in his district, which consisted for the most part of digging stones out and filling the places with mud. Shale which exposed to the weather became clay, was laid on the main road. The side roads were worse. There were roads which could not be used. Mr. Pierson, a grocer of Nanaimo, had got stuck and had to pack groceries by hand for about 200 yards in order to get the rig through light. Two women, Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Hemer, had attempted to fill up the holes in one piece of road, and had to utilize a rail fence. The government agent had asked for $8,500 for the district. He himself asked for $10,000. The government made it $7,000. He would like to know if any government agent's figures in so far as Conservative constituencies were concerned, had been reduced. He knew of a case of the estimates being increased last year over the government agent's recommendation.

He would like to know if in caucus any member of the Conservative side of the House ever protested against the discrimination shown towards opposition constituencies. There was room for a man on the Conservative side. If the opposition was moved by public interest the supply bill would not be passed before next fall.

Mr. Williams turned his attention to the Salvation Army. The minister of finance suggested that the Salvation Army immigrants would not interfere with men now out of work. But that was false reasoning. Every man brought out would interfere with the labor conditions. In Cowichan there were families living on one meal a day. This was a subject for investigation.

W. H. Hayward asked for the names of these parties, so that some help could be given them.

Mr. Williams said he would give the names to Mr. Hayward. It was a shame that the representative of the district should not know the conditions there.

The motion to go into supply was carried without division.

In Supply.

The House then went into committee with Price Ellison in the chair.

Stuart Henderson, when the vote in connection with the mines department came up, suggested that perhaps something like a life license might be provided for, so as to do away with the trouble of renewing a mining license every year.

The premier said that consideration had been given to some such proposition, but it had so far been found very difficult to find any way of improving this matter.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite wanted to know why the salary of the deputy of the attorney-general had been increased $50 a month.

Hon. W. J. Bowser held that the salary was none too high. There were many constitutional questions coming up in the province. It required a skilled deputy attorney-general. At the present time the government was intending to take a test case to decide whether in connection with the E. & N. railway belt, copper was to be classified as belonging to the class of base or precious metals. This would be carried to the Privy Council. The question of the rights of the province and the Dominion in the fisheries was also to come up. The question of water rights in the E. & N. belt would also be tested. These were some of the important constitutional questions to come up. It was important to have an efficient law officer prepare for these cases.

Mr. Oliver suggested that it might be wise to include in these test cases to be carried to the Privy Council in

(Continued on Page 12.)

"BABY" TELLS OF OUTRAGE.

Oakland, Cal., Feb. 26.—"Baby John" Martin, whose confession has implicated his mother, Mrs. Isabella Martin, in the alleged dynamiting of the home of Judge Ogden, in Oakland, and in arson at Weaverville, where she is confined in jail, was brought to Oakland yesterday and placed in charge of the matron at the city prison. The police hope to prove that "Baby John" is not a son of either Mrs. Martin or of the Princess De Chimay, (formerly Clara Ward, of Detroit), and they will try to discover the true parentage of the child.

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BIG ASHCROFT RANCH FOR FRUIT GROWING

Managing Director of B. C. Development Association in City.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Among present visitors to Victoria are Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Winkinson, of London, England, and their son. Mr. Wilkinson is managing director of the British Columbia Development Association, Limited, which is an English corporation for many years well known in British Columbia, with its head office in London. Mr. E. E. Billinghurst, whose offices are in the Canadian Bank of Commerce building in this city, has the supervision of the Development Association's affairs in the province. The capital of the British Columbia Development Association is not large on paper—only £50,000 sterling, but there is this to say about it, that every cent of it has been paid up in good solid English sovereigns; and during its existence—since 1895—it has paid a sum back in dividends equal to its capital. The directors of the British Columbia Development Association are Mr. Ernest Collins, chairman; Mr. C. H. Wilkinson, managing director; Sir Thomas Barclay, Mr. William Bass, Mr. Magner and Mr. J. J. Newbould, all of whom take the liveliest interest in the development of British Columbia.

Mr. Wilkinson has just closed a deal for the purchase of a large area of fruit growing land in the neighborhood of Ashcroft, part of it being the Pennie ranch, well-known to every one who has travelled over the C. P. R. main line, as a most fertile piece of country, and probably for fruit growing purposes amongst the best in this province. The C. P. R. crosses the property, which is also intersected by the Thompson river. It is the intention of the British Columbia Development Association to at once start an extensive system of irrigation, which will be carried out under the superintendence of Mr. C. E. Barnes, aided by Mr. Ashcroft, Lord Aberdeen's well-known advisor. This work should give employment to a large number of men, of whom, at the present season of the year, there are many idle through no fault of their own.

Mr. Wilkinson and his associates are anxious to establish a school of fruit culture on or near their property, which would be of great benefit to the whole district. Back east in Ontario, Quebec and in the maritime provinces, similar schools of agriculture receive state assistane and enjoy the prestige of being under state supervision and patronage. Why should the same assistance not be given to schools of a similar class west of the Rockies?

The new development at Ashcroft will be watched with great interest. Its success will have an important bearing on that part of the interior of the province, along the valley of the Thompson. It is known that the soil in many places is excellent, as at the Pennie ranch, and with irrigation, should be nearly perfect for fruit cultivation. As regards transportation the Pennie ranch is fortunately situated on the C. P. R. main line, which intersects the property, and in this position should be an excellent advertisement for this fruit growing country, as every traveller on the railway must see it when passing in the cars. For the best class of fruits there is an enormous and increasing demand at prices highly remunerative to the grower, as is shown by the rapid annual increase in the total fruit products of the province in the past five years.

We wish Mr. Wilkinson's company good luck in their enterprising effort. South of the boundary line in the Yakima District, with rainfall, climate and soil identical with conditions at Pennie's, rough land is selling at $200 per acre. The United States government is spending something like $30,000,000 on irrigation, and charging the fruitgrowers $60 per acre payable over ten years without interest. The Pullman State College has a federal grant of thousands of dollars annually towards the expenses of the college, where there are over 1,300 students and over 80 professors.

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HELD UP ON WATERFRONT.

Vancouverite Complains He Was Mauled and Robbed of $400.

Vancouver, Feb. 26.—Just before the Princess Beatric sailed on Saturday night, one of her intending passengers was held up on the tracks alongside Robert Ward & Co.'s wharf shed and is said to have been relieved of $400. The police deny all knowledge of the robbery having been committed, nevertheless, the men on the waterfront, who were at work until the Princess Beatrice left, state that the story is correct.

The man proceeded on the steamer and showed every evidence of having been severely mauled. He declared the four men who held him up took his wallet with $400 and then ran in among the freight cars standing in the yards. They closed his mouth with a handkerchief and made no further effort to take his other effects after they got his wallet with its bunch of bills.

The name of the man robbed was not learned by the men on the waterfront, but he is said to have stated that it was quite possible they had followed him from uptown where he had made some purchases and had taken out his wad.

There is only the man's statement that the amount was $400, but there is no doubt that he had been roughly handled. He said it was imperative that he sail by the Princess Beatrice, otherwise he would have made some effort to capture the thieves.

JUSTICE LONG DELAYED.

Captain of Ill-Fated General Slocum Goes to Sing Sing.

New York, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Capt. William H. Van Schaick, master of the ill-fated steamer General Slocum in the buring of which one thousand persons perished, surrendered himself to-day to United States Marshal Henkel, and was taken to Sing Sing prison to serve his term of ten years' imprisonment for negligence and inattention to duty as master of the "Slocum."

Entire Canadian Race Will Suffer Unless the Disease is Stamped Out

A recent congress of our ablest physicians has brought to light a terrible national curse. Statistics prove that ninety-seven per cent. of Canada's population is infested with the Germs of Catarrh. This disease is most dangerous owing to its tendency to extend to the bronchial tubes and lungs, where it causes consumption. Unfortunately, the people have had faith in sprays, ointments and snuffs, which can't possibly cure, and in consequence catarrhal disease has become a national curse. Science is advancing every day, and fortunately a remedy has been discovered that not only cures, but prevents Catarrh. This new treatment, Catarrhozone, has sufficient power to kill the germs of bronchitis, catarrh and asthma. It contains pure pine essences and healing balsams that go to the remotest parts of the throat, nose and lungs—carrying health-giving medication to every spot that is tainted or weak. You don't take Catarrhozone like a cough mixture—you inhale its healing vapor at the mouth and it spreads all through the breathing organs, soothing and curing whatever disease exists. This is nature's way of supplying the richest balsams, the purest antiseptics known to science. A sneezing cold is cured in ten minutes, a harsh cough is eased in an hour, the most offensive catarrh is thoroughly drawn from the system. In case of Asthma and bronchial irritation nothing can equal Catarrhozone—every physician and druggist says so, and we advise our readers to try this treatment if suffering with any winter ill.

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SPRING
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JUST OPENED
FIRST SHIPMENT OF THE
NEW
ASON'S HATS
In All the Very Newest
and Natty Styles.
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nging in price from $2.00 up.
Call and Inspect Them.
NCH & FINCH
EXCLUSIVE STYLE STORE
HATTERS.
7 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Are You
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unwise to let a Cough run on,
requent coughing naturally
ses the irritation in the bron-
passages. If you are won-
what to take, suppose you
BOWES'
ONCHIAL BALSAM
s relieved others and will re-
you. We do not say it will
your cough in one night, but
days' use will cure a long-
ing hoarseness, croup or
hial cough. Recommended
l throat and lung troubles,
na, whooping cough, etc. Per
, 50c only, at this store.
YRUS H. BOWES
Chemist
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SOUTH SAANICH COUNCIL MET

MUNICIPAL ROADS UNDER DISCUSSION

Business Transacted at the Meeting Held on Saturday Afternoon.

"We,, the undersingned property holders in your district, beg respectively to petition you honorable body to cause the extention of Reynolds street. from corner of Cumberland street to Cedar Hill cross roads, and have the same graded at as early a date as possible. This road forms the quickest route to the city from Cordova Bay district, and will add greatly to the convenience of your petitioners." Signed by 52 property holders. The above petition, presented Saturday evening at a special meeting of the South Saanich municipal council, formed the chief subject of discussion. The road in question appears to be a much needed asset to the roads of the municipality, inasmuch as it would shorten the road to the city by a considerable distance.

Councillor Nicholson, in opening the discussion, spoke of the present long and devious road, and pointed out that it would only require a few men with a plough and scraper to complete the road inside of three or four days. There was no rock to blast or obstacles of any kind, and he advocated the work be done.

Councillor Scott supported him.

At this juncture the reeve pointed out that there was a by-law preventing the council from taking over any roads that were not properly graded and ditched by the owners. With this bylaw in force the council had no other way open to them than to ask to have the owners do this.

On motion of Councillor Pointer, seconded by Councillor Mannix, the property onwers will be informed that when they have complied with these regulations the council is prepared to take over the road and gravel it.

A communication from Frederick Saul, complaining of the water overflowing from the main roads and flooding his property, and asking what the municipality intended to do in the matter, raised a point that gave the councillors much food for thought. The council thought that while the writer had a just cause for complaint, they could not see why they were to blame in any way as the grading and ditching of the road had been done according to specifications. The grievance was an old one, it having troubled the previous council to the extent that a committee, consisting of the reeve and Councillors Grant and porter, had been appointed to investigate. It was that committee which found Mr. Saul's complaint a just one. The improvements necessary cannot be undertaken only under the supervision of a civil engineer, according to the Watercourses Act, and applications for this position will be invited.

The reeve suggested that legal advice be obtained on the point as to whether the council was at all liable to any damage incurred, and it was decided to ask the attorney-general for legal advice regarding this.

A communication from James A. Grant was read requesting a by-law to prevent cattle roaming at large on the public roads, and stating that a herd of loose cattle had spoiled his fall wheat crop.

This communication was thought out of the work of the council, and Mr. Grant will be informed that he has a remedy under the Provincial Trespass Act.

Another letter of a similar strain from R. Richards and T. Newton asked if the new pound-law would prevent cattle roaming at large. They will be notified that there is no pound bylaw in force.

J. Scott wrote asking for particulars regarding the opening of Borden street.

Mr. Scott will be notified of the council's action in the matter.

Brown Bros., of Vancouver, wrote asking particulars of license fees for a permanent agent for their horticultural produce. The request will be granted.

J. T. Phillips asked permission to lay a drain pipe from his property across Bay road to empty into the ditch. The request was granted under the road superintendent's supervision.

F. Van Sant, writing for the Victoria & Sidney railroad, stated that work was progressing on Cloverdale avenue, where a crossing is being made, and calling the council's attention to the fact that they will have to grade up to the new level.

B. G. Goward called attention to the impassable condition of the road leading from Finnerty road to Cadboro' Bay beach, and asked that steps be taken to have it improved. The matter was referred to the road superintendent for an estimate of cost.

The B. C. Land & Investment Company wrote offering a gravel pit to the council. The land is situated on lots 2 and 3, block J, Mount Tolmie park, and was offered for $1,500. The offer was not entertained, as no spare funds were on hand and the roads, it was felt, should call for first attention.

A communication from the city of Victoria stated that regarding the roads running along the municipal boundaries the city would be willing to repair and keep in repair the section of the road within the city limits providing the municipality would repair their section.

The council thought this method of each council repairing to the centre of the roads very unsatisfactory, and thought it would be better if the city could repair the whole of the road, leaving the municipality just to repair that section in their own limits.

B. Verling asked the council to construct a road through section 14 to his place on section 15, range 2. Mr. Verling stated that 25 feet had been reserved for a roadway, but the council could not act in the matter.

Reeve Quick asked that a resolution be passed to allow his signature to be ommitted from cheques paid into the bank. This was done.

Road Superintendent J. Pim recommended two dump carts and a modern rock, drill be purchased.

After discussion Councillor Nicholson moved, and Councillor Pointer seconded, that one dump cart and harness be purchased. This was carried.

It was decided to ask prices of rock drills from firms in Victoria.

The council decided to make an amendment to the council by-law section providing for the council meetings to be held in the afternoon during the winter months of October, November, December, January, February and March at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, those in the summer months to be held at 8 o'colck on Saturday evenings.

The B. C. Electric Company will be asked to grade Tolmie avenue up to their line, which at present was represetned to be in a very bad and dangerous condition.

FIFTY MILE LONG IRRIGATION DITCH

Penticton to Osoyoos Scheme Will Water 300,000 Acres of Land.

Grand Forks, Feb. 23.—Word has reached here to-day from Night Hawk, Wash., that the Similkameen Falls Power & Development Company is now supplying light for domestic use to the towns of Night Hawk and Oroville, as well as supplying the working mines around Night Hawk. This company now has a capacity of five hundred thousand horse-power, and is in a position to do an enormous business.

The Palmer Mountain Tunnel Company is putting in a mill at Loomis which will have a capacity of 100 stamps. This mill will treat the ore of the Palmer Mountain Company's properties. The well known Oregon property has just been bonded to an Eastern company for a sum reported to be $50,000, the original owners being W. T. Shatford and others.

The Southern Okanagan Land Company, which is making a big irrigation ditch, a distance of 50 miles from Penticton to Osoyoos, has already planted out some 35,000 fruit trees on the newly irrigated orchard lands, and expect to plant another 30,000 trees this spring. It is claimed that this ditch will irrigate over three hundred thousand acres of ideal orchard lands.

IN SUMMERLAND.

Municipality Agitating for Erection of MHaternity Hospital.

Summerland. Feb. 25.—The desirability of establishing an emergency and general hospital within the municipality is being agitated. The influx of new comers and rapidly increasing population appears to warrant such an enterprise. Transportation of serious cases to Vernon and Kelowna is both expensive and dangerous. The corporation will no doubt support one if not two beds, while Dr. Chas. M. Smith will engage to equip the operating room. The scheme will not conflict with the Naramatta Sanatorium, as the latter institution is rather for the wealthy "malade imaginaire," while the former is necessarily for those of moderate means, who may contract illness or meet with accident.

GORGE HOTEL OUTRAGE BAFFLES POLICE

No Clue to Desperadoes Who Shot Richard Dancey Down.

At the time of going to press, no clue of any consequence has been found which may lead to the discovery of the two men who shot Richard Dancey on Tuesday night. Although a number of persons have been arrested by the city police on suspicion none of them have proved to have any connection with the crime. The aggregate reward for the arrest of the criminals at the present moment amounts to $1,250. The policy of the police seems to be to arrest any person who looks suspicious and who is unable to give an account of himself. In case any of these persons can satisfy the police they are released immediately.

The latest account of the wounded man is that he passed a slightly better night last night, but the doctor is unable to say whether he will recover or not at present. To-morrow afternoon an X-ray photograph of Dancey's face will be taken by Dr. Nelson, in the hope that by that means the bullet may be located and extracted in due course. Many and various are the theories which have been evolved with reference to the whereabouts of the criminals, among which the suggestion that they have escaped to Sydney, in the hope that the Indians would row them across to the other side would seem to be the most popular.

DEATH FROM MISADVENTURE.

New Westminster, Feb. 24.—An inquest was held on the body of the Chinaman, Tung Wi, yesterday by Coroner Pittendrigh, and a verdict of death from misadventure was returned. The body of the deceased was brought to this city from Port Moody, and from the evidence given it would seem that the Chinaman must have been taken with a fit whilst rowing in a small boat and capsized. His plight was noticed by a number of people, and though the water was shallow, before assistance could be rendered the man was dead.

CITY SUPPLIES DISAPPEAR.

Nelson Council Will Take Evidence.

Nelson, Feb. 25.—The city council will take evidence on oath as to what has become of a lot of city electrical supplies and machinery that has mysteriously disappeared.

PEOPLE FLOCKING TO ALBERNI TOWN

Complaints About Heavy Freight Charges on Steamer Tees.

Alberni, Feb. 24.—Alberni continues to make a vigorous growth. Population, both temporary and permanent, is coming in by every boat, stage and special rig. Another hotel at Alberni would find ample trade to justify its existence, while houses to rent are keenly sought after.

The coasting steamer Tees of the C. P. R. service, which arrived on the 20th inst. from Victoria, carried a large party of passengers and a very heavy freight for Alberni. People are complaining of the excessive charges for freight by this service, of which two items alone on the last trip may be given as examples: Buggy, knocked down, Victoria to Alberni, about 140 miles, $12.60; ton of baled hay, same distance, $14. These speak for themselves!

Realty Transactions.

Among other sales during the week is recorded the purchase by A. Turnbull, a gentleman recently from the Old Country, of ten acres of the Milltown property, abutting upon the Somas river above the paper mill. The sale was put through by W. H. Marcon, real estate agent. The price agreed upon was $900. Mr. Turnbull has just been appointed a notary public, which makes the sixth gentleman holding that office in this locality.

Personal Movements.

Dr. Hilton arrived in town during the week and has located at New Alberni, and will follow the practice of his profession.

H. H. Browne, C. E., has decided to remain in Alberni, and will shortly open an office, prepared to execute any work in his line of business.

A. L. Smith, for some years government agent here, has announced his intention of engaging in the real estate agency business, and will have an office on Margaret street, near to the government buildings. It is reported that Capt. G. A. Huff will also enter the same sphere of action shortly, and will no doubt secure his share of the public confidence.

Harry Millar has leased stables in town and will engage in general trucking and teaming business.

T. Maher will return to Alberni shortly.

William Corkisk, a familiar figure about town some six or seven years ago, returned last week, accompanied by Col. Topping, a well-known Kootenay mining expert. He will inspect various mining properties in the neighborhood.

J. Wilson, superintendent of C. P. R. telegraphs, paid one of his periodical visits of inspection last week.

J. Redford returned from Victoria on the Tees and expects to bring a carload of fat cattle over the road from Nanaimo shortly.

W. F. Gibson of Cherry creek, was a passenger by Monday's stage for Victoria.

W. P. R. Prescott, manager of the branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, has leased the residence of A. W. Neill on the creamery road. Mrs. Neill and family will leave shortly for a visit to the Old Country.

Mr. and Mrs. George Smith entertained a party of friends on the evening of the 21st. Cards and dancing filled up a most enjoyable evening.

The first public basketball match played by ladies, took place in Brandt's hall on the 22nd inst. Teams representing respectively the town and country, opposed each other. The town ladies were captained by Miss A. Miles, and the country belles by Miss K. Nicholas. After a very brisk game, keenly contested throughout, victory fell to the country ladies by a score of 4 points to 3. There was a large attendance of spectators, who enthusiastically applauded the fair performers. Miss H. Miles acted as referee.

NEW MACHINERY FOR GRANBY PLANT

Contemplated Appliances Will Revolutionise Work at Smelter.

Grand Forks, Feb. 23.—It is stated that a great deal of new machinery is being installed just now at the Granby smelter, and this spring will witness modern appliances on the works which will revolutionize the work in several departments at the big reduction works.

It is also announced that a portion of the new machinery will be for handling the slag, and that the familiar "donkey engines" will be entirely done away with. Under the new system of handling the slag six men will be able to handle the same amount of slag which it now requires thirty men to handle. Some of this machinery will be a veritable eye opener to smelting operators in the west.

IN THE CROW'S NEST.

Coal Company to Make Extensive Additions to Plant.

Cranbrook, Feb. 25.—The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company is about to make some very extensive additions to its plant in the Crow's Nest district, which will include an expenditure of about $200,000 for a new tipple at Michel.

The International Coal & Coke Company is working sceadily and is now sending out cheques for a two per cent. dividend, payable February 1st.

The Canadian Pacific Railway mines at Hosmer will be in a position to produce coal by November next. A large tipple and 200 coke ovens are now being constructed. It will cost $2,000,000 to complete the present plans, but when the work is completed the railway company will be in a position to supply the western division of its road, and its metal mines and smelters with coal and coke.

FILTHY PREMISES.

Hindu Boarding House in Vancouver Causes Raising of Interesting Point of Law.

Vancouver, Feb. 26.—An interesting point was raised in the police court yesterday by E. M. Woods, counsel for Hanam Singh, charged with an infraction of the health by-law. Hanam Singh is the proprietor of the Maple Leaf boarding house, a Hindu establishment at the foot of Granville street, and the health inspector told the court that the premises were a menace to the health of the community, they being covered with filth.

The summons on which the accused appeared was taken out before William McQueen, J. P., and it was on this ground that the counsel raised an objection. Mr. Woods contends that by the city incorporation act no magistrate or justice of the peace has jurisdiction to hear or to adjudicate or deal with in any way any offences against the city by-laws, excepting at the request of the police magistrate, or in his absence or illness.

"If my client failed to obey that summons you could do nothing with him," declared counsel.

Prosecutor Kennedy opposed this point, and the case was enlarged until Friday.

GRANBY SMELTER BROKE RECORD

Within Two Days 6,800 Tons of Phoenix Ore Were Treated.

Phoenix, Feb. 25.—Following the new high record smelting made by the Granby Consolidated, made on Wednesday of last week when 3,450 tons were put through the eight blast furnaces of that plant in one day, as already noted, it is learned that the record made by the plant for the next day was but little less, running up to 3,350 tons, and then the plant ran out of ore and the furnaces were banked a couple of hours till two trains on the way arrived.

This is a total of 6,800 tons of Phoenix ore smelted in two days, or 48 hours, and is a record never before attained in the Boundary or in British Columbia. Indeed the ore ran so well that the daily order at the mines of 3,200 tons for the smelter when it is operating eight furnaces has been increased to 3,400 tons, so that in future there shall be no shortage of ore supply at the reduction works. As it is well known, at the company's mines there is no difficulty in getting out 5,000 tons of ore daily, if the order from the smelter calls for that much.

The smelter last week, while it treated but a little over 20,000 tons of ore for the seven days, will probably shatter all records this week, if things continue to run as smoothly as in the recent past.

Plenty of coke is now available and long trains of this commodity, as well as of ore, are constantly on the way to the Granby smelter, and every day about a carload of blister copper is dispatched over either of the railways to the refinery at New Jersey.

EXPLAINS HIS ACTION AT NELSON SITTING

Mr. Justice Martin Reviews Differences With Judges of Supreme Court.

Nelson, Feb. 26.—The adjourned sittings here of the Supreme court, fixed by statute for the 10th and adjourned until yesterday, owing to the absence of any presiding judge, opened with Mr. Justice Martin on the bench.

Before proceeding with the business of the court, His Lordship gave a lengthy explanation as to why he was not here on the 10th, going over the difficulty with Chief Justice Hunter and the judges of the Supreme court, Justices Irving, Clement, and Mirrison, at the last sitting of the Full court in Victoria, a week ago, already published in the coast papers. Mr. Justice Martin repeated in substance what he said at the Victoria sitting of the Full court, merely emphasizing some of the points originally made.

In conclusion, the learned judge said: "For the guidance of the profession on the whole matter of assignments in general, and these in particular, I hand down the stenographer's full report of the said proceedings in the Full court in Hunting vs. McAdam, which speaks for itself, and I have only to repeat my deep regret at being unavoidably compelled to allude to a matter which has been so painful to me."

HEARING CONCLUDED.

Judgment Reserved in Case of Green vs. The World.

The hearing of the appeal in the case of Green vs. the World, was concluded yesterday afternoon before the Full court, and at the conclusion of the arguments, which Mr. McDonnell advanced for the defendant newspaper, the court reserved judgment. Mr. McDonnell's main contention was that his clients had only printed what they were justified in printing under such circumstances, and said that in cases of such a nature they were only dealing with the ordinary elector who puts his own valuation upon what he sees in the newspapers. Mr. Wilson replied briefly without making any new points of importance and the court rose.

SUICIDE AT GREENWOOD.

Cuban Woman Took Carbolic Acid—Cause Believed to Have Been Despondency.

Greenwood, Feb. 25.—The coroner's jury has found that Mary Esteade, a Cuban woman, living on Gold street, had taken her own life by poisoning with carbolic acid. Apparently the woman was despondent and took the death dealing draught liberally. Death followed within an hour of her action. Deceased was 26 years of age.

ANNIVERSARY OF PAARDEBERG DAY

BOER WAR VETERANS ENTERTAINED AT LUNCH

Speaker Eberts Delivered Patriotic Address, Dealing With Cronje's Surrender.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

To say that a large crowd turned out to witnes the parade of the South African veterans when they marched from the Y. M. C. A. building to the Empress hotel in order to lunch with the members of the Canadian Club, would be to stretch the truth. The event was devoid of serious or exciting incident, although many flags were flying throughout the city.

Shortly after a quarter to one the men formed up outside the Y. M. C. A. building to the number of about 60. Some were wearing Khaki, others were wearing the uniform of the Fifth Regiment, C. G. A., others again were in civilian dress; but on the breasts of all glittered medals of various sorts. Each one wore the South African medal. Twelve or more wore the King's medal, which signifies that the wearer had spent three years in South Africa, while several wore in addition to these, other medals which told of service either in Uganda, Somaliland or some other portion of Africa wherein the Empire had waged her little wars. After they had been photographed they marched into Yates street, and turning to the left, made their way down Government street until they reached the Empress hotel, where they were once more photographed in company with their officers, who had been awaiting them at the north door of the hotel. A small number of people accompanied them on their march and on one or two ocasions the bystanders reognized friends among the veterans whom they had not seen for years.

"There is Pat Rooney,"sh outed an Irishman, pointing to one of the men, but discipline forbad Pat Rooney to recognize his chum.

It was a great occasion when the three hundred men filed into the capacious billiard room of the Empress hotel to the sound of martial music. In the centre of the cross table was seated the president, His Honor Judge Lampman, supported on the right by the speaker of the legislature, Hon. D. M. Eberts, and on the left Lieut. J. A. Brace, of the South African contingent. Besides those in the places of honor were L. Hodgins, who was at the Paardeberg fight; Mayor Hall. Premier McBride, J. A. Macdonald, Hon. W. J. Bowser and Hon. Dr. Young, while at the foot of each table was a prominent member of the Canadian club, the vice-president, Canon Beanlands, in the centre, with the past president, A. W. McCurdy, at the end of another table.

The room was tastily decorated with evergreens with a picture of Paardeberg draped with the Union Jack in the centre behind the president, and the luncheon was much enjoyed.

President Judge Lampman, in opening the proceedings after lunch, said that eight years ago to-day the Boers surrendered at Paardeberg. He was glad there were so many veterans there to-day to join in their festivities. Before calling upon the speaker he asked Mr. Dowler to read a poem of his own composing, which he had written especially for that occasion. The reading was received with applause, and then a telegram was read from Banfield which read: "In memory of those who fell at Majuba—H. Company."

Hon. D. M. Eberts, when called upon to speak, said he felt highly complimented at being called upon to speak on an occasion of this kind. The assembly was a magnificent one, the most magnificent he had seen since 1899, when the toxin of war was sounded and the men gathered to go to the war.

This was a festive occasion, and at the same time it was of a memorial character, for it was partly in memory of those who had died in the war, of those who had fought for their country.

"War," said the speaker, "is a terrible thing. When one thinks of the wounds and death brought by war it is a terrible thing. The troubles of friends bring home to one the horror of the thing. When friends are killed or wounded, then it comes home more severely than ever.

"War comes often and there is nothing to indicate that it is likely to cease to exist. For that reason it is necesstry for citizens to be prepared to come forward and offer their services to their country.

Some wars are just and some are unjust. He believed that the war with the Boers was a just war. The British had tried to avert the war. They did everything in their power until they found that 1,500 British were being deprived of their rights of citizenship in that country. It was a well known fact that the Boers intended to bring all South Africa into one great Boer colony. Britain almost went on her knees to avert the struggle but without avail. Kruger said no. He believed he would get Cape Colony to join them. It was a just war and the men who went to the front were fighting in a just cause. The men who went were patriotic. They not only obeyed the law but they also were willing to go out to fight for the flag of their country. That was patriotism. Those who went to the front were not only good citizens but were patriots.

He referred to the name of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who, when the matter was brought up by Mr. Bourassa, said the war was a just war. Historians have now come to the same conclusion. He said he mentioned the name of Sir Wilfrid with great respect, as he was a man of peace.

In speaking generally about the war, the hon. gentleman said there was a good deal of doubt as to whether Canada would come to the help of the Mother Land. The argument used at the time was that they must wait until parliament met to vote the money. It was found, however, that the country was inflamed, so that the government of the day thought it their duty to do away with all technicalities and take what steps they could to help the Mother Land.

Recruiting was commenced throughout the country to enlist volunteers. It was unnecessary to tell of what happened in Victoria. The sentiment had gone abroad that the Mother Land was in danger; men left their business in order to think of martial matters. Some men sent an only child to war. Boys who were under age passed themselves as older in order to go. One man who had sent his only son replied when asked why he had done so: "I am a Canadian and if Canadians do not send their children, who will?" There were many other such cases of people sending those who were near and dear to them.

It was an insult to call Canadians loyal. Patriotic was the right word. These were instances of what Canadians would do when called upon.

He then read from Sir Wilfrid's speech delivered at that time as follows:

The language of this address, Mr. Speaker, seems to me to be sufficiently explicit, and I have but few observations to offer in support of it. We British subjects of all race origins in all parts of the world, are inspired with sentiments of exhalted and chivalrous devotion to the person of Her Most Gracious Majesty. This devotion is not the result of any maudlin sentimentality, but it springs from the fact that the queen, the sovereign of the many lands which constitute the British Empire, is one of the noblest women that ever lived, and certainly the best sovereign that England ever had, and the best that probably ever ruled in any land. War is abhorrent to the delicate nature of woman. We may safely assume, indeed we know, that the present war was particularly painful to Her Majesty. She had hoped that the closing years of her long and prosperous reign would not be saddened by such a spectacle, but it was not in the decrees of Divine Providence that this hope and wish should be gratified. War came, and it came with the surroundings of horror, of grievous sufferings and of bloodshed. It came with alternating periods of successes and reverses. But, sir, happily the end is now within sight. The troops of Her Majesty are now in Pretoria and the British flag, which is to us the emblem of liberty, is floatting over the public buildings of that far-famed city. This happy result is due, above all, to that fine soldier, who has proved himself a great general, and who, on this occasion, has, as never before, raised himself to the greatest expectations that the people of the empire entertained of him. Lord Roberts is the great leader of whom each soldier can say, as the soldiers of Napoleon said in the campaign of Austerlitz: 'He won battles, not so much by making use of our weapons, as by making use of our legs.' The recent British victories are due to the fine character, to the solid qualities of the troops, who, under the command of their victorious general, have proved themselves ready for every emergency, ready to do everything that was expected of them; ready and anxious to do their duty to the empire, and in this way we may, perhaps, remark with pardonable pride, that on more than one occasion, when the fate of battle was trembling in the scales of destiny, the scales were turned in favor of the British arms, and the victory decided by the dash of our Canadian soldiers, who proved that, though many years have passed since last they were called upon to take the field against a foe, they are yet worthy of the races from which they have sprung, and, that the blood which courses in their veins, is the same as that which inspired their ancestors to gallant deeds."

The speaker then referred to the manner in which Canadians had served their country in 1712 and on other occasions, to the United Empire Loyalists who left the United States in 1876. To them he attributed the fact that Canada was now a part of the British empire. He told of the way in which men had walked from the Yukon and from the Arctic circle to take part in the Boer war, and then closed with a graphic account of the taking of the position on the Modder river on the first Paardeberg Day. The Canadians on that occasion got within 60 yards of the trenches.

"Now, Mr. Chairman, I will close. This magnificent gathering has never been equalled in the history of British Columbia, and it is an evidence of the patriotism of the men of this province. Let me close by referring to those magnificent fellows who gave their lives for their country on that eventful day, eight years ago. We honor their memory, Jackson, Todd, Mundell, Scott, Blanchard and the others. They have erected a monument more lasting than brass. God bless the memory of those magnificent patriots." (Themendous cheers.)

A. J. Brace moved, and Lieut. Hodgins, one of the heroes of Paardeberg, second, a vote of thanks.

The following were present at the luncheon, the South African veterans being designated by S. A. after each name:

Sydney C. Housan, 22nd Br. Imp. Yeo. Range Riders; Andrew H. Baynton, 2nd C. M. R. Core, Reg. 586; Corporal W. Paul Beavan, 1st Regiment Imperial Yeomanry; E. H. Byng Giraud, 22nd Co. Cheshire Imp. Yeomanry; Arthur Carter, 1st Royal Canadian Regiment; Alfred A. Walker, 5th Reg. Imp. Yeomanry; W. A. Robbins, Kitchener's Horse; J. H. Anderton, 2nd S. S. Batt., R. B. R.; Jno. A. Pauline, 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles; J. D. Johnson, T. W. J. Norton, Alex Pedin, Lewis Casey, H. Donald (S. A.), G. C. Howell, A. H. B. Macgowan, Jas. Forman, J. H. Schofields, H. G. Parson, J. B. McKilligan, H. S. Crothy, Joseph Pierson, Wm. E. Laird, F. G. Pell, Robert Dunn, W. R. Finlay, W. T. Alexander, R. W. Perry, Thomas Taylor, C. D. Rand, Norman McLean, Chas. H. Lugrin, D. Stevens, J. P.; Geo. W. Dean, T. A. Sturgess, G. D. Christie, A. Campbell McCallum, J. A. Harvey, F. Napier Denison, T. L. Blakney, F. H. Pengelle (S. A.); Edward J. Hyder (S. A.)

George Ager, S. A. (Strathcona), F. Newcombe, F. H. Worlock, Dr. R. Ford Verrinder, Robert Erskine, T. J. Ryan, T. Mohun, Frank Burde, Lawrence Macrae, Percy R. Brown, Jr., G. H. Barnard, Hermann Robertson, Harold B. Robertson, W. Blakemore, Dr. T. H. Bryce, Ottawa club; Dr. G. L. Milne, W. K. Houston, I. A. Hinton, John Wolsey, A. E. Roberts, Donald A. Fraser, D. R. Ker, J. E. Wilson, Herbert Cuthbert, P. R. Brown, H. C. Brewster, C. W. Munro, Stuart Henderson, J. M. Yorston, John A. Virtue, Joseph Cardwell, S. A., D. H. MacDougall, S. A., G. Wallace, S. A., Edward Wood, S. A., W. J. Sutton, P. T. Stern, S. A., E. Guy Warner, S. A., J. K. Worsfold, N. G. Reid, S. A., W. G. Winterburn, J. H. MacEachern, John Jardine, T. H. Slater, R. F. Taylor, A. H. Gordon, H. H. Bossi, C. Hackney, R. P. Booney, R. C. G. A., (S. A.); E. D. Murphy, (S. A.); Geo. D. Walsh, J. W. Church, C. Dubois Mason, Henry E. Mason, R. W. Coleman, Wm. H. P. Sweeney, F. C. Clarke, J. P. Archibald, J. M. Healy, S.A., A. S. Barton, G. C. B. Bagshaw, Richard McBride, A. J. Brace, S.A., P. J. Lampman, D. M. Eberts, A. E. Hodgens, S.A., Lewis Hall, H. E. Young, W. J. Bowser, W. H. Hayward, John Hirsch, S.A., R. E. Gosnell, H. T. Kergin, G. R. Naden, B. W. Huckell, S.A., W. Bapty, S.A., J. A. Virtue, W. H. Noury, S.A., F. W. Newburry, S.A.., E. Sordeux, S. A., J. E. Walker, S.A., Charles E. Gow, 6th Regt., C. M. R., T. S. Gore, A. J. C. Galletly, F. S. Hussey, J. H. King, Henry B. Thompson, C. H. Wilkinson, J. A. Graham, M. D. F. B. Gregory, J. Fred Ritchie, A. T. R. Blackwood, J. C. McIntosh, James F. Garden, C. Sawtett (13th Hussars), Capt. C. J. Brownrigg (S. A.), T. Langston, 1st Royal Sussex, (S. A.); A. W. Thatcher, Royal Marines (S. A.), A. E. McPhillips, Theodore Cannon (S. A.), W. S. Terry, M. McC. Crawford, T. McAfee, Duncan B. McLaun, L. H. Hardie, Sydney Child, James H. Taylor, R. W. Riddell, E. B. Jones, H. Cummings, Fred Davey, H. A. Munn, W. W. Rowson, R. Von C. Bessonette, G. Sismon, A. B. Fraser, jr., Geo. A. Morphy, Major Dupont, Dr. T. J. Jones, Geo. Glover, W. Underwood, Lt. (S. A.), Price Ellison, J. Keith Wilson, John Nelson, H. G. Wilson, B. S. Heisterman, Wm. Hunter, John Oliver, H. C. Cobb (S. A.), G. Whiteside (S. A.), Theo. Cannon (S. A.), C. J. Deigan (S. A.), John Kelly (S. A.), B. C. Mess, E. S. Smith, Lewis Finch, H. E. A. Courtney, John A. Turner, Arthur Robertson, James Thomson, W. F. Robertson, E. Jacobs, M. A. Wylde, J. M. Langley, Wm. C. Winkel (S. A.), J. Marshall (S. A.) N. R. T. B., G. S. Leighton (S. A.), S. C. Thomson (S. A.), A. H. Bayntun (S. A.), W. Paul Beavan (S. A.), E. H. Girand (S. A.), Arthur Coster (R. C. Regt.), J. Edwards (S. A.), John H. Dixon (S. A.), J. A. McDonald (S. A.), John Smith, R. W. J. Leeman (S. A.), L. C. Court (S. A.), George Mill (S. A.), G. W. Penchall (S. A.), James Stewart (S. A.) Wm. C. Warren (S. A.), A. E. Morbey, Hugh Little (S. A.), W. R. Smith (S. A.), Geo. A. Scott (S. A.), Edward Wood (M. M. R.), E. Macdonald (S. A.), W. H. Williams (S. A.), Thomas F. Fox (S. A.), M. H. Taylor (S. A.), A. B. Cannon (S. A.), Sidney Baker (S. A.), James Maloney (S. A.), Miordan (S. A.), R. H. Jobson (S. A.), G. Brunell (S. A.), W. F. Loveland (S. A.), Alfred Stooke (S. A.), Alf. C. Boyce, John Yeates (S. A.), H. H. Nash (S. A.), David McCulloch (S. A.), J. R. Connorton (S. A.), J. H. Harris (S. A.), F. W. Webber (S. A.), W. E. Evans (S. A.), W. W. Northcott Jr., (S. A.), W. E. Ditchburn, A. H. Mitchell, W. E. Staneland, W. G. Findlay, Rev. Geo. Kinney, T. Gifford, Thornton Fell, Frank A. Brunch, G. A. McGuire, Wm. R. Ross, W. Runnals, W. S. Goodwin, J. A. Macdonald, James H. Lawson jr., W. J. Dowler, Luke Pither, Max Leiser, John Cochrane, R. B. McMicking, R. S. Fraser, Angus B. McNeill, R. W. Eaton, R. P. Clark, E. J. Norwood, Frank I. Clarke, J. A. McKenzie, Thomas Shotbolt, W. H. M. Roberson (S. A.), F. C. Jackson (S. A.), John Taylor Deaville, Harold J. Cullin (S. A.), F. W. Jones, M. Carlin, J. G. Hands, M. D., W. Archer (S. A.), H. W. R. Moore, W. A. Turner, F. L. Wilmer, W. H. Langley, Geo. McCandless, Wm. Russell, D. D. S., H. G. Lawson, E. M. McConnan, A.. F. Dobson, (S. A.), F. R. Wright (S. A.), C. H. Mason, H. G. Brown, H. W. E. Canovan, Stuart Mannell, Thos. Drysdale Veitch, Thos. C. Wasson, J. J. White, H. Brethour, T. W. Paterson, Geo. A. B. Hall, Wm. Pegott, A. D. Crease, W. T. Williams, G. F. Jeanneret, H. Dallas Helmcken, Arthur W. McCurdy.

The luncheon came to a conclusion with the singing of "God Save the King."

OBSERVANCE IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—Paardeberg day was observed here as usual. The memorial column was draped with the Union Jack and hung with flowers. A laurel wreath was placed upon it by Miss Marjorie Cook, the daughter of ex-Mayor Fred Cook. She has done so every year since the battle.

—The Women's Auxiliary of the Jubilee hospital will meet every Friday afternoon through Lent for sewing. The toreasurer acknowledges the donation of $14 from J. W. Bolden, and $50 from Mrs. James Dunsmuir, for the children's ward.

Is Your Face Pimply?

Thousands of young men and women would be handsome and attractive were it not for unsightly pimples, black heads and rough uneven skin. Custom seems to recommend lotions and salves, out unfortunately their effect is but temporary. These disfiguring blemishes do not originate in the skin—their birth in every case goes further back, to the blood, which must be cleansed of humors before the pimples depart for good. A Montreal physician who has made a careful study of such cases, says that the quickest cure comes from a blood-building medicine like Ferrozone. The minute Ferrozone strikes the blood its good work begins. Poisons and foul matter are expelled. Every trace of humor is driven out, and the whole life current is supplied with nutriment and health giving qualities. You can always tell a Ferrozone complexion when you see it—the cheeks are clear and rosy, no sign of sallowness—the eyes are bright and expressive because rich, red blood is circulating through the whole system carrying health, energy and strength with it. Not only will all skin eruptions disappear, but an increase in vital strength, an all-round improvement will be apparent. No rebuilding tonic could be more effective. Get Ferrozone to-day—Good for young and old, for well folks and sick ones too, 50c per box or six boxes for $2.50 at all dealers.

UNFAIRNESS IN APPROPRIATIONS

LIBERAL RIDINGS ARE CUT OFF SHORT

Strong Objections Raised by Opposition Members in the Legislature.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

In the legislature yesterday the greater part of the time was taken up with the speech of John Oliver on the budget debate. His criticism of the government was very telling in its effect and seldom has the member for Delta spoken to better advantage.

Provision was made for night sittings although the Premier did not press for it last night.

Early in the proceedings a page entered with a beautiful boquet of carnations which were deposited on the desk of G. R. Naden who spoke strongly on behalf of woman suffrage on Friday afternoon. The depositing of the bouquet was greeted with loud applause from the other members of the House.

Press Gallery, Feb. 24th.

Prayers were read by Rev. Robt. Connell.

Petitions.

The petition from Thos. Cairns and others, asking for legislation protecting the rights of pre-emptors in the E. & N. railway land belt, was received.

Mr. Munro presented a petition from David D. Kerr and others, of Chilliwack, opposing gun tax or gun license. The petition was received.

Settlers Rights.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite asked the premier what the intention of the government was with respect to the Settler's Rights Act. He wished to know if any extension was to be made as to its application.

Premier McBride said the government did not intend to extend the application beyond the terms already settled by the parliament. This was only decided upon two or three days ago, and this was the first opportunity to communicate with the House on the subject.

New Bills.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite introduced a bill to amend the Vancouver Island Settlers' Rights Act, 1904.

Hon. F. J. Fulton introduced a bill entitled An Act respecting the Official Map of the Bulkley Valley Townships 1a, 2a, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, range 5, coast district.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite introduced a bill to regulate the hours of labor of telegraphers and signalmen.

J. H. Schofield introduced a bill to amend the Labor Regulation Act, 1907.

Night Sittings.

Hon. R. McBride moved as follows:

That on this, and on all following days to the close of the session, there shall be two distinct sittings in each day, one from 2 p. m. to 6 p. m., and the other from 8 p. m. until adjournment, unless otherwise ordered.

The resolution carried.

Papers Asked For.

J. M. Yorston moved the following resolution:

That an order of this House be granted for a return of all correspondence, tenders or other documents of any kind in connection with the construction or operation of the ferry across the Fraser river at Quesnel.

In support of the resolution he said that $2,400 was voted for the ferry. The road superintendent had been asked to proceed at once with the work during the summer. There had been a dispute over the work being done. There had been considerable indignation over the subject and it was estimated that the work could have been done for $1,800. A tender had been sent in in effect offering to do it for that sum. The construction of the ferry had been postponed, however, and had apparently cost too much. The supplementary estimates showed that not only $2,400 was spent, but an additional sum of $2,500 was devoted to it. Thus over $4,800 had been expended on a ferry which was tendered for at $1,800. The people wanted to know where the remainder of the money has gone.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said there was no objection to bringing down the information.

The resolution carried.

Questions Answered.

John Oliver asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions:

1. Have any seizures been made of timber logs or piles in the electoral district of Delta under the provisions of the Land Act?
2. If so, whose timber was so seized?
3. On what date was the seizure made?
4. What description and amount of timber was so seized?
5. What were the reasons for the seizures in each case?
6. What settlement (if any) was made in each case, and date of settlement?
7. Are there any cases remaining unsettled?

Hon. F. J. Fulton replied as follows:

1. Yes.
2. Sullivan-Hiland Logging Company.
3. In the month of June, 1907.
4. Piles. About 16,060 lineal feet.
5. To compel payment of revenue.
6. Revenue paid 20th July, 1907, and piles released.
7. No.

J. McInnis asked the Hon. the Minister of Mines the following questions:

1. How many accidents were reported from the Granby mines during the years 1905, 1906, and 1907, respectively?
2. Names of persons injured and nature of injuries in each case.

Premier McBride replied as follows:

1. Five in 1905; six in 1906; four in 1907.
2. Vernon Hill, fatal; John Rundquist, crushed right knee and lower third of thigh, penetrating wound back of left thigh, amputation right leg above knee; Norman McRitchie, fatal; Frank Loster, fatal; James McGregor, fatal; James Peacock, lacerated wound scalp, slight concussion of brain, ninth and tenth ribs fractured, rupture right lung; John Holmes, fatal; Charles Hadberg, fatal; J. Cavanagh, mashed two fingers on left hand; Ronald McInnes, fatal; Sam Jones, rupture muscles left calf; died from gangrene; E. Brage, fractured both bones right leg three inches above ankle; Joseph Quinn, fractured right fibula junction middle and lower third, sprained ankle; Charles Williamson, left ankle broken in several places; bone in left knee bruised; Mike Spodirvyk, fatal.

Budget Debate.

The debate on the budget was resumed by John Oliver, whose speech appears at length in another column.

Mr. Oliver spoke until 5.30, when at the request of the premier, he moved the adjournment of the debate with his speech unfinished.

Loan to Aid Smelter.

A bill was introduced by message from His Honor the lieut.-Governor, authorizing the loan of $10,000 to the Canada Zinc Company, Ltd.

Report of Asylum for Insane.

The annual report for the Asylum for the Insane was presented by Hon. Dr. Young.

Private Bills Report.

A report of the private bills committee extending the time for the receiving of bills up to February 28th, was received.

Rock Bay Lands.

A bill to authorize the conveyance of crown lands at Rock Bay, in Victoria harbor, to the city, was introduced by message from His Honor.

The bill was read a first time.

Eight Hour Day.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite introduced a bill to regulate the hours of labor in marine shipbuilding works.

The House then adjourned.

The proceedings of the legislature yesterday were extremely prolonged. A discussion of the judgments given with Full Court by the joint action of the attorney-general, and J. H. Hawthornthwaite, lengthened the afternoon sitting until about seven o'clock.

In the evening a number of speeches on the budget were delivered, after which the orders of the day were proceeded with.

John Oliver in the afternoon concluded his speech on the estimates. Following him, excellent criticisms of the government's policy were made by Dr. Kergin, H. C. Brewster, J. H. Yorston, Dr. King and Henry Jones from the opposition side.

Contract With Army.

Parker Williams moved the following resolution:

That an order of the House be granted for a copy of all telegrams, letters, agreements, or other documents, or communications between the government and the Salvation Army, from January 1st, 1904, up to date.

In support he said that the position taken by the Socialists was that the government had allied itself with a certain class of fanatics. The House should know just what action the government was going to take. It was desirable to know whether the government was up against a hard and fast agreement with the Salvation Army out of which it could not get, or what was the reason. A vote had been passed giving a grant to a home under the Salvation Army in Vancouver. There was no more reason for this than for a vote being made to any hotel in this city.

The resolution was carried.

Seeking Information.

John Oliver called attention to answers given the day previous in the House. He wished to have the chief commissioner of lands and works look into the matter when he felt it would be found that answers were incomplete.

New Bill.

By message from His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, a bill to amend the Succession Duty Act was introduced. The bill received its first reading.

Budget Debate.

The debate on the budget was continued by Mr. Oliver, who, in opening, took occasion to correct various inaccuracies in the Colonist report of his speech.

Mr. Oliver's report appears at length in another column of the Times.

F. Carter-Cotton.

F. Carter-Cotton, in reply, said that the amendment of Mr. Oliver showed that he had failed to grasp the import of the progressive policy of the government. He was actually shocked by the member for Delta. He had looked up to Mr. Oliver as a student of the constitution. It was an underlying principle that taxation should only be accompanied by representation. The member for Delta proposed to hand over the personal property taxes to the municipalities. He proposed to give up the rights to tax personal property. He did not approve of such a course.

"Does not Ontario refuse to collect the personal and real taxes?" asked Mr. Oliver.

Mr. Cotton said he was speaking of British Columbia and not Ontario. The principle was entirely different as he understood it.

Mr. Cotton said that while he did not agree with Mr. Oliver that personal property taxes should be handed over to municipalities, he agreed with him that the question of how municipalities were to meet their increased liabilities was a serious question. He did not believe that the provincial government should give up the forms of taxation it now possessed.

Mr. Oliver wanted to know if there was any other province in the Dominion where personal and real property taxation was collected by the province.

A reply that he did not know from Mr. Cotton was followed by an explosion of surprise from Mr. Oliver that Mr. Cotton should not be better informed in constitutional matters.

Mr. Cotton said he had advocated a scheme by which main trunk roads tapping various municipalities should be assisted.

The opposition seemed to feel sore about the year 1904. The present government could congratulate itself upon the wise policy it pursued in effecting a solution of the difficulties in the financial affairs at that time. The opposition had advocated a temporary loan. The government had not been able to do that. But the government had borrowed the money without commission, and by a happy condition of affairs had been able to pay off the loan.

One of the peculiar features of the late financial situation had shown that a temporary loan would not have been floated at anything like the same satisfactory conditions. The province had repaid the debt, however, and the financial transaction was one which was a subject for congratulation.

Dealing with the timber policy of the government, Mr. Cotton took issue with Mr. Oliver. The government was in a position to increase the royalty which was a fair proposition. There had been criticism by Mr. Oliver of the speculation in timber. It must be remembered that millmen would only pay legitimate prices, which regulated the price of the limits.

There was enough timber now taken up to provide timber for many years. He could not say for what time it would last. The opening of the Panama canal would bring the Pacific coast closer to Europe and might be followed by rapid development.

The government had paid off the million dollar loan, and the extinguishment of other loans, etc., had reduced the capital obligation of the province by about $1,500,000. The policy of the government commended itself to the business interests of the province. An election would be followed by an increased majority to the government.

Mr. Cotton referred to the wheat prices on the prairies. The price of second class wheat was higher than the price of first class wheat last year. Up to the same time last year over $6,000,000 more had been received by the farmers of the prairies for their crop. The Dominion government at Ottawa had wisely aided in supplying good seed wheat for the settlers in the Northwest. He did not believe the Dominion government was always wrong. In this they acted wisely.

The provincial government had given all the information possible towards intending settlers. He did not know what else Mr. Oliver wanted. Did he ask the government to assist these settlers?

Mr. Oliver said he complained that the government had no information to give intending settlers. He challenged the speaker to give any other sources of information except what was contained in the two pamphlets he produced. These gave no information to the settler.

Mr. Cotton admitted there were difficulties in getting such information. He agreed with the member for Delta that it might be wise to withdraw from sale all agricultural lands, but if that were done there would be an outcry by the opposition. He thought it should be possible, however, to withdraw lands from the market until they were surveyed.

Mr. Oliver said that his proposition along this line would not check settlement for a single day.

Mr. Cotton said that Mr. Oliver condemned land speculations, yet Mr. Oliver knew that the Dominion government had handed over millions of acres of land to land companies at scandalously low prices. He was surprised that Mr. Oliver should have introduced a subject which should be so disagreeable to the Liberal party.

It was but natural, said Mr. Cotton, that the license fees should increase much more rapidly than the royalties on the timber cut.

On the fisheries question the report of Capt. Newcombe was a severe criticism of the Ottawa government's policy. The new cruiser was to be of a far lower speed than that recommended by Capt. Newcomb, so that it would not be of so much importance as was expected. The control of the fisheries, he felt, should be in the hands of the provincial government as being in the best interests of the industry.

The province had great possibilities, but vast amounts of money was needed to develop it. The Dominion government, he felt, should do more in the province in the way of wharves and aids to navigation, such as were provided in the east.

Dr. Kergin.

Dr. Kergin following, referred to the vote in the estimates to hospitals. He found that the government was making a vote of $10,000 to the Anti-Tuberculosis Society. This made $20,000 altogether. This was not in proportion to the needs. The appalling death rate from consumption made it a serious matter. It was estimated that two out of every seven deaths between the ages of 16 and 35 was due to consumption. He believed the time would come when the disease might be wiped out altogether. Statistics from various nations showed that the proportion of deaths from the disease were decreasing where precautions were taken. If the same precautions were taken 40,000 lives would be saved in this country. If such a number of lives were saved it would warrant a vast expenditure. Patients were being turned away every day from the Tranquille sanatorium because there was not accommodation for them. The proportion of deaths from the disease among the working classes was very large. In view of that and the fact that many of these were unable to pay for treatment, it was desirable to have accommodation in the sanatorium for them. The $10,000 was merely a pittance. He hoped to see it increased.

The vote of $28,000 to Skeena, Dr. Kergin contended, was not sufficient. The conditions in that district should be understood to comprehend the needs of the district. The Skeena had the same wealth in minerals of different kinds, in agricultural lands and in various other resources as the rest of the province. Skeena was the province on a smaller scale. Develpoment was rapidly taking place in that district. It was a district of activity in all parts. It was now requiring the most careful attention from the government in the matter of roads, trails, etc. There was urgent need for roads and trails. It was not fair to make the grant to public works according to the revenue derived. It was necessary to expend sums at this, the development stage, of the district. Skeena contributed nearly one-third of the sum derived from the sale of lands if the Point Grey lands were excepted. In land revenues about one-sixth was from Skeena, while in survey fees about two-thirds was derived from that district. Roads were necessary at once. Dr. Kergin referred to the inability of intending settlers to get information as to available lands. Steps should be taken whereby these people should be able to get all the information necessary. He believed in "pouring in" white population and keeping out the Asiatic. The province should do all it could to fill the valleys of the country with white settlers. The time was coming when the whites would come into conflict with the Orientals. It was the duty of the province to let out land only to actual settlers as far as that was possible and deter speculation in agricultural lands. It would be wise, he thought, to increase the wild land tax so as to make it unprofitable not to improve the land of the province. It was in order now, he thought, to increase the wild land tax. This would work a hardship in some cases but it would in most cases be a public advantage.

In connection with the pulp concessions Dr. Kergin referred to the attempt which had been made to encourage the pulp industry some years ago. An area of 79.000 acres had been selected by the Bella Coola Company. Included in this was some of the best timber lands in the north. About one-half of these lands were timber lands. The company had done nothing beyond surveying the limits. The government should insist upon the company carrying out its obligations or pyaing at the same rate as other timber operators paid. Another company which had taken a similar course was the Oriental Pulp Company, but it had built a mill.

Debate Adjourned.

H. C. Brewster moved the adjournment of the debate, which was carried.

Judgments Reviewed.

The question of the judgments in the full court on the Immigration Act was then brought under review and a lively time ensued until the House adjourned at 7 o'clock until 8.30.

Evening Sitting.

H. C. Brewster upon resuming the debate on the budget at the evening sitting said that there were some matters that the government should give attention to before passing supply. He wished the government would go into the question of settling sections of his constituency. He had had applications made to him by English settlers who sought lands at Quatsino. He had been asked to urge upon the government the advisability of settling about 20 families there. When applications were made for land it was found that parts of the area had been reserved and the remainder was held either as timber lands or under pulp leases. He hoped the government would give attention to this matter.

He also wished the government to give attention to the section of the head of the Alberni Canal. This was to become a railway terminal and was fast being developed. Recent information received by him induced him to believe that the development there would be far greater than the fondest hopes had expected. He hoped to see the government take action in providing at Alberni for a future water supply. The government should see that no private corporation should get in there and secure a monopoly of water rights, but that the water supply should be set apart for the public benefit.

Mr. Brewster then went into the question of appropriations for Alberni. Alberni got $6,000 last year of an appropriation, while Comox adjoining it and a smaller constituency, got $16,200. He had found that Alberni had 345 miles of roads. Comox had only 236½ miles, yet the supplementaries showed that $3,000 more was spent in Alberni but $4,500 additional was spent in Comox.

This year Alberni got $10,460, while Comox was given $17,000. The rapid development of Alberni district called for a much larger appropriation.

The extra work put upon the Alberni road in consequence of the building of the E. & N. extension had been put in a shocking condition. Only $1,700 was voted for it. At least $5,000 was needed to put it in shape. The Dominion government was to improve the mail service which would call for an automobile service. If the road were not put in shape this would be impossible. On Texada Island the roads were really not worthy of that name. Clayoquot required a trail to allow the children to attend school. The settlers would have to have roads. If the government did not supply them the settlers would have to build them themselves. In Cape Scott a road was needed. Less deserving districts were being given aid and he did not see why his constituency was passed over.

Mr. Cotton had criticised the Dominion government in the matter of the Dominion government's aid to navigation. Never in the history of the country had so many aids been given as on the west coast this year. Lights, some of them among the best in the world, had been placed there to aid navigation. There was no criticism due the government in that respect.

The taking away of hand loggers' licenses on the west coast would work a hardship. The small mills on that coast trusted to the hand loggers for their supply of timber. This would be a discrimination against the small saw miller. He hoped the government would amend the bill. He saw no reason for increasing the hand loggers' license from $10 to $50. He hoped to see the appropriations increased in Alberni.

J. M. Yorston.

J. M. Yorston referred to the finance minister's statements that the treasury was full to overflowing. Cariboo had done a large share in swelling the sum in the treasury. In view of this he had hoped to see money available for opening up the district. But in this he was to be disappointed. With respect to the settlement of the land he would remind the minister that he was beginning at the wrong end. Living on the Cariboo road he had a good opportunity to become acquainted with the men going into the new country. They were going in by hundreds. In the vast majority of cases these men were practical farmers. One of the things that could be done was the providing of sources of information for these men going in. A land office should be located conveniently on the way that all passed through. The fullest information should be available. From Quesnelle pack trains had to be taken at the present time. This should be remedied. A road should be provided.

When these settlers reached the Nechaco or other valleys they were met with the fact that the land was staked in all directions by speculators. These settlers in view of the fact that stakes were everywhere over the country were afraid to stake.

The premier questioned Mr. Yorston on the subject but the latter said it was a fact. He instanced two men going into the Nechaco and staking land which was held to be open to pre-emption. Letters had been written to the department but as far as he knew had not been acknowledged yet.

The Premier said he thought this must have been an oversight on the part of a clerk.

Mr. Yorston said it was a fact. He did not know who was to blame.

He further urged that a road should be built from Quesnelle to Fort George. Access to the valleys of that section of the country was badly needed. He criticized the information contained in a government publication respecting Alexandria where it said wheat had been raised on the Hudson's Bay Farm at the rate of 40 bushels to the acre. The Hudson's Bay Company's farm was in operation in the early '60s. There were farms in that section on which crops of wheat going more than 40 bushels to the acre were being raised now.

The building of the trail from Quesnelle to Fort George had cost about $2,800. This was practically thrown away. No discrimination was shown in the construction of it.

The government did not pursue a proper course in building roads in Cariboo. Roads had to be changed over and over again. The proper course to have pursued was to have had a surveyor go over the route first and lay the roads out in the proper place.

The Chilcotin district was an important one. A road should be provided whereby the residents could get their produce to market easier than at present.

Mr. Yoston made a plea for adequate protection of the forests from fire.

All he asked was for a fair consideration in Cariboo. Other districts to a large extent had railways but Cariboo had no such means of communication.

J. McInnis.

J. McInnis laid stress upon the rich resources of Grand Forks. He was pleased to see that the government was doing better for his constituency. More was needed to open up the district by roads, however.

The government members by repeating that the country was prosperous come to believe it was true. As a matter of fact conditions were worse in the province than they had been for a long time.

There would be more patriotism in voting the money spent on flying flags over the school houses in the province in supplying food for the children of those who were out of work in the province.

Mr. McInnis favored old age pensions. He also took exception to the remarks made against land grafters. Why should they be discriminated against any more than other graftres.

Dr. King.

Dr. King contended that the government had been most unfair in the appropriations. The Premier had at a public meeting in Cranbrook intimated that unless a representative favorable to his side of the House was sent to the House, Cranbrook need not expect very much in the way of appropriations.

The Premier said he did not make such a statement.

Dr. King said he was not present at the meeting but it was certain that Cranbrook was not being treated fairly by the government. The government was in fact using their position to strengthen themselves in the country.

Various ministers had visited Cranbrook constituency and the needs of the district had been brought to their attention. A bridge at St. Marys was needed. The St. Mary's Valley road was also needed badly. Last year there had been a sum spent which was practically wasted. He was still in hope that the government would devote some money to the needed public works there. A trunk road through to Fernie and Ymir was needed. He hoped to have the aid of the members representing these constituencies. It would be a great convenience to the whole of southeast Kootenay. It would give a means of communication independent of the railway company. Large parts of the road were already available having been put through at the time of the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. He hoped this summer the road would be surveyed and next year it might be provided for.

He thought that the Japanese question could be safely entrusted to the Canadian government to solve without referring it to an Imperial commission.

After a long wait the government's policy had been made known. Southeast Kootenay had long been waiting for the Kootenay Central being built. This line should be built. The government, it was felt, should have taken advantage of an opportunity which it had to insist upon the construction of that railway.

Dr. King referred to the anti-tuberculosis grant. He felt the government should have dealt rather more liberally with the sanatorium.

The timber policy of the government came in for criticism. The government should devise legislation which would result in a good stable timber law which would not be subject to change from year to year.

Harry Jones.

H. Jones was greeted with applause as he rose to speak. He said that the exodus from Cariboo had led to the belief that all the gold had been taken out of the creeks of that district. But last year there had been more gold taken out than in any previous year for a long time. The appropriations for the roads in Cariboo represented about 50 cents a mile for the roads. (Laughter.) There were, of course, two road superintendents who would have to be paid for. Mr. Jones told of the condition of one road where he had to lie in the bottom of a sleigh to get through under the brushes. A friend of his had to put his head in a bucket to get through. (Laughter.)

The government was losing revenue by not giving attention to the roads. The mine owners did not feel like paying for the building of the roads and then pay a royalty on the gold mined.

He suggested that it would be a good thing to change places in so far as Cariboo and Okanagan were concerned.

He advocated changes in the mining laws respecting the mineral claims in Cariboo.

The amendment of John Oliver was lost, the Socialists voting with the Liberals in favor of it. It was as follows:

That the words of the resolution, after the first word "That," be struck out, and the following words substituted therefore:

"This House regrets that the government has not taken effective measures to secure the settlement of our agricultural lands, so as to stop the large drain upon our resources, caused by the importation of over four million dollars' worth of agricultural produce annually, and that the government has, on the contrary, allowed large areas of our agricultural lands to pass into the hands of speculators, who hold the same for increased prices, and thus prevent the production within the province of the food stuffs now imported."

Debate Adjourned.

Stuart Henderson moved the adjournment of the debate on the main question that the speaker leave the chair to go into committee of supply.

Public Health Report.

The annual report of the provincial board of health was presented by Hon. Dr. Young.

University Bill.

Stuart Henderson moved, upon the consideration of the report on the bill intituled "An act to establish and incorporate a university for the province of British Columbia," to strike out section 10, and insert in lieu thereof:

"1. The first convocation of the university shall consist of—

"(a.) All graduates of any university in His Majesty's dominions;

"(b.) All graduates of any foreign university who are also on the voters' list of any constituency in the province; who are actually residing in the province one year prior to the date fixed for the first meeting of convocation, and who at least six weeks prior to the said date register themselves as members of such convocation."

In support of this, Mr. Henderson argued that as the bill stood at present such men as Dr. Frank Hall, the member for Nelson, Dr. Rismuller, perhaps the best known chemist in the procinve; Dr. W. J. Sutton, one of the best mineralogists in the province, would be shut out from the first convocation. The government had taken the steps to provide for these exceptions, however, by allowing that 25 should be named by the government.

He could not accept the amendment. The amendment was defeated.

Another amendment of Mr. Henderson's to strike out from the senate of the university the minister of education, three members appointed by the government and the superintendent of education and the principals of the Normal schools, and add instead all who have held the office of chancellor.

The minister of education would not accept this, and the amendment was lost.

J. A. Macdonald moved to strike out the following section:

"Every incorporated theological college hereafter affiliated with the university may, notwithstanding such affiliation, have power to confer the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, provided that such candidate for such degree must be a graduate of some one faculty of the university of British Columbia or of some other university recognized for that purpose by the university of British Columbia.

The amendment was lost.

The report on the bill was adopted and the bill passed its third reading.

Third Readings.

The bill to amend the Railway Assessment Act passed its third reading also.

The bill to amend the Bills of Sale Act was committed with J. H. Scholefield in the chair.

The bill was reported and passed its third reading.

The Jurors' Act.

The bill to amend the Jurors' Act was considered in committee, with Dr. Kergin in the chair. The bill was committed.

Interpretation Act.

The bill to amend the Interpretation Act was committed, with H. Parsons in the chair.

The bill was reported and passed its third reading.

The House then adjourned.

FARMING OUTLOOK IN REVELSTOKE

Mayor Lindmark Speaks in Highly Optimistic Tone of Possibilities.

Vancouver, Feb. 25.—C. F. Lindmark, Mayor of Revelstoke, was an arrival yesterday by the Pacific express. Mr. Lindmark, who is largely interested in mining and lumbering in the Revelstoke district, reports much activity in both industries. But at the present time, he says, especial interest is being shown in agriculture. It has been proved beyond a doubt that that district possesses large stretches of valley and bench lands of unsurpassed fertility and capacity for the growth of farm products. In fruit, particularly, of every kind from strawberries to apples, the country excels. At the Fruitgrowers' convention, held recently in Revelstoke, experts from all parts of Canada admitted that for flavor and size and form, the production there was perhaps superior to that of any other part of the Dominion.

Hitherto the district from Revelstoke to Arrowhead, and east and west from that point, has chiefly attracted the settlers, who have been pouring in in large numbers, but of late the Big Bend country to the north has been found to be not less fertile and desirable as a fruit-growing and farming country. As a consequence land there is being quickly taken up and placed under cultivation. Mr. Lindmark says that the agricultural future of that part of the interior is assured; and already it has become a central point in the Kootenays for the marketing of fruit. The British Columbia Fruit & Produce Exchange with branches in all the towns as far south as the international boundary, has its headquarters in Revelstoke.

Mining, and particularly hydraulic mining, is giving excellent results in the Big Bend country, and Mr. Lindmark looks forward to an early revival in this industry throughout the province. While extensively interested in lumbering enterprises, he realizes the necessity for forest protection, and says that unless measures to this end are speedily taken by the authorities the industry and the whole province will suffer.

Mr. Lindmark expects to spend several days at the capital before returning.

SAD ACCIDENT.

Chilliwack, Feb. 25.—A young son of Mr. Cartwell, of the Minto Landing Road, was struck in the eye by his brother while chopping wood. The little lad came up behind unknown to the brother while he was swinging a double-bitted axe and received the blow directly across the eye, destroying the sight. He was sent immediately to Vancouver upon the advice of the physician in order to save the other eye.

DAILY FADING AWAY

THE STORY OF A WOMAN MADE WELL BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Bad blood means bad health. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills mean good health. They actually make new, rich blood which strengthens every nerve and every organ in the body. That is why people who use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills feel bright, active and strong. Mrs. Arthur Hannigan, Marshville, Ont., is a witness to the truth of these statements. Mrs. Hannigan says: "For nearly three years I suffered from anaemia (bloodlessness) and during that time consulted and took medicine from several doctors, without beneficial results. My complexion was of a waxy appearance, my lips and gums seemed bloodless. I suffered from headaches, dizziness and palpitation of the heart. My appetite was so poor that I did not care whether I ate or not and I grew so weak, and was so much reduced in flesh that my friends thought I was in consumption. As I have said I doctored without benefit, until the last doctor whom I consulted advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Piills. I followed his advice, and less than a dozen boxes have made me the well woman I am to-day. All the symptoms of my trouble have vanished and I enjoy the very best of health. I know there are hundreds of women who are drifting into the same condition I was, and to all such I would strongly urge the immediate use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do not act upon the bowels; they do not tinker with mere symptoms; they go right to the root of the trouble in the blood. That is why they cure common ailments like rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney trouble, headaches and backaches, St. Vitus dance, and the special ailments that afflict so many women and growing girls. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50c. a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A. W. Vowell, the Dominion Superintendent of Indian Affairs, arrived last night from the Fraser agency. Mr. Vowell has been paying official visits to the different provincial Indian agencies.

STEEDMAN'S
SOOTHING
POWDERS
For Children
Relieve FEVERISH HEAT.
Prevent FITS, CONVULSIONS, Etc.
Preserve a healthy state of the Constitution.
CONTAIN NO POISON.
Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.
Made only at WALWORTH, SURREY.

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BOWSER'S CASE IS HOPELESS

TRIED TO OVERRIDE WILL OF THE PEOPLE

Mr. Justice Clement Hands Down Judgment in Natal Act Appeal.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Judgment was given this morning in the appeal case in regard to the imprisonment of Japanese under the Natal Act. This was an appeal from the judgment of Chief Justice Hunter, who ordered the dismissal of the men on the ground that the act was obnoxious to the treaty rights of the Dominion.

Their Lordships Justices Irving, Morrison and Clement all delivered written judgments sustaining the action of the chief justice.

The following judgment by Mr. Justice Clement puts the case very forcibly and clearly:

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia, in the full court—Re M. Nakane and T. Oksake—Judgment of the Honorable Mr. Justice Clement:

I agree entirely with the learned chief justice and my brothers Irving and Morrison, on the one real point of these appeals. To my mind the case for the appellant attorney-general is hopeless; so hopeless that I feel constrained to express my regret that it should ever have been thought proper to attempt to enforce the British Columbia Immigration Act, 1908, as against these respondents.

We live in a federal system of government. With regard to certain matters the Canadian people speak as a unit, while as to other matters we speak separately, and, if we choose, diversely by provinces. The system was brought to birth only after long travail. The minds of our best men were long occupied in fixing upon the proper line of division between matters of general or Canadian concern and matters of more immediately local or provincial concern, and the result of their labors as embodied in the British North America Act should be loyally recognized and respected. No doubt honest differences of opinion may exist in many cases as to where the line is drawn by that act, or as to the question on which side of the line a particular matter should properly fall. But to suggest doubt where no real doubt exists, and particularly as to matters apt to inflame, is not, in my judgment, to be commended. Such a matter we have here. This matter of Japanese immigration has been dealt with properly, that is to say, constitutionally, by the parliament of Canada; and I must say to my mind it smacks strongly of disloyalty to our settled form of government when the authorities of one province undertake to over-ride and render abortive the will of the people of Canada—et quorum pars magna sumus—constitutionally expressed in an act of the parliament of Canada; and when they ever made bold to forbid the honorable observance of our solemn engagements with a foreign power;

I should perhaps add that I express no opinion as to the effect, each upon the other, of the Japanese Treaty Act and the Dominion Immigration Act;

I would dismiss the appeal with costs.

Re M. Nakane and T. Okasake.

Judgment of the Honorable Mr. Justice Irving: This is an appeal from the chief justice, who on a writ of habeas corpus released two Japanese who were detained under a warrant of commitment given under the provisions of the British Columbia Immigration Act, 1908

The chief justice came to the conclusion that the Immigration Act, 1908, was not applicable to the subjects of the Emperor of Japan.

The B. C. Immigration Act, 1908, is founded on powers conferred by section 95 of the B. N. A. Act upon the provincial government. By that section it is declared as follows:

"95. In each province the legislature may make laws in relation to agriculture in the province, and to immigration into the province; and it is hereby declared that the parliament of Canada may from time to time make laws in relation to agriculture in all or any of the provinces, and to immigration into all or any of the provinces; and any law of the legislature of a province relative to agriculture or to immigration shall have effect in and for the province as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any act of the parliament of Canada."

It is to be observed that under section 95 the legislation of the province shall have effect in a province "so long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any act of the parliament of Canada."

By a statute, assented to on the 30th January, 1907, entitled "An Act Respecting a Certain Treaty between Canada and Japan," it is recited that a convention was signed between the United Kingdom and Japan concerning commercial relations between Canada and Japan, and subsequently ratifications of the said convention were exchanged. It then declared that the convention, which is set forth in the schedule to the act, was thereby sanctioned.

By Article 1 of the treaty referred to in the convention, it is provided that: "The subjects of each of the two high contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other contracting party." On behalf of the province it is said that this act, to which I have referred, is not an act or a statute at all, and that the Dominion government, even if they had power to sanction or give effect to this treaty, have not done so. With regard to their power to give effect to the treaty, the answer is to be found in the 132nd section of the B. N. A. Act as follows:

"132. The parliament and government of Canada shall have all powers necessary or proper for performing the obligations of Canada or of any province thereof, as part of the British Empire, towards foreign countries, arising under treaties between the Empire and such foreign countries."

Then the question remains, has the Dominion government in the act given effect to the treaty? The language is: "The convention, etc., set forth in the schedule is hereby sanctioned." That expression seems to be a very apt and proper way of giving effect in Canada to all the terms of the treaty. Without an act giving effect to the treaty there would be no binding law governing the officials of this country. The word "sanction," which is derived from the latin "sanctus," "sacred," signifies to ratify a decree or ordinance—in an extended sense to make anything binding. In itself, it conveys the idea of authority or an influence in order to strengthen and confirm a thing. It may not be out of place to give the following quotation where it is used by Addison:

"Men of the greatest sense are always diffident of their private judgment until it receives a sanction from the public."

That act, I think, is a complete answer to the present appeal. It is not possible that there can be two legislative bodies having equal jurisdiction in this matter, and where the Dominion parliament has entered the field of legislation, they occupy it to the exclusion of provincial legislation.

I would dismiss the appeal.

P. A. E. IRVING.

Re Nakane and Okasake.

The only point seriously argued before us is whether 6-7 Edw. VII., chap. 50, intituled "An Act Respecting a Certain Treaty Between Canada and Japan," which purports to sanction the convention between the United Kingdom and Japan respecting commercial relations between Canada and Japan, has given its provisions the force and effect of a law of Canada.

Mr. Cassidy seems to me to have taken much higher ground than the nature and circumstances of this case justify. If the convention in question were a high treaty dealing with the more grave and important political and diplomatic questions which sometimes concern nations, his forceful and ingenious argument would be quite appropriate.

The Anglo-Japanese convention, however, is a convention treaty dealing with a subordinate question wherein the high contracting parties are bound to observe the stipulations contained in the treaty, and as those stipulations are respecting Canada's commercial relations with Japan, the obligation is imposed upon Canada to take legislative action, which obligation was discharged by the enactment above referred to, without which sanction the courts of this country could not enforce the provisions of the treaty.

The provisions of the treaty affect the whole of Canada as well as the whole of Japan, and both parties thereto contemplated uniformity in their enforcement.

Therefore, the provisions of this treaty, thus sanctioned by Canada, being in harmony with the existing federal enactments respecting immigration, must be taken as a law of Canada touching immigration. That being so, is the British Columbia enactment, known as the "British Columbia Immigration Act, 1908," repugnant to it? In my opinion it is in every sense of the term. Although the subject of immigration in some respects and for some purposes falls within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislature, yet where there is already an enactment on the subject by the federal parliament, it must be shown that the provincial legislation is in furtherance or aid of the federal legislation. And in doing so, regard must be had to the character, nature and scope of the federal enactment.

The exercise of the power given the federal parliament by sections 132 and 95 of the B. N. A. Act completely destroys any effect the provincial act was intended to have as far as the subjects of Japan are concerned.

I entirely agree with the learned chief justice upon this point, the only one adjudicated upon by him, and upon which the appeal arises.

MORRISON, J.

MUST STAND TRIAL FOR CATTLE STEALING

Sensational Developments in the Douglas Lake Case—Goodwin's Bail $14,000.

Kamloops, Feb. 24.—There were some sensational developments at the preliminary hearing in the case of A. C. Goodwin, charged with stealing horses from the Douglas Lake Cattle Company. Justice Pearse committed the accused for trial on seven counts. Bail was granted on the sum of $14,000 in two sureties for $3,500 each, and himself for the balance.

Oliver Walker, the leading witness for the prosecution, testified that last April he rounded up twenty-eight head of horses belonging to the company. Subsequently the animals were driven to the corral at Greaves, where the brands of fourteen head were treated to an application of a lump jaw and spavin cure, which, creating a blister, raised the hide and caused the brand to come off in a few days.

In this operation he was assisted by Goodwin, who later drove the horses and others to the number of twenty-five to a field belonging to the accused. During a conversation Goodwin expressed his intention of selling the horses. Later a man named Lauder, after quarreling with Goodwin, told the witness that he had seen enough to send Goodwin to jail.

Charles Wilson, K. C., represented the crown, and A. S. MacIntyre and J. Murphy appeared for the defence.

FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

Dominion Government Will Pay All Expenses of Canadian Exhibits.

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—The government has decided to pay the expense of whatever exhibits Canadian manufacturers will send to the Franco-British exhibition. The exhibits will be sent without any cost whatever.

EXC[illegible] WRECKED.

Thirty Persons [illegible] Injured [illegible] Derailment [illegible]

Lardo, Texas, Feb. 25.—Thirty persons are reported to have been injured in the derailment of an excursion train carrying a number of northern tourists at Orville, 12 miles north of Lardo. The excursionists, most of whom were from Toledo, Ohio, were travelling under the direction of Chas. Cates, of Toledo.

The similarity in names at first gave rise to a report that the wrecked train was the special on which John W. Gates, the New York capitalist, had been travelling through the south. It was learned, however, that the John W. Gates party arrived at Beaumont last night. The derailment is said to have been caused by a broken axle on the locomotive.

TO PUT BREWERIES OUT OF ACTION

Ontario Branch of Dominion Alliance Wants Repeal of Three-fifths Clause.

(Special to The Times.)

Toronto, Feb. 25.—The annual convention of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance is in session here. The address of President Joseph Gibson Ingersoll urged the repeal of the three-fifths clause. The delegates say nothing short of the repeal will serve.

A motion providing for co-operation with the prohibitionists of other provinces to bring pressure to bear on the Federal government to make it illegal for breweries to continue the manufacture of liquor in the provinces where any form of prohobition prevails, is under consideration.

HIS FIANCEE'S AGE.

Would-Be Husband Says 18, Father Says 16, Former Is Arrested.

(Special to The Times.)

Brockville, Ont., Feb. 25.—Henry J. Graham, aged 21, and Edna Jennie Easter came here from Prescott and were married by Rev. D. Strachan. In taking out the license Graham swore the prospective bride's age was 18, but the angry father came here after them and swore out a warrant for Graham's arrest charging him with perjury and maintaining the daughter's age was 16. Graham was arrested.

WEALTHY MAN VICTIM OF GRUESOME CRIME

Brother and Stepson Arrested on Suspicion of Terrible Deed.

New York, Feb. 24.—Dominico Cella, brother of Girolamo Cella, a wealthy importer who was found dying in his office in West Broadway early yesterday, and Girolamo's stepson, Caesar Bianchi, to-day were held without bail to await an investigation into the cause of the old man's death.

Cella was found yesterday morning unconscious and near death by a policeman who had been called by Dominico. His skull had been fractured by several blows from a hammer, and there were stains from acid on his lips. In the office the police found a letter signed by Cella which said it was impossible for him to live longer "with the life that I lead in my home."

Dominico said he was passing the office early yesterday when he noticed that the padlock which usually secured the door was not in its place. He entered and found his brother's body and at once notified the police.

Cella lived only a few minutes after the police arrived. At first it was believed that he committed suicide, but the coroner decided that the wounds could not be self-inflicted, and ordered an investigation. Shortly afterwards he ordered that Dominico and Bianichi be detained. Cella is said to have had a fortune of half a million dollars.

BUILDING IN WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Feb. 25.—The annual report of the civic building inspector, which was submitted to the board of control yesterday, shows that 287 buildings and additions were erected in Winnipeg last year at a total cost of $6,309,950.

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP

Wanganui, N. Z., Feb. 25.—Webb, the world's sculling champion, to-day retained the title by defeating R. Tressider, in a contest on the Wanganui river. Webb out-distanced his competitor, winning by 2½ lengths.

U. S. ATHLETES FOR OLYMPIC.

Americans Will Have Week's Training in London Prior to Games.

New York, Feb. 25.—Matthew Palpin, manager of the athletic team that is to go to London for the Olympic games, announced that the steamer sailing from New York, the Philadelphia, of the American line on Saturday, June 27th, will carry the team. The athletes will arrive in London on July 4th, and will have about a week in which to prepare for the competitions as the Stadium will open on July 13th. Accommodation for 58 men has been reserved on the Philadelphia.

NELSON AND R. M. R.

Nelson, Feb. 24.—Nelson has two companies of the R. M. R. now, comprising some 75 men. A year ago the rank and file numbered under 30. Eligible recruits are always welcome. A few evenings ago the R. M. R. held one of their dances in the armory, and it proved a record breaker in attendance and in every other way. The Masonic ball will be held in the armory Friday evening.

VERGING TOWARDS REPUBLICANISM

PORTUGAL IS FACING VIOLENT STRUGGLE

Monarchy at Stake—Has King Manuel Made a False Step?

Lisbon, Feb. 25.—Whether or not a republic is soon to supplant the monarchy in Portugal, it is practically the unanimous opinion here that the near future will witness a violent political struggle in which the life of the monarchy may be at stake.

The comparative tranquility since the assassinations is simply a breathing spell in which the forces of the monarchy on the one hand, and the popular government on the other, are being marshaled for the coming conflict. The masses of the people in the country are ignorant and have hitherto been entirely indifferent to the political battles which have convulsed the capital. Lisbon, for political purposes, is Portugal, and the republicans are confident that the influence of the capital which they assert is most unanimously republican, will sound the knell of the monarchy.

Since the assassinations of King Carlos and Crown Prince Luiz, the republicans have been joined by the dissident progressists and intend to make their campaign for a change of regime openly in the coming electorate contest. Deputy Almeida, who is at the head of the republican organization, declares that their campaign has virtually been made for them by the revelation of the abuses of old parties, the exposure of the political corruption, the manner in which an army of clients was maintained at the expense of the public treasury, and above all the secret advances made to the royal family, he claims, shocked the people from one end of the country to the other and destroyed forever the prestige of the monarchy. They anticipate an easy and complete victory.

KING MANUEL II.

Disinterested opinion, however, does not consider Portugal ripe for a republic. It believes in fact, that the country under a popular regime in the present backward state of the country would become a prey of the ambitions of politicians and like the Central American republics, would be without stability and probably witness a series of popular uprisings, and dictatorships. Nevertheless the fear exists in these quarters that the monarchy is doomed.

The young King Manuel has yielded to the enemies of his father and Franco. They have persuaded him to sponge out the dictatorship and to begin as a strictly constitutional sovereign, but above all to place himself in their hands. Under the present circumstances the course of the King is most dangerous and he has turned the throne over to the leaders of the two discredited old parties, men whose past prevents them from meeting their adversaries in the open field of political discussion and who the people will insist must be displaced.

THREE CHILDREN SUCCUMB TO FLAMES

Lamp Upsets When Parents Were Out—Eldest Child 5 Years Old.

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—Three children of Mr. and Mrs. James Stanley, of Madawaska, have been burned to death as the result of an oil lamp overturning.

The victims were aged five years, three years, and three months. The parents left the house and locked the children in and nothing further was known until the house was in flames.

Neighbors tried to rescue the little ones, but it was too late.

DAILY MAIL TO HEDLEY.

Tenders Invited For Service From Keremeos.

Hedley, Feb. 24.—The daily mail service to Keremeos via V. V. & E. began last week and notices are out asking tenders to be sent in on March 20th for carrying the mail daily to Hedley, also for a tri-weekly service between Penticton and Keremeos.

The contract for the daily service from Keremeos to Hedley calls for leaving there at 1 o'clock and reaching Hedley in four hours, a distance of 20 miles on a road up the valley, and the tri-weekly from Penticton to Keremeos requires them to leave Penticton at 7 a.m. and make Keremeos at 12, or five hours for 35 miles on a road which leads over a mountain range.

RETURNING TO PROVINCE.

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—J. B. Kennedy, M. P., left for Vernon, B. C., where his son is seriously ill with spinal meningitis.

STOESSEL'S APPEAL TO CZAR.

Condemned General Petitions for a Full Pardon.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 25.—General Stoessel, who on February 20th was condemned to death for the surrender of the Port Arthur fortress to the Japanese, has petitioned Emperor Nicholas for a full pardon. The court recommended that the death sentence be commuted to ten years' imprisonment in a fortress, and that the general be excluded from the service.

NEGRO ELECTROCUTED.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 25.—Gilbert Maddox, a negro, was electrocuted at the state prison this morning for the murder of G. E. Camm at Bridgetown last October. The murder occurred in a store and was committed while Maddox was intoxicated.

GREAT SCHEME TO COLONISE SIBERIA

Over 7,500,000 Acres of Land in Readiness—150,000 Homeseekers.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 25.—The transmigration to Siberia this year is expected to assume unprecedented proportions. The colonization department of the ministry of agriculture whose agents throughout Russia have finished their preliminary investigation of the situation and are preparing to cope with a rush of 150,000 home-seekers, has elaborated in co-operation with the ministry of railroads detailed plans for the transportation of colonists to their new homes on special trains. The bulk of the emigrants will be forwarded between March 22nd and May, the last train load leaving for the east on June 28th. Over seven and one half million acres of land in all parts of Siberia have been surveyed and are in readiness for the colonists.

STANDARD OIL LOSES PROP.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—"The decision that the Hepburn Act does not repeal section 1 of the Elkins Act takes away one of the big points on which the Standard Oil is basing its appeal from the fine imposed by Judge Landis," said United States District Attorney Sims to-day. Incidentally, Judge Landis was the first jurist to decide this point.

WILL END GREAT TYNESIDE STRIKE

Employees and Men Effect Provisional Agreement in London.

London, Feb. 24.—A provisional agreement looking to the ending of the shipbuilding and allied engineers' strike along the Tyne was reached in this city to-day. At a meeting of representatives of the employees and of the laborers, terms for the settlement of the difficulty were provisionally accepted, both sides promising to recommend the acceptance of the finding of their respective bodies.

The strike of ship builders on the Tyne began early in January. By the middle of February the strikers had been joined by the allied engineers, who voted by an overwhelming majority against a reduction in wages, and it was feared at one time that the entire Tyne shipbuilding industry would be completely tied up.

The situation was so serious four days ago that troops were drafted in to assist the local police at Sunderland to put down disorder.

DUPED BANK BY WIRE.

Strathcona Operator Netted $300 and Then Disappears.

Edmonton, Feb. 25.—Bridge Coates, a former operator of the C. P. telegraphs at Calgary, has victimized the Strathcona office and the Bank of Commerce of $300. He was working in the telegraph office and sent a wire to the bank alleged to be from a bank in the States to pay to Bridge Coates that amount, which was given him. After the bank received a second wire sent in reply as a precaution, "Pay as directed." After getting the wire Coates disappeared and the bank received the genuine message later, saying: "No funds."

Vancouver Wants To See Armada

(Special to The Times.)

Vancouver, Feb. 25.—The city council, the Vancouver Tourist Association and the American Club have combined in sending an invitation to the American fleet under the command of Rear-Admiral Evans, to visit Vancouver.

HAND DRAWN INTO PULLEY.

Royal City Shingle Mill Employee Meets With Severe Accident.

New Westminster, Feb. 24.—A severe accident to one of the employees caused a temporary shutdown at the Royal City shingle mill on Saturday. The injured man is a saw filer and general mechanic. He was attempting to throw a belt on a moving pulley, an operation which he has performed times innumerable with safety, but this time he was not quick enough and his hand was drawn into the pulley, tearing it badly, and wrenching the sub-shaft to which the pulley was attached. The engineer, who saw the occurrence, immediately shut off the steam, otherwise the man's arm would have been crushed.

EXCHEQUER JUDGSHIPS.

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—F. H. Chrysler and the Hon. Frank Latchford are mentioned for the vacant judgehip of the exchequer court.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Sections of Grade Into Hedley Constantly Being Opened.

Hedley, Feb. 24.—As evidence that steady progress is being made on the railway grades, the working force is gradually drawing away from the Keremeos end and bunching up more thickly between Ashnola creek and Hedley. Everything is finished now for five miles out of Keremeos, and since the removal of No. 1 camp, which took place a few days ago, Keremeos is now almost out of it so far as construction is concerned.

The point across the river where the steam shovel is at work is in a gravel bank a little above Alexis' allotment.

One of Lane's camps has been moved up on the other side the river almost opposite Frank Thornton's and there is another party of subs, working between them and Ashnola creek.

On this side of the river Budd, who has considerable of his work done on the north end of Brushy Bottom, is also starting at the lower end.

A party of ten Swedes started the gravel cut just at the north end of Brushy Bottom, and will run in on it far enough to make a breast sufficiently deep for the steam shovel to work to.

At the Shelder ranch, also, a commencement has been made, so that T. Bradshaw has them closing in on either side of him. The Dagoes at Charlie Allison's have already a long cut and a long fill made, while on the plateau beyond Squakim's one party of subs. will complete this week, and the rest of the distance from there to Hedley may be said to be practically covered and many of the gangs of station men who began work in November last will from now on be finishing up their contracts from week to week and will either be taking new contracts on unfinished portions or pulling out.

The various gangs of station men who make their headquarters at No. 2 camp are making better progress every week.

FERNIE'S WATER POWER.

Council Taking Steps to Acquire Rights For City System.

Fernie, Feb. 24.—At the last meeting of the city council the first steps were taken towards acquiring a water system to be owned and controlled by the municipality. The council are unanimous in desiring to get the water supply from Fairy creek, which is situated a few miles east of the town and instructed the city engineer to stake rights and draw up an estimate of the cost of construction. There is also a fall at the creek which can be utilized to generate power in the event of the town deciding to instal their own electric light plant. These two propositions are the most important ones before the council at the present time, and will be fully discussed at the next meetings and a final decision arrived at as soon as possible.

READY TO PLAY ISLAND.

New Westminster Has Won Mainland Junior Championship at Soccer.

New Westminster, Feb. 24.—By a score of four-nought, the Royal City High school juvenile soccer team defeated for the second time the Vancouver Central school team. The boys are now the champions of the mainland, and are ready to defend their colors against the leaders in the Island series for the championship of the province in the juvenile series.

The team that faced the ball on Saturday was: Storme, McAllister, Davidson, King, Wilkie, McKenzie, Disney, Currie, Hardman, Gifford and Innes. Goals were scored by Gifford two, Davidson and Wilkie one each. McKenzie, Disney and Gifford starred for the home eleven.

JUDGE FORBES ILL.

Battleford, Feb. 25.—Judge Forbes arrived here yesterday apparently in good health to open court, but was suddenly taken ill with heart trouble, so seriously as to necessitate his removal to the general hospital. His condition is serious.

TRAPPER'S SAD DEATH IN WILDS OF B. C.

Expires While Talking to Companion at Headwaters of Blue River.

Kamloops, Feb. 24.—Charles McLean and Donald Gordon left last Thursday morning for the headwaters of Blue River for the purpose of bringing down the body of a trapper who died there about three weeks ago.

The dead man whose name was McGee, went in with two companions, H. Stout and F. Bretschnider, last fall and were settled in a camp on the Blue river about sixty miles from Allingham's. McGee was taken with cramps of some kind and suffered from them at times for four or five days. At the time of his death he was talking with Bretsenider when he suddenly fell back on his bed and expired.

Bretschnider made his way to Allingham's and from there to town where he gave information to Mr. Tunstall who communicated with the dead man's brother in Colorado. The brother came up on Wednesday and started the next day with McLean and Gordon for the hard trip north. The three trappers are those whose horses were stolen from Allingham's by the man who shot Bob Williams at Little Fort, and was afterwards himself shot at Jamieson creek by the special constables.

NEW YORK'S GREAT TUNNEL.

New York, Feb. 25.—The first tunnel of the great system linking New York and New Jersey under the Hudson river will be formally opened to the public at midnight to-night. The ceremonies attending the opening will begin many hours earlier, however, and will be participated in by the governors of both states, by President Roosevelt, who will press an electric switch from Washington, and officials of New York City and New Jersey.

U. S. TO INTERFERE IN MANCHURIA

PROTEST MAY AROUSE ANOTHER WAR SCARE

America Objects to Japanese Usurpation of Territorial Control.

Chicago, Feb. 25.—Walter Wellman, in an important special from Washington to the Record-Herald says in part that the United States government is preparing a formal protest against the Japanese usurpation of the territory and the territorial control in Manchuria. This protest will soon be issued.

It will undoubtedly be regarded as a sensational event all over the world. It will undoubtedly cause another war scare to run riot in the press and in the minds of many men. The protest will be strong and earnest and though addressed to the Japanese government will probably be sent to al lof the powers in the form of a joint note.

So far as the moral influence of the American government can be exerted everything possible will be done to compel Japan to observe her treaty obligations and to respect the territorial entity and the administrative control of China. But it should be fully understood at the outset that the United States will not go beyond exercising moral pressure. There is no danger of war. The Japanese will so understand it. They may heed the American protest and they may not but if they do, it will not be because they fear the United States might resort to force to back up her contention.

Germany's Action.

Berlin, Feb. 25.—Sun Pao Ki, the Chinese minister at Berlin, received instructions some weeks ago from Pekin to discuss with the German foreign office the Japanese treatment of trade in Manchuria and to broach the possibility of the United States and Germany entering into a special agreement concerning the maintenance of equal trade opportunities in all the Chinese territory. Sun Pao Ki communicated his instructions to the Foreign Office and discussed the subject in general terms, the Foreign Office receiving his suggestions in a non-committal manner. The office presumably has corresponded with the German embassy at Washington and the legation at Pekin as to the extent of the Chinese proposal and what was thought of it. In Washington it was understood that Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister, had received instructions and had laid them before the state department.

China's idea of a special agreement between the United States and Germany appears to rest in the belief that these two alone of the great commercial states should be likely seriously to oppose Japan's disposition, as China is adverse to discriminate in Manchuria in favor of her own merchants.

China's appeal has raised the question, both at the foreign office here and at the state department at Washington, as to whether such an agreement as China proposes would not be superfluous, and if its object is not already fully covered by international agreement, it is considered probable that the recent telegrams from Washington, saying that President Roosevelt purposes sending a circular to the powers regarding Chinese trade, is a direct consequence of the question brought out by the application of the Chinese government to Germany and the United States.

Chinese View of Situation.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Chinese diplomatic activity in the European capitals and cable news of the calling of conferences of the great viceroys and provincial governors in Manchuria, all bearing upon the relations between China and Japan on the one hand and China and Russia on the other, have led the state department to expect the delivery by Mr. Wu, the newly-appointed Chinese minister, of some special message on this subject soon after he arrives in Washington. He is expected next week.

There is nothing tangible before the state department which would serve as a basis of representation to Japan, beyond the protests of American textile manufacturers and exporters against the blow to the trade from the Japanese administration of the railroads in Manchuria, but so far as is known there is no present intention of joint action against Japan.

MARGARINE AS BUTTER.

Illinois Revenue Officials Institute Campaign Against Dishonest Dealers.

Chicago, Feb. 25.—A campaign of widespread activity against dishonest dealers in Olemargarine has been inaugurated by the International revenue officials of the first district of Illinois which includes Cook county and eightetn other northern counties of the state. The price of butter has been so high of late, being about 40 cents a pound, that oleomargarine speculators have been pushing their trade in all directions, the consequence being that the International Revenue department has been forced to put an unusually large force of men at work to stop dishonesty as far as possible.

It is stated that the government has been defrauded out of many thousands of dollars because of the practice of numerous oleomargarine dealers in Illinois and Colorado. The oleo is for sale for the consumer as butter thus evading the federal laws. A clear profit of 9¾ cents on every pound of the produce is made by the dishonest dealers in beating the government out of its tax.

FRATERNAL KAMLOOPS.

Kamloops, Feb. 24.—Fraternal societies are strong and thriving in Kamloops, the following orders being represented: Free Masons, Ancient Order of Forester, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Independent Order of Foresters, Knights of Pythias, Loyal Orange Lodge, Young Men's Institute, Sons of England, St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society, besides the various railway brotherhoods and labor unions.

Criticism of the Government's Policy

John Oliver Reviewed the History of the Administration Pointing Out the Many Blunders Committed.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

John Oliver, the Liberal member for Delta, whose services in the local legislature have been of such great public advantage, directed his attention in the House yesterday to a criticism of the policy pursued by the present administration since it assumed power. Rising to speak shortly after three o'clock, the member for Delta had not completed his address when the premier asked for adjournment at 5.30. He will continue his speech to-day.

The address of Mr. Oliver was in reply to the budget speech delivered by the minister of finance. The mastery of the public affairs of the province was at every moment noticeable. Joined with this the ready wit of the member for Delta shone forth as he was interrupted from time to time by members of the government, and in no encounter was Mr. Oliver worsted, but each interruption only served to revive in the opposition speaker's mind more telling arguments against his oppenents.

Rising to speak, Mr. Oliver said:

"Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate the finance minister on the clear and lucid statement he presented to the House on Friday last. I think the hon. gentleman is to be congratulated not only on the lucidity of his statement, but also on account of the characteristhe modesty with which he made that statement. It seemed to me that in making that speech he showed a modesty in striking contrast to some of the other ministers. I refer especially to the first minister, and particularly to the hon. attorney-general. I notice that since the House last sat, the attorney-general has been on the warpath again hurling forth his thunders against the government at Ottawa, and casting slurs on the opposition leader in this House. The gentleman has been addressing the electors of Vancouver, and if in doing so he had shown that he only possessed a small portion of the modesty shown by the finance minister it would have been greatly to his credit.

"I noticed that in Vancouver he made an attack upon the government at Ottawa and had a great deal to say on the question of Indian reserves, and he was sure that the province would be congratulated if his statements could be taken at their face value."

He then read from the News-Advertiser's report of the attorney-general's speech, in which he said that the question of the reserves had been referred to the supreme court of British Columbia for settlement. A test case would be made and if necessary it would be carried to the Privy Council, and if, as he believed, it were decided in favor of the province, the thousands of acres of magnificent land now controlled by Ottawa would be so administered that giant corporations would no longer control them.

"If," said Mr. Oliver, "the attorney-general had the good sense and honesty to tell the truth, to tell his audience that the reason why this question was being referred to the courts was by the good will of the Dominion government, his statements would be accepted with a great deal more credence than they otherwise would.

"Next we have the hon. gentleman ridiculing Mr. Lemieux on his mission to Japan. I think the modesty of the finance minister would prevent him making statements so far from the facts as those reported to have been made by the attorney-general in Vancouver on Saturday night. I would like to point out to you and other members of this House that as to whether Mr. Lemieux's settlement is satisfactory or not there appears to be a difference of opinion. We have a statement in the News-Advertiser, a paper controlled by the president of the council, that the arrangements made by Mr. Lemieux was the best that could possibly be made under the circumstances, and that is a statement made by other Tory papers and by British papers also.

"Now let me give the attorney-general a little advice, and that advice is to stick more clearly to facts, and not be quite so assertive, for I find that gentleman is not in a position to throw stones, not even to throw brickbats. He is reported as saying that when the Natal Act was passed he promised the House that he would see that his officers enforced it the next day. How had he kept his promise? Was that the only promise he made to members of this House? No sir. I heard him repeat the statement that if the Act was assented to, he would prevent a single Jap from landing in British Columbia. That was the statement he made in the country last summer when he threw out his arms and in a voice of thunder told the electors that if the Dominion government would give its consent to the act, he would at once prevent any orientals from landing on these shores.

"The gentleman, sir, with his characteristic modesty, did not tell them that he had so framed the act as to make it absolutely impossible to prevent any Oriental from landing; he did not tell them that he had framed it so as to make it lawful for them to land on these shores instead of unlawful. And, sir, when members of this side of the House pointed out to him that to strike out clause (f), was an invitation to the federal authorities to disallow the bill, and that if taken to the courts it could only have one effect, and that effect has already been shown in the courts of this province, did he take steps to make the bill effective? No, sir. And now, sir, the hon. gentleman says it is not the Japanese who are trying to regain their liberty, but the Dominion government who has taken the matter into the courts. It was, he said, the Dominion government who were solicitous, not the Japanese. And yet side by side with that in the morning paper we have it that Dr. Monro has as yet come to no decision regarding the two Japanese who had been released under the Natal Act, and were being held by the Dominion authorities in the detention sheds. Sir, the very Japanese, who the attorney-general says the Dominion government is desirous of releasing, are, at the time this was reported, still in the custody of the Dominion government to decide whether they shall be deported or not."

Hon. Mr Bowser: "What about the twenty-three Japanese in Victoria?"

Mr. Oliver: "I will give my opinion on the twenty-three in Victoria in a short time if the gentleman will only have patience. We find him reported in the News-Advertiser further as saying: 'We intend to keep this, what it should be, a white man's country, not one for Asiatics.' And yet several times during this session we find the vote of the hon. gentleman on the records of the House against measures that would tend to keep this a white man's country. Yet in face of that record he goes and tells the people that he wants to keep this a white man's country.

"He wants to know what about the twenty-three Japanese landed in Victoria. Well, he does not contradict the statement that I have made, that not only on the floor of this House but on the platform he had said that if his bill became law he would not allow a single Jap to land on our shores. Sir, we had the Conservative newspapers applauding the attorney-general and saying that even before the act was assented to he had appointed all the necessary officials, so that the bill should be enforced at once. And now we find the very same newspapers announcing the fact that twenty-three Japanese landed in Victoria, and not a single provincial official was in attendance to see whether they complied with that law or not. (Opposition applause.) That is the way the hon. gentleman keeps his promise."

Hon. Mr. Bowser: "They were held by my officers."

Mr. Oliver: "That does not contradict the statement I make. I say that twenty-three landed in Victoria, and not one of the hon. gentleman's officers was present to see that the act passed through this House was enforced."

Hon. Mr. Bowser: "I think that is wrong. After they were passed by the Dominion officials, a Japanese boarding-house keeper arranged to keep them because we could find no other accommodation for them at the time."

Mr. Oliver: "My hon. friend is not going to squirm out of it that way at all. According to the newspapers it was not till after they were distributed among the boarding-houses that his officers went to hunt them up."

Hon. Mr. Bowser: "I don't take the newspaper reports. I take the report of the officers of my own department."

Mr. Oliver: "That does not get away from my statement. I made the statement that the very newspapers that applauded the attorney-general for appointing officials to enforce the act, chronicled the fact that twenty-three were allowed to land here, and not a provincial officer attempted to enforce the act the attorney-general himself had passed.

"I notice another thing in which my hon. friend with his characteristic modesty comes to the front. About ten days ago a question arose in this House as to the legal effect of certain legislation. It was asked, 'where is the attorney-general?' We found he was acting as junior counsel in some action before the courts. So that we find the hon. the attorney-general takes the pay of the people of this province to attend to its legal business, and we find he can desert his place in the legislature as chief law officer of the crown to act in a private case. If that was all we might overlook the hon. gentleman's modesty; but if we look a little further back we find he was acting in a suit with the G. T. P., in which they sought for the partition of the lands which that company and August Heinze had secured from the province in connection with the Columbia & Western railway deal. That is, the hon. gentleman attended to this matter knowing perfectly that the interests of Augustus Heinze in these lands had escaped taxation for a number of years, and we know that if justice were done in this matter the treasury of the province would be richer by many thousands of dollars, but we find the attorney-general defending the interests of Mr. Augustus Heinze in that suit; and the man who is supposed to protect the interests of the province is engaged as counsel against those interests."

The Premier: "I think my hon. friend should be fair enough to admit that my colleague was connected with this litigation long before he became a member of the administration."

Mr. Olivecr: "That just shows how ready my hon. friend is to quibble. As if the attorney-general consults me or gives me any information about what cases he is engaged in. How was I to know that he was engaged in this case previous to taking his present position? How am I to know whether he was engaged in making contracts for bringing Japanese laborers into B. C. or no?"

The Premier: "The court records will show my hon. friend's connection with this business."

Mr. Oliver: "What has that to do with this? I have something else to do than sifting out court records. I venture to say that the premier himself does not know what the courts are doing in this country. All I know is that the attorney-general is using his ability, his admitted ability, against the interests of this province. If he had his will all the lands of Mr. Heinze would not have been taxable for a period of years. If anyone has taken any trouble to follow the proceedings of the courts in this province they will know that the attorney-general is presumably in the business of the province in attending assize courts and appointing counsel in various matters. Take the Mackenzie King investigation in the Japanese question. My hon. friend employed learned counsel there, and to-day I believe he has other learned counsel engaged in testing the constitutionality of this Natal Act. To-day I believe it is before the full court and being argued by Mr. Cassidy, an emi- modesty of the - attorney-general prevents him from appearing in the full court in the performance of his duties, but that same modesty does not prevent him from arguing private cases in the same court at a time when he should be attending to the interests of the province.

"I say again the finance minister is to be congratulated on the modesty he displayed in making the statements he made the other day, and if he could impart some portion of that modesty to some of his colleagues it would be all the better for the province of British Columbia. I think with him that the province as a whole is to be congratulated on its improved financial condition. We all rejoice at that, but while there is reason for rejoicing, it does not necessarily follow that we approve of the methods that have been employed to accomplish this desirable result.

"I wish now to say a few words following along the lines of the arguments of the hon. finance minister the other day. I notice the hon. gentleman says he bought in $672,000 worth of the five per cent. bonds issued by the government at par. I congratulate him on that, as it is better to have the money used in redeeming five per cent. bonds than lying in the bank earning only three per cent. It was wise to take advantage of the financial depression to do this, because I believe that depression is rapidly passing away. But at the time these bonds were first issued we took issue with the hon. gentleman and his colleagues for selling bonds at such a figure to cover a period of ten years. We all know that those bonds were sold in a time of financial depression when large interest had to be paid. We took the position that the depression then was only temporary, and it proved to be temporary, and that for that reason only that part of the loan which was absolutely necessary should be taken out. Yet we know that over $400,000 more bonds were issued than were required."

Hon. Mr. Tatlow: "I have heard that statement made repeatedly, and must deny it. When the million dollar loan was placed to the credit of the province on March 1st, 1904, we had in fact overdrafts on the banks amounting to $412,000, overdrafts of dyking debentures amounting to $252,000, and we were owing to the intestate estates and suitors' fund, which was really a trust fund, $150,000, or nearly $815,000 absolutely behind, leaving us a little over $150,000 to carry on the business of this country from March 1st to July 1st."

Mr. Oliver: "I am glad my hon. friend has made this statement. I am speaking from memory, but I think the figures will be found correct. We have here a statement that a little over $814,000 was owing, and $1,000,000 was borrowed, or nearly $200,000 in excess of the highest figure my friend has yet dared to give, and the public accounts show that on June 30th, of the same year, the province had $525,000 in current account."

Hon. Mr. Tatlow: "At that time the taxes came in."

Mr. Oliver: "Anyhow, roughly speaking, the finance minister said that they had $150,000 in suitors trust funds, on which they paid three per cent. for a great number of years, and yet they had borrowed $200,000 above their liabilities, while paying interest for the use of $150,000. Is it not true that although from the 1st of June the government had had a balance of half a million up to the present time when we had a balance of over a million? Is it not true that we had still been paying three per cent. interest on suitors' funds?

Hon. Mr. Tatlow: "Yes, under the statutes of this province we pay that much."

Mr. Oliver: "It is not a question of the statutes, but we are paying interest on these funds when we claim to have a large surplus."

Hon. Mr. Tatlow: "Yes, we get the suitors' funds by paying three per cent., and we place it in the Bank of Commerce, which pays us three per cent. for it."

Mr. Oliver: "That is very ingenious. But I ask whether the Bank of Commerce is not paying three per cent. only when they use it. He knows they use it, and when it is not in the Bank of Commerce it is not paying interest to us. I am afraid by hon. friend is getting into a habit of quibbling, and if we hope to agree with him we shall have to discount his statements."

Hon. Mr. Tatlow: "Perhaps you can show where the quibbling comes in?"

Mr. Oliver: "My hon. friend knows that he might have to replace that fund at any time."

Hon. Mr. Tatlow: "That money should really be kept in a separate account. It is a trust fund."

Mr. Oliver: "That may be true, but every day my hon. friend is paying money out on account of that fund, and getting money in on account of that fund. He knows that it is going out and coming in continually. My hon. friend takes credit for reducing the public debt by some $1,600,000 last year, and he is entitled to credit for some of it, but what has it cost this province to produce that surplus? We have a condition that is simply disgraceful, an immense territory that is not opened up or developed in the slightest, and the excuse given by the government is lack of funds. Now I submit, and will go into the matter later, that it would be better to spend it in that way than to hoard it up for the sake of showing a surplus.

"Now there is just one thing in connection with this reduction of the public debt that bears upon the claims of the province for better terms. What was held to be one of the strongest arguments used by the premier at Ottawa in connection with this question was that the revenues of the province were inadequate to meet its requirements. That in fact was represented as the strongest argument used by all the provinces in their claims, and for British Columbia a very strong claim was put forward for exceptional treatment above all other provinces; but I believe what was to my mind the strongest point in British Columbia claim was scarcely touched upon. This point was that when British Columbia entered confederation the average customs duties were from 16 to 17 per cent., but under a Conservative administration they were increased to 30 and 33 per cent., with the result that British Columbia imported almost everything she needed, and having to pay this high duty it constituted an enormous drain on the resources of the province. At the time British Columbia entered confederation it could not have been supposed that the Dominion government would practically double and treble the customs duties, and that it would work out against British Columbia as it has done.

"But let me point out that the finance minister with this statement of the increase in revenue from all sources, knocks in the head the argument that the revenues are inadequate to meet the requirements of the province. I do not wish to be misunderstood, and I say the argument is unsound if the statement of the finance minister is correct and this revenue applies to the normal resources of the province. I want to show, however, that this is not a normal position, and that it has been obtained by the sale of large tracts of the public lands and the alienation of the greater part of our timber wealth, so that the revenue has been swollen abnormally.

(From Wednesday's Daily).

In the legislature yesterday afternoon John Oliver spoke for over an hour before concluding his criticism of the government's policy. An amusing feature of the speech was the way in which the member for Delta called a bluff contained in the speech of the minister of finance with respect to the fisheries of the province. The minister had suggested that the provincial legislature should take active steps with respect to the fisheries of the north. Mr. Oliver wanted to know what the minister was going to do about it. Hon. Mr. Tatlow tried to evade the question, but Mr. Oliver persisted in his demand. The minister finally buried himself in the Blue Book and promised to give an answer later to the amusement of the whole House, who saw that the minister had just been indulging in idle bravado when he made his original statement.

Continuing his speech Mr. Oliver said:

The finance minister says the revenue for the past year exceeds the estimates by over $200,000, owing principally to the large amount derived from land sales in the vicinity of Vancouver. But is that the only land sale in British Columbia? I will show you that this government has alienated 471,000 acres by speculation, and this speculation, which has been carried on, has been one of the causes of this very large increase in our revenue. Then we have also increases from royalties and timber licenses.

Mr. Oliver said he could remember the premier telling the electors of the splendid results of the government's policy in encouraging manufactures in the province. He fancied he could still see him in Alberni pointing to the sawmills that had been constructed, and the immense increase in timber manufactures. He fancied that he could still hear his voice ringing in his ears. He knew that he was very eloquent, and with characteristic modesty always had in view the winning of the attention of his hearers, but were his statements in accordance with facts?

"I have here a few figures in connection with these manufactures about which the premier was so eloquent," he continued. "I find that the revenue from timber licenses for 1904-5 was $213,340, for 1905-6, $312,194, and for 1906-7 it was $900,252. In other words the increase of last year over the fiscal year, ending in 1905, was 422 per cent. For royalties, in the same period, I find that in 1904-5 there was collected $196,947, for 1905-6 it was $196,840, almost identically the same, and for 1906-7 it was $255,094, an increase of 30 per cent. in timber manufactured, as against an increase of $588,058 in revenue from timber taken under license, or an increase of 422 per cent.

"In other words, the amount of timber licensed has increased fourteen times as fast as the timber cut, and for every acre cut fourteen have been licensed for speculative purposes. If the government is to get credit for the increase in manufacture that they brag about they should be in a position to show that the enormous increase in revenue from licenses has been followed by some practical results. It is, I believe, a fact that cannot be disputed that since the last financial year, the cut of timber has decreased very largely and the revenue from royalties has fallen away, and there is every reason to fear that the amount to be received from royalties for the present year will not be in excess of what it was four years ago. The finance minister admits the truth of this statement by placing royalties for the coming nine months at $150,000, or $200,000 for the year, or a decrease of $55,000 from last year. I claim that if the policy of the government in developing our natural resources were worth anything it would have a tendency to continually increase, but we find him putting the province back where it was four years ago.

"Then, again, I notice in December last the government put a reserve on all unalienated timber lands, and apparently it is their intention to continue that reserve, for I find that the finance minister has estimated the revenue from licenses for the coming year at $900,000, which shows no increase over last year. And I want to point out that when the government was inaugurating the present licensing system, the gentleman who is now attorney-general said: 'Give the speculators a chance.' Well the speculators have been given a chance, with the result that there is now under license 7,712,498 acres of our timber lands. And when this policy had been in operation only two years the result so alarmed the government, that with a suddenness that must also have alarmed their friends who were staking out timber, they put this reserve on the lands. They woke suddenly to find that their vaunted policy if followed would have completely destroyed our timber resources. I notice the premier shakes his head, but I think the policy of the government is a sufficient answer to him. If the policy was not detrimental, why was the policy put on?

"I notice that the finance minister in addressing the House on this matter, said this policy would encourage the men who were holding timber limits to cut them out. Now, sir, I have some knowledge of these matters, and those who are interested in sawmills know that it is impracticable to bring logs from all parts of the province. My friends must know that the amount of timber that can be made tributary to sawmills must be within reaching distance of those mills, either by water or by land. It is true that you can tow logs a long distance over water, but you cannot take them far overland and make it pay. The statement of the finance minister himself is the best justification for the view we took when this legislation was introduced. We find him saying there has been great expansion in the logging and milling industries. Yes, sir, an expansion of 30 per cent. in two years. But in the next breath we find him saying that last year the millmen found that the cut was far in excess of the demand. I made the statement a few months ago that the cut of timber last year was abnormal and the revenue was abnormal. And now we have an expression from the finance minister that the cut was so far in excess of the demand that he has reduced his estimates to meet it. Last year I noticed that he based his estimates on the continued prosperity of the business, but he has since dropped by a considerable amount the estimates he is now submitting to the House. Then he goes on to say 'I am impelled to make these remarks on account of pessimistic persons prophesying hard times, and such statements should not go to the world unchallenged.' I believe myself that the depression is merely temporary, and before the end of the financial year the lumbering industry will have again reached a normal condition, and the amount of revenue from the source of royalty will be far in excess of the figures he is putting in the estimates. So that while the minister is deprecating pessimism, in others he is giving the very best proof of pessimism himself in his own figures."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: "Can the gentleman assign reasons for the improvements he predicts?"

Mr. Oliver: "I can assign numerous reasons, but the time at my disposal will not allow me to do that now. I am afraid, as it is, that by the time I get through I shall be tired if the few members I see remaining on the other side of the house are not tired also. (Laughter.) Sir, we find the finance minister going on to say: 'I venture to say that the lumbering interests of British Columbia were never in more healthy condition than at the present time, and I have every confidence that the steps taken by the government to check the indiscriminate staking of timber lands will materially aid in maintaining this satisfactory state of things.

"I notice his remarks are punctuated with applause. Now it seems a peculiar thing to me that the policy heralded by the government two years ago, as the policy that was going to make us all rich and bring money into the treasury, has so alarmed the government that they have been compelled to take measures to check the indiscriminate staking of our timber lands. These words are not mine, they are the Finance Minster's and if they do not mean what their common interpretation seems to convey I would be glad to hear an explanation from the Finance Minister. No, sir, it is what the words mean. Out of their own mouths they admit it is necessary to take most drastic measures to reverse the policy they adopted two years ago. It must have taken the breath out of the mouths of their friends who were engaged in staking timber and more than that, it had the effect of taking away the sustenance from many Conservative newspapers, some of them living almost entirely from advertisements of applications for timber limits.

The Premier: "What papers? Could you name them?'-

Mr. Oliver: "No sir, I would not like to give a list of them. I would not like to hurt the feelings of the proprietors of these newspapers. My hon. friend has only to read some of them and he will see sheet after sheet, not column after column, but sheet after sheet, filled with nothing else but advertisements for staking timber."

The Premier: "That is not government advertising."

Mr. Oliver: "No, I did not say that. My hon. friend is so anxious to take advantage of any little quibble. He is in such a hole that he has to take advantage of a word if he can. I don't say this is government advertising, but most of it is to be found in government papers."

The Premier: "They show good sense in advertising in Conservatives papers."

Mr. Oliver said he was not discussing the good sense or bad sense of the newspapers, but the policy of the government that had swelled the printing revenue of the province during the past year by the advertising of timber licences.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton: "It is a good thing."

Mr. Oliver: "My hon. friend says it is a good thing. No doubt it is a good thing for the papers that are fed by the government pap; no doubt it is a good thing for the Conservative party, because we find that these pap fed papers never deal with anything on its merits."

Hon. Mr. McBride: "You should read the Conservative papers."

Mr. Oliver: "Why should I do that when we see the chief Conservative paper of the province applauding the Attorney-General for not enforcing the Natal Act against the decision of the Chief Justice? As if there was anything to praise in a man refraining from enforcing a statute that had been declared invalid by the courts. If this is not a fair specimen of the statesmanship of this government I don't know what would be."

Hon. Mr .McBride: "I would like the hon gentleman to read the whole article."

Mr. Oliver :"I have not the article here, but my hon. friend will find it in the columns of the Colonist of a few days ago, and he can get from it whatever it is about."

"It is on about the same line with the statement of the finance minister that the government had to take extreme measures to prevent the further staking of timber. I notice the hon. gentleman concludes his address on the lumber question by saying:

"The situation is admirably summed up in an editorial in the Western Canada Lumberman, from which I quote:

" 'What ever is in the best interests of the lumber business is in the best interests of British Columbia; for the lumber industry is the backbone of the province. When lumbering languishes trade and commerce languish, and in all times of lumbering activity and good prices, the entire industrial and business world of British Columbia wakes up. There is but one thing to guard against, that is over-speculation in timber. If the laws can be changed to the advantage of timber owners and millmen, and the country safeguarded against the timber speculator, then let them be changed.' I claim that the government has adopted the best means possible to foster the lumber industry and to maintain it on a legitimate basis, for immediately that an attempt was made to raise the prices of logs, or lumber, beyond reason, the reserves could be thrown open in the interests of the consumers.'

"Well, that is the position from the Western Canada Lumberman. Well, sir, it appears to me that is about as strong a condemnation of this government as could be printed. 'To prevent further speculation.' The Canada Lumberman realized the danger and they became awakened to it. It struck me in reading the finance minister's speech that the government must have been possessed of peculiar powers when this policy was inaugurated, but they said 'We must give the speculators a chance,' and they have given them a chance."

Hon. Mr. McBride: "What does the gentleman mean by the term speculator?"

Mr. Oliver: "In using the term specular I wish to apply it to the man who invests in timber or land for the purpose of turning it over at a profit, and not for the prupose of utilizing it. The government said, 'We must give the speculator a chance,' and now that the speculator has had a chance the government finds it necessary to step in between them and the public in order to protect the public. They seem to know to the dotting of an i, and the crossing of a t just when to close down on the speculator. The government may be quite convinced that they have this divine knowledge. I, for my part, have grave doubts about it.

"The finance minister has attempted to lead to the inference that there had been immense development in the manufacture of our timber during the past year, and he quoted the total cut at 846,000,000 feet. Now the collection on this amount should be $374,000, whereas it was given as only $255,094, leaving a deficiency of $118,906. It was up to the finance minister to account for this discrepancy. The royalties for the last six months amounted to $107,154, so that if the revenue for the whole year were in the same proportion there would still be a discrepancy of $11,752 compared with the timber that he estimated had been cut.

"The finance minister said that if the millmen and timbermen holding land under license at present raised the price of logs and timber too high the government wolud lift the reserve and protect the public in that way. Was that the best way to protect the people. He noticed that the political allies of his friends opposite at Ottawa were endeavoring to make political capital in connection with the timber areas owned by the Dominion government. And yet under these leases the Dominion government could require the land to be surveyed at any time."

Hon. Mr. McBride: "It is the same with provincial lands. They can be required to make surveys at any time."

Mr. Oliver: "If the premier will give me an assurance that it is the intention of the government to make leaseholders survey their lands I will at once qualify as a sruveyor, as it would be just as good a piece of business as I could go into. In addition to this regulation the Dominion government could compel the holder of timber lands to erect a sawmill and manufacture timber. Was there any such provision here? The Dominion government might also call on the holders of these leases to cut a certain amount of timber on them in any year. He submitted that the provision which called upon owners to manufacture timber might act just as effectually as holding timber under reserve.

"He was somewhat interested in timberlands and had gone to some trouble. He found that on anuary 24th, 1908, there were under lease and license in the province 7,712,498 acres, which estimating the cut at the low figure of 10,000 feet to the acre, would produce the enormous amount of 77,124,980,000 feet. This at the present rate of consumption should last this province 150 years. Placing it at 15,000 feet to the acre, it should last 225 years, and putting it at 20,000 feet to the acre, not by any meaJns a high estimate, there should be sufficient to last 300 years. This was based on the cut of last year, which as he had said was abnormal. He did not say that there would be no increase in future, as the indications were that within a few years with the rapid growth of the country the increase would be doubled and trebled. What he wanted to point out was that this amount was now under lease and license covering 7,612,498 acres. Of that seven-eighths was under license to run for 21 years, and it meant that they had twenty years from date to cut timber that sholud last 225 or 300 years. What was this state of affairs going to lead to? The president of the council shook his head. Did he doubt his figures?"

Hon. Mr. Cotton: "No, I say your deduction is not correct."

Mr. Oliver said: "My deduction is correct, and I am basing it on the abnormal cut of last year. The result of the government's policy would be that license-holders would slaughter the timber and take only the most accessible. They would cut No. 1 logs and leave the balance of their trees in the woods. There was no provision to avoid that.

"The finance minister had said that the effect of the short crop in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan had resulted in a falling off in orders for lumber last year, but he added: 'The fact that the 'short' crop of 1907 is expected to net the farmers of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba $20,000,000 more than the average crop of 1906, makes it certain that there will be no check to the progress of those provinces and consequently—and if all other markets were cut off—no falling off in the demand for our lumber.'

"Does the hon. gentleman himself have any faith in the statement?" asked Mr. Oliver. "Does he not know that the effect of the crop shortage in these provinces is that the Dominion government had advanced over $3,000,000 to put their seed in the ground? If the hon. gentleman knew these things he must have been deliberately deceiving the House in making that statement. Does he know that bank drafts for the collection of money for lumber shipped to these provinces are coming back dishonored? These are not pleasant things to say, but it is not in the interests of the people of this province or of Alberta and these other provinces to have untrue statements sent abroad as to their condition. Does the finance minister know that the effect of that statement would be to induce timbermen to go on with their operations only to find there was no market? That is what the effect would be. I believe, as I said before, that the present depression is only temporary, and I hope for the interests of the Northwest Territories that they will have abundant crops during the present year in order to rectify their position. But when the finance minister says they will net more for the crop of this year than in former years he is talking nonsense, and arrant nonsense at that.

"I will now turn to the estimates, and while I regret that the government has not placed a larger amount to the credit of my own district, still if the government will carry out their promise in granting aid for the bridges and the trunk road, I have no reason to complain. Still I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that the government is continuing its policy of a year ago when they starved—no, I will not say starved—but meted out to the constituencies returning opposition members just enough to keep them in existence. You will find that for last year the estimates averaged $8,160 for opposition constituencies, and $14,706 for government constituencies, or almost double, and in addition to that in the way of indirect expenditure the districts represented on the government side received more in proportion than those represented on the opposition side.

"I see the premier shake his head. Can he say that my statement is not true?"

The Premier: "In proportion to the requirements of the districts the distribution is fair." (Opposition laughter.)

Mr. Oliver: "Then even if we take that as correct it only goes to show that the electors who sent us here conduct their business so much more intelligently and with so much more care that they only require about half the money of the constituencies represented on the other side."

The Premier: "The best proof of their intelligence is the result of the elections. Take Lillooet, represented by hon. friend opposite. Take Delta, even——"

Mr. Oliver: "Yes, Delta got $1,100 last year, and the government only spent $500 of that."

The Premier: "Well, but Delta got a million dollar bridge a few years ago."

Mr. Oliver: "Yes, and the people have to pay for it every time they cross it. The best the government can do after the big surplus they had last year is to keep up an obsolete system of collecting tolls, and of every dollar collected 34 cents has to go towards the cost of collection."

The Premier: "Surely my hon. friend does not forget that he was a party to the scheme that provided for tolls?"

Mr. Oliver: "That is quite true, but that was not an arrangement for eternity. (Laughter.) That was a temporary arrangement, as it was intended that the tolls should be collected so long as they ought to be collected. But imagine this government with a surplus of a million and a quarter dollars, for the purpose of collecting the paltry sum of $10,000 a year paying $3,400. Every time you cross the bridge, if it were only with a sucking pig, you are held up for a toll. (Laughter.) That is on account of the picayunish policy of the government. And I do think that my hon. friend after his successful trip to Ottawa after better terms, and in some respects he got better terms, I sincerely hope he will see the necessity of relieving the people, not only of Delta, but also of New Westminster, of the necessity of putting their hands into their pockets every time they cross the bridge. Imagine a province with the resources of British Columbia paying 34 cents to collect a dollar.

"I want now to go back to the estimates for this year. We find they are worse in comparison than those of last year. For 1907-8 the average grant for opposition constituencies was $8,160 as against $14,706 for government constituencies. This year we find that it is $9,555 for opposition constituencies as against an average of $20,790 for government constituencies. In addition to this the indirect expenditure which is often very large, will be distributed in like proportion. It is worse than last year, and so unfair does this seem to me that I have been compelled to ask myself whether any little service I may do for my constituents in this House is sufficient to make up for the fact that my presence here is costing my constituency every year thousands of dollars that should be spent on roads and bridges and general improvements. I say I do not know whether my services are worth enough to make up to my district for being penalized in that way. And I have seriously considered the possibility of giving up my position and allowing them to send some one else to represent them, because I don't think it right that any constituency should be punished by the loss of thousands of dollars annually just because it sends a representative to sit on the opposition side of the House."

The Premier: "Are you going to do it?"

Mr. Oliver: "I will tell you what I will do. I will go with the premier and attend half a dozen meetings in my constituency, and lay my position before the people and abide by their decision."

Hon. Mr. Bowser: "We shall be sorry to lose you."

Hon. Mr. McBride: "You are not serious."

Mr. Oliver: "This phrase is my hon. friend's stock argument when he is driven into a corner. If those words were struck out of the dictionary I don't know where he would be." (Laughter.)

The Premier: "Why didn't you say this at the last election?"

Mr. Oliver: "I did say that on every platform during the last election, and the premier said so too, but in spite of that I was sent here against you."

The Premier: "It cut your majority in half."

Mr. Oliver: "Yes, and what did it cost to do it?"

The Premier: "It cost me a long trip through your constituency, and if I had had time to make another trip you would not have been here at all."

Mr. Oliver: "Now, sir, it cost some one a nice sum in dollars and cents and if necessary I could put witnesses in the box to prove it."

The Premier: "That is serious."

Mr. Oliver: "It is serious. I take no bluff and will back up my statements at any time. But to return to the es-

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timates. Take some of the constituencies of the province, and contrast, say, Ymir, Similkameen and Okanagan, with Skeena, Alberni and Lillooet. Take the big new district of Alberni and compare it with Okanagan."

Mr. Ellison: It is all right."

Mr. Oliver: "No doubt it is all right when it can dip into the treasury for $24,000, and I want to contrast its position with that of Skeena, with that of Lillooet and Alberni, and if any man can pretend that Alberni does not require as much money as Similkameen and Okanagan——"

Mr. Ellison: "Would it be the policy of the hon. gentleman to retard the progress of Okanagan, the most important district in the province?"

Mr. Oliver said no, he would spend the surplus in opening up the province and Okanagan would get its share with the rest, and instead of spending $200,000 in pensioning the best paid people in the province, he would spend it in opening roads and trails in undeveloped districts. If the government would not do these things then they should go away and make room for someone that would. In his eloquent peroration the other day the finance minister spoke of the necessity for getting more farmers into the province, and stopping the immense drain for the purchase of farm produce. He had said the same thing, word for word, two years ago, and he would like to ask the finance minister what they had done since then. He wanted a reply.

Hon Mr. Tatlow: "I am surprised that the hon. gentleman should ask such a question. He knows how year after year we have sent exhibits of fruit to England and the prairie provinces. He knows that we have sent with them men thoroughly qualified to explain the resources of the country. He knows that we have sent literature in abundance. At the present time we have Mr. Burrell of Grand Forks, a very capable gentleman, in England at the present time giving illustrated magic lantern addresses. We have also made arrangements with the Salvation Army to bring out farm hands and domestics, and in fact I cannot see what more we could have done. If you saw the piles of inquiries we have to answer every day you would say that we were doing something to bring people out here."

Mr. Macdonald: "What do you think you will do with them when they are here?"

Hon. Mr. Tatlow: "Let us get over the question of getting them here first, and we will think of that afterwards."

Mr. Oliver said he was glad of the explanation and would deal with it shortly. The finance minister had gone on to tell them that last year they imported of the necessaries of life over $4,000,000 worth of agricultural products. What did these figures show? That 4,000 heads of families producing $1,000 annually could make for themselves homes in British Columbia. He thought his hon. friend would have to admit that there were thousands of families of small farmers and others in the old country and Europe who if transported to British Columbia, could help to cultivate the land and stop this drain on the natural resources of the province. In addition to themselves these people would easily maintain a population of half as many more people incidental to the work of cultivation. If you figure that 4,000 could find employment on the land and you add 50 per cent for blacksmiths, carpenters and tradesmen, you can safely say you would have 6,000 heads of families, and putting it at 5 to each family you would have an addition of 30,000 people supplying things needed in British Columbia. Was not that true?

Hon. Mr. Tatlow: "That is quite true."

Mr. Oliver: "It is equally true that we had agricultural lands in British Colubbia capable of maintaining that population and as many more. In fact, we have a country eminently adapted for the production of foodstuffs. But the finance minister told them that all they had done to get people out was that they had sent out exhibits of fruit, and Mr. Burrell, giving magic lantern lectures in the old country. He beieved Mr. Burrell to be a very capable gentleman and did not find fault with the government for sending him to England to entertain the rustics. He also respected Mr. Palmer, who had charge of the fruit exhibit and was a most capable official, and he was not going to criticise the contract with the Salvation Army, beyond asking how far it went towards meeting the needs of the province. The finance minister failed to see what more the government could have done, and in a very plaintive manner announced that the government having done this had reached the limit of their resources. Every member of that house would admit that in the minister of agriculture they had the most capable minister of the provincial government.

"I am not flattering him nor do I wish to incur the political dislike of the other ministers, but I say I believe he is the most capable minister of the local government, and yet we have his plaintive confession that the government is at the end of its resources. He says "What more could the government have done?"

"Since he asks for information I will give him some. He admits that we have plenty of land capable of the production of these foodstuffs. I would ask him where these lands are situated. I confess I have not as thorough a knowledge of the resources of this province as I would wish to have. I have here a map of the North end of Vancouver Island." And suiting the action to the word Mr. Oliver spread it out before the members.

This may, he continued, showed several thousands of acres of land surveyed sixteen years ago, and there was not a population of 200 on these 62,000 acres to-day. They had surveyors' reports that there was on the north end of Vancouver Island 150,000 acres of land fitted for agricultural and pastoral purposes. The route of the steamboats lay right alongside these lands, and though surveys were made 16 years ago the population to-day was practically nil. The fact was that the best and most accessible of these lands had passed into the hands of speculators who held them for increased values before they would allow anyone to obtain them for use. They had on the West Coast also a considerable quantity of agricultural lands, and he knew of his own knowledge that for twenty years past people had been trying to get land on this coast for agricultural purposes. But what treatment had they received when they had gone there? They had been sent to the government agent at Alberni, and he told them to go and look over the land and then come back. They had gone out and located at great pains the land they wanted, and had then gone back to be told in all probability that it was already sold or some one else had it. The result was that these men went away with the impression that the government of British Columbia cared not whether they got settlers or not. Some had the impression that they had just been sent out to locate land in order that some favorite of the government might get it. He did not say that the impression was justified, but it had been left on the minds of settlers, and they had left the province disgusted with the condition of affairs, and the result had been to prevent other intending settlers from coming in.

It is true the government had sent our surveyors during six months of the past year, and they had surveyed about 135,000 or 140,000 acres in the Kispiox and Bulkley valleys and between Cariboo and the Coast. He had asked the other day how much of these lands was available for pre-emption, and was informed that practically the whole of them were. Yet he found that the lands surveyed by Mr. Gray in Bulkley valley last year were identically the same lands as were surveyed years ago. The reason given was that the first survey was not correct, and he was not sure that they had not a bill before the house now to make the last survey official. But apart from that what had the government done? They have issued two pamplets. I have them in my hands to-day (and Mr. Oliver held up for the admiration of the House two small paper covered books), and I would ask the government to take them and point out any one place where a settler could get any information out of them as to land where he could make a home for himself. We are told that the settler must go first and find his land and stake it, and then make an application to the Land Commissioner. Fancy the encouragement for anybody going to try to find a home in Bella Coola, or Kispiox or the Bulkely valley."

"Under this system a man could go to Bella Coola or Hazelton and get a pack mule and provisions and after travelling for a month he might find land to suit him. He could put in his stakes, and would then have to go to Port Simpson to get his pre-emption record. Presuming he can get his record he has to enter into possession of his land within thirty days. It would probably take him that long to get back to it and, he had all the risks and pains of the pioneer besides. Yet these were the inducements offered to get people to come from Europe to take up land here. Just imagine how encouraging it is to a small farmer from the old country who had perhaps never been more than twenty miles from home in his life, to come out and face such prospects. You might as well send him to the North Pole as offer him such information.

Mr. Oliver said he had another pamphlet dealing with the Bulkley valley issued by Mr. J. H. Gray, civil engineer. He reported that there were surveyed last year 132,000 acres covering for the most part the areas of the original survey. Of this [illegible],000 acres had been alienated. Of this area 26,000 acres had been covered by South African war scrip, 20,000 acres had been preempted and 20,000 acres had been purchased. Is not that a nice inducement to hold out for any man to come out from Europe to take up 160 acres in the Bulkley Valley. He was informed that two-thirds of the land had been alienated by speculators, and that if he goes in to make a home for himself he has not only to improve his own land but to improve the land of the speculators around him in order to get to it. It was true there might be only a few trees to cut down, or the bridges might have been washed away and he would only have to go through ice cold water up to his neck to get through. If the finance minister wanted to get people in there they must have bridges and roads, they must have churches and schools where the children could be educated, so that they could live like white men and not like hermits. Two-thirds of the best land in the Bulkley valley had been taken up already, and only land of inferior quality was left. What inducement was that for a man to leave the old land and cross the open land of the prairie country to come to British Columbia? In view of these facts he presumed that Mr. Burrell had taken copies of this report with him to assist him in his magic lantern lectures in the old country. In face of all this information and want of information would Mr. Burrell's magic lantern pictures of our beautiful fruit be sufficient to induce people to come here?

"Then what about this speculation in the Bulkley Valley? Take the report of Mr. Gray, and I believe that statement is well within the mark, it was made a year ago, and in face of that I ask the Chief Commissioner, I dare the Chief Commissioner, to bring down a return showing how much land has been given to the actual settler and how much to speculators. He dare not do it, and will not do it."

The premier said these facts were given out in the usual way, and were given the usual publicity.

Mr. Oliver: "I want to tell my hon. friend that the chief commissioner does not know, nor can the government tell how much first class and second class land has been alienated within the past two years."

The Premier: "Let my hon. friend ask the question and he will get an answer."

Mr. Oliver: "I did ask the question and was told I could not get an answer in any reasonable time."

The Premier: "The hon. gentleman knows the data is in the department and is hard to get at."

Mr. Oliver: "That is what I said. The information is in the department, and cannot be given to the public. I pointed out that two-thirds of this Bulkeley valley land was alienated two years ago. And how much of that land has been taken up? Mr. Gray says that 25,000 acres have been taken by preemptors. Well, that would give 160 acres each to over 150 settlers, and each would have to put six months in the year of their land till their titles were obtained. And yet Mr. Gray gives a total population, including women and children, surveyors, prospectors and everyone else, of 100 people.

Mr. Oliver continued that these figures suggested something else and that was that a large proportion of the land had been pre-empted for the benefit of speculators. Recently there appeared in the Vancouver World the story of an agreement made by a company with the object of inducing people to go and settle on the lands, with the object of purchasing the lands when they had got their deeds. All that a man has to do to get his deed is to swear that he has made certain improvements. He knew of cases where deeds had been issued and not a dollar's worth of improvements done on the land pre-empted, and he believed that a large proportion of the lands pre-empted were for speculators pure and simple. The Dominion government did not allow this. They appointed a homestead inspector and before any deeds are given the inspectors see the land and note whether the requirements of the statute have been complied with. He would suggest that it would be a good thing if the provincial government would appoint a homestead inspector.

He had been reported in the Colonist as saying that some 25 Japanese had been detained in Victoria by the Dominion authorities. What he did say was that 23 or 25 Japanese landed in Victoria and there was not a Provincial officer present to prevent their landing. He had said nothing whatever in regard to the steamer Monteagle or the Hindus expected on that steamer, as he had been reported as saying. In another place he was reported as saying that the Government had sold nearly half a million acres of timber land to speculators. What he referred to was land outside timber limits. Then, in referring to speculators, he was quoted as describing a speculator as one who acquired timber, not for early use, but for future profit. His definition of a speculator was a person who acquired timber, and held it for a profit and not for use. The most serious error was that he was accused of saying that the pamphlets issued by the Government in relation to certain parts of the province were full of misleading information. What he had said was that the information contained in the pamphlets was only of a general nature, and not such as would assist an intending settler in selecting a place to make his home. He had never said that the information was misleading.

He wished to say another word in connection with these pamphlets. When the debate was adjourned he had referred at considerable length to what had taken place in connection with the public lands, with information available for intending settlers. He had claimed that a greater portion of the pre-epmted lands even were acquired by speculators, not for the purpose of utilising them, but for holding them for a rise in value. He proposed to read another quotation from one of these bulletins dealing with the Queen Charlotte Islands.

Mr. Oliver then read a description of the climate, soil and topography of the Queen Charlotte Islands, which wound up with the words, "The great bulk of the land is swampy and useless without drainage."

"I simply refer to this," he said, "as a sample of the literature sent out by the Government to induce settlers to take up agricultural land in this province. We are told here that there are 400,000 acres of land on these islands, and here and these are small areas fit for small farming and stock raising, but the great bulk is swampy and useless without drainage. I think before the Government sends out information of this kind they should have a thorough exploration made by some person who is capable of judging whether this land is capable of being brought under cultivation."

He continued that last night before resuming his seat he had been reading an article in the Victoria Times saying that some gentleman in the United States had acquired 52,000 acres of land in the Nechaca Valley, and that a hundred famlies of German Lutherans were going in in the spring, and were buying up this land at $12 an acre. He thought the gentleman who represented that district in the Legislature would agree with him that conditions in that part were not such as would warrant anyone giving $12 an acre for land to speculators. If there were such lands what reason could the Government assign for not having them properly surveyed and have information available so detailed that they could put it before prospective settlers from the East and the Old Country and Europe, and give them a chance to obtain land which speculators could sell at such prices.

The Premier: "How are you to do it?"

Mr. Oliver: "Yes, that is it, 'How are we to do it?' We had an admission from the Finance Minister yesterday that the Government had done all they could. Well, I will tell the Government a little more that they could do, if they will exercise a little patience."

He continued that it would be very pertinent to inquire how this gentleman got these 52,000 acres of land in the Nechaco valley. They knew that the laws of the province were that before a man could purchase more than 240 acres of land he must have done certain improvements. Then how long would it take one man to acquire all of this land under the provisions of the land act? He thought some information should be given to the House about this matter. He was not saying that the statements contained in the article were true, he was giving them for what they were worth. If it were true, these lands had been acquired contrary both to the spirit and letter of the laws of the province. Possibly he was in error, and perhaps an Order-in-Council had been passed by the Government allowing this gentleman to acquire these lands, and he would ask the leader of the House if that had been done.

Premier McBride: No, sir, no such Order-in-Council has been passed, nor has the government any knowledge that 52,000 acres have been acquired by anyone. That is nothing further than has appeared in press reports. I think the hon. gentleman should explain that by buying up alienated parcels of land it would be possible for anyone to acquire this amount, and not send out wrong views."

Mr. Oliver said he did not do that. He might have extreme views, but it seemd to him that when the Government had certain provisions on its statute books it was their duty to see that they were carried out. If this gentleman had acquired 52,000 acres they must admit that it was contrary to the spirit if not to the letter of their laws. It was quite true that this gentleman entering into a conspiracy by what might be called legitimate methods, might have bought these lands from persons who had acquired them from the Government, but if it was a paying proposition for a speculator to go in and acquire Crown lands in that way, it was the duty of the Government to take steps to see that this land was only available to actual settlers, and not, to allow a private individual to assume control of it and demand $12 an acre before he would allow the lands to be settled upon and cultivated.

"They had it stated on reliable information that in the Nechaco valley there was 150,000 acres of first class and 50,000 acres of second clas land, and they had this other statement that over one-third of the first class land was under control of one individual. In face of the statement of the Finance Minister that the province had to import such an enormous amount of its farm products they could well understand the necessity for the Government taking steps to secure the cultivation of the public lands and stop this drain.

"We had the Finance Minister asking yesterday what more they could have done for the settlement of these lands. Let me point out again that during the past two years the government have alienated by way of sales 471,000. I have not the exact figures of the amount of land pre-empted, but taking the number of pre-emption records issued in the past two years and averaging them at 100 acres each I find it would be about 198,600 acres. I think everyone will agree with me that of the 470,00 acres sold almost all of it has been acquired for speculative purposes pure and simple, and of the lands pre-empted I believe that fully two-thirds have been sold for speculation, and not for use."

Mr. Oliver continued that if they would consider the fact that it was in the Bulkley, Nechaca and Kispiox valleys along the proposed line of the Grand Trunk Pacific that nearly the whole of this speculation in Crown lands had taken place, it would appear that the Government had no great quantity of Crown lands left in any one block to induce setlement; and he wished to emphasize the fact that to induce proper settlement, to give roads and bridges and schools, and the necessaries of civilization, it was necessary that the country should be settled as a whole in large settlements. But he repeated that it was impossible to settle these valleys as a whole because so large a proportion of the land had been acquired by speculators, who were asking $12 an acre for it before it could be utilized.

"What is it necessary that this or any other Government should do to secure the settlement of our agricultural lands and stop this enormous drain on the province for the purchase of agricultural products year by year? The policy I would advocate is the immediate withdrawal of all agricultural Crown lands from sale. I would advocate setting apart large areas wherever practical, and I believe it is practical, of free grants to settlers."

He had pointed out that they had a large area of agricultural land on the north end of Vancouver Island available for settlement, where transportation facilities might be said to be fairly good. Why should these not be opened up?

"I would," he said, "advocate setting aside free land on conditions of settlement. I would advocate extensive surveys of agricultural lands, and in connection with these I would advocate that a practical agriculturist should go with each party, whose duty it would be to examine every lot surveyed and report at once on its possibilities from an agricultural standpoint, so that when settlers came and asked for information they could be told where the land was to be found and of what quality it was, so that instead of as it is at present, when settlers come and ask for information about our agricultural lands, instead of having no information, the Government will be able to refer them to these reports and tell them where they can find the land and of what quality it will be."

Mr. Oliver pointed to what the Dominion Government had done in the railway belt. They had mapped out all the land and shown it in different colors, one color for homestead, one for Indian reserves, and so on. And in the Northwest Territories the Dominion Government published maps every year showing every quarter section of land, and explaining which was settled, and which was open for settlement, which was railway land and which was Hudson's Bay land. He was surprised when the Minister of Finance had asked what more they could do. He considered it was the duty of the Government to cut trails through agricultural lands whenever it was necessary, so that settlers could find some means of access. He instanced Vancouver Island, which, with a shore densely timbered in some places and rocky in others, was only accessible at certain points. If the Government wanted to make it accessible they should first survey the land and then make trails. In addition to that, he would have a man appointed in each district whose duty it would be to accompany the settler and show him the land, so that if a man wanted a fruit farm, a stock farm or land suitable for mixed farming he would know where to get it. At the present time they had men coming to the province by scores and going away disgusted, as the member from Cariboo would agree with him had been done by many in the Nechaco valley district last summer.

"It was no use putting men on land where they would starve. They had throughout British Columbia men who had taken up land under the idea that any man could make a successful farmer, and not knowing the quality of the land they had taken up, they could not make a living under any circumstances, but if the Government would take the means he had suggested, and put men in charge to advise settlers they would have no difficulty in settling up our vacant lands and preventing the present enormous drain on our resources.

"In the event of there not being sufficient settlers among ourselves to take up these lands, who were we to look to? Was it not a fact that at present 90 per cent. of our young people preferred to go to the mines, the woods, the fisheries, or above all, to get a Government job; in fact they prefer to do everything before going on the land. One reason for it was, of course, that it was easier to accumulate wealth by exploiting the mines, timber and fisheries than by developing the agricultural resources. Then, again, people brought up in this western country where land was so cheap and plentiful were not imbued with that excessive hunger to hold land of their own that was so strong in people in the east, and especially in Europe, and they must, therefore, look to the older lands for their settlers. As to the selection of settlers he would not criticise the contract made by the government with the Salvation Army. He did not look on the army in the light of the member for Newcastle as a lot of fakirs, as he believed they had done a great deal of good. He would, therefore, withhold criticism on the contract, as till they had it before them they were not in a position to say whether it was wise or not. Whether the plan was to work out satisfactorily depended largely on the selection of the people brought out. If they were brought out from factories and towns it would only work harm. Nor did he believe that they should seek only after farm laborers. We wanted farmers, men living on the land and working it for their own benefit. This idea of class distinction he had not sympathy with. His idea was that any farmer or farm laborer for the matter of that was worth as much as any legal or medical man. It required just as much brains and skill to carry on farming successfully as any other occupation in British Columbia. He repeated that a great deal depended on the selection of settlers, and he believed that in Eastern Canada, the Eastern States and Europe they could get settlers experienced in agriculture, and he believed it would be money well spent for the government to send out a competent man to select these immigrants. It would be a good thing if the government had sent along with Mr. Burrell, who was admitted to be an expert in fruit culture, some man who was also an expert in mixed farming, and place in his hands the information necessary. These men should be able to say to the farmer or farm laborer: 'If you will come to B. C. we will place you on 160 acres of land in a place where you will be able to make a good livelihood for your family, and in time secure a competence for yourself.'"

The Premier: "Mr. Burrell is quite qualified to do that work."

Mr. Oliver retorted that Mr. Burrell might be, but he had not the necessary material to enable him to do his work successfully. What help was there in the pamphlets he had mentioned, for example, to aid a settler coming to this country? Take a place like the Bulkeley valley, where it would take a man a month to go in to stake land, and another month to get out to record his claim. These were the inducements that Mr. Burrell had to offer to men to come out to British Columbia.

"Now, sir, I think I have been able to show this House and the minister of agriculture that a great deal more could be done in this direction than he seems to have any idea of. I think the government could have done very much more, but is this all? I think it is not. I think the government has not yet got away from the results of their policy in alienating the public lands to speculators, and they will have to take drastic and sweeping measures to get rid of this speculation. It will be absolutely necessary to increase the wild land tax so as to compel them to utilize the land they have acquired or pass it on to someone else who will. It is not easy, I know. Owing to the policy of this and former governments we have a condition of affairs in British Columbia that will compel us to take most drastic measures if our country is to be developed in any reasonable time. Can anyone imagine any man of intelligence passing over the open land of the prairie country where he can get a free homestead, and go north of Ashcroft 300 miles and paying $12 an acre for land, which cannot possibly be better than the land he can obtain in the Northwest for nothing? This is not a condition of affairs for sentiment and sympathy, but it must be met by business methods."

He continued that they would not only have to increase the wild land tax, but it would be necessary also to increase the amount of improvements per acre to exempt land from the wild land tax. He did not believe in revolutionary methods, but he believed that a periodical increase would be made in wild land tax and improvements. For instance, improvements to $2.50 an acre were necessary to exempt land from the wild land tax, but after land had been exempted for a certain period there should be an annual increase in the amount of improvements required to exempt land from the wild land tax. These were the inducements he would offer, and he believed that before this country could be settled up we should have to work along these lines.

He agreed with the finance minister that it was a matter for congratulation that there had been no serious labor disputes in the industries of the province during the past year, and in the mines a spirit of conciliation had been shown both by the miners and the men in charge. He thought the minister would agree with him that that spirit had been promoted by the Industrial Disputes Conciliation Act introduced by Mr. Lemieux in the Dominion parliament, and that it had had a very beneficial effect in averting labor troubles in this province.

"My hon. friend also spoke of the fisheries," continued Mr. Oliver. "Without attempting to follow him through all his ramifications I would suggest, owing probably to his being in such close proximity to the premier and the attorney-general he is fast developing a habit of quibbling. Let me point out his unfairness in connection with his fishery matter.

"Was he aware that these fish he referred to as being taken by American poachers out of Canadian waters, were in reality taken out of water that was in dispute between the Canadian and American governments? That dispute had not been settled and he thought the hon. gentleman, if he knew of this, should have been fairer in his criticism. After quoting from Capt. Newcombe's report the finance minister had said:

"'It seems to me that the extraordinary condition it discloses call for more than a mere passing mention and that it develops upon this House to take action so far as lies within its province to arouse the federal government to a sense of the duty it owed to British Columbia and to all the Dominion in respect to the Pacific fisheries.'"

Mr. Oliver said he took the ground that we were supposed at least to have responsible government in British Columbia and it did not have to wait for the legislature to assemble before making representations to the Dominion government, and he would ask the finance minister what he meant by saying that it was the duty of the House to take action? Did he mean that a resolution was to be placed before them, or did he simply want to get it into the newspapers, on the ground that anything that gave a slap at Ottawa was legitimate? If that was not his position he would ask him what he wanted the House to do on this question?

Hon. Mr. Tatlow said the hon. gentleman seemed very much annoyed because he had quoted certain statements about the fisheries from a blue book issued by his friends at Ottawa.

Mr. Oliver: "There again my friend falls into the habit of quibbling. The words I read were from the speech of the finance minister himself, and were not copied from any blue book. It was in connection with those words that I asked him for an explanation and if he intended to offer any resolution to the House."

Premier McBride: "If a resolution is offered will you support it."

Mr. Oliver: "I will support anything in the interests of the province."

The Premier: "Will you support a resolution censuring the Ottawa government in connection with the fisheries?"

Mr. Oliver said he would if it could first be shown that Ottawa was in the wrong, but the last thing the premier would do was to show just fairly and squarely where he stood. He thought his hon. friend was quibbling or worse than quibbling. Anything was legitimate game to him if he could get a slap at Ottawa. To quote the favorite phrase of the premier, was he serious?

The Premier: "Quite serious." (Laughter.)

Mr. Oliver said he was glad to hear it, but did the premier know that Capt. Newcombe's report had been followed by results, and the Dominion government in 1907 had appropriated $250,000 to provide another cruiser to protect the fisheries on this coast. Was he aware of that or like the Irishman with the shillelagh, taking a crack at the head of Ottawa wherever he saw a chance? His hon. friend had no answer.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow: "I will answer presently."

Mr. Oliver: "But I prefer to thresh things out as I go along. Presently I shall have no opportunity to correct the hon. gentleman. (Laughter.) Not only have I the statements and details of the building of the cruiser, but I have here in the Victoria Times a picture of the cruiser, its internal arrangements and everything about it. I would like my hon. friend to examine it." And Mr. Oliver passed the paper over to the finance minister.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow: "I would like to know whether we shall see anything more than the picture?" (Laughter.)

Mr. Oliver: "I rather fancy we shall, for if the $250,000 provided is not sufficient to complete the cruiser, I have not the slightest doubt that the government at Ottawa will supplement it with an amount that will make it sufficient. My hon. friend has great doubts about the Dominion government. Why, it was only two weeks ago that a Dominion government steamer was launched within a very few miles of where we are now standing, so that you see the Dominion government does occasionally keep its promises. They are not like the platform of the Revelstoke convention, simply made to get in on. I am sure I have relieved the minister of finance, and again in view of the information I have given him I ask if he intends to propose a resolution censuring the Dominion government for not protecting our fisheries, or will he withdraw the words he has sent out?"

Mr. Oliver continued that there were several other matters he wished to touch upon, the first being that of free text books for the public schools. He had with him a report of the inspector in Toronto in connection with this matter. Toronto had a population about the same as that of British Columbia, and was good grond for comparison. The report showed that while the inaugural cost of free text books had been between $10,000 and $11,000, the cost had gradually decreased, and with the growing population last year it was only $4,791. The average cost of supplies and text books for thirteen years had aggregated about 24 cents per pupil, and in 1906 the cost of text books per pupil had been only 10 cents, and supplies had cost 15 cents per pupil, or 25 cents altogether. These figures were a revelation and if the government of British Columbia could supply free text books and supplies at four times that cost they would confer a great boon upon the province. The objection had been raised that the indiscriminate use of school books was liable to spread disease, but he saw no reason that when a child was once supplied with text books it should not be as fully in possession of them as if they were supplied by the parents, and anyhow they had in school books a property that was easily subject to disinfection, much more easily than the person of a human being. There could be no more danger of children catching disease from books than from sitting together, playing together, and being in the same atmosphere for several hours each day. He thought that fear very far fetched, and it was an argument that could be easily met.

In Manitoba the system of distributing free text books had been in operation for the last four years to a limited extent, and a report of the department of education on the system, lately issued, read to this effect:

No new books were added to the list this year, and the number distributed was somewhat less than last year, owing to the fact that most of the schools have a good stock on hand now collected during the four years in which free text books have been supplied. The introduction of these books had been highly appreciated by the teachers, and parents and newly organized schools in almost every case avail themselves of this great boon. During the year 53 schools hitherto not receiving free texts, made requisition for the same, and there are still about one hundred schools which have never made application for free texts.

"On account of infectious or contageous diseases in the families, or owing to the books having been worn out or soiled too badly to be used, a number of texts have been destroyed by order of the medical health officers of several municipalities.

"So that we see that after four years' experience in Manitoba the department refers to this system as a great boon, and we on this side of the House sincerely hope that the minister of education will make good his promise and thoroughly examine this question, and take such steps as will be in the public interests. I consider this a most important question, and it is one in which the demands of the people must be met."

Hon. Dr. Young: "I may say that in regard to school books we are practically in advance of Manitoba in the instructions provided in this province." He added that they were taking steps to examine thoroughly into this question.

Mr. Oliver said he was very glad that the gentlemen opposite had taken advantage of the resolution passed in the Liberal convention in Vancouver in favor of free text books. Seeing that the minister of education was in a receptive mood, he wished to say a few words on another subject, but more especially addressed to the finance minister. It was in regard to the resolution which he submitted a few days ago, and which the speaker had ruled out of order, the resolution requesting that the government remit the personal property tax to the municipalities in which it was collected. He wished to point out several reasons why this should be done. At present the revenues of municipalities were altogether inadequate for their requirements. It had been the experience that the expenditures of municipalities increased in much greater proportion that their taxing powers, and the practice of delegating new powers continually to municipalities was constantly casting upon them new duties. It was true that those duties were sought by the municipalities themselves for their own good, but to meet these requirements increased finances were absolutely necessary.

In addition to this the new School Act gave the municipalities power to levy school rates to the amount of five mills on the dollar. This had been found in some municipalities to be inadequate for school purposes, and they had to make serious inroads in their revenues to supply the deficiency. Sometimes in villages it worked a particular hardship. The bulk of the children in the schools there came from the villages where real property was assessed at a low rate as compared with city property, while the personal property of merchants and professional men in these communities was not taxable, consequently the burden of taxation for the maintenance of the schools fell on the owners of real property in the surrounding district. While he agreed with the principle that schools should be maintained as a provincial institution, the present government had deputed a large share of the government of schools to the municipalities, with the result that the real property had to bear all the burden of taxation for the schools while the professional man and the merchant escaped.

The finance minister had said that next year it was the intention of the government to lower the tax on personal property to the individual, but not to give it to the municipality. While this remission might be welcome to the individual it would in no way help the municipality. When he had pointed out that the district he represented had not been dealt with fairly in the estimates, he was told that it was because it was nearly all in municipalities. Well, he submitted that the revenue of these municipalities was inadequate to their requirements and it would be far better if the government would increase their revenue-producing powers by delegating to them additional taxing powers. Then they would not have them coming here year after year as they had been, begging for what they ought to have as a matter of right. He hoped that the finance minister would take this into consideration, and the fact that it had been advocated by the Liberal party would not act as a deterrent to prevent him from adopting that policy. He hoped the finance minister and the members of the government generally, instead of spending their time trying to make political capital against the government at Ottawa, would bend their energies in the way of advancing the interests of British Columbia by carrying into effect some of the reforms he had advocated that afternoon.

"In conclusion," said Mr. Oliver, "I may say again that I feel very strongly on this question of the settlement of our agricultural lands. That and the best method of dealing with our timber resources are the two burning questions before us to-day. I think in view of the importance attaching to the settlement of our lands the government should give their very best attention to this question, and I move:

"That all the words of the resolution after the first word 'that' be struck out and the following words substituted therefor.

"This House regrets that the government has not taken effective measures to secure the settlement of our agricultural lands so as to stop the large drain upon our resources caused by the importation of over four million dollars worth of agricultural produce annually, and that the government has on the contrary, allowed large areas of our agricultural lands to pass in to the hands of speculators, who hold the same for increased prices, and thus prevent the production within the province of the foodstuffs now imported."

"Mr. Speaker, two years ago the finance minister said that it would require a population of several millions to develop the resources of this province to their best advantage. I believe in that statement just as firmly to-day as when he used it. I think I have shown the members of this House that the government have not done their duty in endeavoring to secure that population from the right class of people. We have in British Columbia a province of immense resources, resources beyond conception, and like the finance minister, I believe that people of our own flesh and people from the British Isles, people from Eastern Canada and the United States, are the people we want to build up British Columbia and place it in the position it should occupy among the provinces of the Dominion of Canada. I think had this government been awake to their duties, instead of a drain of millions of dollars on our resources every year, we would have had settlements of thousands of our own people building up British Columbia to the position she ought to occupy. (Loud applause.)

An inch of rainfall represents 100 tons of water to the acre.

THE YELLOW GOD

By H. RIDER HAGGARD

Author of "King Solomon's Mines," "The Brethren," "Benite," "She," Etc., Etc.

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CHAPTER XIX.—(Continued.)

Now Alan was more frightened than he had been since he set foot in Asikiland, for of a sudden this woman became terrible to him. He felt that she knew things which were hidden from him. For the first time he believed in her, believed that she was more than a mere passionate savage set by chance to rule over a blood thirsty tribe; that she was one who had a part in his destiny.

"You are very forgetful," she answered. "Vernoon, we have lived and loved before, who were twin souls from the first. That man now, whom I told you lived once on the great river called the Nile, have you no memory of him? Well, well, let it be, I will tell you afterwards. Here we are at the Gold House again; to-night, when I am ready, I will send for you, and this I promise, you shall leave me wiser than you were."

When they were alone in their private room, Alan told Jeeki of the expected entertainment of crystal gazing, or whatever it might be, and the part that he was to play in it.

"You say that again, Major," said Jeeki.

Alan repeated the information, giving every detail that he could remember.

"Oh!" said Jeeki. "I see. Asiki show us things, 'cause she afraid to look at them herself or take oath, or can't, or something. She no ask you tell her what she see, because you too kind hurt her feeling, if happen to be something beastly. But Jeeki must tell her because he so truthful and not care curse about her feeling. Well, that all right Jeeki tell her sure enough. Only, Major, don't you interrupt. Quite possible, these magic things, I see one show you see another. So don't you go say, 'Jeeki, that a lie, and give me away to Asiki just because you think you see different, 'cause if so you put me into dirty hole, and of course I catch it afterwards. You promise, Major?"

"Oh, yes, I promise. But, Jeeki, do you really think we are going to see anything?"

"Can't say, Major," and he shook his head gloomily. P'r'aps all put-up job. But lots of rum things in world, Major, specially among beastly African savage, who very curious, and always ready pay blood to bad spirit. Hope Asiki not get this into her head, because no one know what happen. P'r'aps we see too much and scared all our lives; but p'r'aps all tommy rot."

"That's it—tommy rot," answered Alan, who was not superstitious. "Well, I suppose that we must go through with it. But, oh! Jeeki, I wish you would tell me how to get out of this."

"Don't know, Major; p'r'aps never get out; p'r'aps learn something to-night. Have to do something soon if want to go. The Mungana's time nearly up, and then—oh, my eye!"

It was night, about 10 o'clock indeed, the hour at which Alan generally went to bed. No message had come, and he began to hope that the Asiki had forgotten, or changed her mind, and was just going to say so to Jeeki when a light coming from behind him attracted his attention and he turned, to see her standing in a corner of the great room holding a lamp in her hand and looking towards him. Her gold breastplate and crown were gone, with every other ornament, and she was clad, or rather muffled, in robes of pure white fitted with a kind of nun's hood, which lay back upon her shoulders. Also on her arm she carried a shawl or veil. Standing thus, all undecked, with her long hair fastened in a simple knot, she still looked very beautiful, more so than she had ever been, thought Alan, for the cruelty of her face had faded and was replaced by a mystery very strange to see. She did not look quite like a woman, and that was the reasenson, perhaps, that Alan, for the first time, felt attracted by her. Hitherto she had always repelled him, but this night it was otherwise.

"How did you come here?" he asked in a more gentle voice than he generally used towards her.

Noting the change in his tone, she smiled shyly and even colored a little, then answered.

"This house has many secrets, Vernoon. When you are lord of it you shall learn them all, till then I may not tell them to you. But, come, there are other secrets which I hope you shall see to-night, and Jeeki, come you also, for you shall be the mouth of your lord, so that you may tell me what perhaps he would hide."

"I will tell you everything, everything, O Asiki," answered Jeeki, stretching out his hands and bowing almost to the ground.

Then they started and following many long passages as before, although whether they were the same or others Alan could not tell, came at last to a door that he recognized, that of the Treasure House. As they approached this door it opened, and through it, like a hunted thing, ran the bedizened Mungana, husband of the Asiki, terror, or madness, shining in his eyes. Catching sight of his wife, who bore the lamp, he threw himself upon his knees, and snatching at her robe, addressed some petition to her, speaking so rapidly that Alan could not follow his words.

For a moment she listened, then dragged her dress from his hand and spurned him with her foot. There was something so cruel in the gesture and the action, so full of deadly hate and loathing, that Alan, who witnessed it, experienced a new revulsion of feeling towards the Asiki. What kind of a woman could she be, he wondered, who would treat a discarded lover thus in the presence of his successor?

With a groan or a sob, it was difficult to say which, the poor man rose and perceived Alan, whose face he now beheld for the first time, since the Asiki had told him not to mask himself, as they would meet no one. The sight of it seemed to fill him with jealous fury; at any rate he leapt at his rival, intending, apparently, to catch him by the throat. Alan, who was watching him, stepped aside, so that he came into violent contact with the wall of the passage, and, half-stunned by the shock, reeled onwards into the darkness.

"The hog!" said the Asiki, or rather she hissed it, "the hog, who dared to touch me and to strike at you. Well, his time is short—would that I could make it shorter! Did you hear what he sought of me?"

Alan, who wished for no confidences, replied by asking what the Mungana was doing in the Treasure House; to which she answered that the spirits who dwelt there were eating up his soul, and when they had devored it all, he would go quite mad and kill himself.

"Does that happen to all Munganas?" inquired Alan.

"Yes, Veroon, if the Asika hates them, but if she loves them it is otherwise. Come, let us forget the wretch who would kill you if he could," and she led the way into the hall and up it, passing between the heaps of gold.

On the table where lay the necklaces of gems she set down her lamp, whereof the light, all there was in that great place, flickered feebly upon the mask of Little Bonsa, which had been moved there, apparently for some ceremonial purpose; and still more feebly upon the hideous, golden countenances and winding sheets of the ancient, yellow dead who stood around in scores, placed one above the other, each in his appointed niche. It was an awesome scene, and one that oppressed Jeeki very much, for he murmured to Alan,

"Oh my! Major, family vault child's play to this hole, just like——" here his comparison came to an end, for the Asika cut it short with a single glance.

"Sit here in front of me," she said to Alan, "and you, Jeeki, sit at your lord's side, and be silent till I bid you speak."

Then she crouched down in a heap behind them, threw the cloth or viel she carried over her head, and in some way that they did not see, suddenly extinguished the lamp.

Now they were in darkness, the darkness of death, and in utter silence, the silence of the dead. No glimmer of light and yet to Alan it seemed as though he could feel the flash of the crystal eyes of Little Bonsa, and of all the other eyes set in the masks of those departed men who once had been the husbands of bloodstained priestesses of the Asiki, till one by one, as she wearied of them, they were bewitched to madness and to doom. In that utter quiet he thought even that he could hear them stir within their winding sheets, or it may have been that the Asika had risen and moved among them, on some errand of her own. Far away something fell to the floor, a very light object, such as a flake of rock or a scale of gold. Yet the noise of it struck his nerves loud as a clap of thunder, and those of Jeeki also, for he felt him start at his side and heard the sudden hammerlike beat of his heart. What was the woman doing in this dreadful place, he wondered. Well, it was easy to guess. Doubtless she had brought them there to scare and impress them. Presently a voice, that of some hidden priest, would speak to them, and they would be asked to believe it a message from the spirit world or a spirit itself might be arranged—what could be easier in their mood and these surroundings.

Now the Asika was speaking behind them in a muffled voice. From the tone of it she appeared to be engaged in argument or supplication in some strange tongue. At any rate, he could not understand a word of what she said. The argument, or prayer, went on for a while, with pauses as though for answers. Then suddenly it ceased, and once more they were plunged in that unfathomable silence.

CHAPTER XX.

What the Asika Showed to Alan.

It seemed to Alan that he went to sleep and dreamed.

He dreamed that it was late autumn in England. Leaves drifted down from the trees beneath the breath of a strong, damp wind and ran or floated along the road till they vanished into a ditch, or caught against a pile of stones that had been laid ready for its repair. He knew the road well enough; he even knew the elm tree beneath which he seemed to stand on the crest of a hill. It was that which ran from Mr. Champers-Haswell's splendid house, The Court, to the church; he could see them both, the house to the right and the church to the left, and his eyesight seemed to have improved, since he was able to observe that at either place there was bustle and preparation as though for some ceremony.

Now the big gates of The Court opened, and through came a funeral. It advanced towards him with unnatural swiftness as though it floated upon air, the whole melancholy procession of it. In a few seconds it had come and gone, and yet during those seconds he suffered agony, for there arose in his mind a horrible terror that this was Barbara's burying. He could not have endured it for another moment; he would have cried out or died, only now the mourners passed him following the coffin, and in the first carriage he saw Barbara seated, looking sad and somewhat troubled, but well. A little further down the line came another carriage, and in it was Sir Robert Aylward, staring before him with cold, impassive face.

In his dream Alan thought to himself that he must have borrowed this carriage, which would not be strange, as he generally used motors, for there was a peer's coronet upon the panels and the silver-mounted harness.

The funeral passed and suddenly vanished into the churchyard gates, leaving Alan wondering why his cousin Haswell was not seated at Barbara's side. Then it occurred to him that it might be because he was in the coffin, and at that moment in his dream he heard the Asika asking Jeeki what he saw; heard Jeeki answer also, "A burying in the land called England."

"Of whom, Jeeki?" Then, after some hesitation, the answer:

"Of a lady whom my lord loves very much. They bury her."

"What was her name, Jeeki?"

"Her name was Barbara."

"Bar-bara, why that you told me was the name of his mother and his sister. Which of them is buried?"

"Neither, O Asika! It was another lady who loves him very much and wanted to marry him, and that was why he ran away to Africa. But now she is dead and buried."

"Are all women in England called Barbara, Jeeki?"

"Yes, O Asika, Barbara means woman."

"If your lord loved this Barabara, why then did he run away from her? Well, it matters not since she is dead and buried, for whatever their spirits may feel, no man cares for a woman that is dead until she clothes herself in flesh again. That was a good vision and I will reward you for it."

"I have earned nothing, O Asika," answered Jeeki modestly, "who only tell you what I see as I must. Yet O Asika," he added, with a note of anxiety in his voice, "why do you not read these writings for yourself?"

"Because I dare not, or rather because I cannot," she answered fiercely. "Be silent, slave, for now the power of the god broods upon my soul."

The dream went on. A great forest appeared, such a forest as they had passed before they met the cannibals, and set beneath one of the trees, a tent, and in that tent Barbara, Barbara weeping. Someone began to lift the flap of the tent. She sprang up, snatching at a pistol that lay beside her, turning its muzzle towards her breast. A man entered the tent. Alan saw his face, it was his own. Barbara let fall the pistol and fell backwards as though a bullet from it had pierced her heart. He leapt towards her, but before he came to where she lay, everything had vanished, and he heard Jeeki droning out his lies to the Asika, telling her that the vision he had seen was one of her and his master seated with their arms about each other in a chamber of the Golden House.

A third time the dream descended on Alan like a cloud. It seemed to him that he was borne beyond the flaming borders of the world. Everything around was new and unfamiliar, vast, changing, lovely, terrific. He stood alone upon a pearly plain and the sky above him was lit with rosy moons, many and many of them, that hung there like lamps. Spirits began to pass him. He could catch something of their glory as they sped by with incredible swiftness; he could hear the winnowing of their wings. One rose up at his side. It was the Asika, only a thousand times more splendid, clothed in all the glory of hell. Majestically she bent towards him, her glowing eyes held his, the perfume of her breath beat upon his brow and made him drunken.

She sopke to him, and her voice sounded like distant bells.

"Through many a life, through many a life," she said, "bought with much blood, paid for with a million tears, but mine at last, the soul that I have won to comfort my soul through the eternal day. Come to the place I have made ready for you, the hell that shall turn to heaven at your step, come, you by whom I am redeemed, and drive away those gods that torture me because I was their servant that I might win you."

So she spoke, and though all his soul revolted, yet the fearful strength that was in her seemed to draw him onward whither she would go. Then a light shone and that light was the face of Barbara, and with a suddenness that was almost awful the dream came to an end.

Alan was in his own room again, though how he got there he did not recollect.

"Jeeki," he said, "what has happened I seem to have had a very curious dream, there in the Treasure Place, and to have heard you telling the Asika a string of incredible falsehoods."

"Oh, no, Major, Jeeki too good Christian; he tell her what he see, or what he think she see if she look, 'cause p'r'aps he see nothing she never believe that. And," he added with a burst of confidence, "what the dickens it matter what he tell her, so long as she swallow same and keep quiet? Nasty things always make women like Asika quite outrageous. Give them sweet to suck, say Jeeki, and if they ill afterwards, that no fault of his. They had sweet."

"Quite so, Jeeki, quite so; only I should advise you not to play too many tricks upon the Asika, lest she should happen to find you out. How did I get back here?"

"Like man that walk in his sleep, Major. She go first, you follow, just as little lamb after Mary in hymn."

"Jeeki did you really see anything at all?"

"No, Major, nothing partic'lar, except ghost of Mrs. Jeeki and of your reverend uncle, both of them very angry. That magic all stuff, Major. Asika put something in your grub make you drunk, so that you think her very wise. Don't think of it no more, Major, or you go off your chump. If Jeeki see nothing, depend on it there nothing to see."

"Perhaps so, Jeeki, but I wish I could be sure you had seen nothing. Listen to me, we must get out of this place somehow, or as you say, I shall go off my chump. It's haunted, Jeeki, it's haunted, and I think that Asika is a devil, not a woman."

"That what priests say Major," he answered, looking at his master anxiously. "Well, don't you fret; Jeeki not afraid of devils, Jeeki get you out in good time. Go to bed and leave it all to Jeeki."

Fifteen more days had gone by, and it was the eve of the night of the second full moon, the night when Alan was destined to become the husband of Asiki. She had sent for him that morning, and he found her radiant with happiness. Whether or no she believed Jeeki's interpretation of the visions, it seemed quite certain that her mind was void of fears or doubts. She was sure Alan was about to become her husband and had summoned all the people of the Asiki to be present at the ceremony of their marriage, and incidentally of the death of the Mungana, who, poor wretch, was to be forced to kill himself upon that occasion.

Before they parted she had spoken to Alan sweetly enough.

"Vernoon," she said, "I know that you do not love me as I love you, but the love will come, since for your sake I will change myself. I will become gentle; I will shed no more blood; that of the Mungana shall be the last, and even him I would spare if I could, only while he lives I may not marry you; it is the one law that is stronger than I am, and if I broke it you would be murdered. You shall even teach me your faith, if you will; for what is good to you is henceforth good to me. Ask what you wish of me, and as an earnest I will do it if I can."

Now Alan looked at her. There was one thing he wished above all others—that she would let him go. But this he did not dare to ask; moreover, it would have been utterly useless. After all, if the Asika's love was terrible, what would be the appearance of her outraged hate? What could he ask? More gold? He hated the very name of the stuff, for it had brought him here. He remembered the old cannibal chief, Fahni, who, like himself, languished a prisoner, daily expecting death. Only that morning he had implored him to obtain his liberty.

"I thank you, Asika," he said. "Now if your words are true, set Fahni free and let him return to his own country, for if he stays here he will die."

"Surely, Vernoon, that is a very small thing," she answered smiling, "though it is true that when he gets there he will probably make war upon us. Well, let him, let him." Then she clapped her hands and summoned priests, whom she bade go at once and conduct Fahni out of Bonsa-Town. Also she bade them loose certain slaves who were of the Ogula tribe, that they might accompany him laden with provisions, and send on orders to the outposts that Fahni and his party should pass unmolested from the land.

This done, she began to talk to Alan about many matters, however little he might answer her. Indeed, it seemed almost as though she feared to let him leave her side; as though some presentiment of loss oppressed her.

At length, to Alan's great relief, the time came when they must part, since it was necessary for her to attend a secret ceremony of preparation or purification, that was called "The Putting Off of the Past." Although she had been thrice summoned still she would not let him go.

"They call you Asika," said Alan.

"Yes, yes, they call me," she replied, springing up. "Leave me, Vernoon, till we meet to-morrow to part no more. Oh! why is my heart so heavy in me? That black dog of yours read the visions that I summoned, but might not look on, and they were good visions. They showed that the woman who loved you is dead; they showed us wedded, and other deeper things. Surely he would not dare to lie to me, knowing that if he did, I would flay him living and throw him to the vultures. Why, then, is my heart so heavy in me? Would you escape me, Vernoon? Nay, you are not so cruel, nor could you do it except by death. Moreover, Man, know that even in death you cannot escape me, for there I shall follow you and claim you, to whose side my spirit has toiled for ages, and what is there so strong that it can snatch you from my hand?"

She looked at him a moment, then, of a sudden, burst into a flood of tears, and seizing his hand, threw herself upon her knees and kissed it again and again.

"Go now," she said, "go, and let my love go with you, through lives and deaths, and all the dreams beyond, oh! let my love go with you, as it shall, Vernoon."

So Alan went, leaving her there weeping on her knees.

During the dark hours that followed, Alan and madness were not far apart. What could he do? Escape was utterly impossible. For weeks he and Jeeki had considered it in vain. Even if they could win out in the Gold House fortress, what hope had they of making their way through the crowded, tortuous town where, after the African fashion, people walked about all night, everyone of whom would recognize the white man of whom all were talking, whether he was masked or no. Besides, beyond the town where the river and the guarded walls and gates, and beyond them open country, where they would be cut off or run down. No, to attempt escape was suicide. Suicide! That gave him an idea; why should he not kill himself? It would be easy enough, for he still had his revolver and a few cartridges, and surely it was better than to enter on such a life as awaited him as the plaything of a priestess of a tribe of fetish-worshipping savages.

But if he killed himself, how about Barbara, and how about poor old Jeeki, who would certainly be killed also? Besides, it was not the right thing to do, and while there is life there is always hope.

Alan paused in his walk up and down the room, and looked at Jeeki, who sat upon the floor with his back resting against the stone altar, reflectively pulling down his thick under lip and letting it fly back, negro-fashion.

"Jeeki," he said, "time's up. What am I to do?"

"Do, Major?" he replied with affecter cheerfulness. "Oh! that quite simple. Jeeki arrange everything. You marry Asika, and by and by, when you master here and tired of her, you give her slip. Very interesting experience, no white man ever had such luck before. Asika not half bad, if she fond of you; she like little girl in song, when she good, she very, very good. At any rate, nothing else to do. Marry Asika or spificate, which mean, Major, that Jeeki spificate too," he added, shaking his white head sadly, "he no like that. One or two little things on his mind that no get time to square up yet. Daren't pray like Christian here, 'cause afraid of Bonsas, and Bonsas come square with him by and by 'cause he been Christian, so poor Jeeki come down bump between two stools. 'Postles kick him out of heaven, and Bonsas kick him out of hell, and where Jeeki go to then?"

"Don't know, I am sure," answered Alan, smiling a little in spite of his sorrow, "but I think the Bonsas might find a corner for you somewhere. Look here, Jeeki, you old scamp, I am sorry for you, for you have been a good friend to me and we are fond of each other. But just understand this, I am not going to marry that woman if I can help it. It's against my principles. So I shall wait till to-morrow, and then I shall walk out of this place. If the guards try to stop me, I shall shoot them while I have the cartridges. Then I shall go on until they kill me."

"Oh! but, Major, they not kill you; they chuck blanket over your head and take you back to Asika. It Jeeki they kill, skin him alive-O, and all the rest of it."

"Hope not, Jeeki, because they think we shall die some day. But if so, I can't help it. To-morrow morning I shall walk out, and now that's settled, I am tired," and he threw himself down upon the bed, and being worn out with weariness and anxiety, soon fell fast asleep.

CHAPTER XXI.

Seeking Escape.

But Jeeki did not sleep, although he, too, lay down upon his bed. On the contrary, he remained wide awake and reflected, more deeply perhaps than he had ever done before, being sure that the superstition as to the dependence of Alan's life upon his own was now worn very thin, and that his hour was at hand. He thought of making Alan's wild attempt to depart impossible by the simple method of warning the Asika, but notwithstanding his native selfishness, was too loyal to let that idea take root in his mind. No, there was nothing to be done; if the Major wished to start, the Major must start, and he, Jeeki, must pay the price. Well, he deserved it, for he had been fool enough to listen to the secret promptings of Little Bonsa and conduct him to Asiki-land.

Thus he passed several hours, for the most part in melancholy speculations as to the exact fashion of his end, until at length weariness overcame him also, and shutting his eyes, Jeeki began to doze. Suddenly he grew aware of the presence of some other person in the room, but thinking that it was only the Asika prowling about in her uncanny fashion, or perhaps her spirit, for how her body entered the place he could not guess, he did not stir, but lay breathing heavily and watching out of the corner of his eye.

Presently a figure emerged from the shadows into the faint light thrown by the simple lamp that burned above, and though it was wrapped in a dark cloak Jeeki knew at once it was not the Asika. Very stealthily the figure crept towards him as a leopard might creep, and bent down to examine him. The movement caused the cloak to slip a little, and for an instant Jeeki caught sight of the wasted, half-crazed face of the Mungana and a long curved knife that glittered in his hand. Paralyzed with fear, he lay quite still, knowing that should he show the slightest sign of consciousness, that knife would pierce his heart.

The Mungana watched him awhile, then, satisfied that he slept, turned round, and bending himself almost double, glided with infinite precautions towards Alan's bed, that stood some twelve or fourteen feet away. Silently, as a snake that uncoils itself, Jeeki slipped from between his blankets and crept after him, his naked feet making no noise upon the mat-strewn floor. So intent was the Mungana upon the deed which he had come to do, that he never looked back, and thus it happened that the two of them reached the bed one immediately behind the other.

Alan was lying on his back with his throat exposed, a very easy victim. For a moment the Mungana stared. Then he erected himself like a snake about to strike, and lifted the great curved knife, taking aim at the naked breast. Jeeki erected himself also, and even as the knife began to fall, with one arm he caught the arm that drove it and with the other the murderer's throat. The Mungana fought like a wild cat, but Jeeki was too strong for him. His fingers held the man's throat like a vice. He choked and weakened; the knife fell from his hand. He sank to the ground and lay there helpless, whereon Jeeki knelt upon his chest, and possessing himself of the knife, held it within an inch of his heart.

It was at this juncture that Alan woke up and asked sleepily what was the matter.

"Nothing, Major," answered Jeeki in low but cheerful tones. "Snake just about to bite you and I catch him, that all," and he gave an extra squeeze to the Mungana's throat, who turned black in the face and rolled his eyes.

"Be careful, Jeeki, or you will kill the man," said Alan, recognizing the Mungana, and taking in the situation.

"Why not, Major? He want kill you, and me too afterwards. Good riddance of bad rubbish, as Bible say."

"I am not so sure, Jeeki. Give him air and let me think. Tell him that if he makes any noise, he dies."

Jeeki obeyed, and the Mungana's darkening eyes grew bright again as he drew his breath in great sobs.

"Now, friend," said Alan in Asiki, "why did you wish to stab me?"

"Because I hate you," answered the man, "who to-morrow will take my place and the wife I love."

"As a year or two ago you took someone else's, eh? Well, suppose now that I don't want either your place or your wife."

"What would that matter even if it were true, White Man, since she wants you?"

"I am thinking, friend, that there is someone else she will want when she hears of this. How do you suppose that you will die to-morrow? Not so easily as you hope, perhaps."

The Mungana's eyes seemed to sink into his head and his face to sicken with terror. That shaft had gone home.

"Supposing I make a bargan with you," went on Alan slowly. "Supposing I say: 'Mungana, show me the way out of this place, as you can, now at once, Or if you prefer it, refuse and be given up to the Asika.' Come, you are not too mad to understand. Answer—and quickly."

"Would you kill me afterwards?" he asked.

"Not I. Why should I wish to kill you? You can come with us and go where you will. Or you can stay here and die as the Asika directs."

"I canont believe you, White Man. It is not possible that you should wish to run away from so much love and glory, or to spare one who would have slain you. Also it would be difficult to get you out of Bonsa Town."

"Jeeki," said Alan, "this fellow is mad; after all, I think you had better go to the door and shout for the priests."

"No, no, lord," begged the wretched creature, "I will trust you, I will try, though it is you who must be mad."

"Very good. Stand over him, Jeeki, while I put on my things, and—yes, give me that mask. If he stirs, kill him at once."

So Alan made himself ready. Then he mounted guard over the Mungana, and Jeeki did likewise, although he shook his head over their prospect of escape.

"No go," he muttered, "no go! If we get past priests, Asika catch us with her magic. When I bolt with your reverend uncle last time, Little Bonsa arrange business because she go abroad fetch you. Now likely as not she bowl you out, and then good-bye Jeeki."

Alan sternly bade him be quiet and stop behind if he did not wish to come.

"No, no, Major," he answered, "I come all right. Asika very prejudiced beggar, and if she find me here alone—oh, my! Better die double after all. Two's company, Major. Now, all ready, march!" and he gave the unfortunate Mungana a fearful kick as a hint to proceed.

So utterly crushed was the poor wretch that even this insult did not stir him to resentment.

"Follow me, White Man," he said, "and if you desire to live, be silent. Throw your cloaks about your heads."

They did so, and holding their revolvers in their right hands, glided after the Mungana. In the corner of the big room they came to a little stair. How it opened in that place where no stair had been, they could not see or even guess, for it was too dark, only now they knew the means by which the Asika had been able to visit them at night.

The Mungana went first down the stair. Jeeki followed, holding him by the arm with one hand while in the other he kept his own knife ready to stab him at the first sign of treachery.

Alan brought up the rear, keeping hold of Jeeki's cloak. They passed down twelve steps of star, then turned to the right along a tunnel, then to the left, then to the right again. In that pitch darkness it was an awful journey, since they knew not whither they were being led, and expected that every moment would be their last. At length, quite of a sudden, they emerged into moonlight.

Alan looked about him and knew the place. It was where the feast had been held two months before, when the priests were poisoned and Big Bonsa choose the victims for sacrifice. Already it was prepared for the great festival of to-morrow when the Mungana should drown himself and Alan be married to the Asika. There on the dais were the gold chairs where they were to sit, and green branches of trees mixed with curious flags decked the vast amphitheatre beyond. Moreover, there was the broad canal, and floating in the midst of it the hideous gold fetish, Big Bonsa. The moonlight shone on its glaring, deathly eyes, its fish-like snout and its huge, pale teeth. Alan looked at it and shivered, for the thing was horrid and uncanny, and the utter loneliness in which it lay there staring upwards at the moon, seemed to accentuate the horror.

The Mungana noticed his fear and whispered:

"We must swim the water. If you have a god, White Man, pray him to protect you from Bonsa."

"Go on," answered Alan, "I do not dread a fetish, only the look of it. But is there no way round?"

The Mungana shook his head and began to enter the canal. Jeeki, whose teeth were chattering, hung back, but Alan pushed him from behind, so sharply that he stumbled and made a splash. Then Alan followed, and as the cold, black water rose to his chest, looked at Big Bonsa.

It seemed to him that the thing had turned round and was staring at them. Surely a few seconds ago its snout pointed the other way. No, that must be fancy. He was swimming now, they were all swimming, Alan and Jeeki holding their pistols and little stock of cartridges above their heads to keep them dry. The gold head of Big Bonsa appeared to be lifting itself up in the water, as a reptile might in order to get a better view of these proceedings, but doubtless it was the ripples that they caused which gave it this appearance. Only why did the ripples make it come towards them, quite gently, like an investigating fish?

It was about ten yards off and they were in the middle of the canal. The Mungana had passed it; Jeeki had passed it. It was in a line with Alan's head. Oh, heavens! a sudden smother of foam, a rush like that of a torpedo, and set low down between two curving waves, a flash of gold. Then a gurgling, inhuman laugh, and a weight upon his back. Down went Alan, down and down!

CHAPTER XXII.

The End of the Mungana.

The moonlight above vanished. Alan was alone in the depths with this devil, or whatever it might be. He could feel hands and feet gripping and treading on him, but they did not seem to be human, for there were too many of them. Also they were very cold. He gave himself up for dead, and thought of Barbara.

Then something flashed into his mind. In his hand he still held his revolver. He pressed it against the thing that was smothering him, and pulled the trigger. Again he pulled it, and again, for it was a self-cocking weapon, and even there deep down in the water he heard the thud of the explosion of the damp-proof copper cartridges. His lungs were bursting, his senses reeled; only enough of them remained to tell him that he was free of that strangling grip and floating upwards. His head rose above the surface, and through the mouth of his mask he drew in the sweet air with great gasps. Down below him in the clear water he saw the yellow head of Big Bonsa rocking and quivering like a great reflected moon, saw too that it was beginning to rise. Yet he could not swim away from it, the thing seemed to have hypnotized him. He heard Jeeki calling to him from the shallow water near the further bank, but still he floated there like a log staring down at Big Bonsa beneath.

Jeeki plunged back into the canal, and with a few strong strokes, reached him, gripped him by the arm, and began to tow him to the shore. Before they came there Big Bonsa rose like a huge fish and tried to follow them, but could not, or so it seemed. At any rate, it only whirled round and round upon the surface, while from it poured a white fluid that turned the black water to the hue of milk. Then it began to scream, making a thin and dreadful sound more like that of an infant in pain than anything they had ever heard, a very sickening sound that Alan never could forget. He staggered to the bank and stood staring at it, where it bled, rolled, wallowed and shrieked, but because of the milky foam could make nothing out in that light.

"What is it, Jeeki?" he said with an idiotic laugh. "What is it?"

"Oh! don't know. Devil and all, p'r'aps. Come on, Major, before it catch us."

"I don't think it will catch anyone just at present. Devil or not, hollow-nosed bullets don't agree with it. Shall I give it another, Jeeki?" and he lifted the pistol.

"No, no, Major, don't play tomfool," and Jeeki grabbed him by the arm and dragged him away.

A few paces further on stood the Mungana like a man transfixed, and even then Alan noticed that he regarded him with something akin to awe.

"Stronger than the god," he muttered, "stronger than the god," and bounded forward.

Following the path that ran beside the canal, they plunged into a tunnel, holding each other as before. In a few minutes they were through it and in a place full of cedar trees outside the wall of the Gold House, under which evidently the tunnel passed, for there it rose behind them. Beneath these cedar trees they flitted like ghosts, now in the moonlight and now in the shadow. The great fall to the back of the town was on their left, and in front of them lay one of the arms of the river, at this spot a raging torrent not more than a hundred feet in width, spanned by a narrow suspension bridge which seemed to be supported by two fibre ropes. On the hither side of this bridge stood a guard hut, and to their dismay out of this hut ran three men armed with spears, evidently to cut them off. One of these men sped across the bridge and took his stand at the further end, while the other two posted themselves in their path at the entrance to it.

The Mungana slackened his speed and said one word—"Finished!" and Jeeki also hesitated, then turned and pointed behind them.

Alan looked back, and flitting in and out between the cedar trees saw the white robes of the priests of Bonsa. Then despair seized them all, and they rushed at the bridge. Jeeki reached it first, and dodging beneath the spears of the two guards, plunged his knife into the breast of one of them, and butted the other with his great head, so that he fell over the side of the bridge on to the rocks below.

"Cut, Major, cut!" he said to Alan, who pushed past him. "All right now."

They were on the narrow swaying bridge—it was but a single plank—Alan first, then the Mungana, then Jeeki. When they were half way across Alan looked before him, and saw a sight he could never forget.

The third guard at the further side was sawing through one of the fibre ropes with his spear. There they were on the middle of the bridge with the torrent raving fifty feet beneath them, and the man had nearly severed the rope! To get over before he was through it was impossible; behind were the priests; beneath the roaring river. All three of them stopped as though paralyzed, for all three had seen. Something struck against Alan's leg; it was his pistol that still remained fastened to his wrist by its leather thong. He cocked and lifted it, took aim, fired. The shot missed, which was not wonderful considering the light and the platform on which the shooter stood. It missed, but the man, astonished, for he had never seen or heard such a thing before, stopped his sawing for a moment, and stared at them. Then, as he began again, Alan fired once more, and this time by good fortune the bullet struck the man somewhere in the body. He fell, and as he fell grasped the nearly separated rope and hung to it.

"Get hold of the other rope and come on," yelled Alan, and once more they bounded forward.

"My God! it's going," he yelled again. Hold fast, Jeeki, hold fast?"

Next instant the rope parted and the man vanished. The bridge tipped over, and, supported by the remaining rope, hung edgewise up. To this rope the three of them clung desperately, resting their feet upon the edge of the swaying plank. For a few seconds they remained thus, afraid to stir, then Jeeki called out:

"Climb on, Major, climb on like one monkey. Look bad, but quite safe really."

As there was nothing else to be done Alan began to climb, shifting his feet along the plank edge and his hands along the rope, which creaked and stretched beneath their threefold weight.

It was a horrible journey, and in his imagination took at least an hour. Yet they accomplished it, for at last they found themselves huddled together but safe upon the further bank. The sweat pouring down from his head had almost blinded Alan; a deadly nausea worked within him, sickly tremors shot up and down his spine; his brain swam. Yet he could hear Jeeki, in whom excitement always took the form of speech, saying loudly:

"Think that man no liar what say out great papas was monkeys. Never look down on monkey no more. Wake up, Major, those priests monkey-men too, for we all brothers, you know. Wait a bit, I stop their little game," and springing up, with three or four cuts of the big knife he severed the remaining rope just as their pursuers reached the further side of the chasm.

They shouted with rage as the long bridge swung back against the rock, the cut end of it falling into the torrent, and waved their spears threateningly. To this demonstration Jeeki replied with gestures of contempt such as are known to street Arabs. Then he looked at the Mungana, who lay upon the ground a melancholy and dilapidated spectacle, for the prespiration had washed lines of paint off his face and patches of dye from his hair, also his gorgeous robes were waterstained and his gem necklace broken. Having studied him awhile Jeeki kicked him meditatively till he got up, then asked him to set out the exact situation. The Mungana answered that they were safe for a while, since that torrent could only be crossed by the broken bridge and was too rapid to swim. The Asiki, he added, must go a long journey round through the city in order to come at them, though doubtless they would hunt them down in time. Here Jeeki cut him short, since he knew all that country well and only wished to learn whether any more bridges had been built across the torrent since he was a boy.

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Lodges

COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 2, I. O. O. F., meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows' Hall, Douglas street. R. W. Fawcett, Rec. Sec., 237 Government street.

COURT CARIBOO, No. 743, I. O. F., meets in K. of P. Hall, corner Pandora and Douglas streets, on the 2nd Tuesday and 4th Monday of every month, at 8 p. m. For information apply J. O. Welch, Treas., P. O. Box 257, City.

COMPANION COURT FAR WEST, I. O. F., No. 279, meets first and third Mondays each month in K. of P. Hall, corner Douglas and Pandora streets. Isabelle Moore, Financial Secretary, P. O. Box 257, City.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—Victoria Camp, No. 52, Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World, meets in K. of P. Hall, corner Douglas and Pandora streets, 1st and 3rd Fridays in the month. Wm. Jackson, clerk.

K. OF P.—No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora Sts. H. Weber, K. of R. & S. Box 544.

VICTORIA, NO. 17, K. of P., meets at K. of P. Hall every Thursday. D. S. Mowat, K. of R. & S. Box 164.

A. O. F., COURT NORTHERN LIGHT, No. 5935, meets at K. of P. Hall 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton, Secy.

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 1, A. O. U. W., meets every second and fourth Wednesday in month at A. O. U. W. Hall. Members of Order visiting the city cordially invited to attend. R. Dunn, recorder.

COURT VICTORIA, A. O. F., No. 8930, meets at Sir William Wallace Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. W. Noble, secretary, 144 Oswego street.

Machinists

L. HAFER, General Machinist, No. 150 Government street. Tel. 930.

Medical

DR. J. P. RYAN has removed his office from 107 Pandora avenue to the Vernon Building, corner Douglas and View.

Medical Massage

MR. BERGSTROM BJORNFELT, Masseur, room 2, Vernon Block, Douglas street, Victoria, B. C. Office hours 1 to 6 p. m.

Medium

R. H. KNEESHAW, Medium and Healer, 175 Chatham street. Sittings daily. Test circle, Thursday night.

MR. H. E. HOWES, Psychic Medium and Healer, can be consulted daily. Room 7, Vernon Buildings, Douglas street.

Merchant Tailors

MERCHANT TAILOR—Do you wish to wear well cut and made garments? Then go to J. Sorensen, tailor, Government street, up-stairs, over Andernach's Jewellery Store, or opposite Trounce Ave. I carry the best of imported cloths and at a very low price. Give me a trial.

Monuments

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS—Estimates given for monuments, etc. J. E. Phillips, 74 and 76 View street. Tel. B1207.

Music

FRANK J. ARMSTRONG, Violinist. Graduate of Leipsic Conservatory of Music. Private pupil of Hans Becker. Will receive pupils at 521 Michigan St. Telephone A245.

Painter and Decorator

PAINTER AND DECORATOR
FRANK MELLOR
Phone 1564 901 YATES ST.

A. B. McNEILL.

REALTY. MONEY TO LOAN.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.
PHONE 645. 17 TROUNCE AVE.

HOUSES

THREE BUNGALOWS—Large grounds with each .... $4,800., $4,300., $4,000.

SMALL HOMES—Splendid values and good terms $1,100, $1,300, $1,500, $1,800, $2000

LOTS.

EIGHT LOTS, in Pearse estate, fine locelity .... $4,000.

TWO LOTS, Banks street, best on street .... $1,300.

ONE LOT, Alfred, corner .... $750.

ONE LOT, Gladstone avenue, fine view .... $600.

J. STUART YATES

22 BASTION STREET, VICTORIA.

FOR SALE.

80 ACRES—Sooke District, just inside Sooke harbor.

FINE SEA FRONTAGE—At Esquimalt, about three acres, cheap.

TWO LOTS—On Victoria harbor, with large wharf and sheds and 2 large warehouses, in good condition, on easy terms.

THREE LOTS—On Yates street, with 10 stores, bringing in good rentals.

TO RENT—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, rent $120 per month.

For further particulars apply to
J. STUART YATES,
22 BASTION STREET, VICTORIA.

THE MAN OUT OF A JOB

In Victoria and throughout British Columbia some men are out of work, yet it is believed that at other points labor is required. There may be many persons seeking work on the farm, in the shops, offices, etc., and we would be glad to publish advertisements from such persons, with their addresses, in order that they may be communicated with by those who may require help.

SITUATIONS WANTED

THE TIMES is anxious to be of assistance, and for the month of February will insert advertisements under the above headings, once, up to fifteen words

FREE OF CHARGE

Note.—If an additional insertion is necessary it will be given upon request.

Pottery Ware, Etc.

SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., corner Broad and Pandora streets, Victoria, B. C.

Second-Hand Goods

WANTED—Old coats and vests, pants, boots and shoes, trunks, valises, shotguns, revolvers, overcoats, etc. Highest cash prices paid. Will call at any address. Jacob Aaronson's new and second-hand store, 64 Johnson street, two doors below Government street.

WANTED—Scrap brass, copper, zinc, lead, cast iron, sacks, and all kinds of bottles and rubber; highest cash prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store street. Phone 1336.

MISFIT and second-hand clothing bought and sold. "Lashs" Cleaning, Tailoring and Repairing Co., 843 View street. Phone A-1207.

Stenographers

Stenographers and typists supplied on application to Mr. Suttie, teacher, 1045 Yates street.

Teaming

TRIMBLE & SON, general teaming, ploughing and excavating. 17 Putman street. Phone A1439.

Truck and Dray

TRUCKING—Quick service, reasonable charges. Walsh Bros., Baker's Feed Store, 540 Yates street.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO.—Telephone 13, Stable Phone 23.

Watch Repairing

A. PETCH, 99 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing. All kinds of clocks and watches repaired.

Window Cleaning

EXPERT WINDOW CLEANER—R. Dicken, 751 Front street, Victoria West. Store, office and house windows cleaned weekly by contract.

Agents Wanted

WANTED—Responsible party to act as sole agent for patented article of merit, exclusive territory to right party. Address 106 Clark street, Portland, Me., U. S. A.

MEN—Don't accept any kind of work until you hear from us. Make $10 per day selling the quickest seller on earth; 110,000 sold in Minneapolis. New article; new plan; costs 7 cents, sells for 25 cents. Send 5 cents for two samples. Domestic Mfg. Co., Desk 22, Minneapolis, Minn.

Houses for Sale

FOR SALE—Eight-room house and one lot on Chestnut street, bath, pantry, electric light, hot and cold water, sewer, stable and buggy shed. Price $3,400. $700 cash, balance at 6½ per cent. Maysmith & Rogers, Mahon Building.

FOR SALE—Bargain, four-roomed modern cottage on Amphion street, woodshed, etc.; full sized lot, close to car line. Only $1,400. E. C. B. Bagshawe, 613 Fort street.

SNAP FOR ONE WEEK—Fine Bungalow 7 large rooms etc., greenhouse, fruit-trees, centrally located, lot 100x140, reasonable terms, also 4 room cottage, stable, full size lot. View St. particulars 1319 Government St., room 5.

TO BE SOLD—A 10 room house, on Cadboro Bay road, near St. Charles street.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME for sale cheap and on exceptionally easy terms; situated amid rural surroundings on one of the most desirable residential streets of the city; house contains 11 rooms and is thoroughly well built; grounds include fine lawns with handsome shrubbery and garden with 24 fruit trees in good bearing. Apply 1924 Belmont ave.

FOR SALE—A snap, 4 roomed cottage, in splendid condition, beautiful garden and full sized lot, $600 cash and balance on terms to suit. Apply 948 View street.

Houses for Rent

TO LET—New bungalow, Niagara St., close to park, seven rooms, modern; will be ready for occupancy March 15th. Apply D. C. Reid, National Finance Co., Ltd., 1206 Government St., Phone 1363.

Help Wanted—Male

WANTED—Man and wife to work on small fruit and vegetable farm; state experience and wages expected. Address Room No. 4, Clarence Hotel, corner Yates and Douglas streets.

WANTED—Drug apprentice. Apply P. O. Box 509.

MEN AND WOMEN wanted to learn barber trade free. Colleges in all leading American cities; beware of fakers. Moler Barber College, 206 Carroll street, Vancouver.

WANTED—Choir master for the Metropolitan Methodist church choir. Applications to be in by February 29. Apply J. H. Baker, 1417 Fernwood road.

WANTED—Contract to clear land or put up . P. B. Hall. P. O. Box 236, city.

Lost and Found

LOST—Gordon Setter bitch, also pup five months old. Anyone found harboring the same will be prosecuted. 2026 Fernwood Road.

LOST or FOUND—Two declarations relating to Mineral Claims, with receipts attached. Finder please return to this office and get reward.

Miscellaneous Property for Sale

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

FRESH ATLANTIC MACKEREL just arrved at Gower & Wrgglesworth's, 1509 Douglas street, Phone 910; and 575 Johnson street, Phone B393.

A SHIPMENT of high grade Ceylon Tea must be sold, and is to be offered to the public in any quantity at cost. For full line of samples address by letter, Harry W. Croft, 1104 Yates street.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE—Finest Magoon plants. Apply T. F. Barrett, Mount Tolmie P. O., or orders left with F. C. Nivin, 1510 Belcher avenue. Phone A329, will receive prompt attention.

FOR SALE—Wheeler-Wilson sewing machine, for tailoring, perfect condition. $15.00. Richmond, 718 Johnson street.

Lady's Rambler and Gent's Massey-Harris bicycle, almost new, a snap. Plimley, 813 Government street.

FOR SALE—Three work horses and four-inch Low truck, James Freeman, Shawnigan Lake.

FOR SALE—Team, 7 years old, weight 3,000 lbs., well broke. Apply 35 Fisguard street, Lym Shew, or 1167 North Park.

FOR SALE—Eggs, from prize stock, Brown Leghorns and Black Minorcas. Prices reasonable. Apply C. H. Revercomb, 1712 Denman street, or Phone 1377.

FOR SALE—White Plymouth Rock, Fishel strain. Eggs and stock from prize winners. Mrs. Griffiths, Snowvew Poultry Yards, Maywood P. O.

FOR SALE—2 nearly new 120-egg incubators and 2 brooders; also several thoroughbred Brown Leghorn cockerels. Apply C. H. Revercomb, 618 Trounce Ave.

FOR SALE—Small brougham, with pole and shafts. Apply Coachman, Fernwood, Cadboro Bay road.

SLAB WOOD FOR SALE—Mill slabs cut into short lengths at $3.00 per cord delivered to any part of city. B. F. Graham Lumber Co., Ltd. Phone No. 864. Orders also taken at Johns Bros'. Store

FOR SALE—Violin (very old) $10.00; Singer Sewing Machine, $12.00; Air Tight Heaters and Piping, $3.50; Roller Skates, $2.00; Suit Case, $2.50; Dancing Pumps, $1.50; Shepard's Plaid Coat and Vest, $3.50; Vancouver Real Estate, $250.00 lot, terms. Jacob Aaronson's New and Second-hand Store, 56 Johnson street, four doors below Government.

Property Wanted

WANTED—House of furniture, must be in good condition. Box 214 this office.

LEE & FRASER,

EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE, on Government street, with all modern conveniences, large lot $3,000.00

ONE ACRE, Sidney, all cleared and in orchard, five-roomed house, beautiful home $2,750.00

JAMES BAY, a snap on easy terms, seven-roomed bungalow, and lot 129 x 170 feet.

COTTAGE AND LOT, 60 x 120 feet, Yates street, good buy $4,000.00

Several FIVE-ACRE PLOTS in orchards can be had cheap.

PRIOR STREET, off Hillside ave—2 large lots for sale cheap and on easy terms.

BLACKWOOD STREET—Good lot, splendid location, easy terms.

CORNER THIRD AND BAY STREETS—2 lots for $1,200; easy terms.

Money to loan in large or small amounts. Fire and Life Insurance.

11 TROUNCE AVE., VICTORIA, B. C.

Lots for Sale

ALBERNI LOTS at a sacrifice for quick sale, 54 lots adjoining townsite, near the school, on best road, for $1,500. Apply Owner, Box 220 Times office.

A SNAP—Five and a half acres in Strawberry Vale, four acres cultivated, four and a half miles from City Hall. Price $1,650. Maysmith & Rogers, Mahon Building.

FOR SALE—RANCH. Nicola Valley, nearly 1000 acres, beautifully situated, one of best properties in district. Easy distance from railway station. Cheap purchase for quick sale. Full particulars apply to Pendrell Land Co., 569 Granville street, Vancouver, B. C.

SIDNEY—Owner wishes to sell 10 acres good land, all clear, fenced with wire, ½ mile from Sidney station, ¼ mile from school, cheap for immediate sale. Apply Box 438, P. O., Victoria.

Miscellaneous

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

KNIGHT'S Hardy Cabbage Plants, 50c per 100; 80c. per 200; $1.00 per 300; $3.00 per 1,000. Mt. Tolmie Nursery, Victoria. Catalogue of nursery stock free.

THE LATEST sheet metal electric signs. J. Market, maker. Victoria, B. C. Phone B1247.

JUST ARRIVED—Full line of ladies' and children's white wear; hats clearing at less than half price. Garesche Block. R. J. Soper.

Rooms and Board

TO LET—Furnished rooms. 949 Fort St.

TO LET—Furnished room for gentleman, in nice home, close to town, no other roomers. Apply Box 223 Times office.

TO LET—Five-room flat, corner Yates and Quadra. Apply 832 Fort street.

TO LET—Furnished rooms and board. Piano and phone. Bellevue, Quebec St., third house from Parliament buildings.

TO LET—Two well furnished front bedrooms, close in. Apply 825 Kane street, in mornings.

TO LET—Furnished rooms for housekeeping or single. 339 Kingston street.

TO LET—Front room, furnished, from 1st March, suitable for two gentlemen $12.00. Apply 942 Collinson street.

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen Apply 923 Collinson street.

TO RENT—3 furnished rooms at 752 Kane street, each suitable for two men.

Rooms and Board Wanted

WANTED—By young lady, board and room with private family; must be in good residential locality, within one mile of post office and near car line; state terms and particulars to Box 216 Times office.

Situations Wanted

WANTED—Copying for a few hours each evening, manuscripts, letters, etc., neatly typewritten at reasonable rates. Apply MSS., Times Office.

Situations Wanted—Female

Experienced English woman wishes housekeeper's position. Address Box 221 Times office.

Situations Wanted—Male

YOUNG MAN, energetic and willing, seeks employment in any capacity; City of Victoria preferred. R. Longheed, 75 Menzies street.

Respectable young man requires situation on farm; wages $30 per month; experienced, energetic and willing. Address Box 222 Times.

CAPABLE gardener requires situation; good references. Address Box 211 this office.

WANTED—By married man, work of any kind, janitor, porter, driver or office clerk preferred; references. Address Box 212 Times office.

WANTED—Work, by young man, warehouse preferred; total abstainer. Address Box 215 Times office.

WANTED—Position as janitor or porter, by married man; can do light office work. Address Box 212 this office.

WANTED—Work, by general laborer. Address Box 213 this office.

Wanted—Female Help

WANTED—A young girl as help, two in family. Apply Mrs. Holtz, back of 120 Dallas Road.

WANTED—Girl to serve in store. Apply XZ this office.

WANTED—Young woman for general housework, or person to work by the day. Apply 1134 Yates street.

WANTED—A good girl to wait on counter. Apply 221 Cook street.

LADIES wanted at Dresscutting School to learn cutting, corner Yates and Broad. D. F. Sprinkling. Lawrence Anderson, instructor. We cut patterns to measure.

WANTED—Immediately, general servant. Apply 737 Vancouver street.

Wanted—Miscellaneous

WANTED—Clean cotton rags, at the Times office.

A. WILLIAMS & CO.

LIMITED.
Established 1885.
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
104 YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.
PHONE 1386.

14.—4 LOTS 60 x 120 feet each; good soil, fine location. Big bargain. Only $800

104—5 ACRES good land Strawberry Vale. A real snap $1,050

12 FULL SIZED LOTS, 60 x 120 each; good soil; fine location; worth double; good terms. Only $1,650

48.—2 ACRES LAND, fenced, tiled and drained, planted with apple, pear, prune, cherry trees; 2 3-4 miles from Town Hall $1,600

PEMBERTON & SON

625 FORT STREET.

HILL STREET.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE,

In Good Location.
Shrub Trees and Lawn.
All in Good Shape.

$2,000.

FIRST STREET.

TWO LOTS,

Between Bay Street and King's Road.

$700 the Two.

ALFRED STREET.

LOT 60 x 90.

Close to Cook Street.
Easy Terms.

$750.

PROSPECT ROAD.

LOT 50 x 120.

Next to Foul Bay Road.

$375.

MENZIES STREET

LOT,

Close to Dallas Road
Shrub Trees.

$950.

PEMBERTSON & SON,
25 FORT STREET,
VICTORIA, B. C.

EMPIRE REALTY CO.

Real Estate and Financial Brokers.
612 YATES STREET.

ROYAL OAK.
ACREAGE.

THIRTEEN ACRES.
All Clear.
Ready For Cultivation.
$200 PER ACRE.
One-Third Cash, Balance 1 and 2 Years,
6 Per Cent.
THIS IS A SNAP.

GILSON & CO.

REAL ESTATE AND CONFIDENTIAL AGENCY.
Phone A902. P. O. Box 455.
1212 DOUGLAS ST.

9 GOOD LOTS—Cook street, $100 cash, balance very easy, each, only....$500

FINE LOT—Hillside Ave., close to Douglas street; can't be beat; easy terms; only $520

½ ACRE—Corner, on Douglas street. You can't beat this, on terms....$704

1¼ ACRE—Off Douglas car line, all clear, fenced, fine site for a home on easy terms, only.. .. ..$1,500

COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS—Large lot, large fruit trees, easy terms.. ..$2,400

R. S. DAY AND B. BOGGS

Established 189 .
620 FORT STREET,
VICTORIA, B. C.

FOR SALE.
FOURTEEN ACRES.
Choice, Tile Drained, Cultivated Fruit Land, at Gordon Head; Good Well.
Price $360 Per Acre.

FOR SALE.
FIVE-ROOM COTTAGE.
No. 1161 Afred Street.
Modern in Every Way; Nice Garden.
Occupancy 18th March.
Price $2,600.

FOR SALE.
SEVEN-ROOM DWELLING.
Barn, Etc., 2 Acres Orchard and Garden.
This is a Pleasant Home, Within Two Miles of City.

FOR SALE.
NEW BUNGALOW,
Within Half Mile City Hall.
Price $3,500.

FOR SALE.
COTTAGE AND TWO LOTS.
Esquimalt Harbor.
Price $2,500.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, LIMITED.

40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

5-ROOMED COTTAGE,
EAST END,
Midern in Every Respect.
$1,500 Terms.

7-ROOMED HOUSE,
HENRY STREET,
Entirely Modern, Close In.
$1,350—Easy Terms.

5-ROOMED COTTAGE,
JAMES BAY,
Modern, in Excellent Shape.
$1,350—Terms.

THREE LARGE LOTS,
FAIRFIELD ESTATE,
Close to Sea—Can Have Sewer.
A1 Land.
$300 Each—Easy Terms.

CORNER LOT,
CADBORO BAY ROAD,
Near Junction.
$650—Terms Easy.

TWO LARGE LOTS,
NORTH END,
Nicely Located—Double Frontage.
Beautiful Street.
$1,360 the Two.

S. A. BAIRD

REAL ESTATE, FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENT.
NEW ADDRESS, 1210 DOUGLAS ST.

TWO LOTS on Rudlin street. $700. each; small payment down, balance $15 per month.

FIVE-ROOMED COTTAGE, Michigan street, lot 60 x 120. Price $1,600.

FIVE ACRES, all cleared, within a short distance of the city. Five-roomed house, barn and good well. Terms. Price .... $1850.

DUNEDIN STREET — FIVE-ROOMED COTTAGE, every convenience, lot 55 x 135. Price .... $3450.

CLOSE IN — EIGHT ROOMED 1½ STORY DWELLING, just completed, everything modern, price $3,600.

THREE LOTS—Corner of Beacon Hill Park and Dallas road.

C. NEWTON YOUNG.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.
DUNCAN, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.

OFFERS FOR SALE.
BUSINESS AND BUILDING LOTS
And
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES
In
DUNCAN, VICTORIA AND NANAIMO,
Also
FARMS in the Cowichan Valley, Etc., Etc.
WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND PARTICULARS.

SWINERTON & ODDY

102 GOVERNMENT ST. Est. 1892.

MONEY
TO
LOAN,
ON
IMPROVED
REAL ESTATE.

SWINERTON & ODDY
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
GOVERNMENT STREET,
VICTORIA, B.C.

ROBERTSON & GRIFFITH.

106 GOVERNMENT ST. PHONE 1462.

7 ROOM HOUSE on Oak Bay avenue, all modern, stone foundation, sheds and chicken houses, ornamental trees, full lot; your own terms, monthly payments if desired. $3,100

2 FINE LOTS facing Dallas road, magnificent unobstructed view of straits and Olympian mountains ....$2,000.

GOOD LOT on Bank street .... $650.

5 ROOM COTTAGE in Victoria West, all modern, close to harbor and car line, good lot; easy terms on price .. ..$2,100.

WE have for sale SEVERAL LOTS close to car and to a beautiful beach; your own terms. Price, each ....

STABILITY IN LOCAL MARKET

EGGS HAVE GONE SLIGHTLY LOWER

Comox Butter Now One of the Standard Qualities.

No news is usually good news in the local market. The absence of fluctuations indicates that not only the markets are stable, but all the conditions which govern them.

This week there have been few changes. The frosts of last week have helped to retard the too early development of the spring goods and have had a healthy toning effect.

Eggs have gone slightly lower and are now retailing at 35 cents a dozen, and in butter the only change is that Comox butter is now brought up to the same price as the nearer home creameries. This indicates that the quality of that butter has improved to the extent of inspiring confidence in the buyer in the product.

Creameries often make the mistake of mixing packed butter with the fresh-made at the time when the price is at its highest. Everyone who knows anything at all about butter knows that they are being defrauded, and the creameries that do it are tabooed.

The retail prices this week are as follows:

Garden Produce—	
Rhubarb, per 2 bundles	12½
Cauliflower, each	20
Cabbage, per lb.	3
Potatoes (Island), 100 lbs.	1.50@ 1.75
Lettuce, each	5
Onions, per bunch	3
Onions (Cal.), per lb.	6¼
Spinach, per lb.	6
Brussels Sprouts, per lb.	12½
Artichokes, per lb.	6
Carrots, per lb.	2
Turnips, per lb.	3
Sweet Potatoes	8
Celery	7½
Meats—	
Hams (B.C.), per lb	20
Bacon (B.C.), per lb.	20
Hams (American,, per lb.	20
Bacon (American), per lb.	25@ 30
Bacon (rolled), per lb.	19½
Shoulders, per lb.	15
Bacon (long clear), per lb.	20
Beef, per lb.	10@ 18
Pork, per lb.	11@ 15
Mutton, per lb.	12½@ 20
Lamb, hindquarter	1.25@ 1.75
Lamb, hindquarter	1.50@ 1.75
Veal, per lb.	12@ 18
Suet, per lb.	15
Farm Produce—	
Fresh Island Eggs	35
Fresh Eastern Eggs, 2 doz...	55
Best Dairy Butter	30@ 40
Butter (Creamery)	45
Cheese	25
Lard, per lb.	20
Hungarian Flour—	
Ogilvie's Royal Household, per sack	2.00
Ogilvie's Royal Household, per bbl.	7.75
Lake of Woods, per sack	2.00
Lake of Woods, per bbl.	7.75
Okanagan, per sack	2.00
Okanagan, per bbl.	7.75
Calgary Hungarian, per bbl.	7.75
Moose Jaw, per sack	1.75
Moose Jaw, per bbl.	7.00
Excelsior, per sack	2.00
Excelsior, per bbl	7.75
Oak Lake, per sack	2.00
Oak Lake, per bbl	7.75
Hudson's Bay, per sack	2.00
Hudson's Bay, per bbl.	7.75
Enderby, per sack	2.00
Enderby, per bbl.	7.75
Pastry Flours—	
Snowflake, per sack	1.70
Snowflake, per bbl.	6.75
O. K. Best Pastry, per sack	1.70
O. K. Best Pastry, per bbl.	6.50
O. K. Four Star, per sack	1.70
O. K. Four Star, per bbl.	6.50
Drifted Snow, per sack	1.70
Drifted Snow, per bbl.	6.50
Grain—	
Wheat, per ton	30.00@37.00
Wheat, per lb.	2¼
Oats, per ton	35.00@37.00
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 7-lb. sk.	45
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 22½-lb. sack	1.25
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 45-lb. sk.	2.35
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 90-lb. sk.	4.50
Oatmeal, 10-lb. sack	55
Oatmeal, 50-lb. sack	2.25
Rolled Wheat, 10 lbs.	60
Cracked Wheat, 10 lbs.	55
Wheat Flakes, per packet	40
Whole Wheat Flour, 10 lbs.	45
Graham Flour, 10 lbs.	45
Graham Flour, 50 lbs.	1.60
Feed—	
Hay (baled), new, per ton	25.00
Straw, per bale	75
Corn	36.00
Middlings, per ton	32.00
Bran, per ton	30.00
Ground Feed, per ton	35.00
Poultry—	
Dressed Fowl, per lb.	20@ 25
Spring Chicken, per lb.	30
Ducks, per lb.	25
Geese (Island), per lb.	20@ 25
Turkey, per lb.	25@ 35
Fish—	
Salmon (spring), per lb.	10@ 12½
Salmon (smoked)	20
Halibut	10
Halibut (smoked)	15
Crabs	10@ 15
Smelts, per lb.	10
Flounders	8
Codfish	8
Rock Cod	8
Black Cod	12½
Bass	8
Prawns, per lb.	25@ 40
Finnan Haddies, per lb.	12½
Fruit—	
Walnuts	25
Chestnuts	30
Bananas, per doz.	35
Pears, per box	1.50@ 2.00
Cocoanuts, each	15
Apples, per box	1.25@ 2.25
Apples, per lb.	4@ 6
Oranges (navel), per doz.	25@ 50
Grape Fruit (new), per doz...	75
Raisins, seeded, new	15
Valencia Raisins, per lb.	12@ 15
Sultana Raisins, per lb.	15
Currants, new, 2 lbs.	25
Figs (Cal.), table, per lb.	15
Figs (Cal.), cooking, 2 lbs.	25
Figs (Smyrna)	20@ 25
Figs (Vleena)	20
Lemons	25
Cranberries, local	15
Cranberries, Eastern	20
Almonds, shelled (Valencia)	50
Almonds, shelled (Jordan)	75
Peel (assorted), per lb.	20
Pratt's Coal Oil	1.65
Eocene	1.75

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Onons, per lb.	5½
Carrots, per 100 lbs.	1.00@ 1.25
Bananas, per bunch	[illegible] 3.50
Lemons	4.00
Walnuts, Cal.	22
Walnuts, Eastern	15
Garlic, per lb.	12½
Apples, per box	$1.50@ 2.00
Pineapples, per doz.	4.00 4.50
Comb Honey, per lb.	26
Cabbage, per lb.	2½@ 3
Cocanuts, each	9@ 10
Ham	18
Bacon	20
Potatoes	1.25@ 1.50
Butter (Creamery), per lb.	40
Butter (Dairy)	26@ 30
Eggs (ranch), per doz.	30
Eastern Eggs (selected	25@ 30
Hay, per ton	20.00
Oats, per ton	30.00
Peas (field), per ton	45.00
Barley, per ton	25.00
Corn, per ton	29.00
Sweet Potatoes	5@ 5½
Persimmons	2.25
Cranberries	13@ 15
Figs, Cal., per lb.	10@ 12
Figs (new), bulk	8
Grapes (Malaga), per bbl.	8.25
Figs (Smyrna)	11@ 15
Figs (Vleena), per doz.	1.75
Grape Fruit (new)	3.50
Oranges (navel)	2.50@ 3.00
Dates, per pkg.	8½@ 9
Dates, bulk	7½
Lettuce	1.50
Rhubarb	12½
Cucumbers (each)	1.50@ 1.75
Cauliflower per doz.	1.50@ 1.75
Celery	75@ 1.00
Sprouts, per lb.	8½@ 9
Tomatoes (Mexican), per crate	4.50

THE ESTIMATES IN COMMITTEE

(Continued from Page 4.)

connection with the right to tax the B. C. Southern railway lands and the Couumbia & Western railway grant, and the E. & N. lands. He also wanted to know if it was the intention of the attorney-general to give all his time to the duties of the office and thus avoid paying large sums for additional counsel in attending to public business in the courts.

The attorney-general said he intended to give some attention to his private business. He went into the questions raised as to the railway taxation. He held the opinion that the lands of the B. C. Southern, which belonged to the C. P. R., might be subject to taxation. The question of whether that section held by Mr. Heinze was not decided upon. No final decision had been reached yet by the government to warrant advising the minister of finance to put those laws in the amendment rolls. The statutes now provided that if it were held that the taxes were due the province could go back and collect the taxes for past years. In connection with the E. & N. lands the question was not decided yet whether the province had a right to collect taxes from the lands.

Mr. Macdonald understood that the E. & N. company was in the same positionon as any other private owners in so far as riparian rights were concerned.

Hon. Mr. Bowser contended that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy was anxious to have the whole question of the railway's water rights in the E. & N. belt settled. It was proposed to take a test case to decide this.

The vote for timber inspectors was allowed to stand over, at the suggestion of Mr. Oliver, until the discrepancy in the figures relative to the returns from the timber royalties was cleared up. This was only fair to the minister.

Mr. Oliver pressed for recognition of higher salaries for ladies in the library vote. The vote was allowed to stand over.

On the vote for Cariboo agencies, Mr. Yorston pressed for the continuation of an agency at Quesnelle Forks.

The premier said that through the representations of the Cariboo members he had decided to continue an agency at Quesnelle Forks.

Mr. Yorston said that the promise had been given that a mining recorder was to be located at Quesnelle Forks, who would work on commission.

The premier said that this was a matter the details of which he would gladly take up with the member for Cariboo.

Stuart Henderson wanted an agency established somewhere between Hazelton and Quesnelle, in the interior, a distance of 340 miles.

The premier said this would receive attention.

In reply to H. C. Brewster, the minister said the salary for the clerk at Alberni office would come out of the item of temperory assistance.

Mr. Oliver thought that the salary of a cataloguer in the library called for just as full qualifications as a clerk. He thought that the young lady who filled the office should receive an increase.

The attorney-general preferred to have this vote stand. The question could be taken up under the Civil Service Act.

On the item of the statistic bureau, W. H. Hayward wanted to see an increase made in the salary of the clerk of that department, who had done very efficient service.

The item was allowed to stand, the minister promising to consider it.

Mr. Yorston wanted increases in the pay of the doctors in Cariboo.

The item was passed.

G. R. Naden moved to strike out the vote to the physician at South Okanagan. He argued that the doctor there had a good practice and no aid should be given. In the early days there was need of aid. Now that was not necessary. He thought the money could be spent to better advantage elsewhere.

Hon. Dr. Young said he would look into it, and if it was found that the vote was not necessary it would not be paid.

The vote passed.

The committee rose and asked leave to sit again.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock until the evening.

EVENING SITTING.

On assembling in the evening a bill to amend the Coal Mines Act was introduced by message from His Honor the Lieut.-Governor. The bill was read a first time.

Committee of Supply.

The House then went into committee of supply with Price Ellison in the chair.

On the vote to aid a physician at Cape Scott and the east coast, H. C. Brewster wanted to know to whom this was given.

Hon. H. E. Young said that it went to the Columbian mission.

Mr. Brewster said the mision did excellent work, but he had understood that the mission boat did not go to Cape Scott and he did not know why the vote should include Cape Scott.

Hon. Dr. Young said that the intention was to build a larger vessel which would take in that point. That part was covered by the mission.

On the vote for a doctor at Clinton Mr. Eagleson wanted fuller information. He said there was no doctor there.

It finally came out that Dr. Samson got the appropriation.

Mr. Eagleson pointed out that this gentleman did not even live in the district.

Hon. Dr. Young agreed to look into the matter and if it was necesary he would alter the vote.

John Oliver thought $225 was too little in aid of a doctor at Queen Charlotte Islands, if $300 was necessray for one at South Okanagan.

Hon. Dr. Young said that this was regarded as sufficient.

On the proposed vote of $7,000 to aid the destitute poor and sick, John Jardine wanted to see a radical increase in view of the fact that there were many who were out of work at the present time. Many had come from other parts and were in need.

Parker Williams wanted to know what the process was by which this aid was obtained.

Hon. Dr. Young said this vote was devoted to the aiding of sick in unorganized districts. In many cases the reports came direct to the department. The aid was given in many instances to those who had met with accidents.

Mr. Williams wanted to know if this fund would not apply to those living in municipalities. He suggested that persons might be removed from municipalities to unorganized districts to secure the aid asked for.

G. R. Naden pointed out that in some cases he had known indigents had been removed within municipalities to make their cases come within the scope of the municipality.

The vote passed.

In reply to John Oliver, Hon. Dr. Young explained that $15,500 to aid the building of hospitals was intended largely to aid the smaller hospitals in such places as Bella Coola, etc.

John Jardine thought it was a pity that more than $15,500 was not made for the Royal Jubilee hospital. It was not sufficient to meet hte demands of that institution.

Hon. Dr. Young explained that the vote was made on the same basis as aid had been given in Vancouver. The hospitals in Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster were in the centres of population. These places received a large number of pay patients which relieved the situation to a large extent. There were other institutions in the province where these conditions did not exist.

J. A. Macdonald wanted an explanation of $10,000 for the Vernon hospital. There had been a similar vote last year for this institution.

Hon. Dr. Young explained that Vernon was a central point for the interior where surgical facilities had to be provided.

Dr. Hall thought this was a large amount to vote. He thought Nelson might be regarded as a central point and might be dealt with as liberally.

Mr. Williams thought if the interests of the greatest number were looked to a provincial hospital might be better located at Fernie than at Vernon. Fernie was the centre of the coal mining district, where accidents frequently happened. Vernon was the centre of a farming district where accidents were not frequent.

Hon. Dr. Young said that this Vernon hospital was not a provincial institution. Vernon had showed its public interest by providing a large sum for the hospital which was being supplemented by the government. If other centres would raise the same amount as Vernon they would receive very substantial consideration.

Dr. Hall wanted to know if Nelson contributed the sum Vernon did to build a hospital if the government would give the same aid to that institution as was given to Vernon.

Hon. Dr. Young said that the government would deal liberally in the matter.

J. A. Macdonald took exception to an insinuation made by the provincial secretary to the effect that other places in this province did not show public spirit. Rossland had built its own hospital without any aid he believed from the government. Rossland was a mining centre where accidents frequently happened. The patients in many cases had to be sent to Spokane for treatment. The same was true of Nelson, Cranbrook, Fernie, Grand Forks and other mining centres. He did not object to aiding Vernon, but the insinuation should not be made against other cities. He thought the government might well give its attention to the subject of providing for hospitals in the various parts of the country to meet the needs. Vernon was a healthy centre.

Hon. Dr. Young said that the province of British Columbia had dealt very generously with hospitals. The policy outlined by Mr. Macdonald would be ruinous to the country and to the medical profession.

Mr. Macdonald thought that hospitals could be established by the government at centres in the interior where accidents could be dealt with.

Hon. Dr. Young said that his acquaintance with the medical men of the province was that they would compare very favorably with those of other countries. The medical men of the province were able to deal with accidents as they arose, as well perhaps as the Spokane doctors.

Mr. Macdonald admitted that this was true, but in the mining centres the accidents to the eyes of miners during explosions were very frequent, and it was only right that there should be at least one hospital where these cases could be dealt with.

The vote passed.

Mr. Macdonald said that every part of the province had been appealed to for the provincial tuberculosis sanatorium. He thought that the province might at the present time make a very substantial vote to this—much larger than was provided for in the vote of $10,000. This was something which the province as such should aid. He understood that there was only accommodation for 21 patients, while scores were being turned away.

The minister of finance said that the government would from time to time deal with this as the situation demands.

Parker Williams thought the sanatorium should be put on the same footing as the requirements of Richmond. (Laughter.) He thought the opinion of experts in the medical profession should be taken in this matter, on the same principle as the opinion of experts was taken as to what should be spent in Richmond.

The vote passed.

W. H. Hayward, when the vote on rewards came up, called the attention of the House to the tragedy which had taken place near the city last night. A very substantial reward should be offered.

Attorney-General Bowser said a reward had been offered.

Mr. Oliver thought that the government had acted too slowly in the matter. Action should have been taken last night.

The question of allowances to sheriffs called for some discussion.

Mr. Macdonald called attention to the fact that the sheriff of Vancouver must have a very considerable income from fees. In Victoria and New Westminster the sheriffs must have large sums also. He thought they should have some information on the subject.

The attorney-general could not give the amount. He explained that in Victoria the sheriff applied for a larger allowance owing to the fact that the income was not sufficient.

On the vote of $100,000 to the new court house at Vancouver, Mr. Oliver wanted to know what the total cost of the court house was to be.

Hon. F. J. Fulton said that it was estimated at $559,000.

"That's sweet for Vancouver," said Mr. Oliver.

On the vote for $47,000 for a court house at Kamloops the information was obtained that this was to cost about $67,000.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite objected to the vast expenditure for the administration of justice in the province. It cost an immense sum. About $200,000 was spent on this by the province, independent of the amount spent on salaries by the Dominion. There was expended only about $382,000 on the schools. These sums were out of all proportion, inasmuch as the judges seemed to devote considerable time in insulting men better than themselves. Added to this was an expenditure of about $200,000 for court houses, making about $500,000 spent on administration of justice.

On the vote of $40,000 for the Normal school in Vancouver, John Oliver asked if the government proposed to establish a Normal school in Victoria.

Hon. Dr. Young said that the department had looked into the matter. He was satisfied that with the development now going on a Normal school would before long be required on Vancouver Island. There was no provision for it in the estimates this year.

Dr. Hall wanted to know if there was any likelihood, in view of the hardship which it meant for pubils to come from the interior to attend the Normal school, of the goverinment contemplating building a Normal school in the interior.

Hon. Mr. Young said he had gone fully into the subject of Normal schools. He could frankly say from his investigations and taking into consideration the development of the interior, he felt himself that the next Normal school that would be built would be in the interior of the province.

On the vote of $4,000 for the improvement of the government grounds at Victoria, John Jardine called attention to the fact that the grounds would never be complete until the entire block upon which the parliament buildings stood was acquired. He wished to know if the government intended to take steps to provide for the purchase of the property.

Without any explanation the vote passed.

H. C. Brewster raised a protest against the vote of $10,450 for Alberni. This was entirely insufficient to do the work required in the riding. A reference to the evening Times showed that the development at Alberni was far exceeding what had been hoped for. There was a wonderful development there, and the demand for roads would be correspondingly great. The vote was a ridiculous one. It was disgraceful to apply such a small sum to that district.

J. M. Yorston protested against the vote of $6,660 for Carriboo. He hoped some way would be found to increase this.

Harry Jones also raised a protest. He did not believe there was enough money provided to clear the trails in the vote.

John Oliver, alluding to the publication issued by the bureau of information, showed that there was a distance of 95 miles to travel over from Quesnelle to Nechaco. The Nechaco Valley had hundreds of acres of arable land. Intending settlers were being turned back because the facilities did not exist for getting in there. If the government was really in earnest in seeking to bring in farmers such a road would be provided.

A. E. McPhillips referred to the vote for the main trunk road in Cariboo.

Mr. Oliver said that this did not apply to the road he alluded to.

Stuart Henderson described it as a shame to neglect the need of a road into the Nechaco. The building of it would mean a large increase in the value of the arable lands in the Nechaco.

Mr. Naden also pleaded for the opening up of the road referred to.

Dr. King took exception to the vote of $5,000 for his constituency of Cranbrook. The sum was inadequate to put the roads in shape.

Mr. Oliver wanted to know how the $5,000 was to be expended. The members of the House were entitled to know this.

The chief commissioner was not able to give the iinformation.

Mr. Oliver contended that the information should be forthcoming.

Hon. Mr. Fulton said that $1,000 was to be spent on a new road.

Mr. Oliver said that this was a large agricultural district, and the government now admitted that $1,000 was to be spent on new roads.

The vote passed.

On the vote of $1,500 for Delta, Mr. Oliver asked if this included a bridge at Canoe Pass.

He received an affirmative reply.

Mr. Oliver wanted information concerning the vote of $20,000 to Dewdney. He had knowledge of $25,000 having been voted to the municipality of Dewdney a few years ago.

The premier explained that the roads were a necessity and were not inside the municipality.

On the vote for Fernie of $22,950, Mr. Macdonald wanted to know what was to be expended on new roads.

The chief commissioner said that about $7,000 or $8,000 was to be thus spent.

Mr. Macdonald wanted to know how it was that in the two constituencies of Cranbrook and Fernie alongside of each other, $1,000 was spent in one and $8,000 in the other in new roads. Was it only due to the fact that one was represented by a Liberal and the other by a Conservative?

No reply came and the vote passed.

The vote of $7,000 for Greenwood called Mr. Naden to his feet. He was surprised that he got $7,000 at first instead of a smaller sum. He had found an explanation for it from the fact that an attempt had been made to revive a moribund Conservative Association and it had urged the expenditure. Mr. Naden pointed out that there were a number of towns in Greenwood riding which received no aid from the government in the way of roads and streets and yet contributed to a large extent to the revenues. He thought that the district was not properly dealt with. Similkameen, without anything like the same needs, got $28,000.

L. W. Shatford, on behalf of Similkameen contended that his constituency was 20 times as large as Greenwood. The roads of Greenwood had been built years ago. Similkameen had not been fairly dealt with in the past. The present government, however, had dealt justly with his riding.

Mr. Naden suggested that last year Similkameen had stolen a part of his vote.

This was denied by Mr. Shatford who contended that Similkameen only got what it was entitled to.

Mr. Naden then proceeded to go into the history of the Kettle River bridge, when A. E. McPhillips raised a point of order that last year's expenditure could not be brought up on the present vote.

The chairman sustained the point taken by Mr. McPhillips.

After considerable discussion on the point an appeal was taken to the speaker.

Mr. Oliver contended that the ruling of the chair was wrong.

The chief commissioner said that the bridge was being built out of the vote for bridges and not out of the Greenwood vote or the Similkameen vote. The discussion of this should come up properly therefore on the vote for bridges.

Mr. Macdonald pointed out that there was no reason why the bridge should not be built in part from the appropriation for Greenwood.

The speaker sustained the chair and the committee then proceeded to business again.

Mr. Oliver then proceeded to question the chief commissioner at length on the question of the bridge over the Kettle river.

After considerable time had been taken up, J. H. Hawthornthwaite moved that the committee rise.

The premier took exception that the opposition seemed to be obstructing business.

The motion that the committee rise was defeated.

Mr. Oliver tnen alluded to the reference of the premier that business was being obstructed. He pointed out that over 140 items had been passed during the day which was a far greater number than had been passed at Ottawa in several weeks.

After getting an assurance from the chief commissioner that money was to be spent on the streets of Anaconda, and that various other roads were to receive attention, he allowed the vote to pass.

Parker Williams stated that $7,000 was insufficient for Newcastle. He wanted to know if there was any redress. It was quite apparent Newcastle was being punished for sending a member opposed to the government.

The premier contended that there had never been any discrimination by the government against any constituencies because they were represented by opposition members.

Mr. Williams contended that the result of approaching the chief commissioner on any matter of getting increased votes was to find that the member had been buncoed. He did not believe it should be necessary to have to come down to the chief commissioner to beg for appropriations.

The committee rose at 12:30 and the House adjourned

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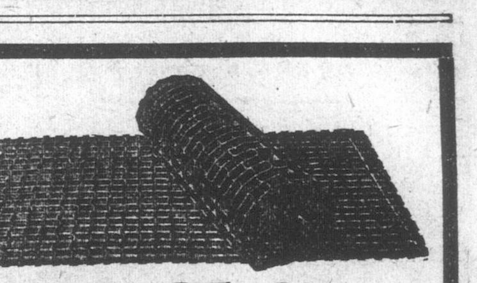

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Canada, Province of British Columbia.

This is to certify that "The Pioneers Fire Insurance Company" is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at the City of Brandon in the Province of Manitoba.

The amount of the capital of the Company is Five hundred thousand dollars, divided into five thousand shares of One hundred dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at the City of Victoria, and John Anthony Turner, Insurance Broker, whose address is Victoria, British Columbia, is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this Fourteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and eight.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which this Company has been established and licensed are: For effecting insurance against losses by fire, lightning, windstorms, accidents and casualties, cyclones and tornadoes; and transact inland marine insurance, inland transportation insurance and plate glass insurance and to insure livestock.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to the by-laws of the said Company, notice is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at their office 918 Government street, in the City of Victoria, on Monday, the 6th day of April, 1908, at 2 p. m. for the purpose of electing Directors and transacting any other business that may be brought before the said meeting.

E. J. PALMER,
Local Secretary.

February 26th, 1908.

DOMINION HOTEL, Victoria, B. C. Maintained on the highest standard; rates $1.50 to $2.50 per day. Free 'bus.

NOTICE TO FARMERS

On or about the 1st MARCH, '08, THE VICTORIA CREAMERY ASSOCIATION will be in their new premises on JOHNSON STREET, VICTORIA and will be in a position to handle more cream than formerly. If you have cream to sell come in and have a talk with our Manager, who will be pleased to give you all information.

Victoria Creamery Association

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate Certificate of Title to Lot One (1) of Part of Sub-Divisions Eleven (11) and Twelve (12) of Section 32, Esquimalt District (Map 320), Victoria City.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention, at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue a Duplicate Certificate of Title to above land, issued to William John Bowden on the 8th day of April, 1907, and numbered 14,385c.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., the 10th day of February, 1908.

TO FARMERS—The Stump Puller recently patented in Victoria, more powerful than any other ever made, catches from one to twenty stumps in one pull. Most surprising to all who have seen it work and is just what the farmer and contractor needs. Will clear up a radius of 330 feet round without moving; can be removed with ease in thirty minutes; it doesn't matter whether your land is hilly or covered with green or old stumps. Those having land to clear should have one of these. Apply 466 Burnside Road.

COAST LAND DISTRICT.
DISTRICT OF BELLA COOLA.

Take notice that I, T. H. Thorsen, of Bella Coola, B. C., by occupation a farmer, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner of H. Thorsen's pre-emption, Section 30, Township 1, thence S. 20 chains, W. 20 chains, N. 20 chains, thence E. 20 chains along H. Thorsen's south boundary to post of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.

T. H. THORSEN.

Jan. 20th, 1908.

COAST LAND DISTRICT.

Take notice that A. Hammer, of Bella Coola, farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 20 chains south of the northwest corner of Lot 24, Range 3, Coast District, thence west 20 chains to shore of Abuntlet Lake, thence in a southeasterly direction along shore line to the west boundary of Lot 24, thence north five chains, more or less, to point of commencement, and containing 10 acres, more or less.

Dated November 28th, 1907.

ALBERT HAMMER.