

# ments

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Washstands with 5 pair. Special \$14.75  
AND WASHSTANDS. Regular \$19.75  
DUCHE, complete with folding 9.50. Special \$13.75  
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oak. Value \$22.50. Special \$14.75  
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**Waists are ly Correct**  
latest washing materials are the latest details of Dame Fashion, smart and stylish and they are not so get soiled as quickly and moderately in price and every- greatly used this season. These



of plaid zephyrs, in black and tucks down each side, also tucks sleeves with soft roll cuff, the price of this waist is \$1.25

**TAILORED WAISTS,** made of white muslin, with colored stripes of a moderate width, plain open front with pleat down centre, plain back, short sleeves finished with soft cuff, stiff white linen collar embroidered. The price of this waist is \$1.50

**Bent Wood Furniture** Almost impossible to Break



Armchair—Price \$4.00



Chair—Price \$2.50

**HEARTH RUGS—A variety Monday \$4.00**

VOL. L. NO. 226

VICTORIA, B. C. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1909

FIFTIETH YEAR

## SOCIETY WOMEN ARE ARRESTED

### Suffragettes Still More Determined to Carry Out Their Programme

## MANY NOW IN CUSTODY

### Female Orators at Meeting Speak of Adopting Stronger Measures

London, Feb. 24.—Every effort of the suffragettes to force the hand of the government becomes more determined and it is becoming difficult to predict how their demands may result. The situation has taken on an embarrassing aspect for the government, owing to the high social position of many among some thirty or more women arrested this evening. These including Mrs. Patrick Lawrence, Lady Constance Lytton, sister of Lord Lytton and daughter of the former Viceroy of India, Miss Stratford Dugdale, daughter of Commander Dugdale, cousin of the Hon. Wm. R. Peel, who was elected yesterday in a bye-election as member of the House of Commons for Taunton, Miss Daisy Solomon, daughter of the ex-premier of Cape Colony, and Mrs. Catherine Elizabeth Corbett, an aristocratic supporter of the suffragette movement.

Both sides were well prepared for tonight's attempt on the part of the suffragettes. The latter attempted to call on Premier Asquith, who yesterday had declined by letter to receive the delegation.

The women "held parliament" at Caxton hall and a number of them started on "danger duty" in a solid phalanx led by Mrs. Lawrence, the able, pliant, and former tactics of barring the approaches to the House of Commons, adopted the new plan of breaking up the procession close to Caxton hall. They permitted the suffragettes to proceed singly by couples, and escorted by small parties of spectators. The women were thus not given much chance to create a disturbance, although they were allowed to come within close proximity to parliament.

Death of Ambrose Kent.  
Montreal, Feb. 23.—Ambrose Kent, who was a member of the commission appointed three years ago to investigate the insurance methods of the Dominion, died suddenly last night, aged 68 years.

New Zealand Immigration  
Auckland, N.Z., Feb. 23.—Speaking at a demonstration of the unemployed, Premier Ward pointed out that the government never assisted other than agricultural and domestic servants, and that the country could carry twenty millions of people.

Canada and West Indies  
London, Feb. 22.—The terms in reference to the royal commission announced by Lord Crewe on Friday, include the whole question of promotion and extension of trade relations between Canada and the West Indies, including improved steamship communication.

To Become Archbishop.  
Ottawa, Feb. 23.—It is considered probable that when the house of bishops meets in Toronto on March 25 for the consecration of Archbishop Hamilton, of Ottawa, will be appointed archbishop in succession to the late Archbishop Sweetman.

Railway Bills at Ottawa  
Ottawa, Feb. 23.—The Commons railway committee this morning granted an extension of time to the Alberta Central railway company to construct its proposed line. The bill was adopted confirming agreements which have been made between the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railway for joint terminal facilities at Portage la Paire and Fort William.

## Important Mining Deal.

### Nelson, B.C., Feb. 24.—The most important mining deal that has been put through in this district for some years was completed today when the Consolidated Mining and Smelting company, of Trail, took two and a half years' bond on the well known Queen Victoria mine, eight miles west of this city.

### Winnipeg Labor Dispute

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—The Labor department has nominated Rev. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor) of Winnipeg, to represent the Manitoba Carriage Co. of that city upon the board of conciliation and investigation to adjust the dispute between the company and its employees. The employees will be represented by the solicitor for the Dominion Trades and Labor Council in the west.

## ANGLICAN COLLEGE

### Meeting Held at Mansion House to Further Educational Work in British Columbia

London, Feb. 24.—A high Manitoba House meeting was held today to commemorate the jubilee work of the Church of England in British Columbia, and to further appeal for aid to establish St. Mark's college for the purpose of training clergy, which is to be attached as a hostel to the provincial university and to be under the control of representatives of each diocese in British Columbia. It will likely cost \$30,000. The Archbishop of Canterbury emphasized the importance of the aid and the church in British Columbia, which fifty years hence, he said, would possibly be part of the empire. The Archbishop of British Columbia, and his work in the province. Lord Strathcona and Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., also supported the appeal.

## WOULD BUILD TUNNEL UNDER ST. LAWRENCE

### St. John Engineer's Plan for Quebec Bridge

Montreal, Feb. 24.—An important St. John, N.B., appeared before the council of the board of trade today with a novel proposition. The board of trade has taken considerable interest in the Quebec bridge because it is believed that it will be a hindrance to navigation between Quebec and Montreal.

Mr. Armstrong's proposal, which he illustrated with plans, was that in place of reconstructing the bridge as originally designed, it should be replaced by a submarine tunnel across the low water surface of the river and supported on piers. The tunnel would consist of a tube some fifteen feet in diameter, and would be supported by a concrete structure bolted to the river bed. It would run across the river directly from Quebec to Levis and would have four tracks, two of which could be used for street railway purposes. The cost Mr. Armstrong placed at about the same figure as that of a bridge.

It was decided to hold a special meeting of the board of trade on Friday next when Mr. Armstrong will explain the project to the members. The plan adopted for the tunnel being built between Windsor and Detroit, except that at that point, the water not being so deep the tunnel is being laid in a trench excavated at the bottom of the river. The novelty of the Armstrong plan lies in the supporting piers.

## TEN KILLED

### Disaster Results to Workmen From Slipping of Gangway at Wharf in Hamburg

Hamburg, Feb. 24.—Ten persons were killed and seventeen injured to-night through the slipping of a gangway between the wharf and the steamship Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, which was being lowered into the water for New York on Saturday next. No passengers were among the victims. Those on the gangway when the accident occurred included members of the crew, stevedores and attendants. These were dashed into the water, which was covered with thick drift ice. The majority of them sustained broken bones, and several were badly crushed. Only seventeen of them were rescued, and the officials estimate the dead, some of whose bodies have not been recovered, at ten or more.

## Strike Levy Refused

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—In common with the Toronto Pressmen's union, Ottawa union, No. 3 of the International Pressmen's union of North America, has refused to pay the ten per cent strike levy demanded by the parent union.

## Judgeship for Ex-Speaker

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 24.—It was announced here today that Hon. E. F. Commons, would be appointed to the high court bench, vice Mr. Justice Giesbrecht, who has been appointed to the supreme court of Canada.

## Toronto Students Poisoned

Toronto, Feb. 24.—Only Principal Hutton, out of 128 student athletes and nine professors, who attended the feast of the athletic champions of the city, were affected by the poisoning. The students' physical instructor said today that most of them had recovered. Just what article of food was responsible no one knows.

## ONTARIO TOWNS ARE INUNDATED

### Heavy Rains Raise Several Streams Above Their Banks

## MUCH PROPERTY DAMAGED

### St. Thomas, Belleville and Port Hope Have Hard Experience

St. Thomas, Ont., Feb. 24.—The worst flood in twenty years occurred here last night and today. The flats on two sides of the city are completely submerged, and much damage has been done to homes, while everything movable has been swept down Kettle creek and out into Lake Erie.

Belleville Flooded  
Belleville, Ont., Feb. 24.—The incessant rain has flooded many portions of the city. The rolling mills had to quit work, as the water surrounds the plant and is running over the floor.

Toronto at Port Hope  
Port Hope, Ont., Feb. 24.—The Ganaraska river, swollen by the recent rains, overflowed its banks this afternoon and caused damage which will run up to \$25,000. Between two and three o'clock the river had changed to a torrent, and had torn out the Canton bridge to the north. Helen's dam, the electric light plant at the foot of the bridge, the Barrett's mill bridge and the G. T. R. footbridge, besides stripping away the north side of the heavy cement bridge on Walton St. Port Hope's main street.

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## MISS SYLVIA GREEN WEDS ONTARIO MAN

### Now Wife of Matthew Astor Wilkes, Wealthy Resident of Galt

New York, Feb. 23.—Miss Sylvia Green, only daughter of Mrs. Hetty Green, known as the richest woman in America, was wedded yesterday to Matthew Astor Wilkes, a wealthy resident of Galt, Ontario. The bride is now sixty years of age, and is the great-grandmother of the first John Jacob Astor, and is said to be very healthy.

## LONG FLIGHT MADE WITH AN AERODROME

### Douglas McCurdy Sails Around Baddeck Bay in His Airship

Baddeck, N. S., Feb. 24, 1909. Arthur W. McCurdy, 497 Esplanade Road, Victoria, B. C. Douglas McCurdy, who has been making a name for himself in the world of aviation, has just completed a long flight in his aerodrome, which he named "The Flying Fish". The flight was made on Friday, Feb. 23, and lasted for about four hours. The aerodrome was launched from the shore of Baddeck Bay, and sailed around the bay, making a complete circuit. The flight was a great success, and the aerodrome was recovered without any accident.

## FIRE IN BUFFALO

### Heavy Loss Caused by Destruction of Premises of Clothing Manufacturer

Buffalo, Feb. 23.—Fire tonight destroyed the six-story brick building on the northwest corner of Pearl street and the Terrace, and badly damaged the upper floors of two buildings on the north on Pearl street. The loss is estimated at \$450,000. The heaviest losers are H. J. Brook & Co., Willis, Herman & Co., Geo. H. Hall & Co., Frank Cohen and Co., and Chon and Frank. All the firms were manufacturers and wholesale dealers in clothing.

## C. P. R. INVESTMENTS

### Company Said to Have Purchased Five Million Dollars of New Dominion Bonds

Montreal, Feb. 23.—A London cable says it is currently reported that the Canadian Pacific railway has just completed a purchase of \$5,000,000 of the new Dominion government 3 per cent ten year debentures for the company's investment account. This purchase explains the rapid recovery in the price of the bonds from a discount.

## Protecting Fish and Game.

### Toronto, Feb. 23.—Negotiations are under way between the governments of Canada and the United States by which game wardens on the boundary line of Ontario and Minnesota will be empowered to extradite offenders against the fish and game laws who elude men on one side by slipping over to the other.

## Saskatchewan Supreme Court.

### Regina, Feb. 23.—The supreme court en banc opened here this morning with the judges present. The location for reinstatement of B. B. Teed, solicitor, struck off the rolls, was refused. The court is now hearing the appeal of Heves & Co. vs. Korschun.

## For Stealing Coal.

### Regina, Feb. 23.—Hugh Matheson, charged with theft of two tons of coal from the Canadian Northern at Jamestown, was sentenced to three months in jail and to spend three months in jail.

## Gold in New Ontario.

### Montreal, Feb. 23.—It is officially announced by the Grand Trunk Pacific railway authorities today that rich deposits of gold have been discovered in the neighborhood of Sturgeon Lake, which is reached through Wake station, 160 miles west of Fort William. The officials expect a big rush to that point in the spring.

## Liquor Fight in Manitoba.

### Winnipeg, Feb. 23.—A deputation of three hundred citizens, opposed to the banishment of liquor, called on the court's attention to the fact that the panel then present for the new trial contained but three Chicagoans, although 80 per cent of the population within the jurisdiction of the court live within Cook county.

## ESCAPE OF CONVICTS FROM PENITENTIARY

### Two Men Get Out and Only One Has So Far Been Recaptured

Vancouver, Feb. 24.—Arthur Shelton, one of two convicts who broke out of the New Westminster penitentiary this morning, was recaptured this afternoon at Fort Haney after having walked fifteen miles along the C. P. R. tracks.

## SEARCH FOR LOST MAN

### Another Effort to Be Made to Find the Body of Wm. Johns at Nanaimo—Nanaimo Publicity Bureau

Nanaimo, Feb. 24.—Another attempt is to be made to discover some trace of Wm. Johns, the young man who was lost at sea after the wreck of the Bay shortly after New Year's. At the time of his disappearance a large government party scoured the woods for days but without any success. This morning a large party of volunteers left Vancouver to look over the ground and if conditions are favorable they will conduct a very thorough and systematic search, heading the woods in every direction where the unfortunate had disappeared.

## CANADIAN WINS AEROPLANE HONORS

### Mr. Douglas McCurdy Makes Canada's First Successful Flight

Canada has just qualified for honors in the world-wide competition for the conquest of the air. Mr. Douglas McCurdy, whose father, Mr. W. McCurdy, is a well-known Victorian, made yesterday the first successful aeroplane flight ever accomplished in Canada. The news reached this city last night in the form of a personal despatch from Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the great inventor and one of the foremost aeroplane experts of the continent, to Mr. A. W. McCurdy. It was as follows:

Baddeck, N.S., Feb. 23, 1909. A. W. McCurdy, 1497 Esplanade Rd., Victoria, B.C. Douglas has one half mile in Silverdart today in great style. Half the town of Baddeck present.

Mr. McCurdy, who has thus had the honor of accomplishing the first successful aeroplane flight in Canada, will leave the city tomorrow for his home town. He has already made many successful flights in the United States, but as he is a Canadian, his present feat will no doubt be considered by himself as his crowning achievement.

Dr. Bell, with whom Mr. McCurdy is associated, has had great success with his several aerodromes and the Silverdart, in which Mr. McCurdy has just made his flight, has been looked forward to as his masterpiece.

## Killed While Tobogganing

### Montreal, Feb. 23.—Jas. McKenna, a coachman in the employ of Dr. Chas. McEachern, was killed while tobogganing on the mountain tonight. With two companions, McKenna started to go down a hill used by skil runners, in which there is a decided bump. When the toboggan took the bump it was carried to one side and into a tree. McKenna was instantly killed, but his companions escaped without injury.

## STANDARD OIL CASE DELAYED

### Jury Panel Dismissed Because Made Up Almost Entirely of Farmers

## BUSINESS MEN WANTED

### Judge Anderson Pronounces For Fairness Throughout New Trial

Chicago, Feb. 23.—The re-trial of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana was unexpectedly delayed today when Judge Anderson in the United States circuit court dismissed the panel of 128 gentlemen because of what he considered the large proportion of farmers thereon. It was so-called "farmers' jury" which brought in the verdict making Judge Anderson's fine of \$28,000,000 in the original case possible, and John S. Miller, of the defense, was prompt in calling the court's attention to the fact that the panel then present for the new trial contained but three Chicagoans, although 80 per cent of the population within the jurisdiction of the court live within Cook county.

"I don't want to start in with this hearing feeling that there is something unfair," said the court. "We ought to start fair and keep fair. I think this panel ought to be set aside. I will instruct the jury commission to put in 130 names of men a good proportion of whom shall be business men from Chicago and Cook county. It so happens that this case is tried in a district composed of an enormous commercial city and several rural counties. The company may have a greater higher moral standard and a greater intelligence than the city, but that is an open question. However, I am not going outside the issue when I say that if the jury were composed partly of business men who would realize the great industrial and commercial phase of the case, a more satisfactory and just verdict may be reached."

## Great Northern in Vancouver

### Vancouver, Feb. 23.—The Great Northern is calling for tenders for the construction of a branch line across the east end of the city from its present tracks to the deep water front of the inlet.

## Summer Trains on C.P.R.

### Vancouver, Feb. 23.—C. E. Usher, of the C.P.R., made the following announcement today: "During the coming summer there will be three daily trains each way operated on the C.P.R., but only two of them will be transcontinental, the third being direct connection between Vancouver and St. Paul."

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## Vaccination Law in Kingston

### Kingston, Ont., Feb. 24.—The local board of health has decided to push the vaccination law to the limit. It will fine those who persist until they comply. Many will leave the city rather than do this, which their consciences disapprove.

## Building Blown Down

### Preston, Ont., Feb. 24.—The new building, 80x180 feet, being erected by the Preston Car and Coach company, and which had the roof almost completed, was thrown over by the strong wind storm this afternoon.

## G. T. P. and Its Men

### Winnipeg, Feb. 24.—The grievance committee of the labor organization on the G. T. P., which have been in session for several days attempting to adjust differences with the company, adjourned, and the members went to their respective homes today. The company's offer of \$100,000 in stock on schedules of pay. The grand officers of the orders represented by the men, and the men could not agree to a final effort to settle the differences, which are largely on questions of wages.

## Bond Government Goes Down.

### St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 24.—Following the issuance tonight of a proclamation by Governor Macgregor postponing the opening of the legislature from tomorrow to March 4th, Sir Robert Bond, premier, informed his followers that his resignation would be handed in in a day or two. This announcement means that the downfall of the Bond government is at hand, and that the opposition leader, Sir Edward Morris, will be called upon to form an administration.

## Death of Admiral Fane.

### Halifax, N.S., Feb. 24.—A cable received here today announced the death at Edinburgh of Admiral Sir Charles George Fane, K.C.B., formerly commander of the Newfoundland station and A.D.C. to the late Queen Victoria. Sir Charles retired in 1902. He had Crismen and Turkish medals. He married here in 1875 the youngest daughter of Sir Edward Kenealy and sister of the late T. E. Kenealy, ex-M.P. Lady Fane and five children survive.

## MANITOBA VOTERS' LISTS

### Liberal Members Dodge Inquiry—Judges and Hon. Clifford Sifton to Give Evidence

### Winnipeg, Feb. 24.—The session of the committee to investigate the Manitoba voters' lists met this morning. A copy of the Manitoba Gazette containing the proclamations as to the compilation of the voters' lists for 1908 was filed with the committee.

### A resolution was then passed without dissent instructing that notice to attend before the committee on Friday next should be issued to all the judges upon the judges who acted as revising officers, and upon Hon. Clifford Sifton, who in their evidence, will discuss the conduct of their compilation. The Liberal members of the committee appointed to investigate the charges failed to put in an appearance and will refuse to act.

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## CHANCES OF WAR ARE COUNTED UP

### Russia and France Fear Outbreak of Hostilities on the Balkans

## OTHERS MORE HOPEFUL

### Germany Thinks Influence Should Be Brought to Bear on Serbia

London, Feb. 24.—The British government is not so apprehensive regarding the situation in the Balkans as are some of the other governments of Europe, according to dispatches received here from various capitals on the continent. The foreign office of course recognizes that an undue prolongation of the tension between Austria-Hungary and Serbia is dangerous, but it is hopeful of an early relaxation in the situation. So far as is known here officially, Germany has not taken any action to revive the situation nor offered her good offices.

France Uneasy.  
Paris, Feb. 24.—The attitude assumed by Austria-Hungary and Russia in the difficulty between the former power and Serbia is creating considerable uneasiness here. France is anxious to play the role of pacifier, but Germany having declined the French, British and Italian overtures for intervention at Belgrade, the French government has decided in view of the attitude of Russia to initiate no new action except with the complete approval of Russia and Great Britain.

## Russian Pessimism.

### St. Petersburg, Feb. 24.—The pessimism with regard to the Balkan crisis is steadily deepening in diplomatic circles, where it is believed that Austrian action against Serbia may be expected within a fortnight unless a solution to the present grave problem is soon arrived at. Foreign office officials state that Russia is not disposed to consider an invasion of Serbia as a casus belli, but there is fear that the government's hand may be forced by popular feeling. The Russian press, however, would see thousands of Russian volunteers to the Serbian ranks. The "duma" leaders have criticized the foreign office today expressed themselves as convinced that war is inevitable. Information received today from Kiev indicates that measures have yet been undertaken on the southwestern frontier, but all applications by officers for leave of absence have been refused, and the Kiev department is ready for mobilization.

## Germany Hopeful.

### Berlin, Feb. 24.—There is no reason to believe that there will be an outbreak of war between Austria and Serbia, according to the view held in Berlin. The alarmist reports are regarded as being much exaggerated. It is alleged, however, that the situation is not clear and will remain clouded until these powers which like France are striving to maintain peace, make their voices heard at St. Petersburg and induce Russia to notify Belgrade that in the event of war, Russia will give no other direct or indirect support. Whether Russia and the other powers will use their influence in peaceful support of Serbia, it is believed depends to a great extent on their success in bringing the Serbians to the attitude appropriate to the circumstances. It is not considered likely that Great Britain and Italy would object to intervene at Belgrade in conjunction with France, in order to preserve peace. The real key of the situation for the moment, Russia, whose decision is eagerly awaited. The "Sueddeutsche Reichskorrespondenz," which is considered Chancellor von Bethov's organ, says: "The Oriental situation is momentarily controlled by the position which the powers have taken. The question is how and when the powers should act so as to prevent an open breach between Vienna and Belgrade. Proposals looking to such action have been made, but success can only be secured if consideration is previously given to the maintenance of good relations between the great powers, which Europe may not be divided into pro-Serbian and anti-Serbian camps. Happily on the main point no difference exist. The demands of fulfillment without war. Serbians statemen know that. Perhaps they would not be disappointed if as many powers as possible without threats, pointed out a reasonable solution of the situation to the excited element of Serbia. It cannot be stated in advance whether Europe will decide to make such a demonstration."

## Reciprocity With West Indies

### London, Feb. 24.—It is expected that Hon. Mr. Fielding will be one of the two Canadian members of the royal commission to proceed to the West Indies early in summer to arrange for a reciprocal tariff scheme with Canada and for improved shipping and telegraphic communications.

## Return American Silver

### Montreal, Feb. 24.—The government will again put into force the regulations to pay Canadian banks three-eighths per cent for return to the United States of all American silver now circulating in the Dominion. This, according to an official of the mint, indicates that the government intends to manufacture the whole of the silver coinage circulating in the Dominion and produce therefrom a valuable source of revenue.



### FUTURE OF THE STEEL INDUSTRY

H. B. Thomson (Victoria) Proposes Great Future for Vancouver Island

#### BUDGET DEBATE CLOSED

Afternoon Session of House Yesterday Devoted to Budget Matters

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The debate on the budget came to an end at yesterday afternoon's sitting of the legislature. The feature of the close of the debate was an address by H. B. Thomson (Victoria) which was an eloquent plea for the future of the iron industry on Vancouver Island, and for the encouragement of fruit-growing and the preservation of the provincial forests.

An important statement was made yesterday by the minister of finance, and agriculture regarding the establishment of an agricultural college in the province. Mr. Tatlow announced, in reply to a statement made by the member for Delta, that such a college would be established in connection with the proposed B. C. university.

The budget debate was opened by H. B. Thomson (Victoria). Mr. Thomson said that after the full exposition of the financial situation of the province as given in the finance minister's speech it was almost unnecessary for a private member to deal with the budget. There were, however, a few details on which he wished to touch.

**Fruit Growing Prospects.**  
He was glad to see that an additional sum was to be voted for the preservation of the fruit trees of the province and to deal with the fruit pests. This step was a very important one at present.

It is possible that the fruit production of the state of Oregon would be if that state was as free from fruit pest as the British Columbia. The figures issued by the U. S. department of agriculture showed that in the years from 1886 to 1908, in spite of the large acreage of fruit trees planted in the western states, the crop of the United States had shown an enormous decrease.

In 1896, 69 million barrels of apples were produced; in 1908, 25 million barrels, a decrease in twelve years of 45 million barrels. The reason for this was that the older orchards of the eastern and middle western states were infested with the fruit pest.

"Some of our fruit growers here are afraid that they will not find a market for their fruit," said Mr. Thomson. "These figures will show that there is no need for any such fear. In the United States in 1908, had it not been for the states of Washington and Oregon, there would have been an apple famine, and therefore a large importation from Canada."

consumption in that country continued the forests would be depleted in twenty years. The increase of the consumption was going on at an alarming rate and it was possible that this term of years was too short.

The timber at present standing in B. C. was estimated at from eighty to one hundred billion feet. At the present rate of cutting it would be depleted in from 75 to 80 years. As the timber was cut off in the United States more American lumbermen were coming over here. It was easy to see that the timber in B. C. would be cut down in the next few years, at the least. It was time some steps were taken by the government in the matter.

Mr. Thomson dealt with the question of clearing land for farms on Vancouver Island. He suggested a scheme whereby the farmers might club together, as in the case of the creamery business, and borrow money from the government for clearing purposes. The clearing outfit costs from five to six thousand dollars and it would not be a good investment for any one farmer to buy this gear for himself.

The government of B. C. is only a business proposition," said Mr. Thomson in conclusion, "and comparing the budget of 1903 with that of 1908 it is not to be wondered at that the majority of the people of the province continue to be satisfied with and to show their confidence in the present administration."

Mr. Oliver (Delta) then came into the debate. He took up the statement made by the member for Cowichan that the province was both "rich and lucky." Starting out with this as his text he proceeded to show wherein the minister of finance had been lucky in his operations.

The minister had congratulated the province on its large surplus. It was remembered that the revenue of the province had exceeded the estimate of the minister of finance by only 80 per cent. It was easily seen that the minister was being a little touchy.

**A Lucky Minister.**  
Regarding the loan of 1903, the minister had also been lucky. When this ten year loan was mooted, opposition had brought in an amendment to the effect that a three year loan was sufficient. Conditions had changed more rapidly than anybody could anticipate, and within five years the province was able to pay off the loan.

Mr. Oliver drew attention again to the special warrants, by which \$360,000 had been spent by the government, for the purchase of land in the province. He said that this development work was for the most part developing opposition to the Liberal party at the last Dominion election. He referred first to the \$50,000 expended in Richmond district. The premier had said that this work had been completed long before the Dominion election.

Mr. Oliver said that in November and December last the government had a large force of men and teams on the roads hauling lumber. The work had been done in mud. He said this had not been practising economy. In October, November and December sums had been spent on roads in Chilliwack, and upwards of \$5,000 had been spent on the New Westminster bridge. One item in connection with the bridge was \$385 for sand. Not enough ironwork had been planned to keep a main parting for twelve years. Moreover, he said, tolls were still collected on that bridge, although already the province was now in a position to abolish them.

Mr. Bowser—"The Dominion Government has disallowed my bill." Mr. Oliver suggested that there had been time to get the appeal before the Privy Council before the disallowance, and then made an impassioned plea on behalf of the bill. He said that he had seen them herded together in conditions in which the speaker would not keep his place and suggest the government to bring down legislation to alleviate those conditions.

He renewed the old plea of persecution of the Fraser River fishermen, and then jumping to the railway situation complained that it cost \$2,000,000 to bring potatoes from Delta to Victoria over the Victoria, Terminal & Sydney railway.

The premier remarked that he understood that the mainland portion of that road had been declared for the benefit of Canada, and so the province had no jurisdiction. However, he would cause enquiry to be made into the matter.

Next going north to Prince Rupert, Mr. Oliver announced that the G. T. P. had got the better of the government at that time, and then proceeded to dig up the ancient story of the Kalen Island deal as he saw it. He declared that the government had received \$10,000,000 while the G. T. P. had paid \$4,000,000, and he wanted the attorney-general to bring the government to book. He asserted that every beneficial line of policy adopted by the government had been taken from the Liberals, winding up with a generation in which he claimed that by giving away concessions to companies and chartering unprofitable lines the government had incurred a distrust which would lead to a coup of revolution.

**Mr. Shatford's Resignation.**  
The debate wound up by L. W. Shatford (Similkameen) who congratulated the finance minister on being able to announce such surpluses. He said that the government had shown improvement on the continual deficits of former governments, and in addition had shown an splendid policy of the reduction of the net debt of the province by some 4 1/2 millions in the past five years. He said that the government had protected the best interests of the province, it was not to be wondered at that he congratulated the government for its policy.

Mr. Shatford was also glad to see an increased sum in the estimates on account of horticulture. This was an industry of vast importance and in the New Westminister district he demonstrated that there were thousands of acres of the finest agricultural and horticultural land in the province. He said that the Similkameen was the first to show every time they showed their fruit. At New Westminister Mr. Hickett, a pioneer fruit grower, won 14 first and 14 second prizes last year.

They had a wonderful climate, the soil was rich, and the lack of transportation and the holding of large blocks of land by individuals. Both these conditions were improving. He said that the Government of Great Northern and C. P. R. were building in, while the land was being generally sold in 10-acre lots. The result that ere long there would be thousands of prosperous families in a district where at one time there had been a few cowboys.

The figures of the mineral output were slightly less this year on account of the strike in the price of metals, but the industry was prosperous. The mining resources of Similkameen were not only to the house but to the outside world. The Nickel Plate mine, for instance, was one of the best in the province, and it would not be long before there were several Nickel Plates recognized in Similkameen. He said that the finest coal had also been discovered in that favored district and it would not be long before the speaker would be able to announce that one of the richest sections of the banner province of Canada.

When the chaplain was about to take his position at the desk when the House opened it was noticed that the conditions of the Opposition side were empty. In order to make a showing, Messrs. Thomson (Victoria), Ellison and Macdonald (Rossland) (Similkameen) went across and joined the "enemy" until after devotions.

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ENGLISH PRINTS, dainty new arrivals in all colors, worthy of the close attention of discriminating purchasers, unrivaled for ladies' house-dresses, aprons, children's school suits, etc. Quick Sale Price, per yard, 100c  
DELAINETTES, most charming washable fabrics, very graceful and stylish for summer costumes; navy blue with white spot, green with white spot, etc. Quick Sale Price, per yard, 100c

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<b>Flour.</b>	
Royal Household, a bag, 48 lbs.	\$1.75
Lake of the Woods, a bag, 48 lbs.	\$1.75
Vital Rose, a bag, 48 lbs.	\$1.75
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs.	\$2.00
Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs.	\$1.50
Barley, per 100 lbs.	\$1.50
Chop Feed, per 100 lbs.	\$1.50
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs.	\$2.00
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs.	\$2.10
Crushed Corn, per 100 lbs.	\$2.10
Hay, Fraser River, per ton.	\$18.00
Hay, Prairie, per ton.	\$18.00
Hay, Alfalfa, per ton.	\$18.00
Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs.	\$1.65
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs.	\$1.65
<b>Dairy Produce.</b>	
Eggs—	
Fresh, per dozen.	35
Cheese—	
Canadian, per lb.	20
Swiss, per lb.	20
Local, each.	10
Butter, per lb.	25
Manitoba, per lb.	25
Best Dutch, per lb.	25
Swiss Creamery, per lb.	45
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	45
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb.	40
Alberni Creamery, per lb.	40
<b>Vegetables.</b>	
Rhubarb, hot house, per hd.	15
Celery, per head.	10 to 15
Carrots, per lb.	10
Garlic, per lb.	20
Onions, per lb.	10
Sweet Potatoes, 4 lbs.	25
Peas, per bushel.	20
Beans, per lb.	10
Carrots, per lb.	10
Spinach, per lb.	10
Peas, per bushel.	20
Mint, per bunch.	10
Cucumbers, each.	10
<b>Fruit.</b>	
Lemons, per dozen.	35
Figs, cooking, per lb.	10 to 15
Apples, per box.	\$2 to \$2.50
Raspberries, per lb.	25
Plum, table, per lb.	25
Raisins, Valencia, per lb.	25 to 30
Almonds, per lb.	25 to 30
Pineapples, each.	35 to 50
Grapes, Malaga, per lb.	25
Grapes, Concord, per basket.	25
Cranberries, Cape Cod, qt.	25
<b>Meat and Poultry.</b>	
Beef, per lb.	10 to 15
Lamb, per lb.	15 to 20
Mutton, per lb.	15 to 20
Veal, per quarter, fresh.	12 to 15
Veal, dressed, per lb.	15 to 18
Guinea fow, each.	15 to 20
Guinea fow, each.	15 to 20
Chickens, per lb.	15 to 20
Chickens, per lb., live weight.	12 to 15
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	20 to 25
Hens, dressed, each.	15 to 20

cost of coal to the consumer in the province of British Columbia is out of all proportion to the cost of production. Whereas, owing to the abundance of the coal deposits in this province and the proximity of the source of supply to the market, the cost of coal to the consumer in British Columbia should be much less than at present is the case; and Whereas the excessive price of coal in this province is the result of retarding and preventing the establishment in this province of industries depending upon a fuel supply; and Whereas much of the product of the coal mines of the province is being exported to foreign countries and sold at a price that enables it to compete with coal from other countries and foreign markets; and Whereas a belief exists that an understanding exists between the persons or corporations controlling the high prices now being charged to consumers in this province; therefore, he resolved, that a humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor by this House praying him to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the following questions:—

1. Whether or not a combine or understanding exists among the coal producers, or any of them, of this province, to fix and maintain prices charged for coal.  
2. Whether or not coal is being sold by producers, or any of them, in British Columbia for a less price than that sold for consumption in the province.  
3. Whether or not prices charged by the producers, or any of them, for coal consumed in British Columbia is excessive.  
4. Whether or not the prices charged by the producers, or any of them, of coal in British Columbia bears a reasonable proportion to the cost of production.  
The best way was to secure an investigation by the Dominion government, which might go as far as Alberta, and perhaps some of the other provinces. The premier further remarked that as the motion was one that would involve the expenditure of money, the member for Delta was out of order in submitting it.

Mr. Oliver entered upon a recital of previous instances in which private members had moved for the appointment of Royal Commissions, but the Speaker declared that the point of order was well taken.

Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) said that the House might appoint a select committee, and he did not see any real distinction. Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that if the point of order was sustained the House would be deprived of the power to make a public investigation. On motion of Mr. Oliver the debate was adjourned.

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U.S. Cream Separator is biggest money maker gets more Cream than any other. Holds WORLD'S RECORD for clean skimming. Cream represents cash—your waste cream every day if you are not using a U.S. Cream Separator.

Has only 3 parts inside low—easily and quickly washed. Low supply tank—easy to pour milk into—see picture. All working parts enclosed, keeping out dirt and preventing the operator. Many other excellent advantages. Call and see a U.S.

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**MARRIED.**  
DONALDSON-GULBRANSEN—At the residence of Rev. W. Leslie Clay, last evening, James, eldest son of James Donaldson, of 138 St. Lawrence St. of this city, to Helen Burns-Gulbransen, of Armstrong, Dumbarstron, Scotland.

**DIED.**  
CLARK—In this city on the 16th inst. at the family residence, 852 Johnson Street, Jane Stirling, beloved wife of James S. Clark, late of Japan, aged 66 years. A native of Scotland.

**BORN.**  
BROWN—On Thursday, the 17th inst. to the wife of George S. Brown, a daughter.

**HOLMS.**  
On Sunday, Feb. 21st inst. to the wife of James Holms, Columbia Ave., a son.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)  
The Public Service Act, more popularly known as the Civil Service Act, was brought down to the House yesterday by the provincial government. The bill introduced last year and modifies it in certain particulars. These changes are the result of a careful study of the subject during recess. The superannuation measure was dropped in the House, and the members of the public service act are classified into four classes according to their duties. The members of the public service act are classified into four classes according to their duties. The members of the public service act are classified into four classes according to their duties.

**Stevenson is Back.**  
Thomas Stevenson who left the staff of the Dominion Railway to go to take over the Winter's Hotel, Vancouver, has returned to the management of the hotel. Stevenson's friends gave evidence of their regret at his departure, and return here by presenting him with a handsome jeweled pocket watch and an expression of their sentiments. While he will be missed on the main land he will be most heartily welcomed back to the hotel. Stevenson's acquaintances took occasion to state immediately his familiar figure was not to be missed. Stevenson arrived from Vancouver by way of Seattle. It is his intention to "go back into harness" without delay.

**Aberdeen Society's Appeal**  
The Aberdeen Society appeals to friends and the public generally for donations of books and magazines. The society meets on the first Monday of each month to distribute literature among those living in out of the way places, who cannot get, or who cannot afford, reading matter. The society has no funds, and it has to depend solely on the generosity of the public for the books and magazines which are so greatly appreciated by those to whom they are sent. At present the supply on hand is very small indeed, so that contributions for the next meeting on Monday, the 1st March, would be greatly appreciated. The society is also in need of money after anyone wishing to find a good way for their old books and magazines. The society is also in need of money after anyone wishing to find a good way for their old books and magazines. The society is also in need of money after anyone wishing to find a good way for their old books and magazines.

**Births, Marriages, Deaths**

**BIRTHS.**  
BROWN—On Thursday, the 17th inst. to the wife of George S. Brown, a daughter.

**HOLMS.**  
On Sunday, Feb. 21st inst. to the wife of James Holms, Columbia Ave., a son.

-10c

NEW DELAN-ETTES

matting purchasers, per yard.... 10c

Home of the Hat Beautiful

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advertise these lines much—for it is hard

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All Your Cream

cream Separator

Hardware Co. Ltd

MARRIED

DIED

CLARK—In this city on the 16th inst.

PUBLIC SERVICE ACT BEFORE THE HOUSE

Last Year's Bill Repealed—Classifications of Various Employees

Stevenson is Back

Aberdeen Society's Appeal

MAY INCREASE CAPITAL

Application of Hardy Bay and Quatsino Sound Railway Held Over

RAILWAY COMPANY MUST APPLY AGAIN

Application of Kootenay and Alberta Railway Disallowed by Committee

STAKE RACES FOR EXHIBITION MEET

Agricultural Association Accepts Recommendations of Victoria Driving Club

PRINCE RUPERT LOTS

Vancouver Report Concerning Sale of That City and Victoria is Corrected by Premier

TIDE TABLE

Table with columns: Date, Time, High, Low, etc. for Victoria, February 26, 1909.

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE OF YEAR'S FINANCE

What the City is Estimated to Get and What to Spend

Under the head of civic debt the expenditures are estimated as follows:

LIBERAL CONVENTION

Vancouver, Feb. 23.—The executive of the Vancouver Liberal association has called a provincial convention to be held in Vancouver soon after the closing of the legislature.

Campbell's CHARMING COAT CREATIONS. OUR EUROPEAN COATS ARE HERE — the most charming creations from London, Paris and Vienna—recherche and exclusive designs giving that air of distinction and refinement so essential to the well-dressed.

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### THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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### THE COST OF WATER

Our information is that at a meeting of the Municipalities Committee of the Legislature, when the supply of Oak Bay by the city was discussed, Mr. Bodwell, acting for Oak Bay, said that a precedent for the price to be charged for water was established by the law requiring the Esquimalt Water Works company to deliver water to Victoria at six cents per thousand gallons, whereupon Mr. Raymur, the Water Commissioner, said that the water cost Victoria fourteen cents. Mr. Raymur can hardly have intended his estimate of cost that involved in distribution, for he was speaking of delivering water to Oak Bay in bulk, but whatever he included, Mr. Labbe's offer for his company is ten cents per thousand gallons less. If Mr. Raymur meant that the water delivered to the consumers costs fourteen cents, there is a margin of ten cents between what it would cost delivered at the city limits by the company and what it now costs the city to deliver it to consumers. This statement of Mr. Raymur as to the cost bears out the position taken by the Colonist yesterday, that, under any system, the city buys water and sells it again. But we concede that the margin of ten cents does not dispose of the whole question. It is an important factor in it and has the advantage of being a definite factor upon which to proceed, to examine into the relative merits of the Esquimalt proposal and other proposals. The actual question to be considered seems to us to be two-fold and in both its aspects to relate to the cost of the water delivered into the city's distribution system. These aspects are: Can the city deliver water from a new source of supply into its distribution system at a cost less than four cents a thousand gallons; and, secondly, are there any advantages possessed by the Esquimalt company's offer, which render it desirable for the city to accept it rather than put in a new plant, even if the cost of the water under the latter plan would be no more or even slightly less than under four cents.

In considering a question it is well to take into account that the company's offer carries with it the right on the part of the city to purchase the plant, and therefore the acquisition by the city of the exclusive right of supplying water to the whole area between Esquimalt and Victoria. This element of the case, which we look upon as important. In view of the certain growth of Victoria it seems to us in every way desirable that the water supply of this, and even of a wider area should be vested in one body. This is a feature which the Esquimalt City Council, looking to the future, would do well to take very seriously into account. By accepting the offer the city does not bind itself to purchase the property, but it will prevent the company from ever raising the price of the property, nor will it prevent the city from making a better offer at any time. Another feature of the offer is that it is left open for consideration. Another feature of the case is whether or not it is desirable for the city at present to embark in the costly enterprise involved in the installation of a new water system. We can get all we want for a long time to come from the Water Works company, and we can buy the company out at any time we set tired of paying for water by the gallon at a price fixed now, when the company's plant is not as valuable as it may be by and bye. We suppose it is true that the company has established a precedent when it moved, such an amendment.

The proposed committee would be a poor expedient under any circumstances. Committees of legislative bodies generally settle questions according to the majority, but even if the members of the proposed committee approached the subject with absolute impartiality, the investigations would at best be superficial. The agreement with the company was only reached after much discussion and inquiry. It is to be assumed that those conducting the inquiry on behalf of the province were not honest and were endeavoring to reach the best possible conclusion. What reason is there for supposing that any other group of men, equally honest, could reach a wiser conclusion? We think the government should amend the bill to pass. We can imagine what Sir Wilfrid Laurier would say if Mr. Borden moves that some administrative act, which his government had sanctioned and crystallized into a Bill submitted to parliament, should be moved up for discussion, by a committee of the House. Mr. Borden would have a better appreciation of parliamentary government than to suggest such a thing, and if he did, Sir Wilfrid would reject the proposal without hesitation. We suppose that the purpose of the Opposition has been gained. They have gone on record against the government's plan, and that is all they expected to do. When the election comes round and there are some people who think the company has got more than it ought to, the Opposition can appeal to them on the strength of this vote. If no other complaint is made, the matter can be conveniently forgotten.

more frequently, for, speaking in all seriousness, he is a member who is able to contribute much of value to the discussion of public questions. His speech in the Budget, though not so good as that of a matter. But as to the tendency of members of the legal profession, that is into politics is world-wide, and there is no doubt that a legal training is invaluable to a man who intends to enter politics. He can never quite get away from the idea that he holds a brief for a particular cause, and he is apt to aim rather at making his own position strong, than at getting at the very rights of the matter. Great lawyers have rarely made great statesmen or even great politicians, although we often see men, winning laurels in the political arena, who might have achieved fame if they had confined themselves to their professions. The legislature without lawyers would be productive of mischief, unless it employed lawyers to supervise every legislative act. We often hear people complain that the laws are not drawn in plain, popular language. One day after the full court and two or three counsel had endeavored to find out what one of the simplest sections meant, the Chief Justice remarked: "The legislature ought to have bound Mr. (naming the lawyer) to do so, who had done the consolidating job with this volume, so he could tell us what he meant. We may much fear that if some of our non-professional friends could have their own way about drafting statutes, the same necessity might be experienced. But while lawyers may have their uses, and in the mysterious plan of an inscrutable providence doubtless play some valuable service in this world of ours, they are not to be pressed them, fall short of their duty in that regard, somebody ought to go after them with a club, and make them obey. Of course even a man, who is not a lawyer may be guilty of talking too much, and there are a few persons here at times found seats in the legislature. Perish the thought that there are any such people now. We wish you to distinctly understand that we have not in mind the gentleman of whom you speak. And yet, as we said on a former occasion, the fault with the British Columbia legislature is not that it talks too much, but that it talks too little. Certainly the members say quite enough about the reasons for their measures, but they do not discuss as much as they ought to be, and there is a regrettable shortness of speaking in regard to those things which pertain to the development of the country."

### THE PRINCE RUPERT BILL

The proposal of the Opposition that the government should delegate to a committee the agreement between the province and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company in regard to Prince Rupert was one that no government could think of acceding to. It would be to abdicate one of the functions of ministerial responsibility. It is not for the government to be trusted to prepare an agreement for the Crown, it has no business to be a party to it, nor should it be asked to have been obliged to resign, and if Mr. Macdonald had been called upon to form a new ministry, he would have been obliged to take the responsibility of any contract with the company, no matter how small, upon it. If he would not be prepared to do this, he would not be fit for the premiership, and he would be sorry to suggest anything of that kind. The prospects of filling that honorable post for some time to come may not be very bright, but it is not for the government to be asked to do so. Mr. Macdonald, as a political leader, who may have a future if he stays in the cabinet, should be asked to do so. The proposed committee would be a poor expedient under any circumstances. Committees of legislative bodies generally settle questions according to the majority, but even if the members of the proposed committee approached the subject with absolute impartiality, the investigations would at best be superficial. The agreement with the company was only reached after much discussion and inquiry. It is to be assumed that those conducting the inquiry on behalf of the province were not honest and were endeavoring to reach the best possible conclusion. What reason is there for supposing that any other group of men, equally honest, could reach a wiser conclusion? We think the government should amend the bill to pass. We can imagine what Sir Wilfrid Laurier would say if Mr. Borden moves that some administrative act, which his government had sanctioned and crystallized into a Bill submitted to parliament, should be moved up for discussion, by a committee of the House. Mr. Borden would have a better appreciation of parliamentary government than to suggest such a thing, and if he did, Sir Wilfrid would reject the proposal without hesitation. We suppose that the purpose of the Opposition has been gained. They have gone on record against the government's plan, and that is all they expected to do. When the election comes round and there are some people who think the company has got more than it ought to, the Opposition can appeal to them on the strength of this vote. If no other complaint is made, the matter can be conveniently forgotten.

### FOREST PRESERVATION

The provincial government has intimated that its intention is to take up the question of forest conservation. No argument is needed to demonstrate that this is an exceedingly important matter, and one of little consideration will show that it is a difficult one to deal with. It is very easy to demand a policy of conservation, and it is equally easy to devise one that will work satisfactorily. This is no reason, why the question should be shirked, but it is an excellent reason why the government should act upon the best available advice. It is true that in the long run the interests of the holders of timber lands and those of the government, representing the public, are identical, but it is not possible to make people see an identity of interests. It is very satisfactory to know that as the result of the campaign of education, which the press

has steadily waged, the people are becoming more alive to the value of standing timber, and hence are growing more careful to save it; but individual carelessness, no matter how general it may become, will not accomplish all that is to be desired. One of the most valuable contributions to the literature of forest conservation is an article by Mr. E. R. Macmillan of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, published in the December number of the Canadian Forestry Journal, and dealing with "Forestry on the Eastern Slope of the Rocky Mountains." In transmitting a copy of this paper to the Colonist, Mr. Macmillan says that it tells of the damage inflicted by fire upon lumbering commerce and agriculture in the Crow's Nest valley on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. We commend the paper to the careful perusal of the government and every one else who may be able to procure a copy of it. It is too long for publication in the Colonist. Mr. Macmillan speaks of the destruction wrought by fire in the Crow's Nest valley, where 400,000 feet of timber were utterly destroyed on an area of 145 square miles. We quote a paragraph, which, while it relates to the Crow's Nest valley only, is full of valuable lessons to people everywhere. The damage inflicted upon Western Canada by the burning off of the present forest crop cannot be measured in plain, popular language. The first fire may destroy only the timber. After it a few trees which are left to stand, which escaped the fire may suffice to start a new forest of "seed and growth," which represents another crop from the land. There are 48 square miles of young timber of this nature coming up in the Crow's Nest valley; indeed, a survey of the forest left to stand, which escaped the fire, shows that the young timber of this nature is a heavy fir forest but which is now a poor gravelly prairie, unfit for agriculture, of very little value for grazing and which is in no way producing a crop. There are 68 square miles of timber which land in the Crow's Nest valley alone. Except a few small areas adapted to ranching it can only produce a revenue by growing timber.

### INDIAN RESERVES

There was an interesting discussion in the House of Commons a few days ago when the estimates for the Indian Reserves were being considered. It was brought about by a question asked by Mr. J. D. Taylor, of New Westminster, in reference to an Indian reservation on the Fraser river, and the course of it Mr. Oliver, Minister of the Interior, made an interesting statement. He said that there were a thousand reserves in British Columbia, and said that the disposition of them "is of paramount importance to the development of the province." He said that the position recognized by the Dominion government in respect to the reserves is that the province has the reversionary interest but "the title of the Indians was paramount to that of the province." He added that the federal and provincial governments had been unable to reach a common ground in their treatment of this question, but that he had called it was the policy of his department to reduce the reserves in proportion to the number of Indians using them. Replying to a question by Mr. Barnard, Mr. Oliver said: "Our policy is to bring into use that land that the Indians are not now using, and to secure to them the financial benefit from the transfer of the bonus." During the discussion Mr. Oliver said that the reserves were to be reserved for the Indians, and that the government could not expropriate the reserve and settle the surplus on the coast. Mr. Oliver said that the government had had that power, but he did not think it ought to be used except in a very limited resort. In reply Mr. Barnard said: "I think the minister will admit this is a very nearly a case of the last resort. The minister said that the department had exhausted every effort to settle the question. I am not blaming the department because I think they have done their best to settle it, but it is a matter that must be settled. It is not a fact that a portion of British Columbia was taken possession of by the Crown, and that any rights the Indians have to that portion of the coast are not sovereign rights in any sense of the term, but that the Indians are simply occupants, leaseholders or users of the soil? We have had cases in Ontario where the sovereign rights of the Crown were exercised, and a man's property was taken away from him and the court decided that the Crown could do no wrong. If this property is within the limits of Victoria, if it is necessary that the Indians should be moved out and if provision is made by the government to give a sufficient amount of land elsewhere, suitable to their habits, condition and mode of life, why should not the government transfer them to another location? Is it not a fact that the government has removed Indians from several reserves

to other reserves in order that the lands occupied by them might be made available for a white population? Would it not be possible to assist the city of Victoria to introduce a Bill into this House making provision for the disposition of these lands, letting any money bettered by the department, or to the province when the matter is settled? Mr. Oliver said that he had been given to understand that the Songhees reserve was the subject of a treaty between the Indians and the Crown, and on Mr. Barnard pointing out that the agreement was with the Hudson Bay company, Mr. Oliver said that the company represented the Crown, but we think he is mistaken.

### THE COAST CITIES.

A few days ago we had a reference to the population of Victoria and vicinity as estimated by the compilers of the last directory. The growth shown was highly satisfactory, but it is only in keeping with what is going on in the valley of the Middle Fork of Old Man river, where 400,000 feet of timber were utterly destroyed on an area of 145 square miles. We quote a paragraph, which, while it relates to the Crow's Nest valley only, is full of valuable lessons to people everywhere. The damage inflicted upon Western Canada by the burning off of the present forest crop cannot be measured in plain, popular language. The first fire may destroy only the timber. After it a few trees which are left to stand, which escaped the fire may suffice to start a new forest of "seed and growth," which represents another crop from the land. There are 48 square miles of young timber of this nature coming up in the Crow's Nest valley; indeed, a survey of the forest left to stand, which escaped the fire, shows that the young timber of this nature is a heavy fir forest but which is now a poor gravelly prairie, unfit for agriculture, of very little value for grazing and which is in no way producing a crop. There are 68 square miles of timber which land in the Crow's Nest valley alone. Except a few small areas adapted to ranching it can only produce a revenue by growing timber.

What has taken place in the area referred to may be repeated and doubtless will be repeated in other places, and in some where the timber is much more valuable than that growing on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. The reason for this is that there should be a full and exhaustive inquiry into the best means of preserving the timber wealth of the province, so many that they cannot be disregarded and we are confident that they will have their full weight with the administration.

### THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

A correspondent writes us a letter in regard to the Monroe Doctrine. We suppose that nothing is more misapprehended than this doctrine. All that it may be well to state briefly what it is. It is based upon President Monroe's message to Congress in 1823 and rests upon two passages in that document. One of these maintains that "the American continents, by the free and independent conditions which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." The other was a notification to certain European powers that the United States would consider any attempt to extend their system to any part of this hemisphere as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States. The first declaration arose out of an attempt on the part of Russia to exclude settlers from the Pacific Coast north of the 51st parallel, that is, north of Queen Charlotte Sound; the second had its origin in a probable attempt on the part of certain of the European powers to coerce in some way and perhaps absorb territorially the Spanish-American republics which had recently declared their independence. Both declarations met with the hearty support of the British government, and the latter one was directly suggested by the British Prime Minister. Our correspondent is quite correct in saying that the Monroe Doctrine has no reference to Canada, the possessions of Great Britain in America, being excluded by the language employed by President Monroe from the operation of the principles enunciated by him.

# Buy Your Carpets Now

AND CHOOSE FROM OUR FINE OFFERINGS

LIGHT now is a splendid time to choose your new Spring Carpets. We can offer you a better choice now than later. It's give us a better show in the making, you'll get an important matter off your mind—lots of reasons.

And there are many reasons why you should purchase your carpet needs here. In buying carpets much has to be left to the "word" of the seller. Trashy carpets can be made to "look" as good as the best sorts, and unless you are a carpet expert, you must take the word of the dealer. We stand back of every carpet we sell and guarantee perfect satisfaction.

We buy in such large quantities we are enabled to offer you the best values. We control for this territory the offerings of such famous makers as Templeton, Crossley, etc.

We offer a broader choice of patterns.

And on down the list we could go, but the better plan is to come in and let us give you a practical demonstration of how we can save you money on the purchase of your carpets.

## New Arrivals in Morris Chairs

Some Splendid Leather Upholstered Styles

These three pricings on Morris Chairs cover many styles—many unusually fine designs. These are the newest arrivals in the Furniture Store.

Frames are made of selected oak and in Mission design. The finish is that popular Early English. They are upholstered in leather. The workmanship and finish throughout is of the very best.

We don't expect to see such stylish pieces, so reasonably priced, remain long on our floors.



MORRIS CHAIRS—Chief among the new arrivals is the line of Morris Chairs. In these we show many new designs. The best artists in Mission Designing have contributed. Made in Mission design and finished Early English. Upholstered in Spanish Leather. Price, each ..... \$40.00

MORRIS CHAIRS—Another line of Morris Chairs is the line of Morris Chairs. In these we show many new designs. The best artists in Mission Designing have contributed. Made in Mission design and finished Early English. Upholstered in Spanish Leather. Price, each ..... \$40.00

## Souvenir Spoons

We have a fine line of Souvenir Spoons. Tourists will find our offerings in these one of the most complete in the city. Prices are the fairest for such superior pieces—

We have them from \$1.25 to ..... \$2.00

## Quick Clearance Prices on Parlor Furniture

These Stylish Pieces are Priced Low

Here are a few special values in Parlor Furniture—odd pieces priced low to make room for other furniture lines now arriving.

We have sold a great many of these odd pieces during the past two weeks, but we have still a few which we would like to move quickly, so down have gone the prices.

We can vouch for the quality of these. The work has been done in our own Upholstery Department—none better. This is an excellent opportunity to add some pieces to your parlor.

PARLOR SUITE, 110—A 3-piece suit, mahogany, upholstered in silk tapestry. Special price ..... \$12.00

ARM CHAIR, 315—Mahogany frame, upholstered in silk tapestry. Special price ..... \$12.00

CHAIR, 338—Arm chair with mahogany frame, upholstered in silk tapestry. Special price ..... \$9.50

ARM ROCKER, 351—Rocker in mahogany frame, upholstered in silk tapestry. Special price ..... \$11.00

ARM CHAIR—Arm chair, mahogany frame, upholstered in silk tapestry. Special price ..... \$12.50

## Lace Curtain Specials

Odd Lines Greatly Reduced

Isn't this a timely offering?—Just at the time when you'll require some new Lace Curtains, we offer you an excellent opportunity to save on their purchase by offering all patterns of which we have but one to four pairs, at great reductions.

We want to clear out all these small quantities and have reduced the prices on all such lines. The patterns are new—are our best-selling lines, but in a sense they are "remnants," so out they go.

The range includes stylish patterns in many curtain styles, such as Swiss, Nottingham, Braided and Bobbinette. The low prices make it easier to buy new curtains than to fix up the old ones.

## Save Money On Your Carpets

There are still some excellent short-length carpets offered at saving prices. If you have a room of moderate proportions and wish to cover its floor with a dainty carpet at little cost, bring along the size and let us show you how easily it may be done here.

We have specially priced all these short-length carpets, and the low prices will surprise you.

## DELIGHTFUL new things are arriving daily here—Spring goods. Every floor is getting its share. The china store, the furniture shop and the drapery and carpet departments—all are sharing in these new things.

We are rushing alterations in the Drapery department so that we may be able to show you all the pretty new things in curtains, draperies and carpets. When this department is in running shape it'll be the finest in the West—a shop you'll delight to visit.

In the meantime come and see the offerings of the other floors.



## GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC BILL

Passed Second Reading at the First Night Session of the House

## PREMIER CLOSED DEBATE

Said Liberal Members Lost a Great Opportunity in Opposing Measure

(From Wednesday's Daily)

At the first night sitting of the session last evening the legislature advanced the Grand Trunk Pacific bill and the Water Classes bill one after the other, the latter measure evoking no debate whatever on its second reading.

For the Grand Trunk Pacific bill the House divided on the measure along purely party lines, Liberals and Socialists lining up against an unbroken Conservative line. When the bill passed second reading the members of the Government side were given loud applause, as Mr. Hawthorn (Nanaimo) called for "names." The amendment brought in by Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) asking that a select committee of five members of the House be sent to Prince Rupert to study the conditions was lost by the same vote.

When the House convened at 3.30 the Premier arose to continue his speech, which had been begun on the previous day, but he wished to procure the order in council by which the Dominion government in April, 1908, sought to make the province hand over to the Grand Trunk Pacific the 13,300 acres of the Takwapaan Indian reserve on the island, that includes two-thirds of the present Prince Rupert townsite. He wished to produce the order by which the province had consented to the Provincial government safeguarding the interests of the people of B.C.

## Scored Opposition

If the government, said Mr. McBrice, had consented to this order in council, not a member on the opposition side would have been able to object. Now the member for Delta was afraid that there was some slight change in the order, and he was received by the province in its agreement with the Grand Trunk Pacific. In impressing the Provincial government with this order, the Dominion government had stated that the whole of this acreage was necessary to the railway for its construction. The Provincial government had made a much better bargain. In the intervention of the Provincial government alone saved the province from a deal that had been the object of so much criticism and investigation by its members.

The government was merely asking the House to implement a bargain made almost a year ago, and in agreement with the Grand Trunk Pacific, and had opposed. The press of the province had expressed its disapproval of the wisdom of the government's selection of land at Prince Rupert.

Mr. Naden (Greenwood) "What about the paper published at Prince Rupert?"

## Press Unanimous

The premier agreed that this paper might have criticised, it always did he add, and he had no response to the thrust from the opposition side, that the Conservative press of the province was free in its opinions. "What about the Colonist?"

Mr. McBrice: "The Colonist is a good paper, and its criticism is not but it is quite as good as any other newspaper, the Times, for instance."

The premier stated that the Opposition members had lost a great opportunity to winning the confidence of the people of this country in not rising up and opposing the government's hand in congratulating the administration on the wisdom of its work at Prince Rupert. How could they now expect to find it in the hearts of the people to place them on the treasury benches of the legislature?

The select committee of five members of this country as to the wonderful value that would come to the lots of Prince Rupert work can be seen in the case of Vancouver, Seattle and Portland, the premier declared that within fifteen years Prince Rupert would be one of the most important industrial and commercial centres in the Pacific Northwest.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) to the effect that a select committee consisting of Messrs. Fulton, Garden, Hayward, Naden, and Macdonald be appointed to go to Prince Rupert with the powers of a commission to investigate the conditions and report to the House was voted on, and lost, 23 to 16.

The bill was then voted upon a second reading, the division resulting in the same way.

The bill to amend the Coal Mine Regulation (Mr. McBride) passed second reading. This is intended to obviate the necessity of maintaining a special board of examiners at each coal mine by having a more general board appointed.

The bill to amend the Companies Act (Mr. McBride) also passed second reading. Under this companies must take out free miners' certificates.

The bill to amend the Placer Mining Act (Mr. McBride) giving the commissioner power to extend the limits of placer claims, passed second reading.

The bill to amend the Mineral Act (Mr. McBride) was also given second reading. The chief aim of this bill is to compel persons who have taken out certificates of work on their claims to take out certificates of improvement and qualify for taking over a cross grant.

Water Classes Act

When the adjourned debate on the Water Classes Act came up, Mr. Oliver (Delta), who has moved the amendment, said he had no remarks to make at present. Mr. Macdonald (Rossland)

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Another line of Morris smaller design, but just worthy. Priced at \$35.00

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have specially priced all short-length carpets, and prices will surprise

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OS  
VICTORIA, B. C.

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At the first night sitting of the session last evening the legislature advanced the Grand Trunk Pacific bill and the Water Clauses bill one stage each, the latter measure closing the debate whatever on its second reading.

As for the Grand Trunk Pacific bill the House divided on the measure along party lines, Liberals and Socialists lining up against an unbroken Conservative line. When the bill passed second reading the members on the Government side burst into loud applause, as Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo) called for "names." The amendment brought in by Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) asking that a select committee of five members of the House be appointed to investigate conditions was lost by the same vote.

When the House convened at 8.30, the Premier arose to continue his speech, which had been begun on the previous day, but he wished to proceed to the order of business which the Dominion government in April, 1906, sought to make the province hand over to the Grand Trunk Pacific the 13,359 acres of the Esquimalt Indian reserve on Kaituma Island, that includes two-thirds of the present Prince Rupert townsite. He wished to propose this order to show the necessity that existed for the Provincial government safeguarding the interests of the people of B. C.

**Scored Opposition**

If the government, said Mr. McBride, had consented to this order in council, not a member on the opposition benches would have raised an objection. Now the members for Delta was afraid that there was some slight shortage in the waterfront land received by the province in its agreement with the Grand Trunk Pacific. In impressing the Provincial government with this order in council the Dominion government had stated that the whole of this acreage was necessary to the railway for terminal purposes. The Provincial government had made a much better bargain in the intervention of the Provincial government alone saved to B. C. the lands that had been given to the railway. Criticism and investigation by the member for Delta.

The government was merely asking the House to consent to this order, made almost unanimously by this parliament with the Grand Trunk Pacific a few months ago. The Socialists alone had opposed. The press of the province had been unanimous in agreeing to the wisdom of the government's selection of land at Prince Rupert.

Mr. Naden (Greenwood) "What about the paper published at Prince Rupert?"

**Press Unanimous**

The Premier agreed that this paper might have criticised. It always did, he said. He would not respond to the thrust from the opposition benches, that the Conservative press of this province was free in its opinions.

Mr. Oliver (Delta): "What about the Colonist?"

Mr. McBride: "The Colonist is a good paper. It is not a perfect paper, but it is quite a good one. It is a newspaper, the Times, for instance. The Premier stated that the Opposition members had lost a great opportunity to winning the confidence of the people of this country in not rising superior to party motives and joining hands in congratulating the administration on the wisdom of its work at Prince Rupert. How could they now expect to find it in the hearts of the people to place their confidence in the treasury benches of the legislature?"

The prophecy made in the press of this country as to the wonderful value that would come from the lot in Prince Rupert was easily within the mark. Citing the cases of Vancouver, Seattle and Portland, the Premier stated that within fifteen years Prince Rupert would be one of the most important industrial and commercial centres in the Pacific coast. At the time of men of this legislature the returns from the sale of government lots in Prince Rupert would be the treasury of the province to overflow.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Macdonald (Rossland) to the effect that a select committee consisting of Messrs. Fulton, Garden, Hayward, Naden, and Macdonald be appointed to go to Prince Rupert with the powers of a commission to investigate the conditions and report to the House was voted on, and lost, 23 to 15.

The bill was then voted upon for second reading, the division resulting in the same way.

The bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation (Mr. McBride) passed second reading. This is intended to obviate the necessity of maintaining a special board of examiners at each coal mine, by having a more general board appointed.

The bill to amend the Companies Act (Mr. McBride) also passed second reading. Under this companies may take out free miners' certificates.

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The bill to amend the Mineral Act (Mr. McBride) was also given second reading. The chief object of this bill is to compel persons who have taken out certificates of work on their claims to take out certificates of improvements as to quality for taking over a crown grant.

**Water Clauses Act**

When the adjourned debate on the Water Clauses Act came on, Mr. Oliver (Delta), who had moved adjournment, said he had no remarks to make at present. Mr. Macdonald (Rossland)

said that while he approved of the bill as a whole he disagreed with certain clauses. He said that the powers to be given the commission that would revise existing records had too great powers. The bill passed second reading.

**Reformatory Act Amendments.**

The adjourned debate upon the second reading of the bill to amend the Reformatory Act, which was moved by Mr. Henderson explained that in view of the fact that Mr. Kelso had during his recent visit, fully discussed those matters which he had intended to bring to the attention of the attorney general it did not appear to be at all advisable that he should repeat these statements. But as the legislature of the Province of Manitoba had already passed an act authorizing the appointment of a probationary officer and a judge, as well as the establishment of a home, it might be well for the attorney general during the recess to take steps towards the equipment of this province with similarly advanced provisions at the next session of the House.

In addition to the proposal of the attorney general to change the title of the Reformatory Industrial School was in his opinion, a most commendable step.

The bill was read the second time. In explaining the object of the bill to amend the Coal Mines Act Hon. Mr. Fulton stated that it provided for the location and the licensing of conditions which might be covered with water, at all events within the three-mile limit, such applications to be placed upon the same basis as was the case under the Land Act, while in providing for the abolition of the royalty upon coal, the changes in the Land Act, which were made during the last session, were being followed. And inasmuch as work could not possibly be conducted continuously in many portions of the province this would be no longer obligatory while the minimum sum which must be expended upon each claim in each year was fixed at \$250 and coal lands could not be sold for a figure less than \$10 an acre. Sub-section 6 moreover provided for the group of claims to the extent of ten in number.

The changes proposed in the act were explained rather more in detail than of principle, the change in the amount which must be expended upon each lease being a subject of exception and it was a perfectly reasonable proposition that \$250 should be so expended in each year.

**Lessee to Japanese.**

Mr. Williams urged the introduction into the act of an amendment which would absolutely prohibit the granting of leases to Japanese while Mr. Hawthornthwaite maintained that the aggressive Japanese were invading every industry in the province. They not only constituted two-thirds of the employees in the sawmills but they had furtherly boasted that they had captured the fishing industry which they intended further to retain in their possession. He insisted upon the government making some provision which would prevent these people from acquiring the remaining unoccupied coal lands in the province.

The bill was read the second time.

**Private Bill**

Bill (No. 62) entitled "An Act to Authorize the Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Limited, Non-Personal Liability, to Construct Railways, and Connecting Other Powers" was introduced by H. B. Thomson, M.P.C., and was read the third time.

The House again went into committee to incorporate the Great River Water Power and Light Company, which is in charge of Mr. Schofield.

Mr. Williams at some length protested against the conferring of such extensive powers as were contemplated in this bill upon any private corporation, and proposed that if the bill were passed relief would yet be sought by the people who would be affected by this enterprise against the exercise of these powers.

Mr. Schofield explained that three other very considerable streams from the same supply could be obtained located in this locality.

Mr. Jardine stated that the powers conferred by the bill included a radius of twenty miles and Mr. Hawthornthwaite held that as this covered a circle of forty miles the measure was unquestionably a most extraordinary proposition.

**Public Protected**

Hon. Mr. Bowser, in defending the bill observed that the public interests would be carefully safeguarded by the executive, for these powers could not be undertaken until they had been approved by the lieutenant-governor in council, while the powers could not be obtained through incorporation under the Water Clauses Act.

Mr. Rose pointed out that the member for Esquimalt had so recently as the year 1907 supported in this House a similar bill, which conceived a radius of not only twenty, but of seventy-five miles, while the Hon. Mr. Bowser added that this same hon. gentleman had introduced a bill to incorporate the Victoria and Barclay Sound Railway company, which conferred what might well be considered to be even more extensive powers, although the House had with its usual good sense prevented its passage.

Mr. Jardine stated that the powers in question merely related to the use of water for the generation of steam and electrical power. After some further discussion, upon motion by Mr. Schofield, the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The House then went into committee upon Bill (No. 58) entitled "An Act to enable the Coldstream Estate Company, Limited, and the White Valley Brick and Power Company, Limited, to amalgamate their Water Rights" (Mr. Ellison), and after discussion rose and reported it, with an amendment which was moved by the Hon. Mr. Bowser, providing that water of irrigation should not be used for power purposes. The attorney-general observed that under the law water of irrigation was a higher plane than was occupied by water which was utilized for the generation of power.

**Westminster Hall**

The House went into committee on the bill to incorporate Westminster Hall (Mr. Macgowan). Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo) objected to the granting of charters to institutions of this kind. Some countries that were called civilized were today taking steps to get rid of institutions of this kind. The public educational institutions of British Columbia were good enough, would be heard the opinion of the minister of education on the subject as it would divert patronage from his university.

Dr. Young advanced scarcely called for an answer. There was a clause in the act providing for the university which expressly stated that there should be

no theological instruction in the university. The bill was reported without amendments.

The bill to incorporate the Vancouver and Northern Railway was read the second time. The attorney-general stated that the medical bill (Dr. King) came up for second reading. Dr. King said that owing to certain defects in the bill it had been thought that it should be strengthened along certain lines. There had been adverse criticism to the bill since its introduction and the attorney-general was to some extent unfair. It had been found necessary all over the continent to pass legislation of this kind for the protection of the public. The standing of the medical profession in any country was in direct ratio to the strength of the medical profession here, and practiced in the large cities which offered a wider field for their quackery. He said that the bill increased the period of study and added to the qualifications necessary for the practice of medicine in the province.

Mr. Bowser moved a resolution that the second reading of the bill. It was a measure calculated to protect the public to a great extent, although perhaps some of the amendments were somewhat drastic. Amendments already on the order paper had done away in some measure with the drastic features, and he himself intended to bring in an amendment in committee.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo) moved adjournment of the debate. The House adjourned at 12.30.

**Commercial Class and Legislation**

Mr. Macgowan (Vancouver) Says the House Has Too Many Lawyers

(From Wednesday's Daily)

The debate on the budget occupied the time of the Legislature up to five o'clock yesterday and the House adjourned. For the most part the speakers, and especially those on the Opposition side, confined their remarks to the budget to matters local in their districts, but Mr. Macgowan (Vancouver) introduced a new note into the discussion when he drew attention to the necessity of making the statutes clearer.

Mr. Macgowan referred to the large number of professional men in the House, and championed the humble but moneyed commercial and industrial class. He remarked that at present it was difficult for the poor commercial man to understand the laws, and even the lawyers could not.

"What about the Bible?" asked the member for the Islands.

"The Bible has nothing to do with the statutes, nor with the interpretation of the statutes by professional men," replied Mr. Macgowan. "The nearest the Bible comes to the law when it is brought into court for the swearing of witnesses."

**Opposition Version**

Mr. Brewster (Alberni) opened the debate on the reply to the Address to the Speech from the Throne. Mr. Brewster told of the difficulties of getting on the land in B. C. He said that little was known by the government agents about the land in the province, and suggested that steps be taken to secure adequate information. He accused the Attorney-General of having interested in the matter of getting a campaign cry. He charged the government with neglect of the great terminal of the West Coast, and asked for government aid to restore the roads destroyed by the building of the E. & N. Extension, and to build roads on the coast.

Mr. Jones (Cariboo) drew attention to the fact that Cariboo was still producing ore. He stated that if the Government would expend a few hundred dollars on trails in the districts prospectors could go in and find more ore. Passing on to the forestry protection question, he advocated the placing of more men on the list of forest guards, and then sat down with a polite "Thank you to the speaker."

Mr. Hayward (Cowichan) suggested that the account of the financial situation of the Province as brought in by the minister of finance should be printed in pamphlet form, and distributed as being the best advertisement the province could ever get. An opposition member had said that the province was rich in natural resources and luck in that Mr. Tatlow was in charge of its finances and not the member for Yale.

**The Fisheries Returns**

Mr. Hayward said that the figures quoted by Mr. Henderson in the report of the province were misleading. In the nineteen years of Conservative rule at Ottawa, 1877 to 1896, the Dominion's share of the expenditure was \$138,000 and the expenditure \$128,000. In seven years of Liberal sway, 1896 to 1903, the revenue was \$207,000 and the expenditure \$134,000. The net revenue under a Liberal administration at Ottawa had been \$73,000 a year. The increase in the expenditure of recent years was largely due to the cruisers maintained by the Dominion, and these really had nothing to do with the salmon fisheries. B. C. would still have been receiving a small yearly amount on her fisheries had it not been for the active participation of the provincial government.

The member for Cowichan suggested that the minister of finance consider the necessity of doing something for the destroying of vermin in connection with the game. The big horn owl was largely responsible for the scarcity of pheasants and quail. The golden eagle was killing the mountain sheep of the Mainland. The 315 bounty on wolves had done more to reduce the loggers' bounty than to preserve the timber of the province. He hoped the government would take all their business as soon as their operations in any place were concluded. Also, when timber had been burned over, the government should see to it that the brush in Ceylon to the sealed lead packets in which "salads" reaches you, such as scarcely any other food manufacturer can claim.

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**Opposition Version**

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Mr. Jones (Cariboo) drew attention to the fact that Cariboo was still producing ore. He stated that if the Government would expend a few hundred dollars on trails in the districts prospectors could go in and find more ore. Passing on to the forestry protection question, he advocated the placing of more men on the list of forest guards, and then sat down with a polite "Thank you to the speaker."

Mr. Hayward (Cowichan) suggested that the account of the financial situation of the Province as brought in by the minister of finance should be printed in pamphlet form, and distributed as being the best advertisement the province could ever get. An opposition member had said that the province was rich in natural resources and luck in that Mr. Tatlow was in charge of its finances and not the member for Yale.

**The Fisheries Returns**

Mr. Hayward said that the figures quoted by Mr. Henderson in the report of the province were misleading. In the nineteen years of Conservative rule at Ottawa, 1877 to 1896, the Dominion's share of the expenditure was \$138,000 and the expenditure \$128,000. In seven years of Liberal sway, 1896 to 1903, the revenue was \$207,000 and the expenditure \$134,000. The net revenue under a Liberal administration at Ottawa had been \$73,000 a year. The increase in the expenditure of recent years was largely due to the cruisers maintained by the Dominion, and these really had nothing to do with the salmon fisheries. B. C. would still have been receiving a small yearly amount on her fisheries had it not been for the active participation of the provincial government.

The member for Cowichan suggested that the minister of finance consider the necessity of doing something for the destroying of vermin in connection with the game. The big horn owl was largely responsible for the scarcity of pheasants and quail. The golden eagle was killing the mountain sheep of the Mainland. The 315 bounty on wolves had done more to reduce the loggers' bounty than to preserve the timber of the province. He hoped the government would take all their business as soon as their operations in any place were concluded. Also, when timber had been burned over, the government should see to it that the brush in Ceylon to the sealed lead packets in which "salads" reaches you, such as scarcely any other food manufacturer can claim.

**Commercial Class and Legislation**

Mr. Macgowan (Vancouver) Says the House Has Too Many Lawyers

(From Wednesday's Daily)

The debate on the budget occupied the time of the Legislature up to five o'clock yesterday and the House adjourned. For the most part the speakers, and especially those on the Opposition side, confined their remarks to the budget to matters local in their districts, but Mr. Macgowan (Vancouver) introduced a new note into the discussion when he drew attention to the necessity of making the statutes clearer.

Mr. Macgowan referred to the large number of professional men in the House, and championed the humble but moneyed commercial and industrial class. He remarked that at present it was difficult for the poor commercial man to understand the laws, and even the lawyers could not.

"What about the Bible?" asked the member for the Islands.

"The Bible has nothing to do with the statutes, nor with the interpretation of the statutes by professional men," replied Mr. Macgowan. "The nearest the Bible comes to the law when it is brought into court for the swearing of witnesses."

**New Steamer to be Built**

C. P. R. Will Give Contract Shortly for Twin-Screw Steamer

TO TRANSFER E. & N. FLEET

The Vessels to be Officially Taken Over on Monday Next

The contract will be let shortly for the construction of a twin-screw wooden passenger steamer of the approximate size of the Charnier to replace the steamer City of Nanaimo on the Victoria-Nanaimo coast route of the C. P. R. coasting service. The new steamer will be designed for the route, and will be suitable in every particular for the trade. The steamer Charnier is at present relieving the steamer Joan on the Nanaimo-Vancouver route and will be engaged in that service for about a month while the Joan is undergoing a thorough overhaul. Capt. Ritchie of the Joan has been transferred to the Charnier. It is probable that the steamer will ultimately be placed on that run instead of the Joan.

Arrangements have been made for the transfer of the steamers City of Nanaimo, Joan, tug Nanooche, and other vessels of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railroad company to the C. P. R. British Columbia coast service. When the railway company was taken over by the trading companies, the ships belonging to the company the steamers were kept on the books of the railroad company and the name of the steamer was registered in the name of the railway company. The steamer remained black instead of being painted with the familiar yellow and black top of the C. P. R. fleet. The formal transfer will be made on Monday next.

Capt. J. W. Truop, superintendent of the C. P. R. coast steamship fleet, has returned from Vancouver after discussing the proposed schedule of the coasting service. It is proposed to operate the steamers Princess Roy and Princess May on the Skeena route this season, probably on a weekly schedule, although arrangements have not been definitely made. The steamer Princess and Queen City will be operated to northern ports, including Queen Charlotte Island, and with the five steamers running north all calling at Prince Rupert the C. P. R. will have a service with scant lapse of time between calls at the new railway terminus in the north.

The arrangements for the Victoria-Seattle-Vancouver service, which has been completed, but is expected to undergo an overhaul. The Vancouver News-Advertiser prints the following details regarding the "three funnel fleet": "Too much credit cannot be bestowed upon the Canadian Pacific Railway for its prompt and judicious efforts to afford the safest, speediest and most luxurious passenger service operating in any part of the American continent, in fact, in any part of the world. It was in England, where the best class of boats are built, that it was stated that the travelling public of the West must be extravagant to demand such an elaborate design of a vessel as the Princess Charlotte, which was then about to be launched. With the addition of the houses in the Victoria, the local fleet of the company, which will shortly be placed on the triangular route between Vancouver, Seattle and Victoria, the Canadian Pacific Railway company has not only the safest and fastest fleet of vessels to be found running in and out of any port on the Pacific coast, but it has also an appropriate name and is sure to be popular as it distinguishes these boats from all others. The Princess Charlotte will be placed on the Vancouver-Seattle-Victoria run about the middle of March."

**Patriotic Competition**

School Children Given Chance to Win a Plaque Made of "Victory" Copper

School children under sixteen have been invited by the British and Foreign Sailors' society to enter a competition for prizes given for the next year on an imperial maritime and patriotic subject. The subject of the essay will be "Capt. James Cook; his voyages and discoveries, and their value to the empire, commerce and Christianity." The prizes will consist of plaques made of copper taken from the C. P. R. at Holt, N. E., were burned to death last night in a fire which consumed Greatorex's new home. Three little lads aged 2, 4, and 8 years respectively, were left alone in the house at play while their mother went to a stove quarter of a mile away. When she returned fifteen minutes later the home was in flames. The frantic mother tried to rush to the rescue of her babies, but was prevented by neighbors, and they were rescued alive. Greatorex, who was at work at the time, saw the fire and rushed to the scene but was too late. The children are supposed to have upset a lamp while at play.

J. H. Hughes, of Ladysmith, is at the King Edward.

**Marriage Annulled**

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## Yes I Find



Washing Powder I have ever used—it cleans instantly. It is backed up by the strongest possible guarantee.

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**NEW FEBRUARY VICTORY RECORDS**

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A FEW OF THE BEST

05683—(A) Under the Double Eagle.  
05684—(B) Quietest Greetings.  
05685—(C) Along that Reached my Heart.  
05686—(D) When My Moonlight Shone.  
05687—(E) The Glow Worm—Local.  
05688—(F) Through Sunny Spain.  
05689—(G) Kathleen Mavourneen.  
05690—(H) Save the King.  
05691—(I) Very Well Then—Comic.  
05692—(J) Sparks—Comic Duet.

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**FLETCHER BROS.**

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Highest prices paid for all B. C. and Alaskan furs. Write for our price list containing much information to raw fur shippers.

M. J. JEWETT & SONS  
Redwood, New York, Department 13.

**LAND ACT**

Form of Notice

Coast Land District—District of New Westminster.

Take notice that Guy Frederick Fox, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation, lumberman, intends to apply for permission to issue the following described lands—

Commencing at a post planted on the northeast shore of Frederick Arm on the land point between Frederick Arm and Estero Basin, and about two miles north of

How to Cure a Headache

To attempt to cure a headache by taking a "headache powder," is like trying to stop a leak in the roof by putting a man under the dripping water. Chronic headaches are caused by poisoned blood. The blood is poisoned by tissue waste, undigested food and other impurities remaining too long in the system. These poisons are not promptly eliminated because of sick liver, bowels, skin or kidneys. If the bowels do not move regularly - if there is pain in the back showing kidney trouble - if the skin is sallow or disfigured with pimples - it shows clearly what is causing the headaches. "Fruit-a-tives" cure headaches because they cure the cause of headaches. "Fruit-a-tives" act directly on the three great eliminating organs - bowels, kidneys and skin. "Fruit-a-tives" keep the system free of poisons. "Fruit-a-tives" come in two sizes - 25c and 50c. If your dealer does not have them write to Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

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That is an exploded idea - so is the notion of millionaire plumbers; there ain't any! The plumber has to work early and late, in all kinds of weather, in dirt and danger, and he well deserves praise for his labors. We are expert plumbers, and make a specialty of quick, cheap, and conscientious work. Estimates for new work or repairs given.

HAYWARD & DODS. SANITARY PLUMBING. Hot Water, Steam and Gas Fittings. Acetylene Gas Supplies.

STANDARD Bred S. C. White Leghorns, pullets and hens, for sale, from \$1.00 up, from Captain Mitchell's famous laying strain, Santa Barbara, Cal. Ernest T. Hanson, Cowichan Station, B. C.

PREMIER DEFENDS TOWNSITE POLICY

He Replies to Harsh Criticism Made By Member For Delta

DEBATE ON THE BUDGET

Mr. Henderson (Yale) Slated Financial and Railway Policy

(From Tuesday's Daily)

The premier replied effectively to the criticisms of the government policy regarding the Prince Rupert townsite agreement at yesterday's sitting of the legislature. In answer to a fierce attack made by the member for Delta upon the government's choice of water front in the townsite, as shown on the plans submitted to the House, the premier showed that the criticism of the opposition was due to a paucity of knowledge of the facts. Mr. Oliver took the stand that a special map of Prince Rupert produced by Mr. Carter Cotton for use during the debate on the Grand Trunk Pacific bill was a misleading map, drawn for the purpose of defending the policy of the administration. He said that the map showed part of the harbor in what was marked as government water front land. To this the premier replied that the part of the harbor marked in green was the part of the former wharf, opposite the government holdings that was to be conveyed to the province by the Grand Trunk Pacific agreement had been reached by the company with the Dominion government. The premier moved adjournment of the debate, and will probably continue his speech to-day. He further announced that the night sessions will begin this evening. As a rule this part of the programme comes on soon after the bringing down of the budget.

The opposition members, said Mr. Henderson, were surprised at the tone of self-congratulation assumed by the minister of finance, and his colleagues for the special advice enjoyed by the province. It was claimed that not alone the prosperity of the country, but the prosperity of the province, the mineral and timber wealth were directly due to the munificent administration of the government. The speaker, said the member for Yale, like a talk of a school teacher with a benediction at the end. The conclusion of the speech was like blank verse. He recalled that the poet Rogers had been a banker before he was a poet.

Speaking of the finances of the province, Mr. Henderson recalled the old story of the S. C. Southern railway land grants. In March, 1906, he said, it had been brought to the attention of the minister of finance that 3,212,124 acres of land was absolutely free from taxation. Now, in February, 1909, the government announced that it had only got as far as arbitration proceedings on a sum of \$150,000. This should be \$1,500,000. Mr. Bowser stated here that there were no arbitration proceedings on. The railway had been sequestered, and had appealed to the court of revision, which would meet next month at Nelson.

Mr. Henderson then stated that he had heard of no attempt to collect taxes on Mr. Heinze's holdings in the Kootenay country. Mr. Bowser said that this matter was before the courts.

Mr. Henderson said there was a "nigger in the fence" somewhere. If there had not been trouble somewhere where the land would have been taxed.

Mr. Bowser asked whether Mr. Henderson would suggest that the full of British Columbia were wrong in its decision?

Inscribed Stocks. With a few parting shots at the railway situation, Mr. Henderson passed on to "inscribed stock." He said that when he had first sat in the House he had retired within himself at the first mention of this mysterious matter. Later, however, becoming bolder, he had ventured to question the wisdom of the government's policy. The province now owed in round numbers ten million dollars. This was repayable in London in 1941, and the interest was payable annually. In repayment of principal and interest the province sent over \$400,000 every year, of which \$100,000 is interest. The system, said the member for Yale, was entirely pernicious and perilous, and was doing more harm than even the retention of the government in power. Investment in the province of this money would give sixteen million dollars in 1941. The loan could then be paid off and there would be a large sum yet for investment in municipal bonds and real estate within the province. He wanted to know why this money was sent to London to be loaned out at 3 per cent. There was nothing to compel the province to do this.

Mr. Tatlow stated that the prospectuses of the loans made this imperative. Mr. Henderson insisted that this need not be done. He said that bankers in Great Britain must be carefully handled so that the usual press policy would come out in favor of the government of the day.

He said that the budget was a didactic statement of figures interlarded with cheese and eggs at the end. It was remarkably similar, he said, to the financial report of municipalities.

The University Site. The premier had stated that Victoria was not to be situated east of the expense of the government. The capital city was more deserving than any other city in the province. In the past the government had great deal of provincial property as well as the Songhees Indian reserve, free from taxation. While adding to the expenses of the city, the government made no effort to aid Victoria. Surely the present owner of some thing to the city, which had placed him at the head of the polls, over-turning a constituency that had, for years belonged to the Opposition side of the House.

"There seems to be an anxiety on the part of the citizens of Victoria that the choice of the site of the provincial university should be left to a commission," said Mr. Henderson. "It seems evident that the people of Victoria have no great faith in the power of the premier to resist the blandishments of the attorney-general and the minister of finance. The people of Vancouver do not care about the commission idea. They are trusting to their own wits."

Then Mr. Henderson came back to the railways. The attorney-general, he said, tries to show that the government's policy had tended to great railway construction. The E. & N. P. R. had never wanted that road until the G. T. P. opened negotiations for the purchase of the G. T. P. government could not claim any credit for the building of the additional mileage, as the Ottawa government had given it a handsome subsidy.

As for the Great Northern, the government had tried in every way to stop the construction of the V. & E. In the railway committee at the House of Commons in Ottawa only one Conservative had voted for the road. The construction was carried through in spite of every obstruction on the part of the Conservatives.

Now could the government claim credit for the building of the 51 miles of the G. T. P. Nicola branch. It was quarrelled with the C. P. R. But when the V. & E. got a charter the C. P. R. tried to build. Certain members of the House had written to Wilfrid Laurier asking him to withhold the subsidy unless the railway began to build.

Again, the government tried to throttle the Kootenay Central, and succeeded until this road came into the hands of the C.P.R.

The Fisheries. Mr. Henderson passed to fisheries. The attorney-general had set out to get control of the fisheries of the province. As usual, he began the business of new industry by taxing. He claimed to have taxed canneries held by Japanese, and stated that he never heard of any tax on the Dominion. If he knew any law he would know that under the British North America Act the Dominion could not tax canneries.

Mr. Bowser said that the Dominion had increased the duty on Japanese white men \$100. He had found 24 Japanese salteries and taxed them all. He further announced that the taking over of the fisheries would add an expense bill to the province.

In the House of Commons there was a Conservative administration at Ottawa, the revenue from British Columbia fisheries was largely in excess of the expenditures. From 1896 to 1907, however, under liberal regimes there had been an expenditure over revenue of upwards of \$225,000 borne by the Dominion.

Mr. Bowser read the Order in Council under which the Dominion government undertook to tax canneries, and the minister of finance.

Mr. Brewster: "Was this collected?" Mr. Bowser: "Am not in control of the Japanese at Ottawa, as to whether they collect their taxes or not."

Mr. Henderson: "When I come down to Japanese the Attorney-General knows more about their internal workings and their secret agreements than any other man."

The Land Question. The land question was next noticed. Mr. Henderson did not think the speaker should be allowed to show the province. The people of this province were more speculative than those of any other province. The British Columbia land laws were more drastic than those of the Dominion or the provinces. If he knew any law he would know that under the British North America Act the Dominion could not tax canneries.

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ESQUIMALT CO'S OFFER TO CITY

Will Supply Water at Four Cents Per Thousand Gallons

TERMS OF PROPOSITION

City to Have Option to Purchase Plant at End of Twenty Years

(From Tuesday's Daily)

The Esquimalt Waterworks company has made another offer to the city to supply water from the company's system at Goldstream. In brief the company's proposition is that it make the city water commission to have the right to inspect the works and the company shall supply water within three months from the date of acceptance of this offer. The communication of T. Lubbe, manager of the Esquimalt Waterworks company, was before the city council last night. In reference to the discussion before the private bills committee of Victoria waterworks act 1873, and amendments thereto proposed by which the said municipality applied for an amendment making it obligatory upon the city of Victoria to supply water to the municipality with water in bulk at the boundary of the said municipality at the rate of four cents per thousand gallons, and in reference to the reply of the city's water commissioner to the effect that the corporation of the city of Victoria is fourteen cents per thousand gallons for water in bulk at the rate of four cents per thousand gallons, I am instructed by my directors to make the following offer to the city without prejudice. (a) The Esquimalt Waterworks company to place a main supply pipe from Goldstream to the foot of Arm Street, Victoria, B.C. within the limits of the corporation connecting with a hill reservoir. (b) If the city undertakes to take at least one million gallons per day for a period of not less than twenty years, the company will agree to supply the city with water at the rate of four cents per one thousand imperial gallons, and to such an amount so that the water supply at the rate of four cents per one thousand imperial gallons per day. (c) The company will give the city the right to purchase the company's property at the end of the term of all expenditures incurred by the company in making extension to the water works, before the date of the privilege to the city to purchase the water works. (d) The city water commissioner to have at all times the right to enter upon and inspect the works and means of the company for supplying said water. (e) The company guarantees to be ready to deliver the said water into the city mains at Arm street within fifteen months from the date of acceptance of this offer by the city, unless prevented by circumstances over which the company has no control. (f) A formal contract to be entered into to give effect to the above offer if the letter is without prejudice, and is intended as an outline of the points of the final adoption to be voted on by the shareholders. T. LUBBE, Manager.

Is Laid Over. Alderman Stewart: There is one matter in this communication I would like to get a special meeting of the council mentioned in \$1,850,000 plus what?

Mayor Hall: The cost of laying the pipes and in making any extensions which might become necessary after the date mentioned in the letter and the date mentioned in the letter are up must be added. I will again read this portion of Mr. Lubbe's letter.

This passage evidently means that the water supply has been brought into the city at the cost of all extensions which might become necessary after the date mentioned in the letter and the date mentioned in the letter are up must be added. I will again read this portion of Mr. Lubbe's letter.

Alderman Stewart: I beg to move, Mr. Mayor, that this letter be received and laid upon the table, to be taken up at a special meeting of the council on the subject of the water supply. I understand the matter correctly, and that special purpose. We intend, if I understand the matter correctly, to understand the rates and water regulations at an early date and probably in the course of the present week, and it seems to me that this proposition might well be taken up at the same time.

Member For Carleton. Ottawa, Feb. 22.—Edward Kidd, ex-M.P., was elected by acclamation to the vacancy in Carleton county caused by the decision of R. L. Borden, to sit for Halifax.

Wireless on Steamers. Montreal, Feb. 22.—According to information received from Ottawa, all the steamers on the St. Lawrence river are to be equipped with wireless telegraphy this season.

Dr. and Mrs. H. S. Ewing from Prince Rupert, are staying in town.

FLEET AT HOME

President Roosevelt in Enthusiastic Mood Over Return of the Battleships

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 22.—"Not until some American fleet return victorious from a great sea battle will there be another such home-coming, another such sight as this. I drink to the American navy."

This was the toast of President Roosevelt today as he stood radiantly happy in the cabin of the graceful little cruiser yacht Mayflower, at the conclusion of the review and the ceremonies attending the welcome home of the United States battleship fleet. He was surrounded by the admirals and captains of the sixteen world-encircling vessels, brilliantly arrayed in all the gold lace and paraphernalia of full dress uniform, and every glass was raised in response to the president's suggestion.

"We stay-at-homes also drink to the men who have made us prouder than ever. Surely they know who has prepared the map. The premier said that it was supplied by the G. T. P., and the

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JERSEY CREAM, two tins for..... 25c  
REINDEER MILK, two tins for..... 25c  
COFFEE AND MILK, Regal..... 25c  
COFFEE AND MILK, Keeler..... 30c  
EXTRACT OF COFFEE, per bottle..... 25c  
PATENT BARLEY, per tin..... 25c  
PATENT GROATS, per tin..... 25c  
PEA FLOUR, per sack..... 25c

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EVAPORATED APRICOTS, two pounds for..... 25c  
EVAPORATED PEARS, two pounds for..... 25c

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Northern Interior of B. C.

Miners and prospectors going into Takuks, Omicron or Ingleton Camps will find a full stock of mining tools, camp outfits and provisions at my general store at Hazelton, which is the head of navigation on the Skeena River and headquarters for outfitting for above points.  
R. S. SARGENT, HAZELTON, B. C.

Sir

It is becoming more and more thought for Sir James has become, one might say, a part of his nature in all questions that come in their larger relation.

Empire, says the Toronto News.

He did this in his address to the Whitney Club; he followed before the Canadian Club. It is a fact that Canadian clubs are readily to associate with Sir James freely pronounced them community, second only in importance of the press.

In dealing with his subject of the Canadian Club to the "ada," he laid down the general that all associations of men that resulted in free discussions redounded to the good of the community. They provided "raw material from which wise conclusions might be drawn."

He noticed also in Canadian clubs a common meeting place for men of both political opinions. Party, he remarked, was an absolute necessity under the present system of government in the British Empire, and the man who derided it understood his position, and was worthy of the franchise.

But there were many momentous questions involving the relations of Canada and the Empire—questions that must soon be settled—in which would be crime and jeopardy to the Empire to interject party feeling. At these times the Canadian clubs would realize their purpose in standing out against this influence, forcing a decision in accordance with the highest duty of Canada and the Empire.

The address of the Premier his first before a Canadian Club, was received with strong marks of appreciation. The meeting was one of the largest the club has had in many months, and over one hundred crowded in after the luncheon was over.

Among those at the head table were the president, Mr. Home Smith, Sir James Whitney, Mayor Oliver, Messrs. J. J. Haney, George Wilkie, Daniel McClellund (Calgary), Mr. Cooper (Winnipeg), J. Willison, Controller Geary, D. Gilmour, I. B. Lucas, M.P. and Mr. J. F. McKay.

"Canada for many years past has been in a position of gradual development, but this now becoming more rapid began Sir James, after a humorous reference to his 'sit in not identifying himself too closely with the Canadian Club before."

"Great and important events dominate the Imperial viewpoint. They are looming on the horizon of the country and calling for careful consideration by the people. They most justify each other in the public view. Questions arising of a nature that cannot be hastily dealt with, and which certainly cannot permit being dismissed idly or carelessly."

One of the first of these were the relations that existed between the different scatter groups which composed the British Empire.

"The public of Canada alive to the point of view that change in these relations near at hand. The present system which exists is simply public view. Questions arising of a nature that cannot be hastily dealt with, and which certainly cannot permit being dismissed idly or carelessly."

"There are five or six scattered over the world," we amplifying his previous words to do what they can for and permanency of the British the same time the system of communication, the threads that not fulfilling their object."

Difficulties would soon loom speaker, in the way of ende about any change in these arrangement between the Canada was one of the "enor that would have to be considered as this and other obstacles to be, their serious character nature and results on the future Empire rendered it desirable



