

ACTION AGAINST HARRIMAN LINES

U. S. Government Seeking to Dissolve Big Railway Combine

BILL IN CIRCUIT COURT

Injunction and Other Relief Asked Under Sherman Act Provisions

Washington, Feb. 1.—U. S. Attorney Hiram Booth, acting under the direction of the attorney-general, filed today in the circuit court of the United States for the district of Columbia...

Collars

about 50 dozen sold regularly at price of extra good 63, 17, 17 1/2, 18, on Friday, ... 50¢

Reefer

\$1.25 on sale Friday, brass and black on the little Friday offers you an exceptionally Special for ... \$1.25

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Insurance Companies Loss

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ALIENATION OF TIMBER LANDS

Warm Debate at Ottawa on a Motion for Commission of Enquiry

EXCHANGE OF EPITHETS

Hon. John Haggart Calls Government Favorites Political Flesh Flies

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—The feature of today's session of the House of Commons was the continuation of the debate on the motion of Mr. Lake to refer to the commission of seven to inquire into the alleged alienation of the lands of the Northwest.

SCORE OF PEOPLE KILLED BY TORNADO

The Reports From Mississippi Points Show Great Havoc by Storm

MISSISSIPPI TORNADO

Hazlehurst, Miss., Feb. 1.—More than a score of persons were killed, and nearly twice that number were injured yesterday by a tornado, according to latest reports. Relief parties were sent today. Among those lost are Samuel Nichols and his wife, and members of their families were also injured. All streams are swollen, and the railway roads are strewn with fallen trees.

PRESSMEN'S WORKDAY

United States Judge Refuses Permanent Injunction Asked by Typothetae

Cincinnati, Feb. 1.—The efforts of the United Typothetae of America to force the International Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America to live up to an alleged agreement, whereby the eight-hour work day would be instituted until after January 1, 1909, met with defeat today. United States Judge Thompson handed down a decision in which he says the union committee did not have the power to bind the union by the agreement it entered into with the committee from the Typothetae.

STILL SEEING THINGS

Americans Endeavor to Locate Japanese Who Were Supposed to Spy on Fleet

Punta Arenas, Feb. 1.—The fleet of American battleships under the command of Rear Admiral Evans came to anchor in the harbor of Punta Arenas at 12.45 o'clock this afternoon. Two Japanese were reported to have landed here from the British steamer Orita, of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., a little over two weeks ago, and who were supposed to have come to Punta Arenas to observe the passage of the fleet of American battleships through the Strait of Magellan, would appear to have left this port. The finding of the Russian navy, which failed to show any light on the movements of the two travelers, and their present whereabouts is not known. The Orita left here a fortnight ago for west coast ports.

BRITISH RULE IN EAST INDIA

John Morley Answers Criticisms Levelled at the Government

CHANGES MUST BE SLOW

Debate Caused by Amendment Declaring for Indian Home Rule

London, Jan. 31.—John Morley, secretary of state for India, replied in the House of Commons today to criticisms of the India government. He said the great mass of perplexing problems in India must be regarded on a common-sense plane, and that it was not common sense to talk of "imperial dominions." The government was ready, when occasion offered, to consider the inclusion of natives of India in the vice-regal council.

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HUGHES BOOM FAIRLY STARTED

Gov. Hughes Breaks Silence by Delivering Address in New York

THAW IS ACQUITTED ON INSANITY PLEA

Now Lodged in Mattewan Asylum Under Justice Dowling's Order

New York, Jan. 31.—Governor Charles E. Hughes, whose nomination for the presidency by the Republican national convention in Chicago next June is being urged by the New York county committee and other Republican county committees, gave an address tonight on national issues and principles. Until tonight when he was welcomed by scores of well known Republicans at a reception tendered him at the Republican club, Governor Hughes had broken his long silence on all questions affecting the country, and the definition of his position on federal issues has consequently been expectedly awaited.

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LOOK TO SOUTH AMERICA

Japanese Emigrants Find Favorable Ground in Some of the Republics

Tokio, Feb. 1.—At a sectional committee meeting of the representatives today, Baron Chinda, vice-foreign minister, in reply to a question on the foreign emigration policy of the government, pointed out that South America was a favorable ground for Japanese emigrants, and a league will be established in Chile to promote better relations in both countries in the matter of trade and immigration.

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Royal Blood Shed in Lisbon

King Carlos and Crown Prince Luiz of Portugal Shot While Driving Through the Streets of Capital—Second Prince Is Wounded—Three of Assassins Shot Down by Guards and Three Others Captured.

POPULATION OF OTTAWA

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—Assessors estimate the population of the city this year at 76,260, an increase of 8,678 in one year, due to the annexation of suburbs.

TORONTO LICENSE FEES

Toronto, Feb. 1.—The city council has decided to petition the government for an increase in the liquor license fee from \$1,200 to \$2,000 per year.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S PROTEST

St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 1.—The legislature today, by a unanimous vote, adopted resolutions protesting against the action of the British cabinet in overriding the Newfoundland laws and overruling a modus vivendi with the United States. All political parties agreed on the constitutional aspect of the question, but the vote of the opposition is not regarded as an endorsement of Premier Bond's policy in dealing with the American fishermen on the west coast during the past four years.

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to safeguard the boy's life, and couriers thundred through the streets summoning to the bedside of the wounded youth all the skilled physicians that could be found in Lisbon. The latest bulletin from the bedside of Prince Manuel stated that at present there is no danger of complications from the wounds. The greatest fear is of the possibility of blood poisoning later.

**Sensation in Rome**  
Rome, Feb. 1.—The news of the assassination of King Carlos and the crown prince of Portugal at Lisbon created a tremendous sensation in Rome, both the Quirinal and the Vatican. King Victor Emmanuel at once telegraphed to the Queen of Portugal, who is his cousin, his most profound sorrow and expressed his warmest sympathy. The Vatican was informed of the assassination by the Papal Nuncio at Lisbon. The Pope had retired for the night and his bed was not to be disturbed. Therefore, the news of the terrible tragedy will not be communicated to him until the morning.

**The News at Washington**  
Washington, Feb. 1.—Official news of the assassination of King Carlos and the Crown Prince of Portugal was received here late tonight through a cablegram from Minister Bryan at Lisbon, which conveyed the simple announcement of the commission of the crime. President Roosevelt was at once notified by Acting Secretary of State Bacon and expressed his deep sorrow. He will tomorrow send his formal expressions of grief to the royal family. Government officials and members of the diplomatic corps were shocked at the news, and on every hand were heard words of sorrow over the tragic ending of the Portuguese monarch and the heir to the throne.

**The Late King**  
King Carlos of Portugal acceded to the throne on the death of his father, King Luis, in Oct., 1889. At that time the relations between Great Britain and Portugal were strained over conflicting interests in East Africa. A month after the king's accession an ultimatum was delivered to Portugal by Lord Salisbury. The Portuguese were greatly incensed against the British, but largely through the efforts of King Carlos, the latter was able to enter friendly relations with Great Britain at the opening of the cortes next year.

In the following year a financial crisis arose, and the king in 1892 made himself immensely popular by relieving one-fifth of the civil list of himself and the royal family, thus handing over to the public treasury £230,000 a year.

In 1895 the king visited England for the first time after his accession. He was met at Charing-Cross by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and entertained at Sandringham by the Prince of Wales. He was made a Knight of the Garter by the Queen. Since that time the relations between Portugal and the ruling house of the British have been most friendly.

In 1901 the king visited England to attend the funeral of the late Queen Victoria. While there he received a delegation from the Evangelical Alliance and promised toleration to all Protestants in his dominions.

In 1903 the king again visited Britain and the same year King Edward returned to the throne. King Carlos was made an admiral of the fleet.

King Carlos was a scientist of no mean order. For years he conducted researches into oceanography, and in 1887 an expedition was organized under his leadership which was also an artist of high ability.

His queen, Marie Amelie, daughter of the Comte de Paris, he espoused in May, 1886. She was a French aristocratic tastes, being a qualified medical practitioner. His eldest son, Luiz Philippe, was born in March, 1887, and the second, Prince Manuel, in November, 1889.

The king and queen visited England last fall, and were present at the state banquet given at Windsor castle, when five reigning sovereigns of Europe were present.

In 1893 an attempt was made on King Carlos' life, as he was being driven through Lisbon.

**How Disorder Arose**  
The trouble, which has culminated in this tragedy, has its origin in the inability of either of the two royal families to form an efficient government. For years there has been a struggle between the Progressists, or Conservatives, and the Liberals. Senhor Hintze Ribeiro was leader of the former, and Senhor de Castro of the latter. Neither of them was elected, but the former was elected in 1891, and then the other endeavored to keep control by the purchase of office-seekers, promising to whom were returned at the country's expense.

In 1901 Joao Franco came to the front as leader of a coalition party, with a policy of social and economic reform and efficient party control of the administration. In May, 1906, Franco was chosen prime minister. At the elections in August he failed to obtain an absolute majority in the Chamber of Deputies, while four Republican members were elected. Obstruction was manifested directly before the king, and continued into the early months of 1907. Then a students' riot broke out at the University of Coimbra, owing to the authorities' refusal to give a degree to a student on the ground of objections to his moral character. The opposition in the Chamber of Deputies took up the matter, and after making some changes in the university, Premier Franco published a decree, on May 11, dissolving the chamber.

Franco was supported by the Kings, despite the protests of both parties, and declared that his action was illegal. He replied that he had been months of parliamentary strife he found it impossible to govern with a parliament and to carry out his legislative program. He said that the dissolution of the chamber, but government by decree was only a transitory phase, and that all parties knew how to perform their duty in parliament. He re-opened. Meanwhile individual rights would be respected, the people's liberties would not be infringed, and the financial situation having been relieved, the Lisbon municipal council was dissolved on June 6th by official decree, owing to administrative irregularities, and an administrative commission under Senhor de Melo Souza was substituted for it.

As a result of riots in Lisbon on June 15 a number of people were killed, the authorities having used armed force to repress a demonstration hostile to the premier on his return to the capital from Oporto. After that, the government took steps to repress the violence of part of the press, and began to reorganize the public services and check

extravagance and abuses in all departments. Decrees were issued on August 24 promulgating a new decoration scheme, with the object of rendering the university independent of political parties, and admitting more efficient professors and teachers. The police system was also reorganized. The administrative activity of the government further resulted during the year in a reduction of the house tax, an advance of pay for state servants, a weekly holiday, a national pension and insurance fund, a liquidation of the royal finances, and laws protecting the port wine and grain trades.

By the end of November Premier Franco had all parties—Conservatives, Liberals and Republicans—solidly arrayed against him, and there has since then been almost continual turmoil, with recurrent rioting. Public ill-will was directed against King Carlos by his refusal to terminate Franco's practical dictatorship.

**Formidable Plot**  
Reports emanating from many parts of Portugal, and through Madrid, in Spain, within the last few months, have indicated that trouble was brewing for Portugal, and that revolutionary wars had been put down, the police on January 23, came upon a widespread plot to overthrow the monarchy and proclaim Portugal a republic. The plot was organized by a small group of advanced republicans, and the original intention was to assassinate Premier Franco and depend upon the secret republican labor organizations, armed with bombs and revolvers, to complete the work of revolution in the streets. But the police raided the places of the conspirators and made a number of arrests, seizing quantities of bombs and other weapons, and since then other raids have been made in Lisbon, with the result that the police believed they had the revolutionaries well in hand. Each day, however, brought new evidences of the ramifications of the plot to remove the heads of the state and establish republicanism in the country.

A treaty with England, however, not only provides for assistance from that country in the event of foreign invasion of Portugal, but is also designed to safeguard the crown against any efforts from revolution in the form of an attempt upon the monarchy itself.

Dom Miguel, of Braganza, head of the house of Braganza, who formerly reigned over Portugal, and pretender to the throne, is likely to come to the front again. The death of King Carlos and the Crown Prince. The father of Dom Miguel was the late King Miguel I. Duke of Braganza, who seized the throne from his niece, Queen Maria II, daughter of Emperor Pedro I, of Brazil, and was king of Portugal from 1828 to 1834, at which latter date Queen Maria was restored to the throne. There have been numerous rumors of rebellion with the object of placing Dom Miguel on the throne, but recently a serious question has arisen concerning the medium of the newspapers of Vienna, announced his readiness to fill any vacancy in the Portuguese throne arising from the constitutional dispute in that country.

It was long ago stated that the result of the political crisis in Portugal might not determine whether a new order of the day would be established, but whether monarchical rule should not give way to a republican form of government. The republicans desired the French to expose the practices of the monarchist parties, administered a blow to the prestige of the King and the monarchy, from which they could never recover and had made a republic a probability.

**Resorted to Repression**  
Premier Franco had promised to hold elections at an early date if conditions in the country would permit, but his recent tactics of repression, the opposition led him within the last month to take repressive measures and to set aside, for the present at least, the thought of holding the elections. His life has been more than once threatened, and he was compelled to sleep in a different house each night, and go about protected by a guard.

In April, 1898, an attempt was made on King Carlos' life as he was driven through Lisbon, but it met with complete failure.

On January 30, 1896, an anarchist made an attempt upon the King's life, the latter was returning from the palace in an open carriage, after a service in which he carried the crown to the King's head, but hit the aide-de-camp riding with him, injuring him severely.

**Warned by King Edward**  
On her return from a visit to London early in December, Queen Amelie took back a letter to King Carlos from King Edward, in which the British King gave it as his opinion that the dictatorship endangered the crown and recommended a return to the constitution.

King Carlos was a notable figure among the princes of Europe. He was a bon vivant, and easily showed a literary and artistic bent of mind. He was fond of music and was skilled with the brush. Despite the fact that he was a monarch, the King was a noted athlete, being particularly skilled as a swimmer and known as one of the most remarkable reeves in the world. He was fond of hunting, and devoted a great deal of his time to that sport at his estate at Villa Vicosa. The King was devoted to Queen Amelie, who was famous as the most beautiful queen in Europe.

Of the Crown Prince little is known, except that he appeared to be very different from his father in disposition. It recently was reported that the Crown Prince had had a disagreement with the King over the abdication of Carlos in favor of his son, and that the Crown Prince had been banished from Lisbon, but this was denied and shortly after the circulation of this report the two were seen in close companionship.

**On Narrow Charge**  
Vancouver, Feb. 1.—J. N. Vigeant yesterday acquitted on the charge of having swindled the public in the matter of bogus first-class papers, for which offence his partner, J. C. Bourque, was given twelve months, has been re-arrested on another charge. The time is alleged to have been obtained money under false pretenses by representing himself as the agent of the Montreal Star. It is alleged that the defendant had raised and raised upwards of \$50 in subscription money. The fact that the Montreal Star is a newspaper is believed by the police to be the reason why the defendant at the game, which is alleged, he worked. He will come up for trial on Monday.

**Eels have invaded the water mains supplying the east side of New York** since the winter. The eels were found in the pipes having become choked.

### AGREEMENT REACHED AT COAL CREEK MINES

**Compromise in Regard to Company's New Rules For Timbering**

Pernie, B. C., Feb. 1.—The strike at the Coal Creek coal mines, after three days' duration, has now ended. The miners interviewed the management yesterday and came to an amicable arrangement satisfactory in every way. The following report was issued today:

"The cause of the stoppage of work at Coal Creek is that the management has been forcing a new system of timbering at Nos. 2, 5 and 9 mines, thereby taking away the right of the miner to protect himself and make himself safe, the old system of timbering being that a man could put timber where and when he thought proper. The new system, enforced by the management, required that the miner put timber in had to wait to get instructions from the fire bosses. In the minds of the men this custom was against the old mining act. They offered to continue working under the old system of timbering until Feb. 10, when the joint board of this district and the operators' association would sit to discuss the grievance. The general manager would not commit himself in any way whatever; therefore they all went to the general superintendent arrived before they could get a proper understanding."

The following understanding was reached: "That each miner has to timber to keep himself safe and put in timber as he thinks fit as the local conditions require, but in case conditions warrant that timbers are not to be used to an excessive amount. If in the latter case timbers are put up, the management reserves the right to decline to pay for them, in which case the miner putting them up may refer the matter for settlement as provided for by the agreement of May 4, 1904."

### MANY SNEAK THIEVES

**Vancouver's Crime Epidemic—Attempt Made to Steal Two-Horse Power Motor**

Vancouver, Feb. 1.—Sneak thieves are operating in different parts of the city. Complaints are coming into the police office of things being entered and articles taken.

One resident of the west end reported yesterday that while his wife was out for a few minutes some one entered the house and stole several articles of clothing as well as other things. There are a large number of suspicious characters around, and the police are maintaining a diligent lookout for them.

The robbery of chicken coops still continues, though during the past few days it has been confined mostly to the Chinese district. A number of the Chinese are under suspicion, and an order has been issued for the police to search two or three of the chicken coops in the Chinese district.

The Chinese keep their fowl either on the roof of the house or in the basement, and in the former instance they are very difficult to get at. One lady living on Cordova street who has lost several valuable birds, and the owner of a number of chickens, reported that she would value the police to the roof and assist the police in identifying them.

The Walworth-Rolston Co.'s warehouse, situated at the corner of 4th and Heatley avenue, was broken into some time yesterday. The burglars after removing a number of tools, including a number of things for agricultural implements, started to move a small 2 h. p. motor. In this act they were apparently frightened and fled, leaving the motor in the warehouse yard, and the door was closed. Heatley avenue, was broken into some time yesterday. The burglars after removing a number of tools, including a number of things for agricultural implements, started to move a small 2 h. p. motor. In this act they were apparently frightened and fled, leaving the motor in the warehouse yard, and the door was closed.

**Police Patrol Signals**  
Vancouver, Feb. 1.—Chief of Police Chamberlin, in company with some of the city officials, went down to Everett this morning to inspect the Gamewell system of police patrol signals, which is being installed in Everett. It was understood that definite steps towards installing a system in Vancouver will be taken in a few days, and this visit to Everett, one of the best cities in the Gamewell system is favorably regarded by the police department.

**Japanese Killed**  
Vancouver, Feb. 1.—One Jap was killed and another injured by a falling tree up the Lynn valley yesterday afternoon. The dead man was Nomura, who lives on Powell street in the city, and the injured one is Sonyama. The cause of the falling of the tree was not known, but it is believed that the tree was rotten in the general hospital, where his condition is regarded as serious. The man was working with a gang of men on the Lynn valley about a third of the membership, may constitute a quorum, and a mere majority of those present. Mr. Norman Boile has given notice of a motion to the effect that it should require two-thirds of the members to constitute a quorum, and a two-thirds majority of those present to elect an incumbent for the important office of chairman.

The canons of the constitution dealing with the election of the bishop are being considered by the members of the synod, and those in favor of the proposed change in this city and Vancouver are working hard to carry it.

**Disputed Law Point**  
Contention That Lapse of Six Months Prevents Prosecution on Theft Charge

Vancouver, Feb. 1.—Arthur Henderson, a big tall colored man was the cause of one of the most interesting legal tangles that has occurred in the police court for some time. Henderson was charged with stealing a pair of gold cuff links from John D. S. of the Atlantic hotel, last July, and the argument was raised as to whether or not he could be prosecuted, the offence having been committed over six months ago.

**Druce Sues For Libel**  
London, Feb. 1.—George Hollambay Druce, who was recently defeated in his efforts to make good his claim to the title and estates of the late Duke of Portland, has begun a libel suit against the London Standard newspaper for the publication today of a lengthy refutation of the case, which contains certain reflections on himself.

### TRAGEDY OCCURRED IN THIS PROVINCE

**Alleged Murderer From Peace River to be Tried at Clinton**

Kamloops, B. C., Feb. 1.—On December 3rd work was brought to the Royal Northwest Mounted Police post at Peace River, B. C., by the far north of Alberta, that a landseeker, George Coleman, lay dead in his shack at Pouce Coupe Prairie as the result of a murder with a companion, Staff-Sergeant K. F. Anderson, one of the veterans of the world-famed riders of the plains, at once set out for the scene of the murder, but the redcoat rangers let neither time, distance, temperature nor season stand in the way when Canadian laws have been violated.

Crossing the Peace river, then in heavy ice flow, a civilian team furnished transportation to Spirit river, and then came another crossing and weary journey further into the silent north. Seventy-five miles from their destination saddle horses were procured and a way forced through a stretch of burnt lands thick with fallen timber that had been burnt by the fire are. Night and day for fourteen days the representative of law and order pressed on till at last he reached the scene of the crime at Pouce Coupe.

Here he found the murdered man lying with his head in the fireplace, his face burnt partly off and one arm charred to a cinder. A wicked blow had split the skull from top to spine. Camped near the spot he found F. J. Trumper, a civil engineer of Cleveland, and a companion named Stangle. Trumper admitted the killing and submitted quietly to arrest. Then began the long journey back to the police post. With fine weather all the way, the thermometer showed zero in the north, the trip was made without incident, and Trumper was, late in the month, safely confined behind the prisonhouse doors.

On investigation it was found that the scene of the murder was in British Columbia and the prisoner must be tried on this side of the mountains. After correspondence with the provincial authorities the prisoner was sent here where he appeared before the magistrate today, pleading not guilty, and was remanded until the witnesses can be brought from the scene. This will take at least two months at this season of the year. The accused defends the killing on the ground of self defence and although the wound which caused death is a frightful one, the fight may have justified it. In any event he may be convicted of manslaughter. The trial will take place at the Clinton assizes, as the killing took place in the Cariboo district.

### WORK OF THE MINES

**Ore Production in the Boundary and Kootenay Districts for the Past Week**

Nelson, B. C., Feb. 1.—Following are the shipments from the various mining districts, and the receipts at smelters for the southeastern districts of British Columbia for the past week and to date: Boundary, week 28,011, 99,832; Rossland, 5,945 and 22,011; East of Columbia river, 3,052 and 14,415. Total, 41,008 and 112,062.

Grand totals for week 22,011; 99,832. Trail, 6,011 and 26,419. Northport, 1,240 and 8,270. Marysville, 675 and 3,020. Totals, 29,937 and 101,651.

**Royal City Wedding**  
New Westminster, Feb. 1.—A marriage ceremony was performed at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Wednesday afternoon, the contracting parties being Miss Maud Agnes Bredon, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Charles Bredon, and Bruce Corbould, eldest son of Gordon E. Corbould, K.C. The ceremony, which was performed in the presence of a number of relatives and friends, was an exceedingly pretty one. The church was lavishly decorated for the occasion. The rector, Rev. A. S. Shildrick, officiated.

**Children Die of Injuries**  
New Westminster, Feb. 1.—Nora, the 3-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Jones, who was playing in an explosion of dynamite in the house of her father at Mount Lohman, died last night in St. Mary's hospital. The child was run over by a 3-year-old child, Dorothy, who is also in the hospital. Dorothy is very low today and cannot survive more than a few days.

**ELECTION OF BISHOP**  
Change in Procedure to be Proposed at Meeting of New Westminster Synod

New Westminster, Feb. 1.—The manner of the election of a bishop for the New Westminster diocese will be considered by the members of the synod at the annual meeting of the synod, which will be held in this city on Wednesday and Thursday of next week. The members of the synod at present has been the cause of considerable dissatisfaction among the clergy as well as the lay members of the church.

At present a half of the number of lay delegates constitute a quorum, and a mere majority of those present, may be considered sufficient to elect a bishop, provided the lay delegates also agree on a mere majority. W. Norman Boile has given notice of a motion to the effect that it should require two-thirds of the members to constitute a quorum, and a two-thirds majority of those present to elect an incumbent for the important office of chairman.

The canons of the constitution dealing with the election of the bishop are being considered by the members of the synod, and those in favor of the proposed change in this city and Vancouver are working hard to carry it.

**Steps at Salt Lake**  
Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 1.—At the same time that the petition in equity, seeking the dissolution of the so-called Harriman railroad system in the western part of the United States, was filed in the United States district court for Utah today, the attorney general for the government, represented by counsel by C. A. Severance, of St. Paul, special assistant to the attorney general, has petitioned the United States court for Utah for a writ of injunction, a formal motion which was allowed by Judge John Marshall. Mr. Severance would venture his opinion that the dissolution of the issues will be joined and the trial of the cases begun. The defendants, all but three of whom live in Utah, are entitled to 20 days from the date to file their answers. If they are served before March 1, the answer should be handed in no later than March 20. If served after that date, the answer should be filed by the first of March, which they will have until

### IT COSTS BUT LITTLE

**to keep your home warm this kind of weather if you install a "New Idea" Furnace. It will ensure an even temperature in every room of the house with least possible consumption of fuel.**

Estimates of Instalment Given on request

### Ogilvie Hardware Ltd

Government St.—The Quality Store—Phone 1120  
**HARDWARE AND HOT AIR HEATING**

**Best and Purest Goods that Money Can Buy**

Schilling's Best Coffee (ground while you wait) per lb. .... 40c and 50c  
Schilling's Best Spice, per tin ..... 15c  
Schilling's Best Baking Powder, per tin ..... 25c, 45c, and 1.25  
Jacob's Irish Biscuits (many kinds) per lb. .... 35c  
Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits (complete assortment). Per lb. .... 35c

### W. O. Wallace, THE FAMILY CASH GROCERY

Cor. Yates and Douglas St. Phone 312

April 20 to answer, demur, or take whatever course of action they may decide upon.

**STEAMSHIP CONFERENCE**  
Representations of Atlantic Lines Endeavoring to Arrive at New Agreement

London, Feb. 1.—The conference of representatives of several trans-Atlantic steamship lines, which began yesterday, continued today. They were trying to arrive at a new agreement by which the long standing disputes over rates and other matters may be brought to an end, and they spent all day today seeking an understanding that would terminate the present rate cutting.

While nothing definite has yet been decided, every representative is anxious to arrive at a new agreement, and the prospects are that the conference will be successful. It will take several days, however, to settle all the details of the new understanding. There will be another meeting tomorrow, and the representatives of the lines have promised, if necessary, to devote all next week to the matter in hand.

**Brookville Schools Re-open**  
Brookville, Ont., Feb. 1.—All schools closed on account of the influenza epidemic some weeks ago will re-open on Monday, the disease having been practically wiped out.

**Another Bank Fails**  
New York, Feb. 1.—The Home Bank of Brooklyn, an institution which a run was started yesterday, did not open for business today. The Home Bank is a small institution located in South Brooklyn. It has a capital stock of \$100,000 and a surplus and divided profit amounting to \$52,670. The deposits, which formerly averaged about \$50,000, have been reduced greatly since the October panic.

**Rev. Dr. Torrance Dead**  
Guelph, Ont., Feb. 1.—Rev. Dr. Robert Torrance, D. D., one of the foremost Presbyterian ministers of Canada, died suddenly at his home here yesterday, aged 88 years.

**Banker Charged With Forgery**  
Boise, Idaho, Feb. 1.—Horace E. Neal, cashier of the Capital State Bank, which failed last week, was arrested last night on the charge of forgery. It is stated that forged notes aggregating at least \$50,000 have come to light, and that they are turning up all over the state. Neal is being held in custody a week ago, when representatives of Kansas City and Omaha banks arrived with such paper in their possession. Neal is said to be a nervous wreck. He was 100-11 to be removed from his home last night, and was left in charge of a deputy.

### ENGELHORN ROUGH

She Is Buffeted About In the South Atlantic

**RIGGING GOES AWAY, CREW THEIR LIVELY**

(From Friday's)  
The British bark Eng Olsen, with 3800 tons of Hamburg for Seattle and towed by the Esquimaux being by the tug Lorne, captained by her with orders E. de Wolf & Co., he came here for work. Eng Olsen encountered a heavy storm in the Strait of Juan de Fuca which caused some damage to the rigging and caused injuries as the vessel rolled, continued heavy seas which caused the foretopmast yards to be struck down, while the bark, tremendous sea which followed the first from the southwest, the fore lower yard was making a gasket when the vessel was struck in a mass from above.

Capt. Olsen did not see the main haul, mate, standing near "hooked." A few minutes after the sailor crawled over the tangle of the rigging, crumpled, and fell on his back, and was severely hurt. He had miraculously escaped. Another man was lifted from the rigging, and standing near the rigging block and stunned, severe gash at the side of his head. Another man was lifted from the rigging, and it seemed as if he were borne overboard. With a thud into the sea, he was severely hurt. The vessel was hurled in a mass from above.

The gale raised a great sea, and the vessel continued after the ship laboring more heavily and big seas broke over the deck. The vessel was carried off by the water through; it even lifted that had been laid as it was let up in the days and nights, and the other in rapid succession, the wreckage of the fore spars, blocks, rigging, and rigging, and the vessel was severely hurt. The vessel was hurled in a mass from above.

**FRENCH COMMENT**  
President Roosevelt's Proposed Legislative Remedies Looked on With Doubt

Paris, Feb. 1.—The newspapers of this city publish President Roosevelt's last message to the American congress in prominent positions. The French and the French consular offices at Gonaives and St. Marie. The Haytian government has demanded the surrender of these fugitives, including General Firmin, the leader of the revolution, who is now in the French consulate. By direction of the state department, American Minister Furness will report the state of affairs at St. Marie and Gonaives directly to the state department.

When the Engelhorn back to Cape Horn after the gales the sailmaker, ward, an American expert from Liverpool, died of heart disease. He was buried at sea. The ship's early morning, the vessel was masted meanwhile. The crew and passengers were lowered into the sea by the lifeboats, and the vessel was abandoned. The top of the rigging was slowly toward the sea.

The Engelhorn left Cape Horn, but it was 17 days before the channel was cleared. The vessel was fast to her for a week, but her loss and put her in a bad way. The vessel was fast to her for a week, but her loss and put her in a bad way.

Continuing, the paper says, it is strange that President Roosevelt should promise to stop stock gambling by suppression of the system of dealing in futures, a method which has been tried in Germany with success. "Nor will President Roosevelt's policy than as a legislative proposal. Every honest man will applaud the president's efforts to suppress abuses and punish malefactors, but that these results can be accomplished by legislation is doubtful."

**"DR. JIM" DEFEATED**  
Cape Colony Elections Result in Election of J. C. Mearns to Premiership

Cape Town, Feb. 1.—J. C. Merriman, leader of the Afrikaner Bond, has accepted the premiership of Cape Colony in succession to Dr. Leander Starr Jameson, who resigned yesterday because of the defeat of his party in the Cape Colony parliamentary elections. Dr. Jameson became premier of Cape Colony in 1904, taking leave of office of secretary for native affairs.

**Calgary's School Population**  
Calgary, Feb. 1.—The enrollment of pupils at the Calgary public schools for the month of January was 1,956, which was 135 more than in any previous month in the history of the city.

**Society Wedding**  
London, Feb. 1.—There was a brilliant society wedding at St. Margaret's, Westminster, this afternoon, when Miss Florence Padelford, the daughter of Mrs. Ernest Cunard, was united

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ENGELHORN HAS ROUGH PASSAGE

She Is Buffeted About in Gales In the South Atlantic

RIGGING GOES BY BOARD

Mast and Spars Are Carried Away. Crew Fight for Their Lives

(From Friday's Daily)

The British bark Engelhorn, Capt. Olsen, with 300 tons of cement from Hamburg for Seattle and Tacoma, was towed to Esquimaux yesterday morning by the tug Lorne, which intercepted her with orders issued by C. E. de Wolf & Co., her owners, to come here for survey. The Engelhorn encountered a succession of heavy storms in the South Atlantic which caused some damage to the vessel, while several of the crew sustained injuries as the ship rolled, rails under, continually swept by heavy seas which combed along her decks. The foremast and all the yards except the lower one, two steel yards and three of wood, crashed down, while the bark rolled in the tremendous sea which came with the full following the first strong gale from the southwest on November 22. J. Hansen, a Swedish sailor, was on the fore lower yard, on the lee side making a gasket when the fore topmast and yards came toppling down in a mass from above him.

Capt. Olsen did not expect to again see the man alive. He shouted to the mate, standing near: "Good Heavens, he's killed."

A few minutes afterward, however, the sailor crawled from among the tangle of the rigging, spars, and buckled, crumpled wreckage, absolutely unhurt. He had seemingly miraculously escaped. Another sailor, standing near, was struck by a falling block and stunned, sustaining a severe gash at the side of his head. Another man, who was on the rigging, sea which broke over the weather rail and it seemed as though he would be borne overboard. He was swept with a third into the scuppers and was severely injured, but against which the sea hurled him.

The gale raised a great sea which continued after the wind fell, the ship laboring more heavily in the lull and big seas broke over her, swishing along the decks. The gale was swept, pots, pans, and cooking being carried out by the water which surged through it. It even lifted some tiles which had been laid on the deck for days, and days. One gale followed another in rapid succession, and spars, blocks, rigging, etc., hammer-ed from side to side. Some of the heavy yards were swept overboard, but held fast by the steel rigging, and crashed with blows like a steam hammer against the metal of the hull. In the meantime, the ship's company was working desperately to clear away and secure the wreckage, before it accomplished more serious injury. There was no thought of food, even had the cook been able to get main in the galley and prepare it.

For twenty-four hours there was scarcely a biscuit for the workers who toiled as hard as they could on a sailing vessel when their craft is in the danger the Engelhorn was. Ultimately they cut away the tangled rigging, and lashed the buckled, twisted yards, after which rolling and laboring in the seas the bark fought her way slowly toward the Cape.

When the Engelhorn was beating to Cape Horn after experiencing the gales the skipper, Joseph Hayward, an American, who was shipped from Liverpool, died suddenly of heart disease. He was seen in command of the ship's side in the early morning of the 27th. He died, however, while the crew was performing the burial service and the body was lowered into the sea, to sink, to the ocean bed somewhere off the North Falkland Islands.

The Engelhorn left Hamburg 170 days ago, but it was 17 days before she cleared the channel. The tug which took her, the Elbe, was fast for her for a week, having finally cut her loose and put into Dungeoon, being short of coal. Clear of the Channel the Engelhorn made her River Platte she spoke the ship Swanilda, and made a good run to Staten Island 22 days. The contrary weather was then experienced, bitter cold, and the Engelhorn was unable to beat her way around Cape Horn. She drifted back, and November 22, the 27th, 4,300 west she encountered the gales which wrought damage to her. For five days while the seas flooded her decks the crew fought by the lead at the feet, to the ocean bed somewhere off the North Falkland Islands.

The Engelhorn is anchored at Esquimaux and will be surveyed before proceeding to the Sound, where she will leave about the beginning of next week to discharge her cement cargo. She is chartered to load wheat and lumber for Europe. Capt. Olsen, her master, is well known here. He was the hero of a little episode at Chemainus when the ship Brodick Castle loaded lumber there. A pet dog belonging to a resident at the lumber port had fallen from a wharf and was

AMUR CARRIES A FULL COMPLEMENT

Travel to Northern British Columbia Will Be Heavy During This Season

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S BUSY

Local Canning and Packing Company to Work on Large Scale at Skidegate

(From Sunday's Daily)

Steamer Amur, which left last night for northern British Columbia ports and Queen Charlotte Islands, was crowded; there were more passengers than berths could be found for. This being usually the slackest season of the year for northern travel the fact that the Amur was full when she sailed last night is taken as an indication of the promise of a great increase in the trade with northern ports this summer. Several new industries are being established, and with the increased settlement, the work in connection with the new trans-continental road, the development of Queen Charlotte Islands, the coming season is expected to be the busiest yet.

Among the passengers of the Amur were some employees of the Amur, Charlotte Oil & Packing Company, Limited, which has been reorganized to develop the fishing and packing industry, etc., at Skidegate on a large increased scale. W. L. Leary, who has bought out Capt. Oliver's interests at Skidegate and been appointed manager of the new company, will leave on the next trip of the steamer. It is proposed to purchase a steamer for the use of the company which will be used to tow the dories and boats of the fishing camps from place to place on the northern islands and carry the catches to the factory.

A meeting of the shareholders of the company has just been held and the following directors appointed: W. H. Dempster, Simon Leiser, Herbert Madkin, and John Mathers, the last named being one of the passengers who went north on the steamer Amur last night bound to Skidegate. The company at Skidegate will pack salmon and other fish, and will put up a considerable amount of dog food, for which there is a large demand. About three times the amount of oil previously put up is expected to be shipped during the coming summer. A large general store, with a stock worth \$15,000, will be maintained at Skidegate for the supply of prospectors, timber cutters, fishermen, etc. A large supply of little neck clams was canned during the year and it is expected there will be a big demand for these during the current year. Simon Leiser & Co. are sole agents for the Amur.

The government is to construct a wharf at Skidegate this summer and a trail will probably be built to Masset and the north end of the island, which will aid the settlers who are taking up land there. Among the passengers who went north on the Amur were a party of settlers bound to the section of the Queen Charlotte Islands. The party, which consists of fifteen people, being headed by J. C. Calhoun, of Ladner's Landing, who recently disposed of his holdings on the section in number, were among the passengers of the steamer Vadoz when she ran ashore at Cape Lazo when en route to the north, and secured her outfit from Simon Leiser & Co. here. The Amur will make a special trip to Masset to land them.

There were also several timber cutters, some speculators bound to Prince Rupert, to look over lands in that section, and others. Among those who embarked at this port were H. Casey, E. C. Anchor, J. Mathews, Messrs. Dexter, E. J. Calhoun, J. C. Calhoun, J. Calhoun, J. T. Mason, E. J. Tingley, J. Tingley, H. Rumble, J. E. Johnson and Family, C. D. Emmons, H. N. Lawrie, A. Stewart and C. L. Cullin.

The steamer Tees also left last night, bound to Clayoquot and way to the port of the west coast of Vancouver Island. Among the passengers of the steamer were: Messrs. Turnbull, Logan, H. L. Gray, Henley, J. Quinton, Townsley, Youll, Mesher, Stone, A. B. Jones and P. Vandace.

The new steamer Princess Ena will probably make her first trip tomorrow when she leaves for Ladysmith for coal.

LUMBER FOR ORIENT

Line of Steam Freighters Planned From Gray's Harbor to Far East

A regular line of steam freighters carrying lumber to the Orient is to be established from Gray's harbor, the first vessel of the service being expected at the mills of the Hoquiam Lumber & Shingle company to load for the far east about the middle of this month. A Hoquiam dealer says: R. F. Lytle, president of the Hoquiam Lumber & Shingle company, who has been spending several weeks in California on a business trip. "The harbor is assured of an Oriental line and it has had a man here looking over our harbor. The company's officials are perfectly satisfied with this harbor and say any of their vessels can get in here. If you cannot find any person who can take a 600-foot steamer up to the Lytle mill send for me and I will do it."

Seamens' and Sailors' Institute That the citizens of Victoria have appreciated the sacred concerts given by the City band, has been evidenced by the large attendance at each of the three already given, and the fourth sacred concert promises to be the best yet. As announced it will be for the benefit of the Seamen's and Sailors' British and Foreign Society and a request programme will be played by the band. A large number of requests for favorite selections have already been received by Bandmaster Sidney Rogers, and there will be rendered as far as will permit. Some of the selections most asked for are: Overture to "William Tell," Rossini; grand selection, "Faust," Gounod; reminiscences of Bellini Weber's Invitation to a Valse; piccolo solo by Esclapart; H. Beards. The band will be assisted by the well known singers, Arthur Gore, J. A. Petch and Mr. Griffiths. Admiral Fleet will address the audience on behalf of the Seamen's and Sailors' Institute.

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GREAT WHITE SALE



The Sale of the Season

GREAT WHITE SALE

OUR WHITE WEAR SALE is undoubtedly the SALE OF THE SEASON, for, by holding it at this date, we have been able to include the matchless creations which are usually displayed for the first time in London, Paris and New York during the month of May. In doing this, we give the ladies of Victoria and visitors to our city a double advantage, for not only is every item of our bewitching whitewear absolutely the VERY LATEST in the world of fashion, but, in addition, they are sold at CAMPBELL'S SALE PRICES, which mean several thousand dollars SAVED to the ladies of Victoria. We have also included a splendid consignment of samples from the foremost London, Eng., white wear house, every garment of which is a distinct and exclusive creation.

LADIES' DRAWERS SECTION

LADIES' DRAWERS in fine muslin, deep flounce with two narrow hemstitched tucks; regular price \$1.00. Sale Price 75c. LADIES' DRAWERS in fine cambric with deep lawn flounce, trimmed with row of Valenciennes lace insertion; also with lace edge; regular price \$1.00. Sale Price 75c. LADIES' DRAWERS in fine cambric with deep lawn flounce, trimmed with row of Valenciennes lace insertion; also with lace edge; regular price \$1.00. Sale Price 75c. LADIES' DRAWERS in fine cambric with deep lawn flounce, trimmed with row of Valenciennes lace insertion; also with lace edge; regular price \$1.00. Sale Price 75c. LADIES' DRAWERS in fine cambric with deep lawn flounce, trimmed with row of Valenciennes lace insertion; also with lace edge; regular price \$1.00. Sale Price 75c. LADIES' DRAWERS in fine cambric with deep lawn flounce, trimmed with row of Valenciennes lace insertion; also with lace edge; regular price \$1.00. Sale Price 75c.



CORSET COVERS SECTION

TIGHT-FITTING CORSET COVERS, excellent materials, round necks tastefully trimmed with embroidery and lace; regular price 35c. Sale Price 25c. DOROTHY CORSET COVERS made of fine cambric trimmed with matching Torchon lace, nicely run with ribbon; regular price 40c. Sale Price 30c. FRENCH SHAPED CORSET COVERS in very good materials trimmed with matching Torchon lace. In new styles; regular price, 45c. Sale Price 30c. FRENCH SHAPED CORSET COVERS in fine cotton, trimmed with embroidery and Torchon lace, in great variety of designs; regular price, 50c. Sale Price 35c. FRENCH CORSET COVERS in fine cambric with square-cut yokes daintily trimmed with embroidery and lace with prettily row of bead-work and ribbon; regular price, 50c. Sale Price 35c. HAMBURG CORSET COVERS with fitted backs and full fronts, two rows of lace, regular price, 75c. Sale Price 50c.



EXCLUSIVE SAMPLE CREATIONS

This is a rare opportunity! Never before have we been able to include in our Whitewear Sale, such a large, varied and magnificent consignment of exclusive creations in most beautiful and fascinating white wear for ladies and dressing sacques and dressing gowns in silk, lawn and challis cloth. As there are no two alike, every garment being adequately describe them without taking up a very large prices only, with the explanation that even the low priced garniture; the higher priced garments are masses of billow of these exquisite goods are now on view and sale.

Ladies' Corset Covers, no two alike. Sale Prices range from 25c to \$5.00. Ladies' White Skirts no two alike. Sale Prices range from 75c to \$15.00. Ladies' Drawers, exclusive designs. Sale Prices range from 25c to \$5.00. Ladies' Night Robes, no two alike. Sale Prices range from 75c to \$8.00.



Ladies' Dressing Sacques and Dressing Gowns in silk, lawn and challis cloth elaborately trimmed with lace and ribbons. Sale Prices range from 75c to \$7.00. Children's Dresses in lawn, chambray and muslin, beautifully trimmed. Sale Prices range from 50c to \$7.00. Children's Drawers, Sale Prices range from 15c to \$1.00. Children's Night Gowns, Sale Prices range from 75c to \$1.50.

Exquisite White Skirts

Our reputation for selling the most durable and fashionable white skirts in Western Canada is such, that we cannot afford to place on sale anything but the finest materials and workmanship. Out of the large quantity of this season's charming productions we give particulars of four lines, being the finest value ever displayed in Victoria. WHITE SKIRTS in fine cambric with seventeen inch flounce, handsome cluster of tucks; regular price, \$1.00. Sale Price 75c. WHITE SKIRTS in fine cambric with deep flounce, six rows of tucks edged with embroidery; regular price, \$1.25. Sale Price 90c. WHITE SKIRTS in very fine cambric, eighteen inch flounce, two rows of Torchon lace insertion; flounces are edged with Torchon lace; regular price \$1.50. Sale Price 1.15. WHITE SKIRTS in most excellent cambric, seventeen inch lawn flounce with embroidered frills; regular price, \$1.50. Sale Price 1.15. See the Sample Blouses



The Daintiest Night Robes

No white wear sale would be complete without a very choice selection of beautiful night robes, especially in Victoria where the ladies demand elegance as well as comfort. During this sale we shall be able to satisfy the most exacting, as we are offering four lines which are matchless in value, beauty of material, and wealth of garniture. NIGHT ROBES of fine muslin with square-cut yokes, clustered tucks, necks and sleeves very prettily edged with hemstitched ruffles; regular price \$1.00. Sale Price 75c. NIGHT ROBES of excellent lawn, muslin with square yokes, neck and hemstitched tucks; edged with embroidery tastefully edged with embroidery; regular price \$1.00. Sale Price 75c. NIGHT ROBES with V-shaped yokes, trimmed with clusters of narrow tucks, with embroidery insertion and embroidery edges; regular price \$1.25. Sale Price 90c. DOROTHY NIGHT ROBES in fine cambric, with Valenciennes yokes drawn with lace; regular price \$1.50. Sale Price 1.15. See the Sample Blouses



ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.

Sale Terms, Cash No Goods Charged THE LADIES' STORE Promis Block, Government Street, Victoria, Sale Terms, Cash No Goods on Appro.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year ..... \$1 00 Six months ..... 50 Three months ..... 25 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

MURDER MOST FOUL

The assassination of King Carlos of Portugal and the Crown Prince will send a thrill of horror all round the world. It was very odd that conditions in the Portuguese kingdom were much disturbed, but probably no one anticipated such a tragedy.

THE ACQUITTAL OF THAW

A jury has found that Thaw was not guilty of murder, on the ground that he was insane at the time he shot Stanford White. In one sense of the word, he probably was insane.

THE SPEAKER'S RULING

With the general conclusion reached by Mr. Speaker in regard to Mr. Hawthorthwaite's resolution we are in accord. We observe that Mr. Speaker is careful to point out that a resolution of censure upon a lieutenant-governor may be passed under certain circumstances, which must be of a very nature of parliamentary government be the case.

meaning of Section 56 of the B.N.A. Act is neither here nor there, as the matter presents itself to us. It cannot be that Mr. Speaker is to be the final judge as to whether circumstances have arisen which justify a lieutenant-governor in withholding assent from a bill without the advice of his ministers or instructions from the Dominion government.

Our reference to this matter is influenced by a sense of responsibility to the public. We think it would be a great error if the people were led to believe that a lieutenant-governor may constitute his own powers as he thinks best, and that a discussion of the correctness of his construction may be prevented by the fact that Mr. Speaker agrees with him.

The committee in council deem it their duty to call the attention of Your Excellency to the fact that in several provinces bills passed by the legislature have been reserved for the Governor-General's assent by their Lieutenant-governors on the advice of their ministers.

Now in England, the ministry of the day may, if necessary, have the confidence of the majority of the popular branch of the legislature, and therefore they generally control, or rather direct, current legislation.

The power of veto by the Crown is now admitted to be obsolete and practically non-existent. The expression "Le Roi ou la Reine s'avisera," has not been heard in the British Parliament since the reign of Queen Anne, and will in all probability never be heard again.

The right of reserving bills for the royal assent, conferred by the British North America Act was not given as a purpose of increasing the power of the Canadian ministers, or enabling them to evade the constitutional duty above referred to.

As has already been stated, the same principles and reasons apply, mutatis mutandis, to the provincial governments and legislatures.

That a provincial ministry may not constitutionally exist, if the lieutenant-governor to disregard the opinion of the legislature as expressed by the passage of a Bill by advising him to reserve it until the significance of the pleasure of the governor-general is known; and

2nd. That a lieutenant-governor, as a Dominion officer, ought not except in a case of "extreme necessity" to withhold assent to a Bill without instructions from the governor-general.

There remains, therefore, only one open question, which may be thus stated:—Did an "extreme necessity" exist in the case of the Bowers Bill?

Between the time the Bill was introduced and the time that His Honor signified his intention of reserving assent, several weeks elapsed, far more than ample time for His Honor to communicate with the Governor-General.

The constitutional aspect of the case is not affected by the existence of the contract between the Canadian Nippon Company and the Wellington Collieries Company; but the existence of a contract shows that His Honor ought to have been especially careful to ask for specific instructions, and for reasons which lie upon the face of the case.

Beginning with the assertion that this paper thirsts for the Lieutenant-Governor's blood, for which statement there is no warrant whatever in anything that the Colonist said, we hope always to be able to express dissent from the view any gentleman in a public position may take of any person, whether or saying a word more than the facts of the case made necessary.

Our contemporary has got itself badly mixed up over a reference to what was said by the Colonist several months ago. We then said that the position of the lieutenant-governor differed from that of the British Parliament towards the Crown, because while the latter can depose the sovereign, the local legislature cannot depose a lieutenant-governor.

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ministry may not advise a lieutenant-governor to disregard what he regards as his instructions, or to interpret these as best he can with such assistance as he may receive from those giving him the instructions.

The defeat of Dr. Jameson in South Africa places the Dutch element in the saddle in Cape Colony, as well as in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. Natal still has an English ministry.

With all due deference to the great London journals, it must be said that on occasion they display a woeful ignorance of the facts of the colonial situation. At the present moment many of them are in a hopeless muddle as to the actual attitude of the British government in regard to Anglo-Japanese relations.

The Imperial government has succeeded, only after a tremendous effort, in inducing the Transvaal to relinquish its drastic policy towards the Asiatic races.

We have to congratulate Mr. E. Jacobs, editor of the British Columbia Miner, on his most excellent and comprehensive summary of the situation affecting the mining industry in the interior, embodied in the interview with him which we published.

The Australian newspapers, representing, doubtless, an undivided public opinion, are using very plain language in dealing with the Japanese question.

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BETTER FURNITURE And Better Furnishing Satisfaction at this Store It is pretty generally conceded that those who give their undivided attention to anything produce the best results. It is agreed also that long service as a specialist makes that specialist better fitted to do his chosen work.

Special Values in New Lace Curtains Now, just a word about our new curtains. Yesterday saw us busy marking the largest and best assortment of curtains we have received for many a day. We can promise you the best curtain values in the city and invite you to see this special showing.

Special Exhibit of Hearth Furnishings—Special Values We advise you to investigate our very liberal offerings in Hearth Furnishings. Just now we are making an unusually good showing of handsome new styles in Fenders, Fire Sets, Screens, etc., and are offering these at very fair prices.

Some Good Quilt Values Excellent McIntock Quilts One of these McIntock Down Quilts on that bed of yours, and dreams of Summer skies for you! For nights like these, there is nothing better in the bedding line.

Weiler Bros THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C. FURNISHERS OF HOMES HOTELS CLUBS Complete and Good MAKERS OF FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTINGS That Are Better

"RED HOT" M FROM Urges the Need of Legislation to Wring Washington, Feb. Roosevelt's message has been keenly discussed very large measure of reception in the House.

More "Big Stick" The message opens with the recent decision of the court in regard to the Bilty act, the experience state service, the department of justice interstate commerce.

Hurts Business Many recommendations legislation to govern bi and combinations are President. The whole message is shown by passage.

They have hurt men, honest working farmers, and now they are about to begin to do all these attacks up to secure honesty in business.

"I do not for a moment believe that the actions of this have brought on business men as this is due to local world-wide causes, and of any particular individual to the speculative folly of a few men who seek to shirk from the effects of their doing by ascribing its actions of those who have been wronged."

With malice toward



SUBSECTION IS STRUCK FROM BILL

Liberals Object to Removal of Clause Which Leader Criticized

NATAL ACT IN COMMITTEE

Measure Comes Up For Final Reading Monday—Questions Answered

(From Saturday's Daily) The subsection in the Natal bill, which states that the act shall not apply to any persons whose entry or exclusion from Canada has been fixed by the Dominion, was struck out of the bill in committee at yesterday's sitting of the legislature.

This is the subsection which J. A. Macdonald, K. C., leader of the Liberal opposition, stated in his speech upon the bill would make it non-applicable to Japanese and Chinese. Nevertheless with his words, "What was the effect against its removal from the bill on the ground that the bill, deprived of it, would be going beyond the powers of the provincial legislature."

The statement growing decidedly interesting for the Liberals is being debated in the galleries is whether they will now support the measure.

Mr. Macdonald spoke heatedly against the removal of the clause. It was virtually inviting the Ottawa authorities to disallow the measure. This drew from Hon. W. J. Bowser a caustic remark that the clause had been fixed in committee at yesterday's sitting of the legislature.

At considerable length he had demonstrated his belief that this subsection made the measure non-effective in the case of Japanese and Chinese. When a move was made to reinsert the measure applicable to these people the member for Rossland moved that the clause be struck out of the bill.

A feature of the debate was the statement by Mr. Hawthorthwaite that he believed that the 25,000 Japanese in the province were all trained soldiers in readiness to seize British Columbia any time. He was in favor of their being expelled at all costs, if not by constitutional measures then by unconstitutional.

The bill will come up for final reading on Monday next.

Mr. Oliver (Delta) has a motion on the order paper to the effect that an address be presented to the governor-general praying for the removal from office of his honor the lieutenant-governor.

The member for Delta has in a measure stolen the thunder of J. H. Hawthorthwaite. The member for Nanaimo has also taken to the order paper to the same effect. Mr. Oliver's motion comes first and will therefore have precedence.

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The member from Yale will move that a provision be inserted in the amendment bill providing that all railways receiving the exemption from taxation which that measure permits, shall bind themselves not to employ Orientals.

As a similar provision was struck out of a previous act of this nature it is unlikely that the government will be prepared to accept it in the form presented. It is probable that they will instead insert an amendment providing that alien labor of the character mentioned may only be used when white labor is not to be obtained.

The speaker took the chair at 2:30 o'clock. Papers were read by the Rev. W. Leslie Field.

Dr. G. A. B. Hall (Nelson) introduced a bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Municipal Clauses Act," which was referred to the municipal committee.

Hon. W. J. Bowser introduced a bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Municipalities Incorporation Act," which was read a first time and will come up for second reading Monday.

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Mr. Jardine Wants Papers. John Jardine (Esquimalt) moved, seconded by H. Brewster (Alberni), the following resolution:

"That an order of the house be granted for a return forthwith of copies of any agreement entered into between the government in respect to the E. & N. railway company and the extension of the railway to Alberni; also for copies of all correspondence between the government, or any member thereof, in respect to the same matter."

Mr. Jardine stated that if any agreement of this nature existed between the government and the E. & N. and the province should be made known with it. He understood that the E. & N. were anxious to begin work as soon as they received an assurance that they would obtain exemption from taxation. The government was anxious to see the work commenced in order that the unemployed

Yet, in face of this, according to the statement of the hon. member for Alberni, the railway company was employing two large camps of Japanese and Chinese.

Premier Promises Papers. Hon. Richard McBride: The government will be very glad, indeed, sir, to lay on the table of the house, all the correspondence in their possession on this matter; but I may be permitted to advise my hon. friend that when this correspondence is produced it will not show any connection between that company and the present administration, but simply show that in order to try and hasten the construction of this road into Alberni this government has offered to this railway company certain exemption from taxation, and I might further say that practically the same offer has been made and accepted in other cases by railway companies. I think, sir, that when I can refer my hon. friend to the fact that only a very few years ago, a very heavy tax was levied as well as exemption from taxation, was held out by this legislature as an inducement to bring about the construction of the road, when now, however, we consider the circumstances that within the space of very few years, we have been able to get the same road, for that section of the island without being compelled to find a cash bonus, certainly, sir, I think that it will be readily admitted that in this case the province has made a very good bargain. (Hear, hear.) In fact, sir, I believe it to be almost the absolute duty of the government in respect to such communities as require from the development point of view railway communication, to give these tax exemptions, if this action means in each instance the immediate commencement of the road construction. (Hear, hear.) and in this manner, in order to provide the people residing in these communities with the same advantages that other sections enjoy, I will be very glad, sir, to have these papers brought down.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite's Regret. Mr. Hawthorthwaite expressed his regret that any arrangement had been made with the railway company with the E. & N. Railway company in the light of the favors which that road had already received. The fact that this arrangement was made before the bill had been brought into the house was merely another instance of government by the lieutenant-governor in contempt of the legislature.

The fact that the railway was employing Japanese and Chinese on their right-of-way was also serious. Was the government aware of the fact that the railway company had been granted exemption from taxation for the city which he represented were out of work? A meeting had been called, and he thought that at that meeting the fact would have been brought out which would prove of interest to the government.

It had transpired that the E. & N. Railway company was employing gangs of Japanese and Chinese, and this was the manner in which the working people of British Columbia were to be treated, he thought, that they would be taken to the courts which would decide upon whether or not it was constitutional.

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Hon. Mr. Bowser: Will the hon. gentleman say whether or not it is a good bill?

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"That an order of the house be granted for a return forthwith of copies of any agreement entered into between the government in respect to the E. & N. railway company and the extension of the railway to Alberni; also for copies of all correspondence between the government, or any member thereof, in respect to the same matter."

Mr. Jardine stated that if any agreement of this nature existed between the government and the E. & N. and the province should be made known with it. He understood that the E. & N. were anxious to begin work as soon as they received an assurance that they would obtain exemption from taxation. The government was anxious to see the work commenced in order that the unemployed

Yet, in face of this, according to the statement of the hon. member for Alberni, the railway company was employing two large camps of Japanese and Chinese.

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Mr. Hawthorthwaite's Regret. Mr. Hawthorthwaite expressed his regret that any arrangement had been made with the railway company with the E. & N. Railway company in the light of the favors which that road had already received. The fact that this arrangement was made before the bill had been brought into the house was merely another instance of government by the lieutenant-governor in contempt of the legislature.

The fact that the railway was employing Japanese and Chinese on their right-of-way was also serious. Was the government aware of the fact that the railway company had been granted exemption from taxation for the city which he represented were out of work? A meeting had been called, and he thought that at that meeting the fact would have been brought out which would prove of interest to the government.

It had transpired that the E. & N. Railway company was employing gangs of Japanese and Chinese, and this was the manner in which the working people of British Columbia were to be treated, he thought, that they would be taken to the courts which would decide upon whether or not it was constitutional.

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Hon. Mr. Bowser: Will the hon. gentleman say whether or not it is a good bill?

Hon. Mr. Bowser: In any event I take it for granted that as far as the jurisdiction of this house and the constitutionality of the measure is concerned, it will make no difference whatever, if it should be brought before the courts, whether sub-section F is in it or not. But I am going to set at naught a question, whether this point be raised in this house, or outside of it, as to my intention to make this bill as effective as possible.

Question of Disallowance. My hon. friend is now very much struck out of this sub-section is that the bill as now worded would give this bill should at all of necessity be disallowed. (Hear, hear.) As far as the constitutionality of the bill is concerned, the constitutionality is not raised at all. The simple fact is that they have disallowed all our bills. The hon. member for Rossland has said that this subject prior to the passage of this bill was, was quite within our power, and yet the bill which then passed was also disallowed.

The hon. gentleman says that this is a political move; but I think it will be admitted that he, at all events, has himself made a political speech today in this house, and very apparently with the object of helping his friends out at Ottawa of the bill as now worded. (Hear, hear.) But, why, sir, do these people not give us a chance to settle the constitutionality of this bill, and let the courts decide upon this question? I now appeal to the hon. gentleman to use the influence which he undoubtedly has at Ottawa in order to prevent the passage of this bill, and to permit it to be brought into the courts of this country. (Hear, hear.)

I am, sir, quite sure of this; that the courts would far rather have the bill passed, and then have the courts decide upon whether or not it is constitutional. We have left it to the mercy of the Hon. Mr. Aylesworth, who has himself disallowed for political reasons. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Macdonald: He was not the minister of justice who previously recommended the disallowance of a similar bill.

Hon. Mr. Bowser: I now remember that it was Sir Charles Fitzpatrick who at that time filled the position of minister of justice. I may say, sir, that I have been a member of the committee, and will come up for final reading on Monday next.

Mr. Oliver (Delta) has a motion on the order paper to the effect that an address be presented to the governor-general praying for the removal from office of his honor the lieutenant-governor.

The member for Delta has in a measure stolen the thunder of J. H. Hawthorthwaite. The member for Nanaimo has also taken to the order paper to the same effect. Mr. Oliver's motion comes first and will therefore have precedence.

But little routine business was transacted yesterday. The bill on the legislature has a busy week ahead of it.

The debate upon the Railway Assessment act will probably occupy some little time. Notice of an amendment to be presented by Stuart Henderson has already been published.

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RETURNS FROM TRIP  
THROUGH INTERIOR  
E. Jacobs Tells of Conditions in  
Mining Districts as He  
Found Them

(From Saturday's Daily)  
After having spent nearly three weeks in the Yukon and Boundary districts, E. Jacobs, editor of the British Columbia Mining Record, returned to Victoria yesterday. Mr. Jacobs first visited Nelson, where he attended the meeting of the members of the Canadian Mining Institute held in that city on January 15-16, proceeded thence to Northport, Washington, where he was the guest of Thomas Kiddie, superintendent of the Grand Forks and Yacoway, and Mrs. Kiddie, spent one day at Rossland, was the guest of his old friend Frederic Keffer, engineer in charge of the mines of the British Columbia Copper Company, and then left at Greenwood for four days and then returned eastwards, stopping over a day at Grand Forks and coming thence to Victoria by C. P. R. via Revelstoke and Vancouver.

At the meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute at Nelson, the attendance at which numbered 37, including members of the Grand Forks, Phoenix, Greenwood, Trail, Slokan, Vancouver, Victoria, Alberta, and Washington, U. S. A., and was therefore representative of the West. The business of the institute was organized. Frederic Keffer, president of the institute, informed the meeting that there were 126 men in the West. E. W. Hodges, general superintendent of the Consolidated M. S. & P. Company, Grand Forks, was elected president of the branch; E. Jacobs, Victoria, secretary, and the following council: P. S. Coulbreth, Trail; H. H. Rossland, Leslie Hill and S. G. Blaylock, Nelson; W. M. Brewer, Victoria; E. C. Musgrave, Vancouver; James McEvoy, Q. E. S. Whiteside, Coleman, Alberta; U. C. Haas, Spokane, Washington.

Several resolutions bearing upon the further development of the mining industry of the West were adopted; a number of interesting papers were read and discussed, and a visit was paid to the Canada Zinc Company's works now in course of construction at Nelson. The visit was entertained in various ways, a very enjoyable dance concluding the proceedings. The men of the party made free use of Nelson's excellent club.

Business was stated to be generally satisfactory. Mining men from Slokan reported activity in several parts of that district, and others from Alinworth had a similar story to tell of their district. Mr. S. Salmo and Eric, south of Ymir, also came encouraging assurances of mining progress, while in the vicinity of Nelson several promising mines had been recently produced.

ing acquaintance with him.  
Winter sports—skating, curling and hockey—were being much enjoyed at both Rossland and Nelson, the ice being in excellent condition at both places.

At the comfortable and well-appointed Rossland club, a number of men, including the superintendent of the Le Roi mine; W. S. Rugh, office manager for the Le Roi Mining company; F. P. Williams, district representative of the Canadian Rand Company, Ltd., and H. P. Dickenson, district agent of the Giant Powder company. Both Mr. Williams and Mr. Dickenson were recently in the Crow's Nest Pass district, and the latter also visited Lethbridge and Banckhead, Alberta. The Crow's Nest Pass company's mines were stated to be employing a large number of men at Coal Creek and Michel respectively, new machinery is being installed, and preparations are being made at Michel to substitute for the existing Westinghouse motor, rope drive. There are already in use here, beside several smaller blowers, two Consversive blowers, capacity of each 300 cu feet per rev., and each driven by two Canadian Westinghouse 150 h. p. motors, and two more of similar size, with the requisite complement of motors are to be installed.

Other noteworthy extensions and improvements are planned by the Granby Company, but the details of these are not yet worked out. This company's mining and smelting enterprise is steadily growing in extent and importance, and it is already one of the most prominent industries in Western Canada.

Mr. Jacobs did not on this occasion stop over at Trail, where are located the copper and lead smelting works and the smelting works of the Consolidated Copper and Smelting Company of Canada. He learned, though, that during its last fiscal year the company's new construction and improvements here included enlargements of its copper and lead smelting furnaces; additions to the Huntington Heberlein ore-roasting and converting plant; provision of more bins and trestles; provision of more electric locomotives and electric haulage; enlargement of the refinery lead plant; and a plan for the manufacture of hydro-fluoric acid for the putting-in of a plant and appliances for recovering antimony. The metals produced at the Trail works in 1907 were valued at nearly \$5,000,000. This production included about 2,000,000 oz. of silver of a fineness averaging over .999. The gold produced was of a fineness of about .996. Of the silver, 25 per cent. had been sold to the Royal branch mint at Ottawa. It will therefore be seen that the statements sent out from Ottawa by the department of the interior, in the press to the effect that gold and silver refined in Canada is not of a degree of fineness requisite for minting purposes, are warranted so far as Trail is concerned. Silver in trail has been sold to both the United States and Japan, for coinage uses. Gold refined here has also been sold to the United States and Japan, and has this year been assessed the paying charge which is made by the United States on all gold running over .990 fine.

In the Boundary things generally are quiet, and at present the only active Granby Company mines, except at the smelting works at Grand Forks, J. E. McAllister, general manager of the British Columbia Copper Company, left Greenwood on January 23 for New York to attend the annual meeting of the company. Nothing definite was known locally as to the prospects for the coming year at the company's several mines in various parts of the district, and at its smelting works at Greenwood. The company's officials were reticent concerning the reasons for the continued inactivity at other reliable sources it was learned that local labor conditions became intolerable, a number of agitators having been sent to the company as to make it almost impossible to carry on operations under the circumstances. While the low price of copper is an important factor in the present situation, it will still be recalled that the Columbia Copper Company would resume operations, notwithstanding that at current market values there is but a "square deal" as it were, it assured that the company would be actively engaged in the production of 5,000 tons of ore per week. Development work is also in progress on the Giant Calliformer mine, on two or three smaller properties.

JAPANESE CAN NOW  
POUR INTO COUNTRY  
Premier McBride Throws Light  
On Lemieux Agreement Mr.  
Borden's Attitude

(From Saturday's Daily)  
Hon. Mr. McBride addressed the following observations to the house on Thursday last concerning the immigration bill in addition to what appeared in yesterday's Colonist. I have referred, sir, to Mr. R. L. Borden's opinion on this subject, and he either may have done or said in that respect, cannot be fairly advanced as an excuse for what the Liberal government at Ottawa has done on this question. I am sure that you are justified in introducing his name into this debate, because my hon. friend, in his speech in this house yesterday, wished to know what the leaders of the Conservative party had to say, as to their policy on this matter; he further pointed to the fact that for 18 years, when they were in power, the affairs of the Dominion, they had failed to do anything at all.

Now, sir, that is quite true, and I do not here to excuse that want of action, but I am sure that you are either for that during that time they did, or what they neglected to do; but as a supporter of Mr. Borden's policy, I am sure that you are servative in your attitude towards this house the substance of what he told me while he was touring this province last fall, and in brief it is that the government given by the people of this Dominion, and the people of principal adviser to his excellency the governor general of Canada, this question would be settled, as the majority of the people of the province of British Columbia wish to see it settled. (Cheers.) That it would be settled, as we would like to see it settled, and that our general voice upon this important issue would be faithfully and honestly reflected in the acts of his administration. (Cheers.)

Mr. Borden's Stand  
Mr. Borden addressed a large public meeting in the theatre in this city last night, and in the course of his address he never neglected to refer to the subject of the immigration bill. He stated that he was in favor of the bill, and that he would support it, but that he was not in favor of the bill as it was at present, and that he would support a bill that would give clear and unambiguous expression of his views upon this subject. He stated that he was in favor of the bill, and that he would support it, but that he was not in favor of the bill as it was at present, and that he would support a bill that would give clear and unambiguous expression of his views upon this subject.

Mr. Drue's Bubble  
London, Jan. 31.—The Daily Chronicle prints an article this morning, three columns in length, purporting to be an exposure of the Drue bubble, and alleging that it had in fact been exposed by the Hon. Mr. Drue, who left their work here on January 22, after refusing to accept a reduction of salary, so do not return to work immediately.

Should the lockout notices be posted, between 30,000 and 40,000 workmen will be affected.

Master of Lodge Resigns His Office  
Dissension in Orange Order in Vancouver Over Nomination Question

Vancouver, Jan. 31.—Dissension in the Orange order in Vancouver as a result of the action of fifty Orangemen in January, waiting on Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and requesting him to accept a Conservative nomination in Vancouver reached a climax this morning when Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, master of the O. O. F. W. L. O. L. 1315, that he feels that he should resign that position.

Mr. Sawers headed the deputation which waited upon Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper. Mr. Sawers states that at the meeting of his lodge on January 24, a resolution was passed on the public press that he and those who accompanied him, and those who were not representing the Orange Order, but acting merely as private citizens.

LOCKOUT PROBABLE  
IN TYNE DISTRICT  
Over Thirty Thousand Work-  
ing in Shipyards Would  
Be Involved

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Jan. 31.—Lockout notices which will be issued tomorrow will announce the closing of all the shipbuilding yards on the northeast coast unless the strikers who left their work here on January 22, after refusing to accept a reduction of salary, so do not return to work immediately.

Should the lockout notices be posted, between 30,000 and 40,000 workmen will be affected.

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REMOVED INVASION OF OUR SHORES BY  
IMMENSE NUMBERS OF THE MOST  
DIRTY AND UNDESIRABLE  
PEOPLE (Hear, hear.) For it  
is part and parcel of this bargain, that  
the agency of Hon. Mr. Lemieux, the  
Hon. Mr. Borden, and the Hon. Mr. Borden,  
with the concurrence  
of the authorities at Ottawa,  
Japanese laborers can come into British  
Columbia. (Hear, hear.) It is  
perfectly clear that the working classes  
of Japan can, under this arrange-  
ment, come in here; and I say that  
there is nothing in it as a prevent  
of an inflow of these people who will  
create a very, very serious condition  
of affairs for the working men  
throughout the whole province of  
British Columbia. (Hear, hear.)

We know, sir, what I live issue this particular question became in this province last summer, and we also know very well from our own experience in connection with conditions of this kind that in the circumstances it is not at all unlikely that we may look for another great inflow of Japanese into this province at a very early date.

Mr. Macdonald: Has the Dominion government nothing to say to the government of Japan for the purpose of bringing these people in or of keeping them out?

Hon. Mr. McBride: What I am saying, sir, is this: That it is quite competent in the conditions which obtain at the present time for Japanese and other people to be brought into this country in numbers, and that it is quite possible that the people of British Columbia will be completely powerless to prevent it. (Hear, hear.) And this, sir, is the position as regards the project, is made directly possible under the Lemieux bargain.

Who Will Bring Them  
Mr. Jardine: Who will bring them in?

Hon. Mr. McBride: Very likely some agent of the North Atlantic Trading Company. (Conservative laughter.)

Mr. Henderson: The Canadian Pacific Railway company is bringing them in.

Hon. Mr. McBride: It does not really matter who. But nevertheless I am very glad to have that information from my hon. friend, and I am sure that it is another thing that my hon. friend might tell this house, and I have no objection to the statement that the Hon. Mr. Henderson, no, no. But the Canadian Pacific Railway company and the Canadian government are negotiating for the sale of it.

Hon. Mr. McBride: Why of course, that must be the case. (Hear, hear.)

CANADIAN CATTLE  
MUST BE KEPT OUT  
Earl of Carrington Declares  
Against Lifting of the  
Embargo

London, Jan. 31.—The Earl of Carrington, president of the board of agriculture, speaking tonight at Lincoln, referred to the agitation of protectionists against the supply of American and other imported beef to the army. He strongly presented the claims of the protectionists, and declared that the feeding of the army on home-bred meat would mean an annual increase of \$1,750,000 in the army budget.

The Earl of Carrington also said that he never would consent to any alteration in the law excluding Canadian cattle from the country. The livestock cutters of the country he declared, were so phenomenally lar that it would be a crime to run the risk of again inflicting British cattle with disease.

STRIKE SETTLED  
Coal Creek Miners to Return to Work  
Today—Differences to Be  
Arbitrated

Fernie, Jan. 31.—The strike of the miners of Coal Creek was settled tonight, the differences to be finally settled by arbitration to begin on February 10. The men will return to work tomorrow.

Suit Over Mining Stock  
Toronto, Jan. 31.—As a result of a dispute over a transaction in \$60,000 shares of Cobalt mining stock, J. H. Schlund, a citizen of the United States, at present living in Toronto, is suing C. A. Foster for \$70,000 and 25,000 shares.

BRITISH INTERVENTION  
Belgian Inference From Paragraph of  
King's Speech Relating to  
Congo State

Paris, Jan. 31.—King Leopold of Belgium has had several conferences here with Premier Clemenceau and the Foreign Minister Pichon, and this afternoon he visited the President of the Council at the Elysee palace. The president and the King talked for an hour, and it is believed they discussed the Congo Independent State and the preferential rights of France in that territory.

Brussels, Jan. 31.—It is believed here that the reform made yesterday by King Edward of England in his speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament, regarding the Congo Independent State in the Congo if the present plans in the annexation of the state to Belgium should fall through.

TOTEMS FOR EMPRESS  
Five Large Poles Delivered by F.  
Landsberg at the New  
Hotel

Five large totem poles purchased from F. Landsberg by the C. P. R. for interior decoration of the Empress hotel were delivered yesterday. Two of them were delivered yesterday. Two outside Mr. Landsberg's ohms street store. All were carted to the Empress hotel yesterday, and delivered to the hotel by the C. P. R. The totems as part of the decoration of the grill room, but it is understood that they are to be used in the billiard room.

The management of the Empress hotel purchased these totems for about three months ago. The totems are considered good specimens. During the few years many of these relics of the old-time customs, and life of the British Columbia coast Indians, like many other things made by the natives, have found their way into various museums or collections, chiefly in the United States. Harry Reed when laying out the scheme of decoration for the Empress hotel, thought the totems, otherwise they could not be found there, and he was to some of the eastern collectors.

Arrangements Being Completed  
We are told in this article that a person has gone to complete these colonization arrangements in connection with the purchase of 25,000 acres in the Northwest territories. I cannot speak for the C. P. R. any more than I can for any other corporation, or individuals, but I know that this report appears in a reputable leading Liberal newspaper, and would appear to be a great deal of truth in it. (Hear, hear.)

No Corporation Influence  
And, sir, let me here repeat the statement which I made the other day in this house, that neither directly nor indirectly is the present administration affected or controlled in any way whatever, in its actions, by corporate influences. (Cheers.)

Two or three instances have been mentioned by hon. friends opposite, as evidences sufficient to justify charges which in this relation have been made against the present government, and the fact that I have secured the appointment of Sir Arthur Vickers as a member of the Overseas Committee, from Sycamore to Vancouver has been brought forward by my hon. friend from the Delta, as proof that I am a C. P. R. man. But I have been most anxious to be enquired; and I find that the hon. leader of the opposition, got during the election campaign, a great many favors from the C. P. R. than did I. (Hear, hear.)

As to Favors Granted  
Mr. Macdonald—"I may say, that I actually got a hand card. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. McBride—"In my case, I was not affected or controlled by the Okanagan lake water, but I am sure that I have the best of reasons to complain of the transportation facilities, which were supplied me on the body of water. The regular steamer service, however, is maintained by Mr. Price Ellison and myself, and apart from our detention, we were obliged to take advantage of an old tug of a boat, which broke down at Kelowna. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. Lemieux has gone on his mission as a representative minister from Canada to Japan, and the Hon. Mr. Lemieux returned to Vancouver has brought back with him as the result of his trip? Why, sir, he has only brought back some sort of an assurance, under the name of a mission, in the shape of correspondence with the government of that country. (Hear, hear.)

WAS TOO CARELESS  
OF REGALIA JEWELS  
Ulster King of Arms Loses His  
Office on Account of  
Theft

London, Jan. 31.—The report of the commission which has been investigating the disappearance last summer from Dublin Castle of jewels valued at \$250,000 belonging to the regalia of the Order of St. Patrick, was presented to parliament today. It finds that the jewels were lost, and that the Ulster King of Arms was too careless of the regalia jewels.

Ulster King of Arms Loses His Office on Account of Theft  
The Ulster King of Arms, Sir Arthur Vickers, has lost his office on account of the theft of the regalia jewels of the Order of St. Patrick. The jewels were valued at \$250,000 and were lost from Dublin Castle last summer.

Boiler Works Sold  
New Westminster, Jan. 31.—The British Columbia Electric Railway company has purchased the site and plant of the Vulcan Boiler Works in this city, but it could not be learned today what use the electric company intended to make of the boiler plant.

Building Contracts  
New Westminster, Jan. 31.—The contracts have been let for the erection of the superstructure of the new telephone office building, to Messrs. Smith and Buckland, and for the large addition to the Columbia Cold Storage to J. C. Allen.

Miner Found Dead  
Phoenix, B. C. Jan. 31.—Andrew Johnson, a native of Sweden, was found dead in the Knob Hill hotel. He was a miner here for three or four years. He was about 40 years of age and unmarried, as far as known, and was addicted to some extent to drink.

Children in Boycott  
Anti-Grading Campaign in West of  
Ireland Threatened to Close Some  
National Schools

Dublin, Jan. 31.—The children of members of the United Irish League in the west of Ireland, who are carrying on the anti-grading campaign, are rapidly being boycotted by the teachers. Information reached here last night that the message said that the teachers would arrive at Puntara Arenas at noon tomorrow. The British cruiser Sappho has arrived here, and will remain during the stay of the American fleet.

Dastardly Dynamiters  
Attempt Made to Kill Colorado Mine  
Superintendent and His  
Family

Trinidad, Colo., Jan. 31.—The residence of A. Alexander, superintendent of the Frederick mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, twenty miles from here, was partly wrecked by an explosion of dynamite today. The explosive had been placed under a bedroom in which children were sleeping. All the members of the household escaped with few injuries, but it is believed an explosion was caused by discharged miners.

SECOND READING OF NATAL

Premier McBride's Situation in an Speech

MR. McPHILLIPS

Mare's Nest Discovered Member For Dr. ply of Prem

# THE SIMPLE LIFE

## THE HOME GARDEN

Garden Calendar For February

Dig and Manure Flower Borders which have not yet been prepared.  
**Plant**—Hardy Border Plants, Alpines, Hardy Climbers, Shrubs, Deciduous Trees, Fruit Trees, Vegetable Roots, and especially: Paeonies, Delphiniums, Pyrethrums, Vines for Forcing, Gladioli, Young Grape Vines, Roses, Virginian Creeper, Clematises, Anemones, Ranunculuses, Forest Trees, Horse Radish, Early Potatoes, in frames, Garlic, Shallots, Forcing Asparagus, Forcing Rhubarb, Forcing Sea Kale, Start Begonias, Start Gloxinias, Start Achimenes.  
**Sow**—Pans, Earliest, Early Horn Carrots in warm border, Frame Radish, Spinach, Mushrooms, Cucumber in heat, Melon in heat, Early Cauliflower in heat, Brussels Sprouts in warm border, Globe Beet in



Kelway's New Paeony—Mrs. Gwyn Lewis

frame, Tomato, Lettuce, Cos and Cabbage, Onion, Mustard and Cress, Broad Beans, Cabbage, Leek in warm border, Parsley, Couve Franchuda in heat, Celery in heat, Early Turnip, Astors, Tender Climbing Annuals in heat, Begonia, Nicotiana, Cockscorn, Auricula, Gloxinia, A little Primula, Lobelia, A little Cineraria, Phlox Drummondii, Jerusalem Artichoke.  
 Note—Some of the above sowings are probably a little early in some localities, but it is worth while to risk sowing a little seed in order to obtain an early crop of delicious spring vegetables.

### Winter Treatment of Fruit Trees

HERE is much to be done in the hardy fruit garden during winter. If young trees are to be planted, preparations for this work should be made at once by deeply cultivating the ground and incorporating well-decayed manure in soils that need to be enriched. November is the best time for planting trees. They may be planted, however, any time during the winter when the ground is in good working condition, but those planted before the shortest day are likely to succeed better during the coming season than those planted later. Much of the future success of the trees depends upon the way in which planting is carried out. One of the commonest mistakes is to plant trees too deeply and to cram the roots into a hole that is not large enough. In planting, the roots are spread out evenly and some fine soils placed around them, making the whole firm.

Standard trees require to be securely staked, but bushes and pyramids are generally capable of supporting themselves. The stake is driven into the ground before the hole is filled in, so that it may be placed between the roots, thus preventing their being damaged. Established trees that are making very vigorous growth and yielding poor crops of fruit probably require root-pruning, and when possible this should be carried out as soon as the leaves fall. It is better to prune only half the roots at one time, leaving the others until the following year; then the trees that have only been planted two or three years can be lifted altogether, root-pruned and replanted as before.

The winter months afford an excellent opportunity for giving fruit trees a rich top-dressing of well-decayed manure. Early in the spring this may be forked into the ground. It is an excellent plan to spray hardy fruit trees in the winter with caustic alkali wash. This destroys insects in the bark and kills all kinds of moss and lichen on the trees, giving them a clean and healthy appearance. I am sure all who try this and use it according to the directions will be highly gratified with the results. The pruning of fruit trees is an important matter, and should be undertaken as soon as the leaves have fallen. Morello cherries are the first to receive attention, and these require similar treatment to the peach. The old fruit-bearing wood is cut out, and growths of the current year are laid in about 3 inches apart.

Dessert cherries will next claim attention; it is important that these be pruned early in the season, for, as the buds swell quickly, they are liable to be rubbed off if pruning is delayed. The main branches should be trained at a distance of 9 inches or 10 inches apart, and in the case of young trees the leading shoots are shortened to about 15 inches to encourage the free formation of fruit-bearing spurs. The foregoing remarks refer to almost all trained fruit trees. Fruit-buds subsequently form at the base of the spurs which are cut to about 2 inches or to a wood-bud above the fruit-buds. In the case of plum trees, it is necessary continually to lay in young growths to take the place of the older branches. The spurs are pruned as already described, and some of the old ones are cut away annually. There are several ways of training the pear. Undoubtedly, splendid fruits are obtained from cordon-grown trees, although a wall covered with cordons will not yield such a heavy crop as one planted with fan-trained or espalier trees.

The pruning of apricot trees demands much care. They produce fruit on the previous summer's growth and also on spurs; but as the best fruits are generally obtained on one or two year old shoots, a proper supply should be encouraged in all parts of the tree. Where there is space, young shoots may be laid in. The current year's growth at the end of a main branch is shortened to about 15 inches, and the spurs are cut back to two or three eyes.

Peach and nectarine trees are better left unpruned until February, before the blossoms expand. The old fruit-bearing wood is cut out to make room for new growths to be laid in, which were left for the purpose when disbud-ding in summer. In pruning trees out of doors I think it best to cut back the shoots moderately hard, say, to half their length. One must be careful to cut back to a wood bud, which is a small pointed one, for if a branch is cut to a blossom bud it will only die back; it is, however, safe to cut to a triple bud. Branches of the peach and nectarine should be trained at a distance of about 3 inches or 4 inches apart. When the trees are pruned and trained, new ties and shreds should be given if required.

When training a fan-trained tree of any kind, the bottom branches are brought out quite horizontally, the others being allowed to taper upwards gradually. The centre of the tree may be left open for a few years, for as more branches develop it will be gradually filled in. It is advisable to take out the leading growth from a fan-trained tree so as to induce an even circulation of sap. When the leading shoot is allowed to remain the sap rushes to the top, and often robs the lower branches of their due share, preventing them from attaining a proper development.

Newly-planted Standards are pruned rather hard for a few years to induce the formation of sturdy heads; afterwards, however, they need little pruning beyond a judicious thinning of the growths and branches that cross one another. Bush trees must be kept open so that air and light are admitted freely. The side shoots are cut back to two or three eyes and the current year's growth of the main branches shortened to about 9 inches. Espalier apples and pears need much the same attention as those on walls, while plums and cherries only require a little thinning of the branches. Bush fruit like gooseberries and red currants need hard pruning. With black currants some of the old branches are cut away to give room for younger growths.—The Garden.

### The Culture of Conifers

The conifers that are naturally supplied with an abundance of fibrous roots, such as biotas and retinisporas, transplant more readily than others whose root system consists of longer and larger roots, and fewer small rootlets. Therefore, conifers grown in nurseries should either be frequently transplanted, in order to form compact root systems, which allows them to be lifted with balls of earth, or they should be pot-grown for two years. A longer period is seldom advisable in the case of tall, rapid-growing species, like the exotic species of cupressus, as the roots are then apt to assume the coil form, the tap-root growing in a solid, curled ball, which eventually causes the tree to die. Large conifers of this class should be lifted from the nursery row in the early fall and placed in cheap tubs, where after remaining a few weeks numerous new rootlets are formed and they transplant with greater facility and less loss.

After selecting the proper soil, dig a large hole, not less than two to three feet in diameter for the smaller sizes. Let the hole be two feet deep and fill in with surface soil. If the land is naturally poor, a shovelful of leaf mold or

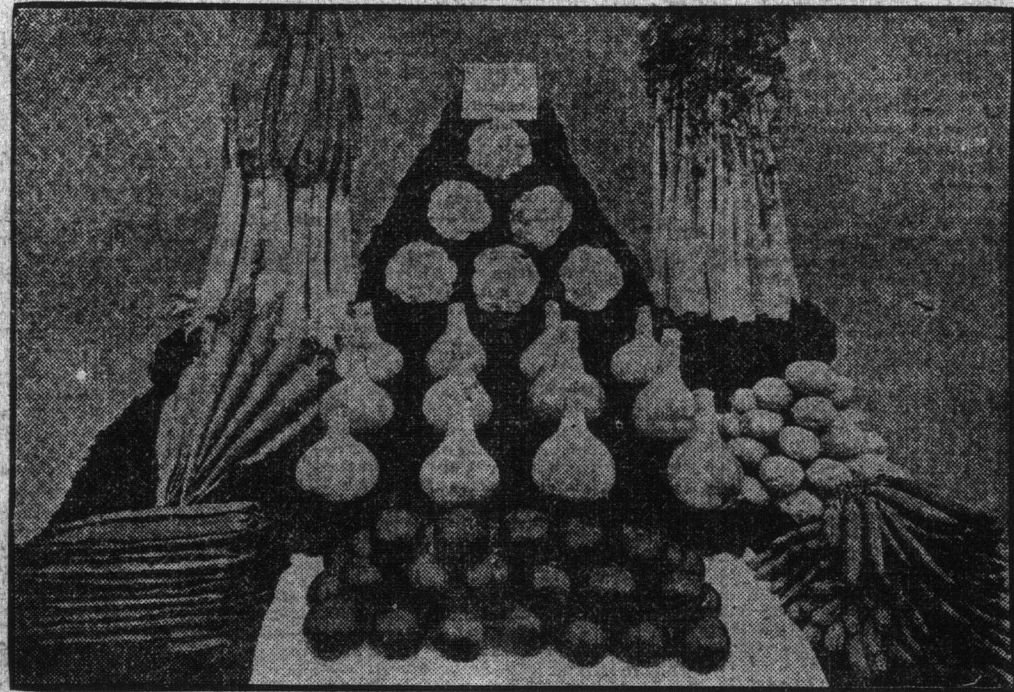
well decomposed stable manure may be added, but let this be thoroughly mixed with the soil and not come in contact with the roots. Conifers often die during the summer following their transplanting, and though the causes of loss are many, one of the most common is the use of fresh stable manure for fertilizing. If this comes in contact with the roots, the tree will likely die.

When the hole is filled with soil, pour a bucket of water around the tree and cover the surface of the soil to a diameter of three or four feet with some mulching material, such as leaves or straw, and leave this undisturbed until the following autumn.

It is the fashion with many wealthy people to shear their conifers every summer in order to make them as dense and symmetrical as possible. While this is admissible with retinisporas and other fancy conifers of low growth that might otherwise become straggling, I believe that it is a great pity to mar the natural beauty of a conifer. It is better to have some play of light and shade and enough irregularity to give the tree some individuality. Should any branch project considerably beyond the others, the end may be slightly cut back in order to preserve the tree's perfect shape. Otherwise, I should almost never prune conifers. Never remove the lower branches of a conifer, especially a tall growing one, but let the limbs feather from the ground and thus retain their natural gracefulness.

Few diseases trouble conifers, but there is one fungus that is very destructive if not checked on its appearance. We have always succeeded in preventing serious injury by spraying with Bordeaux-mixture.

The noxious insects that attack conifers are confined usually to the bagworm, which must be hand picked, and the red spider, which can be removed by daily spraying with water or a



The Amateur Gardener's Ambition

weak solution of some prepared soap made of sulphur and tobacco. These insects are usually more prevalent during long dry periods or where trees are stunted from poverty of the soil. Some conifers are apt to be infested with caterpillars. For destroying these, spray with a solution of any contact poison, such as four ounces of paris green, one pound of lime and fifty gallons of water. The white pine weevil is often very destructive to deodar cedars and white pines. This weevil punctures the bark to deposit its eggs and after a few weeks the infested branches turn yellow and gradually die. The only remedy is to cut off every branch infested.

When the leading shoot of a tree, especially a deodar cedar, is attacked, it must immediately be cut off and a stick tied to the body of the tree, allowing this to project beyond the apex. Then bend a side-limb and tie to the stick. A new leader will thus be formed and will usually prevent the death of the tree or destruction of its symmetry.—Prosper J. Berckmans.

### The Lawn and Its Care

If a lawn is infested with weeds, it should be top-dressed heavily with poultry droppings this winter, and cut every seven or eight days next spring and summer. This simple plan will often prove effective in eradicating the weeds. Do not use stable manure, which is likely to contain weeds, on a lawn at this time of year; otherwise you will probably have a lawn composed of weeds instead of grass.

Preparations for a new lawn can be made to advantage late in the season. If there is filling to be done, clay should be mixed with the top soil and the alternate thawing and freezing during winter will put the land in a friable condition. The ground can be top-dressed heavily with poultry droppings at any time during the winter; then, just as soon in the spring as the soil can be pulverized easily, the dressing should be worked into the ground and a mixture of the following grass seeds sown: Kentucky blue-grass, white clover, creeping bent-grass, red-top and wood meadow-grass. Use an equal amount of the seed of each variety by

weight. This mixture will produce a velvety, green lawn, which, if properly clipped, will improve with age. Bare spots on old lawns can be restored by using the same mixture of grass seeds raked into the soil with a sharp-toothed garden rake, with poultry droppings used as a top-dressing.

In making a lawn, two pounds of seed should be used to each square rod. In the case of a lawn of twenty rods or more, it is better to go over the plot in one direction with ten pounds of seed and then across in the other direction, using the other ten pounds. The seed should be carefully raked in. This practice will insure a fine and thick stand of grass.

### How to Keep Cut Flowers

Although the methods for keeping cut flowers tested and selected by the Garden Club of Philadelphia in its recent competition are without doubt the best general rules that can be given, yet experience has proved that some flowers require different treatment from others. Violets which fade quickly with the usual care will keep fresh several days if they are excluded from the air and kept in a cool place at night. They should be put loosely into a bowl of fresh water, then covered with another bowl large enough to fit tight to the rim, or to the table on which the receptacle stands, and left in a cool or even cold room. During the daytime they should stand in the coolest part of the room and not in a draft.

When flowers are to be in a warm room, it is a good plan to put a pinch of salt into the water. One lover of cacti whom I know gives away quantities of the cut blossoms, but always with the injunction to put a pinch of salt into the water that they are to be placed in.

Galax leaves may be kept an indefinite length of time if they are occasionally immersed in cold water. Just as soon as a leaf seems to be fading, put the whole leaf and stem into cold water and let it remain four or five hours. Then take out and it will not only look as fresh as if just picked, but will last some time without having the stem in water before it is immersed again. This characteristic makes galax leaves suitable for wreaths or ropes for decoration, for the entire wreath or rope may be refreshed at any time by simply immersing it in cold water.

Holly berries turn black quickly when used in the usual way for decorating but will continue bright and fresh several weeks if the bark is peeled from the lower stem and the peeled part put into water. Doubt-

less other berries or flowers with woody stems would keep better if treated in this manner, though barberries, which have a softer stem retain their beauty many weeks when they are put into water and cared for according to the general rules for flowers.

Flowers with very porous stems—like asters—will last longer if a small piece of charcoal is added to the water.

There are many ways advised for reviving withered flowers. For instance, plunging the stems of withered roses into boiling hot water, then into cold, but as the results are not invariably satisfactory, it is hardly safe to recommend them. However, if one is fond of experimenting, it will be found interesting to observe how heliotrope that is fading will sometimes revive immediately if a drop of camphor is added to the water in which it stands.

Various conditions also call for various sorts of treatment. Flowers that are to be worn will retain their freshness longer if they are kept close to the ice in a refrigerator for at least four hours before using, and much experience has shown convincingly that flowers that are to be transported any distance, by hand, mail or express, should be left in a large receptacle of water over night, or until the stems are thoroughly saturated.—Penelope Kap.

### On the Reviewing Desk

We have just received from Messrs. Kelway & Son, proprietors of the Royal Seed and Plant Establishment at Langport, Somerset, England, a copy of a new edition of "Kelway's Manual of Horticulture."

Messrs. Kelway & Son's efforts to supply the best plants and seeds for the garden, and a reliable and helpful handbook to their purchase and culture, have for many years met with extraordinary, but thoroughly deserved, signs of appreciation. The extensive nurseries at Langport and the thousands of acres devoted to the growing of seeds by then in Somerset and in those countries where the best climatic condi-

tions prevail, show the long-sustained, but rapidly increasing demand for their products.

It is universally agreed that Kelway's Manual-stands at the head of books of its kind, and is unique in treatment and usefulness. The Manual is, in the opinion of those most competent to judge, a truer 'garden book' than many so called; the contents are an evidence of the very large and varied number of plants, seeds and bulbs which they cultivate; and it is pleasant to know that it is meeting with a very wide sale throughout the world.

### Raising Big Cabbage Crops for Profit

While the selection of soil is important, it should be noted that cabbage can be grown successfully on a wider range of soil than almost any other vegetable. Soils running from a light loam through all the various types (including muck and silt), to heavy, impervious clay will profitably grow cabbage if properly cared for. One of the ideal soils for the late or main cabbage crop is a clay loam slightly inclined to sand or gravel. The best results that I have had, either early or late, have been on such a soil. Although a large amount of moisture is required to produce a marketable crop of heads, still any land that is soggy or sour must be avoided. The experienced grower for market employs only fields that are well drained.

The best variety to grow will depend largely upon the market in which the crop is to be sold. The Danish Ballhead is the ideal variety to grow for shipping purposes and for long keeping. By long keeping I mean a head that will come out of storage in perfect condition up to the time that early cabbage from the south comes in. There are a number of excellent varieties for fall and winter use that are also long keepers, and such varieties will continue to be grown in a limited way. The Drumhead and the Flat Dutch are profitable standard varieties, always in demand. I believe, however, that the Ballhead will eventually supersede the other existing varieties as the commercial long keeper and shipper. As with the older varieties, the seedsmen now offer a number of different selections in so-called "types."

Such a small amount of seed is required to supply cabbage plants for an acre of land that the difference of price between the very best and the average is of no material consequence, and the grower should procure the very best stock even at double the price.

The germinating vitality of the seed should



White Lilies and Other Hardy Flowers

be a known quantity long before planting time so as to provide for seed that will not grow. With most vegetable seed, the matter of freshness or age is of considerable moment; this does not hold good with cabbage. Test germination by placing a known number of seeds between a couple of moist blotters or layers of cotton, and note the percentage of seeds sprouting.

Sow the seed thinly in drills a foot or more apart, so that the plants may be readily cultivated with the wheel hoe, and this should be done often to maintain a continuous, rapid growth. A seed-bed should be moderately well fertilized but not over-rich, as excessive fertility will produce plants that are too tender and delicately succulent. Artificial watering may be given in the first stages of growth, but cease a few days before transplanting to the field so as to harden the fibres.—R. W. M. in Garden Magazine.

(From Friday's) The Natal bill formal second reading at the provincial legislature. The debate was marked by Hon. Richard McBride, summed up the arguments passage of the bill would ed the measure against which had been made through it upon the stmg government and the members of the house.

The premier rehears stand upon the question migration throughout h and pointed out has been consistent. He con the stand which had be the premier of the Domi frid Laurier, who has a promise made in a tele west in 1896 on the eve Mr. McBride pointed Conservatives had always this question out of poli any way it had become politics it was through Liberals and the Libera the speech of the leas erment was a thoughtfu the final word upon the situation in the province and the probable situa- ture, unless more radic ware enacted than that by the Dominion govern mented. Mr. McBride's r plicated with the read punctuated with the ap of his supporters, and el wer from the opposition.

A. E. McPhillips follo explanation of his stand ter. He had given it a legally that the bill coul effective. In the face of the attorney-general's prove effective in every with the statement of the opposition that it would effective, he could not in constituents do anything port it.

H. C. Brewster (Alber debate. Incidentally he upon the right-of-way of extension of the E. & N. there were five camps of borers and one camp of C ers engaged in clearing. Prior to the debate up act, Mr. Hawthorthwait the house from the spea upon his motion, given t rust, was considered. The sustained on a straight Liberals and Socialists v the government.

With the aid of the po cials, a microscope and wife's relations, Mr Oliv covered what he allegee in the lands and works is all involved in the day which a certain letter wa Oliver was fairly answe chief commissioner of lan yesterday, however.

A considerable amount business has been amasse progress of the debates week, and the house will vote upon the amendment catching up with this. upon the amendment to assessment bill will prob- ounded. The adjournment by Parker Williams (New he will probably be heard afternoon.

The University bill and Service act also are due reading. Some pronounce Dr. Young will probably them.

The announcement of t the license and police co of the different municipali be given until next wee, expected that the report on commission will be r the week following. It received by Hon. Mr. Fulton bulky document, compris closely typed pages.

Hon. W. J. Bowser has of his intention to intro amending the Municipal C Under this the incorporat town of Duncans will take The speaker took the c o'clock. Prayers were rec W. Leslie Clay.

A petition was received, Beatty and others with re optum traffic. It was pres Dr. McGuire (Vancouver). Bills Introduced H. B. Thomson (Victori half of the city of Victo for leave to introduce a to amend the Victoria Wat and Amending acts. Hon. Mr. Bowser introd entitled "an Act to cons amend the law relating to elections in municipalities given its first reading. Mr. McInnis introduced titled "an Act to prevent action against members of ions." It was read a first.

Chair is Sustaine On reaching on the orde Hawthorthwait's motion, his honor the lieutenant-g his action on the Bowser up.

Mr. Hawthorthwait—I the house against your d Speaker, on two grounds, I have not supported it with and (3) because the peopl Columbia through their rep in this house have the unde to impeach any man, be peer or commoner, an charge.

Hon. Mr. McBride—I thi hon. friend has given r fetched reasons for the pos taken. Hon. Mr. Eberts—There debate on this matter. Hon. Mr. McBride—I that there was a motion house, and surely it is deb Hon. Mr. Eberts—You the motion. The question





ferent occasions. (Hear, hear.) My memory, sir, serves me aright, in two of these instances, the bills which were disallowed were passed owing to the exertions of this government, or in other words, they were government bills. While on the fourth and last occasion when the bill was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Bowser, who at the time was a private member, the measure was passed through the house with the concurrence of the government of the day. (Cheers.) And on the other occasion when the government which enacted the bill was made up of Liberals and Conservatives.

**Act Was Enforced**  
My hon. friend from the Delta attempted to make the house believe that when this legislation was on the statute book the government was not sincere in the enforcement of the act. And I understood my hon. friend to say the other day that the evidence which was taken before a certain commission, went to show that when a Conservative government had the chance to enforce such an enactment it never did so. Now, sir, that is certainly a slip in the face from my hon. friend, which will be felt by some hon. gentlemen.

**Mr. Oliver:** Was this evidence printed?  
**Hon. Mr. McBride:** I think that the hon. gentleman will find it printed in the seasonal papers.  
**Mr. Henderson:** It is not to be found there.

**Mr. Oliver:** The statements which I made were fully substantiated by the evidence which was given under oath before this commission.

**Hon. Mr. McBride:** That would certainly put my hon. friend from Yale in a very serious predicament, indeed. But so far as this house has information, that commission stated in their report that the act had been enforced, and, moreover, that the government had done everything that could possibly be done in order to bring about its enforcement. (Hear, hear.) Their report, sir, will be found in the Journals of the house for 1903-4, and my hon. friend, the member for Delta, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Davidson, then a labor member of the house, formed the majority of the committee. We can well remember that when it was proposed to appoint this commission, in order that there might be no question whatever as to the bona fides of their report, it was decided that the representatives of the government of the day upon it should be in the minority, and not be in the majority, as is usual in such cases. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Davidson was certainly an opponent of the government.

**Mr. Oliver:** He voted for you.  
**Hon. Mr. McBride:** I cannot help that. But he also voted against us, and simply because he had the good sense and splendid judgment to support at any time this administration, it does not necessarily follow that he was an opponent of the government. And on the first possible occasion, when his constituency was opened, a Conservative opposed him. And this occurred in 1907, with the result that we now have one of the most useful members of the commercial community in Kootenay, my hon. friend Mr. Hunter, a member of this house. (Hear, hear.)

**Mr. Oliver:** Named Committee  
My hon. friend (Hon. Mr. Bowser) points out to me that the hon. member for the Delta himself named that committee, as will appear from an examination of page 28 of the Journals of the house. And the hon. gentleman makes the request I have no objection, speaking for this side of the house, to have the evidence which was taken at that occasion printed, and given every possible publicity. (Hear, hear.)

The report itself will be found under date of January 28, 1904, on page 74 of the Journal.

**Mr. Borden's Telegram**  
I will now return, sir, for a moment or two to the Lemieux mission. I am given a copy of a telegram which was sent by Mr. R. L. Borden to my hon. friend at that occasion, which I believe was read to the house yesterday. It runs as follows:

Ottawa, Jan. 28, 1908.  
Attorney-general,  
Victoria, B. C.  
Order in council third August, 1895, was only brought down Saturday last. It contains following paragraph: "The minister submits that in the interest of the Dominion of Canada, there should be a proviso in the Treaty of Great Britain with Japan similar to that contained in the treaty between that country and the United States and he recommends that when the adhesion of Canada is being given to the treaty, an express stipulation of this kind should be made and that some further definition should be required of the word 'artisans' so that it will definitely include artisans." Japan agreed except as to artisans in February, 1896, and as to artisans October, 1897. Present government then refused to accept on account of British preference and favored nation clause. (Sgd) R. L. BORDEN.

**Mr. Borden Did Not Know**  
**Mr. Macdonald:** Did Mr. Borden explain why this information was not brought down to the Dominion parliament when the treaty was considered?  
**Hon. Mr. McBride:** My hon. friend will see that the return was not brought down until the day before Mr. Borden spoke.

**Mr. Macdonald:** My hon. friend must know that Mr. Borden's party was in power when that report was made.  
**Hon. Mr. McBride:** It does not follow that Mr. Borden was as far as he was personally concerned, know what the files of the department contained.

**Mr. Macdonald:** He ought to have known.  
**Hon. Mr. McBride:** My hon. friend says that he ought to have known. My hon. friend must remember that in the past ten years there have been three or four changes in the leadership of the Conservative party at Ottawa; that Mr. Borden has been its leader for merely a few years; and that he is practically a new man; and not in a position to know what had taken place long before and before he became a public man. Remembering these facts, no fault can be found with Mr. Borden in this respect, at least by anyone who is really fair-minded. (Hear, hear.)

**Mr. McInnes Asks Questions**  
Now, sir, I think that in 1897 Mr. McInnes, then the member for Nanaimo, asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the House of Commons at Ottawa three questions in regard to this very question of Japanese immigration. And these were found on the pages of Hansard for the year 1897. They are given as follows:

1. Has the government received any communication from the Imperial authorities, asking if the Canadian government intended to accept the provisions of the treaty lately entered into between Great Britain and Japan?  
2. If so, what was the government's reply to such communication?  
3. Has the government taken, or is it the intention of the government to take any action under the said treaty, or otherwise, which would interfere with the right of Canada to prohibit, restrict or otherwise deal with Japanese immigration?  
**Sir Wilfrid's Reply.**  
Now, sir, what did Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the prime minister, say in reply to Mr. McInnes? He says: "The Prime Minister (Mr. Laurier).—Yes, when the government came into office they found a communication from the Imperial authorities asking the Canadian government to accept the treaty between Great Britain and Japan which has been before the government for over a year. The present government considered the matter and determined to answer that they would not be bound by the Japanese treaty."  
There, sir, you have the public statement made in the Canadian parliament on this question by Sir Wilfrid Laurier! That they had received a communication in regard to this treaty, and that after considering the matter they had determined to reply that they were not bound by the treaty with Japan.  
**Mr. Macdonald:** What bearing has that statement on this question?  
**Hon. Mr. McBride:** The answer then given by the prime minister at Ottawa bears upon it, and I have no doubt whatever that my hon. friend would have been much better pleased if these questions had never been asked; and if that answer had never been given. (Hear, hear.)

# Black Watch

## Chewing Tobacco

### The big black plug.

visions of the treaty lately entered into between Great Britain and Japan.

2. If so, what was the government's reply to such communication?  
3. Has the government taken, or is it the intention of the government to take any action under the said treaty, or otherwise, which would interfere with the right of Canada to prohibit, restrict or otherwise deal with Japanese immigration?

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Now, sir, all this happened at Ottawa ten years ago. When this Japanese treaty was at that time discussed it was refused, and an official answer was sent to that effect to the consular office in the country. The Liberal government at Ottawa in 1897, sir, would have nothing whatever to do with this treaty between Great Britain and Japan. And how then, sir, has it come about that just ten years later this very same Liberal administration cannot do enough for Japan? (Hear, hear.) Did the government at Ottawa know more in 1907 than they did in 1897?

**They Did Object.**  
**Mr. Macdonald:** Why did not our Conservative friends at Ottawa object?  
**Hon. Mr. McBride:** And so they did object. (Cheers.) Those who came from British Columbia did object.

**Mr. Macdonald:** Why did not Mr. Borden and his friends in the house, when the Japanese treaty was before the Dominion parliament, object to Canada becoming a party to it?  
**Mr. McBride:** Mr. Borden accepted the assurances which were given to the house on that occasion by the prime minister. But we cannot forget that some years ago we had assurances given us by Hon. Mr. Fisher, only to find that there was absolutely nothing of any value whatever to this country in them! (Cheers.) My hon. friend knows quite well as I do, that the arrangements which were made by Mr. Fisher were practically no arrangements at all; that they were absolutely ineffective. (Cheers.) And, in these circumstances, will my hon. friend have the assurance to ask the people of the great province of British Columbia to take at all seriously the similar assurances which are given to them by the Hon. Mr. Lemieux? (Cheers.)

**Cannot Justify Change.**  
But to return to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, it will, at least in my opinion, be utterly impossible for the Liberals of this province to justify their position, or to attempt to justify the changed views of their leader at Ottawa, a change in view which moreover was apparently brought about a few months ago! (Hear, hear.) In 1897 the premier had the subject well in hand. But in 1907, when the situation, so far as Oriental immigration was concerned, had become a serious one, by 500 per cent than it was in 1897, Sir Wilfrid Laurier suddenly makes a change of front, and adopts an altogether different policy. Now, I again ask, why was this done? What had occurred in the interval of 10 years to warrant it? How can it possibly be explained on sane and reasonable grounds? (Cheers.)

**Only Commercial Arrangements**  
**Mr. Macdonald:** They were not then considering the Japanese question.  
**Hon. Mr. McBride:** Why, of course, they were.  
**Mr. Macdonald:** They were only making commercial arrangements.  
**Hon. Mr. McBride:** Not at all. Not at all.

Now, sir, if there was any man in this province who had decided views upon this question it was Mr. McInnes, the member for Nanaimo. In 1897, and in 1898 that this gentleman charged the Conservatives with having neglected to grapple with this question, and with having failed to give to the people of British Columbia the protection to which they were justly entitled. (Hear, hear.)

**No Proper Explanation**  
I leave this question, sir, and the premier's answers with this observation, that I have failed to hear anything from hon. gentlemen opposite in this house, as well as from the people in Ottawa, anything like a proper explanation of why such a change of administration at Ottawa on this question, and so far as these gentlemen have failed, and most dismally failed, to justify what has been done. (Cheers.)

**More Japanese Coming.**  
We know what happened last summer, and we further know, from past experience, that we can look for another great rush of Japanese into this province. (Hear, hear.) And what is more to the point, the Dominion government is at this moment entering into negotiations with Japan for the purpose of bringing Japanese settlers into Canada. (Hear, hear.) And in the present grave conditions, are endeavoring to bring Japanese and yellow races into this country in hordes. (Hear, hear.) I will now read to the house an extract from the Weekly Herald, a newspaper which is published in Cal-

gary. This extract runs as follows: Vancouver, Jan. 6.—Nagatany, a well-known Japanese, and resident of Canada for several years, left for Toronto today to complete arrangements for a colonization scheme in Canada. He has purchased twenty-five thousand acres of irrigated C. P. R. lands east of Calgary. His company is incorporated for half a million dollars. Two hundred Japanese will be brought early in the spring to start operations. Sugar beets will be grown and a refinery erected near.

The Japanese government is being severely criticized in Japan, said Nagatany, in an interview, for agreeing to limit immigration to Canada. As a master of fact the Japanese people wish to come and many expect to come to Canada.

A company is being organized in Japan for the purpose of establishing a colony in British Columbia to take their side, and show the world here it is to their interest to be friendly with subjects of the Mikado, and not only to welcome them but to treat them well when they come. The bill which they were endeavoring to enact was not a Conservative measure, but it expressed the united voice of the people of British Columbia. We wish to come to justice dealt with it summarily.

**Mr. Fitzpatrick's View**  
In speaking of the measure enacted at the session of 1903-1904 the then minister of justice, Hon. C. Fitzpatrick had written the Governor-General as follows:  
The undersigned has had under consideration chapter 26 of the acts of British Columbia, and the amendments of the legislature (1904), entitled "An Act to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia."

This act bears the same title and is essentially of the same effect as other recent years been disallowed by your excellency. It prohibits the immigration of British Columbia (subject to certain exceptions) of any person who when asked to do so by an officer falls short of some language of Europe, and sign, in the presence of the officer, a large and fully words in length in any European language by the officer. Among other immigrants those exempted by this prohibition are those who are exempted in writing of the minister charged with the administration of the act or of any officer appointed to enforce the act. The prohibition is conferred to prevent prohibited immigrants from entering the province and to prevent the province from being a depot for the transit of immigrants of vessels arriving at ports in the province with passengers are required to submit to examination and answer questions and assist the provincial officers in the performance of their duties. The regulations may be made by the lieutenant-governor in council to empower officers to determine whether a person is a prohibited immigrant and to prescribe a tariff of fees to be paid by persons to be admitted. It may be in the power of the minister to prohibit immigrants who are or are not prohibited immigrants.

This act therefore contains all the provisions which have been condemned by the British Columbia Immigration Act recently disallowed. The object of objection to these acts have been stated and reiterated on behalf of your excellency in the House of Commons in the reports of the minister of justice of 1st January and 4th September 1901 upon which the act to regulate immigration into British Columbia of 1900 was disallowed.

The undersigned does not consider, in view of the past correspondence and action of your excellency's government with regard to such legislation, that any object is to be attained by further communication with the local authorities. It is in the interest of the province that the course adopted on previous occasions should be followed. He recommends further, that a copy of this report, if approved, be transmitted to the lieutenant-governor of British Columbia for the information of his government.

**Acted Summarily.**  
Here was an extraordinary spectacle. Between governments there was some talk of compromise and concession, and the conditions in the case. When this bill was disallowed they did it so summarily they did not even inform the local authorities that it was in question. They disallowed it forthwith. Mr. Aylesworth goes with it? He probably says that this act could not go forward, and that the responsibility for its disallowance must rest upon the federal government.

The honorable leader of the opposition in this report, if approved, be transmitted to the lieutenant-governor of British Columbia for the information of his government. (Signed) C. FITZPATRICK, Minister of Justice.

**Do Good in Either Case.**  
According to the word of the attorney-general, the act would exclude Hindus, Japanese and Chinese. According to the word of the opposition, if it passed, it would exclude Hindus. In view of the fact that the honorable member of the house, in duty to his constituents would be entitled to vote against the bill because of the interests of the province which he represented, it might be with regard to the value of the act he was in duty to his constituents to support it.

In considering whether the province should invade the federal domain, Mr. McPhillips referred to the house at times degenerated. He thought that the parliamentary etiquette should be observed. He expressed the opinion of the opposition when he gets notice that this bill has been disallowed, would be immediately called upon by the authorities in that it allowed to remain in force, it would have excluded Hindus.

**Treaty Stands in Way**  
**Mr. Macdonald:** "I might ask if your honorable gentleman thinks this could be put in force against the Japanese in view of the treaty?"  
**Mr. McPhillips:** He agreed that it could not now be put in force. He asked that the measure were being taken to do away with the treaty. The attorney-general was introduced a bill, and stated that it is an effective bill, that it will keep out the Chinese and Hindus.

The honorable leader of the opposition said that it was only partly effective, and that while it would not keep out Japanese and Chinese it would, according to his opinion, going to have some effect, however.

The hon. leader of the opposition asked as to what course he (Mr. McPhillips) pursued following in the light of his statement some days ago, that the measure, if it did pass, and if it were assented to, would yet be inoperative. He in reply he asked if he was entitled to place his name in the list against what might be in the best interests of the people of the province. He offered to his hon. friend's experience in the past. (Hear, hear.) His hon. friend, the leader of the opposition, had held that the bill in the set-

ters' rights case would be of no avail. He had seen five large camps of Japanese and one large camp of Chinese, employed upon clearing the land. The cost of living there was practically nothing and the farmers of the neighborhood did not reap the advantages of which they would be deprived if they were to be sold of supplies, etc. A white man was employed.

**Given Second Reading.**  
The motion that the bill be read a second time was thereupon put to the house and carried.  
The adjournment of the house was moved by Hon. Richard McBride and took place at 5:25 p. m.  
Mr. Oliver asked the chief commissioner of lands and works the following questions:

1. How many acres of public lands were sold during the periods from January 1, 1906, to December 31, 1906, and from January 1, 1907, to December 31, 1907?  
2. Did the lands which were sold during these periods were pre-empted during the same period?  
3. The approximate area of unsurveyed land sold during the year 1906 is 123,133 acres, and during 1907, 309,015. 2, 1,048 pre-emption records were issued during the year 1906, and 938 during 1907. The area of these pre-emptions ranges from forty acres to one hundred and sixty acres.

**Mr. Oliver:** asked the premier the following questions:  
1. Did the premier advise his honor, the lieutenant-governor to assent to bill No. 30, respecting the honorable and minister enter any objection with his honor, the lieutenant-governor against the proposal of his honor to withhold his assent to bill No. 30, session of 1907?  
2. The Hon. Mr. McBride replied as follows:

1. No. 2. Communications between the lieutenant-governor and members of the executive council are confidential, and under the oath of office taken by ministers are not to be divulged.  
3. Mr. Brereton asked the chief commissioner of lands and works the following questions:  
1. What reserve been placed on the water in the neighborhood of the intended municipality of Alberni? 2. If not, is it the intention to do so?  
3. The Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows:

1. No. 2. The matter is under consideration.  
3. Mr. Oliver asked the minister of finance the following question:  
1. In view of his honor, the lieutenant-governor, dated April 23, 1907, notifying the acting premier that his honor did not propose to assent to bill No. 30 was received, as the honorable premier make any protest against the bill?  
2. The Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows:  
The executive council concludes them or any of them from divulging what may transpire between the lieutenant-governor and them, or any of them, to the public. He asked the chief commissioner of lands and works the following questions:  
1. What is the estimated area of the coal fields of British Columbia?  
2. What area has been alienated?

**Hon. Mr. Fulton:** replied as follows:  
1. So much of the area as is yet unexplored that it is impossible to form an accurate estimation of the area. 2. 529,561 acres.  
3. Mr. Hall asked the chief commissioner of lands and works the following questions:  
1. Is it the intention of the government to reserve the year 1910 to take off the reserve on the land known as the Reclamation Farm at Kootenay Landing?  
2. The Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows:  
The question is now under consideration.

**Ask for Amherst solid leather footwear.**  
**CAPITULISTS HEAVILY INTERESTED IN NORTH**  
American Syndicate Hold Option on Half Prince Rupert Townsite

Heavily interested in timber limits on Moresby Island and holding an option on one half of the townsite at Prince Rupert, a party of American capitalists will journey north tomorrow to view their holdings in the Queen Charlotte Islands and investigate conditions in the north. With the spirit of the American capitalist the party has chartered the steamer Princess Beatrice for themselves alone. Among the party are J. B. Corbett, M. J. Powell, R. C. Price and Henry W. Vanover, of Iowa, and A. Butler, of Seattle. Mr. Erling will join the party at Victoria. The others are at present in Victoria registered at the King Edward hotel.

Thomas S. Ives stated yesterday that the party are all capitalists who are interested in extensive timber areas on Moresby Island, and are associated in the Moresby Island Lumber company, besides having secured an option on one half the townsite of Prince Rupert. The proposed terminus of the railway is at the mouth of the G. T. P. He stated that they would investigate into the feasibility of establishing a line of steamers to run between British Columbia ports and the northern ports in the province, calling regularly at the Queen Charlotte Islands.

The Princess Beatrice is expected to leave Esquimalt today to prepare for her special trip, which will last for about ten days. Capt. Hughes will take the steamer north. Besides the visit of Mr. Erling to the coast it is understood that two officials of the company are now on their way to Japan to seek a traffic arrangement with the Osaka Shosen-Kaisha for a steamship service on the Pacific in connection with the road. The C. M. & S. P. road is now being extended to Puget Sound, and when completed will doubtless make an active bid for the share of the trade of the Orient and the Pacific coast.

**Lumber Price Cut**  
Vancouver, Jan. 30.—Announcement was made today that a cut of five dollars per thousand had been made in the price of lumber for local consumption. This action was taken in view of the price in Vancouver and on the coast generally in line with the rate now charged for export.

**Fires at Fernie.**  
Fernie, B. C., Jan. 30.—Two fires occurred last night. The first was at the Club house. The brigade was called out, and soon had the fire under control. While fighting the flames at the Club house the brigade had a cut from Oldtown, where a house owned by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company was burning. There were five men there, and they had to be taken out quickly.

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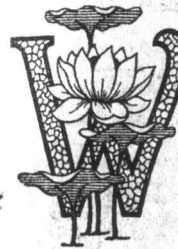
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For many years our Harbor plied the little

# Victoria City and the Island of Vancouver

By Agnes Deans Cameron, in the Canada-West Magazine



HERE the press of America tomorrow to announce the discovery in mid-ocean of an island half the size of troubled Ireland, an island within the sphere of English influence, where pulp-woods could be had for the pre-empting, where through the

summer months salmon in shoals swim up to the cannery doors and all but deliver themselves into the waiting tins of the canner, where herring glut the eastern harbors so that navigation is a burden, where sperm whales in land-locked harbors are caught by steam, an island where 300-foot firs fringe the lip of ice-free harbors, and without transhipping the mill shunts its planed product into the waiting holds of sea-going ships, an island underlaid with coal measures ample for a continent's supply for a century, where strawberries produce \$700 to the acre and wapiti roam in undepleted bands and one may catch 72-pound salmon on the rod—were we to hear, I say, for the first time of such an island, how men would crowd the decks and flash each to his fellow all round the Seven Seas the message:

"O young Mariner  
Down to the harbor call your companions,  
Launch your vessel and crowd your canvas,  
And ere it vanishes over the margin  
After it, follow it, follow the Gleam!"

And yet all these things that we have hinted are true of North America's isle o' dreams, golden Vancouver, on the far-off Georgian coast, these things and a thousand more.

In 1778 Captain Cook cast anchor in Nootka Sound on the west coast of Vancouver Island. Cook was seeking the elusive Anian Strait, that will-o'-the-wisp which was to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific, whose existence all navigators for two centuries utterly believed in and eagerly sought. Cook went north to the Arctic and then returned to the Sandwich Islands, where he was killed by natives.

In the spring of 1842 James Douglas, with a handful of men from the steamer Beaver landed on the buttercup swarded shore of Beacon Hill. An empire's history is marking that March day, and this little group of fifteen men is about to begin a chapter. To this end they employ no cunning colors of the cloister. Hewn logs and cedar posts are their writing tools. They came, these sturdy Scots, to build a fort for the Hudson's Bay Company. Hard tasks were theirs and rugged duties ere they fell into the portion of weeds and outworn faces, and no visions of a peopled continent from ocean to ocean had they.

Most of the pioneers of colony times, having borne the day's burden and heat have passed away, but two empire builders remain, the chaplain and the speaker of the first House of Assembly, which met in 1856, scholarly gentlemen of the old school, Bishop Cridge, and the "Old Doctor"—the Hon. J. S. Helmcken. Far-seeing both, broad-minded, courageous, yet withal gentle and most kindly, these two will be held in affectionate remembrance as long as one stone stands on another in Victoria City, and honor is a name to conjure with.

Through all these years, northward and westward—seaward, did Vancouver Island direct her energies. Northward to the Yukon, coastwise to all the ancient wealth of Mexico, beyond the sugar-canes of Honolulu and the rose gardens of Nippon to Australia, India and the Isles of the Sea does she send her wares. Australia is her market and New Zealand, and in the morning mists comes a cry for Douglas firs and sockeye salmon "out o' China 'cross the Bay." Vancouver "hears the East a-calling," the East just beyond the Rockies, calling for her shingles, her strawberries, and her salmon; but on the edge of things,

"From East to West the circling word has passed  
Till West is East beside our land-locked blue."

and in the East which we call the Orient does Vancouver Island find her true market. The trans-Pacific lands are her oyster.

Vancouver Island's trade is already the largest in the world per head of population. What does she send out to the rest of the map? Fish, coal, gold, silver, copper, lead, timber, masts and spars, furs and seal skins, fish-oil, apples, whales and strawberries. The coasting vessels round her shores have a capacity of eight million tons and the sea-going vessels a tonnage of two million.

For many years out and in from Victoria Harbor plied the little black steamer "Beaver," the first steamer to cross the Atlantic westward and the first craft whose paddle wheels churned the waters of the Pacific. The old "Beaver" played an honorable part in the history of this west coast. In the days when the Sailor King ruled in Britain her keel was laid on the Thames bank in the year 1835, and it was the hand of a Duchess that broke the christening bottle over her bows. These were the days when men said not "How Cheap?" but "How Good?" It was the son of James Watt who built her engines, and yeoman work were they to do in another ocean and a New World. Up and down the Pacific coast she carried the fur traders, eager miners crowded her decks, seeking fortunes on Fraser placers; she became a survey ship for the British gov-

## Miss Agnes Deans Cameron Sings the Praises of Her Picturesque Birth-Place on the Shores of the Pacific

ernment, and Imperial hydrographers compiled their charts in her aft cabin. The decadence of steamships is pathetic. We pity war-horses made to do duty in milk-wagons. From courtladies to skid-greasers slipped the Beaver in her latter days, and none so poor to do her reverence. A tide rip landed her on the rocks of Vancouver harbor, and a passing steamer, an insolent new-comer, gave her her wash. Then broke her mighty heart. Down through her oaken ribs slipped those salt-encrusted Watt boilers, and she yielded the ghost.

From that day to this the romance of the sea clings to the harbor of Victoria, where the world-end steamers wait. Years ago, in a little cottage on Birdcage Walk, all through a winter and a summer, Lady Franklin waited for the word that came not from the ill-fated Polar expedition of Sir John. From the same harbor sailed last year the Arctic expedition of Lefvingwell and Einer Mikkelsen, in the little "Duchess of Bedford," on the bold and debonair search for a dream continent in Beaufort Sea.

Round the Horn in the early sixties came to this timber-covered colony a unique cargo, the iron church of St. John, sent all the way

old Juan de Fuca and Sir Francis Drake were not so far off in their visions of a short cut to Europe. The Anian Strait of which they fondly dreamed was a myth; the great transcontinental waterway through which they said the whales sporting themselves on every side must have passed, was a chimera of the imagination. But the transcontinental highway has been built, not once, but many times, a highway of steel and railroad sleepers, and to Victoria's front doors to connect with these come the ships of all the world.

The island of Vancouver has a diversity of inhabitants commensurate with the diversity of its industries. At the south, Victoria, which Edgar Wallace in the "London Mail," calls "the Little-Johnny-Head-In-the-Air city of Canada," the population here is English and Scottish, sprinkled with Americans and Canadians, Chinese and Japs are an integral part of the people, and an Indian rancherie flourishes in the heart of the city.

Fifty miles north is the town of Duncan, a ranching community of English younger sons, where "Punch" and the London "Times" are read and British politics discussed, and where the small landed proprietor in immaculate

woods, wood that average 150 cords to the acre, running up as high as 500 cords.

Vancouver Island pulp makes not only paper but hollow ware, cigar boxes, picture frames, car wheels, water pipes, telegraph poles, coffins, mattresses, lead pencils, shoe heels, vases, and ornaments, horse-shoes, bicycle bars, fruit tins, hats, piano cases and paving brick. Vancouver Island may well say, "Let me make the paper for the Orient, I care not who spoils it with the written word."

From the waters that surround this island \$10,000,000 worth of fish is taken annually, giving employment to 20,000 people. The Atlantic fisheries have reached the maximum of development, whereas in the West only salmon has been exploited. The day of the commercial development of the halibut fisheries and those of the cod, herring, sturgeon, oolachan, smelt, sardines, anchovies, oysters, clams, shrimps, and prawns, has yet to come. Vancouver Island has been so busy with the big things that she has ignored these smaller fry.

On the west coast of Vancouver Island is the world's largest whaling station. Two steamships and three factories are kept busy for twelve months in the year shooting the

Seattle, and runs inside the coast line as far south as Phoenix, Arizona; then crossing the Southern States, enters the Atlantic at Norfolk, Virginia. All north of this line, that is all of Canada, and practically all of the United States except Florida, is colder than Victoria in January and February.

The atmosphere of Victoria is unique. The idle tourist, spending a summer week within her borders, carries the witchery of her charm with him wherever he wanders. What makes that charm? It is compounded of many simples—the sea has much to do with it, the multitudinous roses contribute, the gentle voices of the people play no small part, the breezes are soft with suggestiveness.

The sun never sets with greater beauty than over the edge of the Sooke Hills, tipping the rough-hewn silver of the Olympics with a rosy glow, and spilling itself in prodigality over the waters of the Fucan Straits. It doesn't take an artist to catch a quick, elusive glimpse of that light that never was on sea or land. You see the reflection of it in the rounded face of that small laddie standing with the piece of kelp in his hand, arrested in his play by the impelling beauty of the colors of that split spectrum.

Victoria is the most beautiful city of Canada, and the most wealthy city on the Pacific coast per capita. On the streets is the most cosmopolitan crowd that ever jostled cheek by jowl in an American city.

Ask a dozen men in rotation how each makes his living. The first is a lumberman, he converts Douglas firs into ship masts and bridge timbers. The next man draws from his pocket a buckskin poke of dust; he is a gold miner from the Yukon. Number three talks learnedly to you of flats and smalls and sock-eyes, he has half a million invested in salmon canneries. Behind him, arm in arm, are the owner of a "ranch" of Magoon strawberries at Gordon Head, and a breeder of prize Herefords on the Cowichan. The next man is a copper miner at Mount Sicker, and behind him stalks the owner of a sealing schooner plying into Dutch harbor, engaged in warm discussion with a whaler from Sechart.

The next citizen is a lady with an English pedigree and a double-barrelled name, she breeds thoroughbred terriers in her own kennels on an island in the Gulf, and exchanges ideas on the political situation in England with a retired captain of the British army, who owns an adjacent island of his own, and sends out from it, by the hands of an Indian, in a chartered canoe, the MSS. of novels and virile verse, which stand unabashed in the presence of a Kipling or a Jack London.

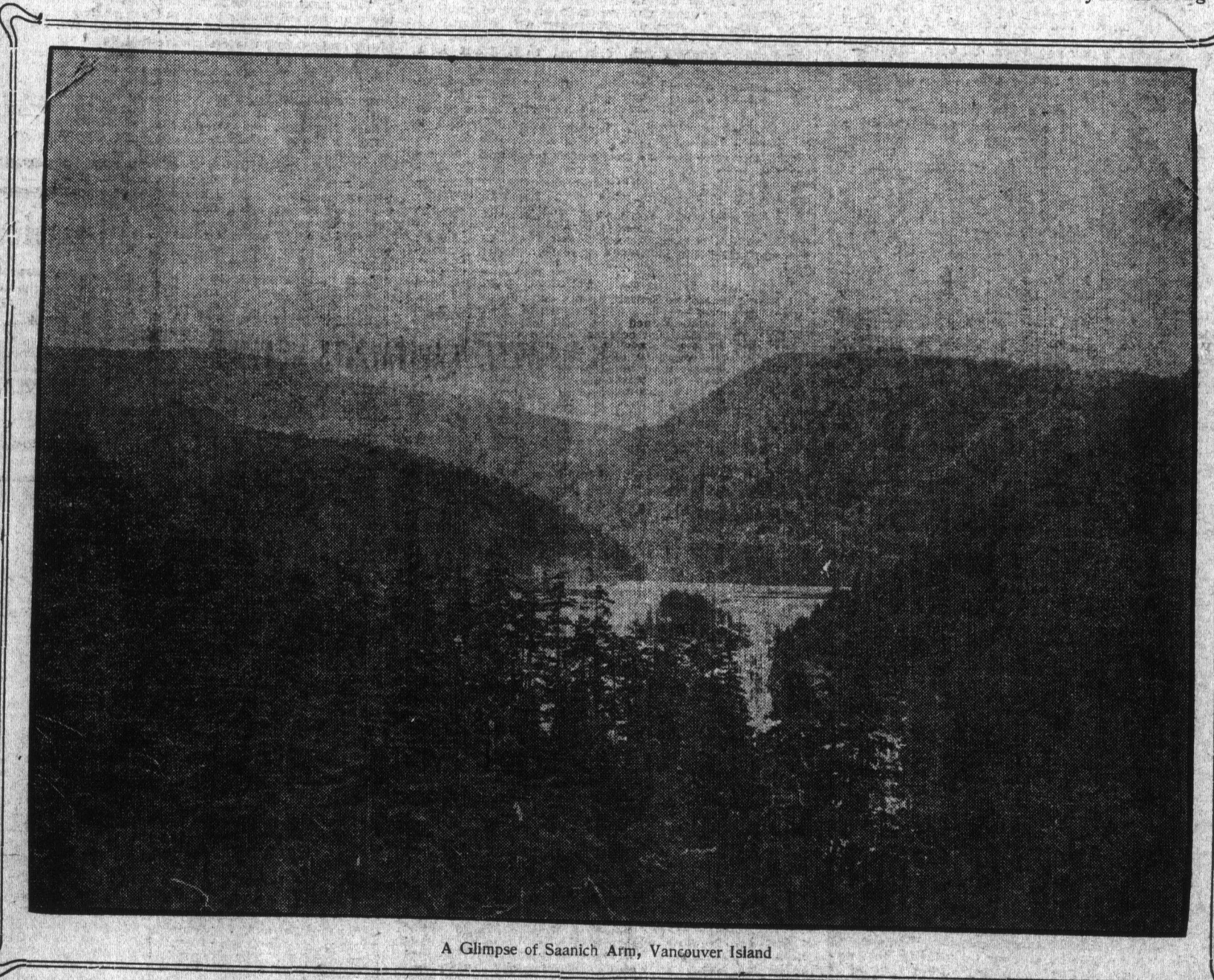
On the streets of the polyglot town the Indian clam digger brushes the smart red tunic of Tommy Atkins, and the sailor from Esquimalt hobnobs with the Hindoo. Down on the waterfront Greek fishermen, swart Italian, Kanaka, Lascar and Songhees half-caste share together their in-shore cabins, and when the salmon run in the Straits and the glutton gulls fly shoreward, go down to the sea in ships and do business in great waters.

The city of Victoria runs down in broom and buttercups to the country lanes, and the pines of the forest creep into the city streets. Half an hour's walk from the heart of the town in any direction deposits one in the midst of a tangled jungle of beautiful and sweet scented things, wild roses, arbutus trees, honey-suckles, sweet briar, and the golden blossoms of the broom, over it all the bluest of blue skies, and giant pines the background of the picture. In from the Straits, with the evening breeze, comes a salty sea-suggestiveness, and the happy wayfarer heaves a deep sigh of content, murmuring, "It is good for us to be here!"

An agitation has been started on Vancouver Island in favor of increasing the bounties on the destruction of panthers and wolves, which, according to reports coming in from several points are rapidly increasing in the interior.

Mr. Joseph Drinkwater, who has been the means of bringing this question under public discussion has, it is stated, probably travelled more of the interior wilds of this island than any other man, red or white, and has seen many evidences of the slaughter of deer, elk, beaver and grouse by the ravenous beasts of prey, which he would have exterminated. He says that if hunters had open season twelve months in the year they could not do as much towards the destruction of the best game resources of the island as panthers and wolves are doing. He told of having seen dozens of remnants of carcasses of deer and elk in a day, and knew from his own experience that panthers preyed upon beaver and grouse, killing the hens in the laying and hatching seasons and devouring the eggs.

Mr. Drinkwater contended that there was not a panther or a wolf killed in these parts today because of the bounty of \$7.50 on the former and \$5.00 on the latter. These beasts were killed whenever a man with a gun chanced to meet them, and would be killed under such circumstances every time, if there was not a cent in it. It would not pay a man to hunt panthers or wolves for the present bounty, and he suggested that it be raised to \$25 in both cases, which he believed would induce hunters to take their dogs and guns and make a business of hunting this class of game.—Rod and Gun in Canada.



A Glimpse of Saanich Arm, Vancouver Island

from England in sections by the late Baroness Burdette-Coutts. And today to Victoria harbor sail the fleets of all the world. Lie deep among the lilies of the golf links, where the noiseless waves softly spill themselves on the sand, and where across a sea of glass the Olympics pierce the sky with peaks of snow and carven silver, and watch the vessels pass. The pheasants are calling in the long grass, a homing sea-gull flies overhead, a near-by meadow-lark announces to all and sundry, "God's in His heaven, all's right with the world."

In and out among the kelp a Siwash canoe threads its way, the Indian is trawling for salmon, and in the offing the strange ships go down, the coastwise boats of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the big ships from Australia and the Orient, the great freighters of the China Mutual line, known about the world as the Blue Funnel liners, the Marus or boats of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, that great Japanese steamship organization, which is bidding so bravely for supremacy in the North Pacific. Across our line of vision trails the smoke of Yukon gold ships and Mexican freighters, great colliers and lumber ships and the ore carriers from the North.

Beyond the smoke looms up the shore line of the island of San Juan, over which England and Uncle Sam almost came to blows, and which in arbitration was given to the United States by the German Emperor, grandfather of the present Kaiser. And all around us is historic ground.

And after all Meares and Vancouver, and

Bond street clothing peddles his own wares and pours out Browning with the morning's milk.

Not far from here a real live "wild man" inhabits the woods, terrorizes the children and puzzles the historical research societies. Slavery exists among the Indian tribes; a young girl was sold for \$1,500 to the highest bidder during a tribal feast, at auction, last week, and cannibalism is said to be regularly practised at Cape Scott.

On the west coast lives a man, the product of a British university, who took his library out into the ocean, tied the books with stones in bags, and drowned them as deep as Prospero buried his books on magic art. This man will not allow his children to be taught reading and brings them up veritable untutored savages, carrying them up to a flat-topped rock, reading to them books on Demonology, and scraping out wierd melodies on a cracked fiddle.

The Canadian Pacific railway owns one and a half million acres of this great pine-covered land, a whole island of Sanitarium! Here are no malaria, no rattlesnakes, no earthquakes, no poisonous plants, no blizzards, no electrical storms, no famine nor sword.

Paper pulp making is one of Vancouver Island's most promising industries, and the Orient is her market. The Nile papyrus started this industry, the beech groves of Germany and England succeeded Egypt, and now is the day of the Canadian spruce forests. Vancouver Island has inexhaustible areas of pulp

big mammals with harpoon guns, and working up every ounce of the quarry into economic commodities. The oil goes to Europe by the Blue Funnel liners, the whalebone or baleen is used in the manufacture of fine silks, the choice cuts of the meat are esteemed a table delicacy by Chinese and Japs, the powdered guano is eagerly sought as a fertilizer. When the station was not yet a year old, a dividend of twenty-three per cent was declared to the stock owners.

One associates whaling with rough oceans and Arctic winters, yet a few miles from the Sechart station is Victoria, with the most desirable, the most nearly ideal climate in the world. This is not platitude but fact, fact borne out by the meteorological records of both Washington and Ottawa.

If you reach Victoria in July or August, the warmest months of the year, you will find a mean temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit and a rainfall of less than an inch a month. If you arrive in January or February, the coldest months, you find a temperature of 40 degrees, and a rainfall of less than three inches a month.

The summer isotherm of 60 degrees leaving Victoria, runs inside the coast line as far north as the Yukon, then bending southeast it passes south of Hudson's Bay and north of Quebec, entering the Atlantic at Sydney, Nova Scotia. All south of this line, practically all the inhabited part of Canada, is hotter than Victoria during July or August.

The winter isotherm of 40 degrees, after leaving Victoria, enters the mainland at







# CALL OF DOMINION OF CANADA

By Sara Hamilton Birchall, in the Reader Magazine



THEY are coming, though probably when the gallant Canadian and Australian contingents went home from the Boer war in the dusty Transvaal and Kipling wrote "The Parting of the Columns," he hardly had in mind the Winnipeg immigration halls. But there they are coming. I stumbled over no less than half a hundred of them as I picked my way through the dust of the backyard of the great Canadian Pacific station to Commissioner J. Obed Smith's big day nursery, and brought up before a door labelled "Immigration Offices" in nine incomprehensible languages, each worse than the last.

They are coming by the thousand. That sunny spring morning they stood by the score at a long, smooth counter, bending over maps, following the explanatory finger of a clerk, waiting their turn at gate and door and corridor, chatting in cockney English, muttering in throaty Roumanian and Bulgarian, spitting French, or laying down the law in leisurely, drawing United States.

Dialects and all, some 30 tongues must be spoken by the officers of the immigration bureau.

The larger part are English, however. Of the 216,000 Canadian immigrants in 1906, 76 per cent were English-speaking, and of these 63 per cent were from the United Kingdom and her colonies, the remaining 13 per cent being from the United States.

Besides these there are French, Russians, Polish, Lithuanians, Bulgarians, Roumanians, Montenegrins, Finns, Scandinavians, Germans, Hindus, Chinese, Japanese, and almost every other variety of humanity sprinkled in.

## The Oriental Problem

Commissioner Milne, in Victoria, British Columbia, has the problem of the Chinese, Japanese and Hindus to deal with.

There is the inevitable Chinatown of the Coast city, dirty, queer-smelling, evil, with dozens of little butcher-shops hung with unspeakable dried claws and joints and horrible dead things; with staring coolies and rattling voices and silent, dark, myriad-windowed, carefully-curtained little courts that hide heaven only knows what warrens.

There is the Japanese quarter up the hill, where there are open shops and pretty baskets and dainty, kitten-soft Japanese women peeping through the screens.

There is the Hindu district out toward Westminster, where the red and blue turbans add a note of color to the sober blacks and grays and browns of the Anglo-Saxon. Handsome fellows are the Hindus, tall and straight, with finely-cut features and the erect grace of carriage that comes from generations of aristocracy. Sikhs and Punjabis they are for the

most part, veterans of many a border skirmish, equals of any man. It is pathetic to see them in this western land, trying to work according to occidental customs; but as one looks at their tall, muscular, lean figures, one believes in their eventual victory over time and place and circumstance.

## An Assorted Family

Yet, although Commissioner Milne has eliminated the Asiatic peoples, Commissioner J. Obed Smith of Winnipeg has a large and various family to care for. I went over the five-story immigration hall, from the boilers in the cellar to the ventilators on the roof, in company with Mr. Smith, who is the visible authority, the engineer of the machine.

We began with the baggage room, where the miscellaneous boxes and bundles and trunks of the prospective settler are cared for by the bureau. In one corner were piled stout rope-handled boxes containing samples of Canadian grain, honey, fruit, etc., ready for shipment to Europe as advertising exhibits. Wagons containing these tempting exhibits travel through the country towns of England, and booklets on Canada are in great demand among the young farmers, who thereafter take advantage of the immigrant rate "from Liverpool to the harvest fields," and become good Canadians.

I smiled at a mysterious automatic pump for increasing the water pressure when the city supply was too low to insure a good stream from the faucets of the fifth story, for Winnipeg has far outgrown its system of water supply. I counted the boilers in the basement and noted the fireproof divisions of the cellar; I peeped into the big storerooms which occupy the central space on each of the five floors; I regarded the gap where soon a pair of elevators will be installed; I admired the careful fire protection by which any point in the building can be instantly reached with a huge fire-hose; I smelt the cookery of the immigrants in the big kitchens, and saw many of them eating dinner at the long tables in the dining rooms; and everywhere I marvelled at the cleanliness and order.

## Cleanliness a Problem

It is no small task to keep up this absolute cleanliness with scores of various nationalities of immigrants living, bag and baggage, children, canary birds and household effects, in one room apiece for a varying number of days. Most housewives would shrink back aghast from the demands of the situation, but the officers of the bureau of immigration manage it easily, without apparent friction or fuss. Everywhere the clean, antiseptic odor of a hospital remains. The rooms are thoroughly gone over with an antiseptic soap compound, and are frequently kalsomined. Everything, from the gongs of the double fire alarm system to the floor of the office filerooms, shines with scouring.

Those who fall ill go to the hospital building, where a slender, frail head nurse with olive hollows under her eyes, does the work of two housewives and a bookkeeper, and only longs to go to the foreign field that she may do yet more.

"I'm afraid I'm not strong enough, though," she said wistfully. "Perhaps I shall never go. There is a great deal that can be done here."

And I could only wish her fulfilment of her pathetic dream as she turned away patiently to the measles ward, for it was the season of the year when Mamie and Gretchen "have them," and Mamie and Gretchen are among the most important sojourners in the immigration halls.

Indeed, the children are everywhere. One tiny mite did a cakewalk, holding up her diminutive petticoats and singing to herself down the long corridor. An English baby beat his chubby fists on the table and crowed gleefully. In another room a Swedish youngster eyed us for a minute with great, sad, serious blue eyes, and without a whimper of warning burst into a tearful roar that made me damp in terror. Babies crawl on the floor, and sprawl over the coats, and toddle along beside their mothers' skirts. I hardly dared step without fear of putting my foot on some little creeper.

## Caring for Immigrants

The families are made very comfortable in well-lighted, simply furnished, orderly rooms. The single men have dark, but clean and comfortable rooms assigned to them. The storerooms on each floor contain everything that the immigrant might, could, would or should have to tide him over, until he can get things going in the new country and secure resources of his own. Blankets, timed goods, lanterns, shovels, picks, spades, washboards, boilers, pillows, clothes, mattresses—everything from a package of Uneda biscuit to a disk plow emerges at call from those many-shelved storerooms to fit out the immigrant as he needs. The department plays nurse, teacher and maiden aunt to the prospective farmer, and sends him on his way in peace.

It is no small undertaking to uproot a man from his home over-seas, or in a well-settled country, and bring him to Canada to take over 160 acres of raw land. Yet "The West" calls to him as it has called to men since the days of Semiramis, and westward he goes, leaving the purple coast of Ireland, or the steppes of Russia, or the elm-shaded streets of New England or the chestnut groves of the sunlit Apennines behind him, leaving manor and farm and hut and chalet to those who are content to prune the ancient hedges and keep all things in the old traditional way.

They say it is the man who wants the almighty dollar who comes to Canada. It is not true. It is the man who desires to fulfil his dream—the man who has heard of the gardens

of Hesperides, and goes seeking them. The Greeks were wise, and in their wonder-story is the germ of all truth. The golden apples were but the excuse—it was the search that lured, and thus it is today.

And so Commissioner Smith, seeing this, gives more to the immigrant than spades and blankets. He gives experience and patient, wise, humorous advice to the twentieth-century Argonaut. Many of them need it, for conditions in Canada are absolutely new to the city-bred people who have depended on mowing somebody's lawn to keep a jingle in their pockets, and on the corner grocery to put the casual loaf of bread in the pantry. In my enthusiasm I said gaily that I wouldn't mind homesteading myself.

He looked me over, taking in my patent-leather slippers and lace collar and my smoothly gloved hands.

"You know what a homestead looks like?" he queried, with a quizzical twinkle. "It's a piece of ground just the way the Almighty left it. There's no house on it until you build one; no water unless you carry a flask; no food unless you take it in your pockets; nothing on it but a piece of sky, and that's too far away to keep you warm in winter. You take my advice, and save your money to buy a piece of land where some other fellow's knocked the corners off."

I had been suppressing a smile for three sentences, and as he finished, our eyes met. We both laughed.

"Goodby," he said. "Come again when you return to Winnipeg. I may be able to do more for you when you've seen the immigrant in his adopted wilds."

I promised to do so, and departed on a 6,000-mile journey, so that it was nearly a month before I saw the immigration halls again and almost greeted them as old friends.

## The Process of Assimilation

In that time I had seen the immigrant becoming the settler, the farmer, the citizen, the millionaire, in half a thousand towns of the open prairie and the bush country. I had seen him breaking his first 80 acres and putting up his log-and-clay shack; sowing miles of wheat and raising record crops of barley, oats, alfalfa and potatoes; getting a lumber house, breeding blooded cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry, filling the red elevators beside the railway to the top; adding an "L" to his house; accumulating a useful bank account; becoming prosperous and happy.

"Remember this," said the commissioner. "We all came out here with 50 cents and a toothpick, just as these men are doing now. Isn't that so, Mr. Bowtell?" he inquired of one of the immigration agents who stood by. "That's right," answered Mr. Bowtell, laughing. "Some of us didn't even have the toothpick."

"Not even the toothpick," laughed Commissioner Smith. "Remember that when you're writing about the immigrants. These men will all be well-to-do in five years' time, but to the fellow who comes here with \$20,000 to spend—spends it, and doesn't get a thing back. Then he goes home and tells how there's no chance in this country. It's a country for the man who is willing to work and can use common sense."

Stories of misapplied farming and wasted money are not uncommon. Stories of fortune making by industry and courage are even more rife. From the Russian Doukhorob to the settler from Illinois or Devonshire or Melbourne, it is the poor man who has made the money by the work of his hands and his head, while the speculator and the younger son have given up the country as a bad proposition.

In all towns of importance there is an immigration officer, and usually an immigration hall. Peter and Ole and Albert Edward are prepared for the fortunes of the road. At every little railroad station the immigration officer is waiting to receive them, house them, pilot them and look after them until they are in a position to depend on themselves, which is really surprisingly soon. Certainly the man who comes to Canada to settle is well cared for. And they are very grateful. In the files of the immigration bureau are sheaves and sheaves of letters from these men, reading something after the order of these, which I copied then and there.

One man, who came up from Iowa one year, took up land and next year brought his family, writes:

"I started with \$3,000 and a carload of settler's effects. Today we would not sell for \$30,000, and it is only five years since we came west."

Strathcona is the twin city of Edmonton, the last town of the north, where they have 18 hours of daylight in the summer.

"Some three years ago my family and I experienced your very kind and courteous treatment, and a word of thanks has long been due you. Three years ago last fall we reached Strathcona with just \$100 borrowed money. Since then we have bought an improved quarter section, live stock and implements. We also own two city lots worth \$400 each, and I expect to make about a thousand dollars on them this spring. I earn \$70 a month working in town during the winter months, and work on my farm during the summer."

These letters tell the story, both of the poor and the well-to-do man. They have worked and they have succeeded, and they thank the bureau of immigration, the department that has little to do with red tape, but much with red blood, the department that works day and night and Sunday, whose people live with the immigrant and work for him, from keen-eyed, quick-moving Commissioner Smith to the sub-assistant with the dustpan.

## Engineering Feats In 1907

THE year that has just closed has been a remarkable one, in the respect that enormous progress has been made in various branches of engineering along well-established lines, rather than by reason of departure from previous practice, says the London Standard. It might be described as a period of evolution rather than of revolution. The advances made, however, have been none the less real on that account. Indeed, they show that what are regarded as laws governing the practice of modern civil, mechanical and electrical engineering are sound and reliable. This is an engineering age, when the people are dependent on machinery and engineering work generally for the supply of their daily needs, for their transport, and almost every comfort and luxury which they enjoy. The enormous growth of cities has placed the health of the people in the care of the municipal engineer, while the great majority daily expose themselves to the risk—if, indeed, it can be termed risk—incidental to some form of mechanical locomotion. It is gratifying to record that during the past year great strides have been made in rendering the transport services on land and sea still more secure and rapid, and in perfecting the means and machinery of production.

In marine engineering the past year has witnessed the completion of the two leviathans, the Lusitania and the Mauretania, gigantic examples of marine architecture. We would not be so bold as to assert that the limit in the size of vessels has been reached, but, so far as our present knowledge goes, enormous difficulties, both in the way of cost and of an engineering character, prevent any appreciable increase on the size of the Cunarders in the near future. These vessels have done much for British shipbuilding, by reinstating British supremacy on the Atlantic, and they have, by their subsequent consistent performances, added to the prestige of British marine engineers and designers. The successful design and construction of the turbine machinery in these vessels—both installations respectively developing over 70,000 h.p.—is an engineering feat which commands the admiration of engineers of all countries, not only

by reason of its enormous size, but also the courage and ability which planned and executed a work so far ahead of anything that had previously been accomplished. These great successes, combined with the excellent work done by the turbines in the Dreadnought, have influenced the engineering programmes in practically all the leading navies of the world, and war vessels of large size, equipped with turbine propelling machinery, have been decided upon by Germany, France, America and Japan. In a smaller way, Messrs. J. I. Thornycroft & Co. (Limited) achieved a remarkable success in the turbine-driven destroyer Tartar, a vessel which, on its trials, maintained a speed of 35.36 knots per hour. This splendid performance was due to a combination of turbines, and oil fuel for raising steam, by which it was possible to maintain a higher range of temperature than with coal fuel. More experimental work than is generally known of is going ahead with gas engines using producer gas for marine propulsion. Many difficulties have, however, yet to be overcome, and though there is undoubtedly a great future before this form of power, much has yet to be done to start it in the race with steam.

With gas and oil engines for land purposes the past year has seen an enormously increased demand, especially for powers up to 600 h.p. There is also a steady development in this country in the use of large internal combustion engines, using blast furnace gas. Temporary failure of the large engines in Johannesburg has had some slight effect in retarding the development of the industry, but, on the other hand, the numerous large engines in use on the Continent and in America—many developing 1,000 h.p. and over in one cylinder—continue to give excellent results, not only in the matter of economy, but also in the more important feature of reliability.

In railway engineering little has to be recorded. The few and important private builders in this country have been extremely busy with orders for locomotives of typical British design and possessing few novel features. The simple engine is still favored, though in other countries compounding is continuing to grow in favor. Experimental

work is being carried out on several railways in superheating on the Schmidt and other systems, but here again locomotive engineers hesitate to follow the growing practice of other countries. In railway electrification a good deal of work has been done on town and suburban lines in America, Italy, and other countries, and some of our own tube and suburban lines have been brought to completion. In America some excellent results have been obtained with the single phase system, where it has been demonstrated that electrically worked lines will deal more economically than steam with congested traffic over short distances.

The British electrical industry still continued in a distressed condition throughout the year, and there is little hope of any improvement in the near future. It is suffering from excessive competition, and consequent cutting of prices, and efforts on the part of British manufacturers to arrive at some common understanding in the matter have been practically fruitless owing to the impossibility of dealing with the foreign element in the situation. There is little of popular technical interest to report, excepting the progress in wireless telegraphy and telephony (which has been dealt with in a previous issue) and the introduction of metallic filament lamps, with the announcement that the first works for their manufacture in England will shortly be established in London by the General Electric company.

One of the most striking developments of the year has been in connection with the use of steel reinforced concrete for buildings of all kinds, smaller bridge work, sewers, reservoirs, etc. This method of building construction has been found to be comparatively cheap and durable, and a method has been discovered of rendering the surfaces waterproof.

In the iron and steel industry, substantial progress has been made in the production of alloys for purposes such as motor car and other work calling for special characteristics in the metals used. Rail breakages in America have directed the attention of engineers to improving the material for rail manufacture, and the result is a tendency to favor open hearth steel. Under the auspices of the Canadian Government some successful work has been accomplished in electric smelting, and the past year has seen established in Japan the first modern steel works in that country.

## Genesis of the Churches

JAMES CROIL, of Montreal, has recently published a new book, "The Genesis of the Churches," which well repays the careful perusal of all interested in the history of Christianity in North America. Mr. Croil has been for half a century an outstanding figure in the Presbyterian Church in Canada, as author, journalist, administrator and historian. He was born in Glasgow in 1821, and received his education at the university of that city. He came to Canada in 1841, and a few years after purchased the historic Chrysler's farm, which was the scene of that famous battle in 1813, where a small force of Canadian militia under Colonel Morrison defeated a large army of American regulars under General Wilkinson. Mr. Croil removed to Montreal in 1869, and has ever since devoted his energies and facile pen to the advancement of Church and State. So liberal, unsectarian and cosmopolitan has he been that each evangelical church might claim him as her own, although his services were principally given to the Presbyterian church, and which have been appreciated and acknowledged in a variety of ways. He is the author of "Lectures on Agriculture," "Sketch of Canadian History," "The Missionary Problem," and "The Noble Army of Martyrs," besides numerous contributions to publications in Great Britain and the United States. But the most important of all his works is "The Genesis of Churches," which records the origin, progress and present condition of the churches in Canada, Newfoundland and the United States. To begin such an undertaking might well cause even a man in his prime to hesitate, yet Mr. Croil, although long past threescore years and ten, assumed the task, and in its execution he combined the sprightliness of talented youth with the discriminating judgment of a ripe old age. The space given to the denominations is well balanced and wisely arranged, so that each has its due proportion according to its relative importance in the great work of the Gospel. While the author does not claim "The Genesis" to be a church history, it faithfully represents the leading men and great events of the Churches in the light of living Christianity, and the springs which gave them animation, and the unseen power

of their inspiration. With his electrified goose-quill he infused life into past events in the recital, and resurrected men long dead, not as dry bones, or skeletons, but living, active beings. Mr. Croil acknowledges the hand of God in those heroes, who sowed the seed of the Kingdom in North America, whether they were Catholics, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, or any other, doing the Master's work. He faithfully records the strange din of arms he sometimes hears in the battle with iniquity coming over the years of the past, and plainly sees God in history, and Christ in the church.

The book from beginning to end is well written in the Queen's English, plain, simple, fluent, with short sentences, and the author's meaning unmistakable. It is profusely illustrated with beautiful plates of historic churches of all denominations from the Gulf of Mexico to Victoria. We are pleased to notice three of the churches of this city among them, the three which were the pioneers of Christianity west of the mountains. Mr. Croil has certainly put the Christian church in North America under tribute to him by putting in permanent form valuable material which was in danger of being lost through the flight of time. "The Genesis of the Churches" is a fitting memorial monument of his own Christian life.

Opinions are fairly evenly divided as to who is the best dressed man in the House of Commons. While the most critical cannot find fault with the elegant fit and cut of Mr. "Lulu" Harcourt's attire, some profess even greater admiration for Viscount Valentia's dark morning coat, dove-colored tweed trousers and white gaiters, a costume by which this Irish peer has been known for years.

A lesson on how to dress, however, can always be learned from the appearance of George Wyndham, whose frock coat has been described in the old term—immaculate. Among the literary lights of the House of Commons, Sir Gilbert Parker, A. E. W. Mason and Hilare Bellos have all three found tailors who thoroughly understand the art of making a man look his best, while it is generally granted that Sir John Lawson Walton, K.C., is the best dressed man of the law.—Tit-Bits.

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