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### OTAWA UNIVERSITY DESTROYED BY FIRE

#### NARROW ESCAPES OF NUMBER OF STUDENTS

**Forced to Leap From the Burning Building—Several People Were Seriously Injured.**

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—The Ottawa university in this city was today destroyed by fire early today. All that remains of the magnificent stone building, which was one of the sights of the eastern part of the city, are portions of the walls. The loss is from \$250,000 to \$300,000; insurance, \$200,000. It will be two years before the building can be rebuilt, and meanwhile it will be impossible to get a place suitable to carry on the work of the institution. There were about 400 students at the university, a Roman Catholic institution. Many of the students were from the United States, principally from the New England states. The fire started at 7 o'clock, while some of the students were at breakfast. These escaped easily, a number who were still in bed had to take to the fire escapes in their nightclothes, or jump into blankets held out by the firemen. The fire escapes were all on one side of the structure, and those who slept on the other side could not reach them. They had to jump, some of them from the fourth and fifth stories. Several students were injured, but no one was seriously hurt. Two priests, however, were seriously injured, and Father Boyon is not expected to live. Father Polham, who was on the fourth floor, leaped into a blanket and sustained injuries to his side, but will recover. Father McCusky was burned on the head, but not seriously injured. An old woman, a servant, jumped from the fifth story and was badly hurt. Harvey, a student from Brunswick, Maine, awoke on when his bed was on fire. He sprang to the window and climbing outside swung to the side for fifteen minutes, when he was taken down safely by the firemen. Miss Pumpus, a domestic, was badly injured. The students lost all their effects.

#### ALL QUIET AT ZION CITY.

Bank Is Closed, But Other Institutions Continue Business as Usual.

Zion City, Ill., Dec. 2.—Except at the bank here, no sign of disturbance over the bankruptcy proceedings against John Alexander Dowie is visible in this place to-day. The bank was closed and guarded by United States deputy marshals and by Zion guards, the local police. Otherwise the Dowieite institutions were being conducted as if nothing unusual had happened. Behind closed doors in Dowie's private office to-day, Dowie and his attorney met C. H. Lugin, and his attorney, presenting the creditors. The principal object was to plan for the continuation of the various industries. This secret conference is said to have been stormy at times when Dowie became angered at what he called "presumption" on the part of his opponents. "In passing the bank and seeing the custodians on guard, the Dowieites shrugged their shoulders and smiled. 'Dr. Dowie will make fools of them all,' declared one of the Dowieites. 'He is laughing up his sleeve at them now.' The policy that might be pursued by the receivers was discussed by Attorney Lugin, for the receivers, and Barnes, Dowie's attorney. 'We do not intend to lay paralytic hands upon Zion,' said the former. Attorney Barnes declared that Zion City would pay dollar for dollar. A proposition to make Dowie manager over the receivers appeared to meet favor on the part of the court officers. In Zion City all title to real estate is vested in Dowie. The tract of land on which Zion City is built was bought on a five year payment plan. Several payments are due, the last one falling due on September 1st, when Dowie paid up the interest and asked for more time on the principal. Mortgages on the land are held by the original owners, and foreclosures would mean the forfeiture of the lots and houses of the followers of Dowie.

#### CHINESE IN MINES.

The Fines Imposed at Cumberland Aggregate Nearly Two Thousand Dollars.

Nanaimo, Dec. 2.—In Cumberland court to-day the cases were heard against the manager of the Wellington Colliery Company on seventy-two separate charges of employing Chinese in coal mines contrary to the act. Robert Cassidy appeared for the company, and C. H. B. Potts for the government. All the cases in against the company were proved, and a conviction secured in each instance. Fines aggregating nearly two thousand dollars were imposed. It is understood that unless the Chinese are removed from the mines forthwith by the government will proceed with another batch of cases.

### REASSURING NEWS.

#### Basis of Agreement Reached Between Russia and Japan Which is Satisfactory to Both.

London, Dec. 2.—The Japanese minister, Baron Hayashi, received the news of a basis of agreement being reached between Russia and Japan through the exclusive dispatch of the Associated Press on the subject from Paris last night. He said: "That is splendid news. I have waited a long time in the hope of hearing it. With the basis reached it will be only a short time before the treaty is signed. The whole difficulty so far has been to arrive at a basis satisfactory to both nations."

Regarding the suggested arbitration of the difficulties between Japan and Russia, Baron Hayashi remarked: "No such proposition has been mentioned to me, and I doubt if the Manchurian question could be settled by that method. The Hague court appears to me to exist more for the purpose of interposing knotty points of existing treaties, than for dealing with such a territorial question as Manchuria."

The other embassies here are inclined to take a similar view of the arbitration suggestion. Baron Hayashi denies that Japan has purchased or is negotiating for the Chilean or Argentinian warship built in Europe for those republics.

Discussions in Korea.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 2.—Inquiry has been made at the foreign office respecting the announcement from Paris that a basis for an agreement between Russia and Japan had been reached. It was impossible to secure any confirmation beyond the statement that a mutual desire for peace exists, to which both sides have expressed adherence. With this end in view they have both decided temporarily to put aside questions, the decision of which, on account of the position of each, is found to be impracticable.

The negotiations, so far as Russia is concerned, are confined to delimiting the rights of railroad, telegraphs, etc. of each in Korea. Japan holds in abeyance the Manchurian questions concerning which Russia declares to treat, on the grounds that they are matters between her and China, until she ascertains whether a satisfactory arrangement is reached regarding Korea.

Russia contends that Japan's treaty rights in Manchuria were secured from China, and stand on the same footing as those of the United States and the other powers.

Russia's reply to the latest Japanese proposition is still silent. When it is framed they will not be in the nature of an ultimatum, but may lead to counter proposals, it is possible that the end may be a new Russo-Japanese treaty covering Korea.

### RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

#### Motorman Fatally Injured in Chicago—Fire in Car Caused Panic.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 2.—In a collision between two north-bound trains on the south side elevated road to-day at the Fifty-third street station, Harry Cottrell, a motorman, was fatally hurt and several of the passengers seriously injured. The fog and frosts on the rails were responsible for the accident.

Almost at the same moment several persons were injured in a collision between Cottage Grove avenue cable trains at Thirty-first street.

While the guards of the elevated train were holding the gates shut in order to prevent the passengers from jumping to the tracks below and possibly being electrocuted, the wires in one of the coaches became crossed, starting a fire in the crowded car. A panic followed. Windows were smashed and a rush was made for the doors. Charles Freeman, one of the passengers, seized a fire extinguisher and broke the bottle over the fire. His exertions were quickly followed by others and the flames were extinguished before any serious damage had been done.

LORD DUNDONALD

Going to Portland Canal to Investigate Strategic Value of Lands in That District.

Vancouver, Dec. 3.—Lord Dundonald arrived to-day. He is leaving this afternoon to look over the strategic value of lands off the mouth of Portland canal. Portland and Vancouver American immigration officials have unscrupulously smuggling scheme by seizing a letter sent from a Chinaman here to Chin Boy King, of Portland. The latter is alleged to have travelled across the border a large number of bogus certificate men during the last six months.

Pat Burns, butcher, has purchased from A. Morrison the old smelter site and 500 feet of inlet waterfront, east of the sugar refinery, for \$50,000 cash.

#### MANY FIGHTS REPORTED.

Transfer of Armenian Church Property Leads to Numerous Conflicts—Trouble Brewing at Kelif.

London, Nov. 30.—The Times Russian correspondent says disturbances are reported in all the Russian provinces of Armenia. Conflicts are occurring everywhere between the people and the troops or police. The chief cause of the outbreaks is the decree by which the property of the Armenian church was handed over to the government.

The Moscow correspondent of the Times reports alarming disaffection among the working classes in Kelif. The police force there has been largely increased. The government threatens summary punishment for persons circulating rumors likely to accentuate apprehension among the inhabitants.

#### OBITUARY.

Death of Mrs. Wells, Mother of W. C. Wells—Ex-M.P. Dead.

Ottawa, Dec. 1.—Geo. E. Casey, ex-M.P., died yesterday. The remains will be interred at Beechwood cemetery here tomorrow.

Vancouver, Dec. 1.—Mrs. James P. Wells, mother of W. C. Wells, of Victoria, died this morning, aged 95. Mr. Wells was on his way to the Coast when he recalled on account of the serious illness of his mother.

TRAIN CREW KILLED.

Dover, Del., Dec. 2.—A freight train on the Pennsylvania railroad was blown up by dynamite this afternoon. All the members of the crew were killed, and 15 cars were destroyed.

### THE ALL-CANADIAN RAILWAY PROJECT

#### LETTER RECEIVED FROM SIR WILFRID LAURIER

##### Approves of the Action Taken by Committee of Victoria Board of Trade.

Shortly after the meeting of the board of trade, at which a committee was appointed to take steps to promote the building of an all-Canadian line to the Yukon, with an extension by car ferry and rail to Victoria, C. H. Lugin, who brought the matter up and was made chairman of the committee, wrote to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the subject, enclosing him the report of the proceedings of the board and giving him an outline of the course which the committee proposed to follow.

Tuesday Mr. Lugin received the following reply from the Premier:

Ottawa, Nov. 24th, 1903.

Dear Mr. Lugin—in answer to your favor of the 17th instant, I have only to say that I approve altogether of your action. The construction of a railway to connect our existing system of railways with the waters of the Yukon is a matter of necessity. I have always regretted the action of the senate in rejecting our project of 1888. If this project had carried through the railway over the White Pass, at the end of Lynn canal, would not have been built, and we would now have been extending from Port Simpson to White Horse.

Believe me, dear Mr. Lugin, yours very sincerely,

WILFRID LAURIER.

C. H. Lugin, Esq., Barrister, Etc., Victoria, B. C.

#### NO WOMEN LAWYERS.

Decision in Case of Miss Bertha Cayo, Who Wished to Become a Student.

London, Dec. 2.—The House of Lords has finally decided that women are debarred by their sex from being qualified lawyers in this country. The question arose on the appeal of a Londoner, Miss Bertha Cayo, against the decision of the benchers of Gray's Inn, not to admit her as a student for the purpose of being called to the bar. The court decided that there was no precedent for a woman's admission to the Inn of Courts, and no reason to create a precedent. The benchers assert that the statutes of Gray's Inn ignore women.

#### DISTINGUISHED MUSICIAN.

Will Appear Here on the 11th—Sketch of His Career.

Of Hyman O. Anderson, who will appear here on the 11th inst. at the Metropolitan hall under the auspices of the Alexandra College of Music, the following is a short biographical sketch:

Mr. Anderson is a pupil of the University of Wisconsin School of Music and a pupil of the celebrated Italian mandolinist, Signor Salvatore Tomaso, of Chicago Musical College. He was instructor of the club orchestra of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., for several years and director of the following organizations: Madison mandolin and harp orchestra of Madison, the University of Wisconsin College, Madison Club and the Milwaukee Mandolin and Guitar Club.

A mandolin soloist he was for several years at the head of the Anderson Concert Company, which has a wide reputation, and has appeared in many large cities.

A Japanese medical student has been arrested on suspicion of an attempt to assassinate the Marquis Ito. It is believed that he was brought to Vancouver on the sensational newspapers of Japan that a ministerial assassination would be a patriotic action, tending to produce a more warlike policy on the part of the government.

#### GROUNDLESS RUMOR.

London, Dec. 1.—The admiralty officials here deny the statement cable yesterday from Port of Spain, Trinidad, that the British West India squadron was to leave on Thursday for La Guaira, Venezuela.

### DOWNIE IN DIFFICULTIES.

#### Receiver Takes Possession of Zion City—Appeal for Aid to Followers.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—Financial difficulties, which began during the crusade of John Alexander Dowie, the self-styled "Elijah Hill," and his restoration home to New York a month ago, and which have been rapidly increasing since Dowie's return, culminated to-day in the federal courts taking possession of all the property controlled by Dowie in Zion City, Ill. This property, which consisted of two acres ago, and which had a population of over 10,000, is the general headquarters for Dowie's church, and is said to represent an expenditure of \$20,000,000. Two receivers were appointed on the petition of several creditors.

The bankruptcy proceedings against Dowie were based on the allegation that he is insolvent, and that while in this financial condition he committed an act of bankruptcy by making a preferential payment in November to the E. Streeter Lumber Company for \$37,700.

Dowie has been hard pressed by his creditors, especially since it was announced that receivers would be appointed, and that the receivers would have to be paid in full.

Dowie is known to have accumulated a large sum as the head of the Christian Catholic church, the assets of the organization being estimated at between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000. There was a large outlay of money, however, when Zion City was started.

Attorney Etelson, representing the petitioning creditors, in his arguments before Judge Kohlsaat, "Judgments have been accumulating against Dr. Dowie for several weeks past, and there was every indication that the receiver of Zion congregation could not pay his debts. It is impossible to estimate the liabilities or assets of Dowie. Zion's affairs are complicated, and it will take several weeks, I believe, before any idea of Dowie's finances can be had."

Last Wednesday Dowie made what has been regarded as a confession of weakness at a rally in the Tabernacle at Zion City. "A lot of you people have cash in your pockets," Dowie said to his followers, "dig down and get it out. It is God's and we need it in His work. You're cowards if you don't give it up. Deposit it." Instead of frightening many into depositing, this appeal sent a long line of people to the bank on Friday to draw out their money. Less than \$5,000 was deposited in the bank on Friday, while the amount withdrawn was twice as much.

To-day Dowie asked the members of Zion more urgently than ever for money. He said the number of animals likely to be killed before the whole herd becomes frightened, are patent.

Opposition is raised to the proposed deal for the reason, apart from sentimental ones advanced, that here in Victoria thousands of dollars are annually expended in the fitting up of every vessel sent on a cruise. This money in the aggregate represents a very large sum. Almost there are any discontinuance of the industry, the trade to the retailers and wholesalers would at once be lost, possibly for ever. The bulk of this trade, since the recent combine was effected, is now in the hands of the Victoria Sealing Company, but if the company, in consequence of the industry being unprofitable, was to pass out of existence at any time, it is argued that the vessels would be equipped at once, and the fleet would remain in the field as active as ever. Furthermore those who oppose a transfer of the business contend that no American company would consent to pay Canadians a large sum of money unless it was with the object of securing complete control of the industry. Then the sealskin market of the world could be regulated in any way desired. Prices could be sent up to an unprecedented figure and the monopoly would be complete.

Against all these contentions, and more which have been raised, the sealing company and its supporters naturally have an array of arguments. The members of the company have shown a deep interest in the controversy, but so far have not admitted receiving any offer, allowing their adversaries to work purely on information which they claim to have obtained from outside sources. Supporters of the company maintain that the industry, at present, is a losing proposition; that the company are under restrictions which prevent large catches being made; that they have a very large plant on hand depreciating in value, and that it would be better for the city at large if the company should sell out at a reasonable price for a number of years than in course of time to "smuff" out. Members of the company are all Victorians, who have their homes and, as a rule, their vested interests here. The Dominion government, through its experts who have been sent out to the Pacific to study seal life, have a perfect knowledge of all the intricacies of the industry and therefore the company believe no steps will be taken harmful to Canadian interests at large.

Both sides to the controversy will be further brought out at a special meeting of the Board of Trade called for Friday evening, when the following motion introduced by A. J. Morley will again be brought up:

Whereas the Victoria, B. C., Board of Trade has reason to believe that powerful influence, alien in sympathy and character, is being brought to bear upon the Imperial and Dominion governments to secure the abolishment of pelagic sealing under the British flag;

And whereas the sealing industry being of great importance as a source of revenue to the city of Victoria, its abolishment would prove a serious blow to the business interests of this community;

Be it therefore resolved, That the Victoria, B. C., Board of Trade does hereby urge upon the Imperial, Dominion and Provincial governments the great necessity of fostering, safeguarding and perpetuating the sealing industry, and that this board most earnestly protests against consideration being given to any proposal whatever that shall tend to the abolishment of the rights of pelagic sealing to British subjects;

Be it further resolved, That copies of this preamble and resolution be sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to the colonial secretary of the Imperial government, to the Hon. Richard McBride, and to each Victoria member of the Dominion and Provincial governments, and that the Provincial government be urged to do all in its power to further safeguard the interests of Victoria and the province.

In view of the widespread interest taken in the discussion, the following editorial appearing in the Toronto Globe some time ago will be instructive:

"The frantic effort of the American government to keep the fur seal business in the hands of the North American Commercial Company has brought trouble on several Canadians who wore their seal-skin jackets when crossing the boundary. It has brought threats of confiscating all seal-skin goods not branded by the company, of destroying the entire seal herd and committing various other acts of violence. It has even led to international negotiations looking to the setting apart of the Pacific ocean for a seal preserve."

"These seals bred on the Pribyloff islands, which are about 200 miles north of the Alaskan chain, and a part of the Alaskan concession ceded to the United States by Russia in 1867. The islands were the resort of the seals when discovered by the Russians in 1786, and a Russian company, formed for the purpose of taking the skins, continued its operations up to the time of the transfer of the islands to the United States. The seals were reduced since 1860 by a diminution in the seal herd, largely due, it is asserted, to the killing of seals from vessels by the use of guns, spears or other weapons. The number of seals taken by pelagic or open-sea sealing from 1870 to 1897 is estimated at about 637,000."

"An agreement was made in 1893 between the United States and Great Britain for the control of pelagic sealing, limiting the periods and localities in which seals may be taken by this process. In 1897 congress passed an act absolutely prohibiting the taking by pelagic means of seals from the open sea in the waters of the Pacific north of the thirty-fifth degree and including Behring sea. The catch of the British vessels off the Canadian coast and in the Behring sea has averaged from 30,000 to 35,000 annually in recent years, but in 1901 was much less. Mr. Petroff, the agent of the United States census, in 1890 estimated the value of sealskins taken in Alaska from 1867 to 1890 at \$31,557,392. He adds an estimate of \$14,908,938 as the value of furs other than seal taken in Alaska from 1867 to 1890. This was largely made up of sea otter skins, of which the supply is now practically exhausted. The grand total of fur seal and other furs taken in Alaska since its purchase by the United States government to the present time is about \$52,000,000. The members of the company have shown a deep interest in the controversy, but so far have not admitted receiving any offer, allowing their adversaries to work purely on information which they claim to have obtained from outside sources. Supporters of the company maintain that the industry, at present, is a losing proposition; that the company are under restrictions which prevent large catches being made; that they have a very large plant on hand depreciating in value, and that it would be better for the city at large if the company should sell out at a reasonable price for a number of years than in course of time to "smuff" out.

### CONTROVERSY ON SEALING INDUSTRY

#### TREND OF ARGUMENT HEARD ON SUBJECT

##### A Strenuous Opposition Raised to Any Scheme Involving Surrender of Canadian Interests.

Next to the discussion on the Alaskan boundary award the controversy which has arisen over the reported proposal of an American company to buy out the sealing interests of this city is the most burning question of the day.

The controversy now heard on all sides first took definite form at a meeting of the Board of Trade last week, when strenuous opposition to the suggestion was raised, and the merits and demerits of the scheme were heatedly discussed. Certain members of the board contended that the Victoria Sealing Company have an offer from parties closely allied to the Alaskan Commercial Company and also with the American government. Something like \$40 a ton, it is said, has been offered for Victoria tonnage, conditional on influence being brought to bear on the Dominion and Imperial governments to bring about a close season for a period of ten or twelve years. This accomplished, it is argued, the right to seal would at once pass into the hands of the Americans, for interested once surrendered would never be regained. Of course the absolute control of the sealing industry would be dependent on similar negotiations with Japan and Russia, for the former have the biggest fleet engaged, and unlike that of Canadian sealers it is not hampered by restrictions forbidding, among other things, the privilege to kill seals in Behring sea with shotguns. Victorians in pursuit of the little fur-bearing animal must use the spear, and the disadvantages in consequence of this, first, in approaching a seal herd, and secondly, in the number of animals likely to be killed before the whole herd becomes frightened, are patent.

Opposition is raised to the proposed deal for the reason, apart from sentimental ones advanced, that here in Victoria thousands of dollars are annually expended in the fitting up of every vessel sent on a cruise. This money in the aggregate represents a very large sum. Almost there are any discontinuance of the industry, the trade to the retailers and wholesalers would at once be lost, possibly for ever. The bulk of this trade, since the recent combine was effected, is now in the hands of the Victoria Sealing Company, but if the company, in consequence of the industry being unprofitable, was to pass out of existence at any time, it is argued that the vessels would be equipped at once, and the fleet would remain in the field as active as ever. Furthermore those who oppose a transfer of the business contend that no American company would consent to pay Canadians a large sum of money unless it was with the object of securing complete control of the industry. Then the sealskin market of the world could be regulated in any way desired. Prices could be sent up to an unprecedented figure and the monopoly would be complete.

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#### PROTECT FRUIT GROWERS.

Active Steps to be Taken to Prevent the Importation of Adulterated Jams.

Some time ago H. E. Tanner, M.P.P., took up the matter of more stringent rules looking to the enforcement of the Pure Foods Act. This step was taken by him for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the fruit growers of his own and other districts with which he has been in close touch. It transpires, however, that the matter is one for Dominion action, and with the object of enforcing active steps in that quarter. Mr. Tanner, accompanied by H. Bronckley, of F. R. Stewart & Co., R. M. Palmer, freight commissioner, and J. A. Grant, visited on Ralph Smith, M.P., on Monday and laid their views before him.

They pointed out how injurious was the importation of adulterated Eastern jams to the fruit growing industry of this province, and the necessity of enforcing the act against it.

Mr. Smith promised to take the matter up at once with the Ottawa government, and endeavor to secure more stringent regulations relating to the traffic in these jams. He also undertook to introduce such other amendments as the fruit association may deem necessary to render the act more efficient.

The matter will also be brought before George Riker, M.P., and the Victoria Board of Trade in the near future.

### CONSPIRACY ON SEALING INDUSTRY

#### TREND OF ARGUMENT HEARD ON SUBJECT

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### Fifty Years the Standard

#### B. PRICES CREAM BAKING POWDER

Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

### THE BOARD ACCEPTS HOSPITAL PROPOSAL

#### Police Commissioners Decide on Disposition of Benefit Fund—Six Weeks' Treatment in Institution.

A special meeting of the board of police commissioners was held Tuesday, when among the matters for consideration was the offer of the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital directorate regarding the disposal of a book containing a history of the police force and brief biographical sketches of its members. The hospital authorities propose to give every member of the department six weeks' treatment in the institution when required for the six hundred dollars which comprise the fund. The commissioners accepted the offer, which was as follows:

Geo. M. Perdue, Esq., Victoria, B. C. Police Sick Benefit Fund.

Dear Sir—The directors of this hospital have been informed that certain members of the police force have a sick benefit fund of about six hundred dollars, and asked what privileges they are prepared to offer the members entitled to benefits therefrom. The matter has been referred to the house committee with power to act, and I am now authorized by that committee to submit the following offer in the event of the above funds being transferred to this hospital:

It is understood that there are twenty-four members of the police force entitled to participate in the funds, and it is proposed that each of these participants shall, at any time while serving in the force, be entitled to a private room with the usual attendance accorded the occupants thereof free of charge for a period of six weeks, either at any one time or several intervals, as may be required.

If this is satisfactory all that appears necessary is to transfer the funds, whereupon the directors will furnish each of the members of the police force entitled to participate in same with a certificate that they are entitled to the privileges herein noted, said certificate to be presented with application for admittance to the hospital, and the duration of stay therein to be recorded upon the book in each and every case.

Awaiting your advice, yours faithfully, (Signed) F. ELWORTHY, Secretary.

A number of other matters of minor importance were dealt with, after which the board adjourned. There were present the Mayor, and Commissioners Stewart and Price.

### VISITING LUMBERMEN.

#### Two Portland Capitalists Make a Short Business Trip to Victoria.

W. N. Jones and F. R. Krebs, two wealthy Portland men, who are largely interested in timber lands in various portions of the Western States, were in town yesterday with a view to making inquiries into the timber resources of Vancouver Island, with which they are greatly impressed. Mr. Jones is a member of the Oregon legislature, and in an interview at the Dominion hotel Tuesday stated that, with Mr. Krebs, he was making a short business trip and was taking a general survey of the situation. He had not yet become acquainted with the proposed changes in the provincial land act and therefore did not feel competent to express any view on the subject, but he held a high opinion of British Columbia resources as evidenced by his visit. The visitors left for home Tuesday night.

Adjutant-General Bell, who is now at Denver, has received from Telluride the following letter wrapped around a human figure: "General Bell—We send you the fingers of a man who disappeared from Telluride some time ago. His ears will follow you, and then his head. We only want you to withdraw the troops from Telluride at once. If you don't you will receive his ears in a few days." A physician said the finger was evidently cut off shortly before the letter was mailed.

The C.P.R. land sales for the month of November aggregated 2,296,325 acres, realising the sum of \$107,963.21.



GUARDS DOUBLED AT ZION CITY

NO INTRUDERS ALLOWED IN DOWIEITE TOWN

Custodian Says the Leader is Better Off Financially Than Any Bankrupt He Ever Knew.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 3.—"All who have not Zion in their hearts cannot come into Zion," was the order promulgated today by John Alexander Dowie through his chief of police. The order to the Zion guards, the police force in the Dowieite town of Zion City, continued as follows:

"From now on arrest or escort to the city limits every person who is not of the faith of United States officers. We will bow to the government alone. Following this order the usual force of 'Zion guards' was doubled, many of them patrolling the outskirts of Zion City with pointed rifles. The lace factories, lumber mills and other industries continued on operation today, and contrary to expectations Dowie trade cheques were taken instead of money at the general store. A Dowie institution in the hands of the Federal receivers. There was a rush for the general store. Many who had exhausted their ready supply of money and were unable to purchase provisions with their cheques yesterday were in extreme need of food.

Federal Custodian Redless said today that his inspection of Dowie's books led him to believe that Dowie is better off financially than any bankrupt he had ever known. The custodian added, however, that the receivership would undoubtedly last several months. Receivers Blount and Carey arrived at Zion City today, and took up the work of examining into the condition of Dowie's finances. The receivers are at a loss to understand how Dowie can get the money to pay the workmen employed in the factories. Dowie, however, declares his people will work for nothing, provided they are furnished with food.

While there are enough provisions in the city to feed the people for a week, now that scrip is being accepted, it is feared by the receivers that hard times may come when these are gone. A prominent cane and provision company has refused credits to the agent, and announced that cash would be required for all provisions furnished in the future. This is said to be the attitude of other supply houses with reference to Zion City.

ACCIDENTS AT CUMBERLAND. Two Men Run Over by Cars—One May Not Recover.

Nanaimo, Dec. 3.—Two accidents occurred this morning in Cumberland mines. Joseph Crossen fell across the track while coming up the new slope, and was run over by cars. His leg was cut off, and he was otherwise seriously injured. His recovery is doubtful. In No. 4 mine, Frank Barrows was run over by a car, and had his ankle badly smashed. He may be permanently crippled.

DENIED BY PREMIER.

Unfounded Statement of Movement in Canada to Contribute Money Towards Imperial Defence.

Ottawa, Dec. 3.—The Canadian Associated Press yesterday referred to a letter which appears in the English press from Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It is needless to say that the Premier did not send any letter to the English press, but he did write a private letter to a newspaperman in York. There is no reason why this letter, although not intended for publication, should not be published. It is as follows:

Ottawa, Nov. 16th, 1903. Alfred H. Fletcher, Yorkshire Herald, York. Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 5th last, wherein you call my attention to the statement made in your city to the fact that there was a scheme on foot in Canada to contribute a great sum towards national defence, and that Mr. Chamberlain had so frightened a third of the population, the French-Canadians, that the scheme had been dropped. I fully corroborate Mr. Chamberlain's answer to your inquiry. The statement is altogether without foundation. There never was in Canada a scheme on foot to contribute any sum towards imperial defence.

(Signed) WILFRID LAURIER. Hamas Greenwood, a Canadian standing for parliament, made the statement, so it is said, and Mr. Chamberlain denied it.

REBELIOUS TRIBESMEN

Lost Heavily in Fight With Germans in Southwest Africa—Now in British Territory.

Berlin, Dec. 3.—The Bondswartz tribesmen of German Southwest Africa, after their defeat on November 21st by the German expeditionary column, retreated into British territory and occupied some islands in the Orange River. The battle, which was fought at Sandfontein, began on November 20th. The firing kept up almost continuously for two days, both sides observing cautious tactics. The tribesmen lost heavily, according to official advices, and the German losses were slight, but are not enumerated. The British column sent by the authorities of Cape Colony to prevent the Bondswartz from entering British territory was not in touch with the German expedition. It is presumed that when the British locate the rebellious natives the latter will be driven over the border into the hands of the Germans.

When washed greasy dishes or pots and pans, Leve's Dry Soap (a powder), will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

ASSAULT CASE ADJOURNED.

Charge Against Mr. Eberts Laid Over Until This Afternoon.

When the magistrate ascended to his chair in the police court this morning there was quite a gathering of spectators in the room. They expected to see in the ventilation of the assault case in which D. M. Eberts, ex-attorney-general, is the defendant. In this, however, they were disappointed because an adjournment until this afternoon was decided on. W. J. Taylor, the defendant's counsel, was on hand, and also a number of witnesses.

The proceedings of the police court for some time past have been devoid of interest, and the investigation of the little tropical incident in the lobby of the Victoria theatre the other night is somewhat of a variation from the routine. The only other case on the book this morning was that of a citizen who had not paid his revenue tax until summoned.

Information Withdrawn. When the assault case was called this afternoon the complainant asked that the information be withdrawn, the matter having been amicably adjusted. The information was withdrawn.

POLICE RETURNS.

Only Sixty-Eight Cases Dealt With This Month.

The past month has been unusually light in police circles, the record showing only sixty-eight cases, including fifteen for safe keeping. There was a marked falling off in those classes of law breaking, which so frequently roll up pretty high totals. For instance drunkenness has only nineteen names against it, and fording a happy economy on the general sobriety of the public as well as an indication that a certain number of old-timers on the lock-up books have been exercising commendable restraint. Of the sixty-eight cases there were forty-five convictions and eight discharges. Altogether they are as follows: Drunkenness, 19; infraction of the city by-laws, 16; safe keeping, 15; obtaining money under false pretences, 4; assault, 3; aggravated assault, 3; committed to the asylum, 2; breaking and entering, 1; carrying concealed weapon, 1; infraction of the game laws, 1; malicious injury to property, 1; Indians in possession of intoxicants, 1; supplying intoxicants to Indians, 1.

BODY FOUND.

Mystery of the Disappearance of Mrs. Astelle Solved.

The body of Mrs. W. Astelle, wife of the Esquamit waterworks caretaker, was found between 12 and 1 o'clock today at Constance Cove, Esquamit. She had been missing since Monday, and the provincial police are searching for her. She is believed to have been in the hope of finding some trace of her. The body was found by Edward Williams, who at once notified Provincial Constable Campbell. When Mrs. Astelle was found she was feared that some harm had befallen her, as she was believed to be laboring under a fit of temporary insanity. She was 45 years of age, and resided at Constance avenue. She leaves a husband and one daughter. An inquest will likely be held.

CHURCH BAZAAR

In Progress at Philharmonic Hall—Dairy Maids' Festival in Evening.

The annual sale under the auspices of the ladies of the Reformed Episcopal church opened this afternoon in the Philharmonic hall. The ladies have been assiduously preparing for this event for some time, and are confident that they have planned wisely. This evening and to-morrow an extra attraction, "A Dairy Maids' Festival," will be presented. The sale will be in progress two days. Luncheon will be served from 12 until 2 to-morrow. Those taking part in a Dairy Maids' Festival follow: Little maids, Misses Pauline, Green, Bishop, Wilson and Jay; Daisy, Miss Nettie; Betty, Miss Colbourne; Bo Peep, Miss Selhi; Polly, Miss Louise Selhi; Molly, Mrs. Hin-ton; Joe, Louis York; Jamie, Percy Brown; Jerry, Jerry Lily; Miss Dorothy Kingham; Miriam, Miss Jessie; and Willie Fleet; chorus of milkmaids, Misses Nicholles, Holmes, Castleton, George, Bart, Fawcett, Cameron, Lawson, Helmecken, McTavish, Carter and Leicester.

TRADES AND LABOR.

Subjects Dealt With at the Meeting of the Council Wednesday Evening.

At the meeting of the Trades and Labor Council last night the committee on civic representation reported that it was not advisable to place labor candidates in the field at the coming city election. This was adopted. The report of the legislative committee stated that as a full copy of the evidence given before the royal commission to enquire into the labor troubles in British Columbia could not be obtained without applying to the department at Ottawa, it was not advisable to go to the expense of getting a transcript of it to print here. The Ottawa government, however, would print all the evidence, and copies of such report would therefore be available if required.

An acknowledgment by the Jubilee hospital board of the council's recommendations on plumbing contracts, etc., was received. The council endorsed Mr. Morley's resolution on the seating question now before the board of trade.

Only incidental mention was made of the Dreyfus case at the weekly sitting of the British council held by the authorities of Cape Colony to prevent the Bondswartz from entering British territory was not in touch with the German expedition. It is presumed that when the British locate the rebellious natives the latter will be driven over the border into the hands of the Germans.

Plak pearls are scarce, and are found only off the Bahama Islands.

FAMOUS WILL CASE NOW BEFORE COURT

HOPPER V. DUNSMUIR ACTION OPENED TO-DAY

Reading of Doctor's Evidence Principal Feature of This Morning's Sitting—History of Suit.

(From Thursday's Daily.) The many delays which have postponed the hearing of Hopper vs. Dunsmuir came to an end this morning when the trial opened before Mr. Justice Drake. As is well known already the action is brought by Misses Edna Wallace Hopper, the actress, to have the will of the late Alexander Dunsmuir set aside. The statement of claim sets forth that the late Alexander Dunsmuir married Mrs. Josephine Wallace, the mother of the plaintiff on December 21st, 1890, in California. On the same day, Alexander Dunsmuir made a will leaving all his property to his brother, James Dunsmuir, the estate comprising interest in R. Dunsmuir & Sons, San Francisco, and shares in the railway and coal lands of the immense business on Vancouver Island, aggregating in the neighborhood of a million dollars. Mrs. Alexander Dunsmuir was given the magnificent property at San Leandro, San Mateo county, California, by her husband, but it is urged knew nothing of the will, and the rest of the estate to her husband's brother. From San Francisco Mr. and Mrs. Dunsmuir left for New York almost at once after the marriage, and Alexander Dunsmuir died there on January 31st, 1900. Mrs. Dunsmuir took her husband's body to San Francisco for burial, and in December, 1900, she made an agreement through her own solicitors with James Dunsmuir, dividing up all claim to her late husband's property for a consideration of \$25,000 a year for life, and retaining the San Leandro property. Mrs. Alexander Dunsmuir died in June, 1901, and her daughter Edna Wallace Hopper asks that the will of Alexander Dunsmuir made in December be set aside owing to the testator's incapacity. She also asks that the agreement made by her mother with James Dunsmuir be set aside owing to undue influence being exercised by her mother's lawyers, also acting for James Dunsmuir. She asks that James Dunsmuir be restrained from disposing of the property, and that a receiver be appointed. The defendants are James Dunsmuir, Esq., Judge Coyne, and the executors, J. H. Dallas, Helmecken, K. C., and E. V. Bodwell, K. C., while the defendant, Mrs. Alexander Dunsmuir, was also counsel for E. P. Davis, K. C., and A. P. Luxton.

Mr. Helmecken applied for a further adjournment until Monday, as Mr. Duff, who was engaged with him, had not yet returned from his illness sufficiently to attend court. Mr. Davis declined to consent as there was enough evidence taken on commission to keep them going for two days. The trial of Alexander Dunsmuir was held on the other side through Mr. Duff's absence. Mr. Justice Drake accordingly directed that this arrangement be carried out. Mr. Bodwell, reviewing the case briefly, said that the late Alexander Dunsmuir was so addicted to drink that his mind was affected, and his death was due to alcoholic dementia, and at the time the will was executed, in December, 1890, he was unable to carry on business or effect the disposition of his property. The will takes away from his heirs and his family all the property of the estate, and the plaintiff, Edna Wallace Hopper, who is now a widow, is asked to bring the widow under influence to sign a document to relinquish her rights. Her solicitors, who should have advised her to view such a course with suspicion, were actually engaged by the defendant to secure a document that would cut her off from the property forever. They were paid for that service by the defendant. The widow was in such poor health at the time she signed the agreement that she was unable to resist undue influences brought to bear. She was induced to sign on December 1st, 1900, the agreement which should, like the will, be set aside. Mrs. Dunsmuir died in June, 1901.

The reading of the evidence taken on commission was then commenced by Mr. Helmecken. The first testimony was that of Dr. B. Marshall, of New York, who said that in 1890, he knew Alexander Dunsmuir in San Francisco, and attended him. The patient was on the verge of insanity, and was very nervous. Witness continued to treat Mr. Dunsmuir at various times till 1897. The patient had periods of delirium tremens at first at periods of five or six months apart, and then more frequently. Witness saw him last about eight months before his death. About this time Dunsmuir's appearance had drooped, he could not keep up a connected conversation, and he showed a gradual breaking down. He had been called in forty or fifty times to the house, and found the patient in a bad way. Witness had a great deal of influence over him, and would persuade him to go to bed and keep quiet. Dunsmuir was afraid he was going to be poisoned by

cooks, and would refuse to take liquor from any bottle he did not see opened. He would take out a biscuit from his vest pocket and ask the doctor to have it analysed. Dunsmuir had the same hallucination about cigars. He had many other fancies. Once he wanted his coal mines brought in and put on the bed alongside of him. He first possessed this idea of poisoning within the past five years. When he was sick he would often make his daughter taste a medicine which "you are giving this kid," he called his daughter "kid." He was thoroughly devoted to Mrs. Dunsmuir, and spoke always in terms of the greatest affection of her name and was monumentally devoted to him, looking after him very carefully. He was never angry and put on the bed alongside of him. He first possessed this idea of poisoning within the past five years. When he was sick he would often make his daughter taste a medicine which "you are giving this kid," he called his daughter "kid." 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**Oranges**

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**BEST IN THE MARKET.**

**5c.; Quarts, 40c.**

**Plats, 55c.; Quarts, 50c.**

**Plats, 75c.; Quarts, 70c.**

**going out quicker than we**

**Co., Ltd.**

**AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.**

**ry Co., Ltd.,**

**42 GOVERNMENT STREET.**

**MMERERS**

**NOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN,**

**for the treatment of all forms**

**of DEFECTS. We treat the**

**slump the habit, and therefore**

**amply speech.**

**articulars.**

**5-1,000 seven-foot cedar posts.**

**Costing, price \$4 each on the**

**purchase small quantity.**

**T. O. Oldfield, Box 408, City.**

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**SS OF 12 YEARS' STANDING.**

**of Catarrh produces deafness.**

**Capt. Ben. Connor, of To-**

**nda, was deaf for 12 years from**

**the Catarrh Powder gave him**

**one day, and in a very short**

**deafness left him entirely. It**

**much for you. 50 cents. Sold**

**& Co., and Hall & Co.—35**

**ation of the United Kingdom up**

**of June was estimated at 42-**

**cent.**

**CIVIL CASES NOW BEFORE ASSIZES**

**THE ACTION OF HOPPER V. DUNSMUIR**

Employee Injured in Sawyard Shingle Mill Suing for Damages—Interesting Will Contest.

(From Tuesday's Daily).

Owing to the large number of trials set down for hearing at the civil assizes, which opened this morning, two judges sat, the Chief Justice and the Chief Justice of the Bench.

Anderson vs. Sayward was heard before the Chief Justice and a special jury. In this the plaintiff, H. O. Anderson, claims damages because of injuries received by being caught in the machinery of defendant's shingle mill, where he was employed.

Mr. Justice Drake is appearing for plaintiff and E. V. Bodwell, K.C., for defendant. From the evidence it appears that the widow of the late Louis Vigfus married in September, 1901, L. H. Raser, a man much younger than herself.

The only case proceeded with at the civil assizes this morning was that of Anderson vs. Sayward, continued from the previous day. Soon after court opened before the Chief Justice, it was decided that the jury should proceed to the mill to examine the machinery and other surroundings where plaintiff met with his accident.

On Tuesday afternoon the case of Morris vs. Post was heard. The plaintiff, Mrs. Morris, was granted for examination of judgment debt or in Kung Kai Chee vs. Yee Yick Co.

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**NOW ON PAYING BASIS.**

Large Profits Earned by the Centre Star Mine—\$70,000 in the Treasury.

The report of Manager E. B. Kirby, read at the annual meeting in Toronto of the Centre Star Mining Co., contained a statement that must have gladdened the hearts of the shareholders and one which will go a long way towards restoring confidence in British Columbia mining ventures.

This statement was as follows: "The net profit in excess of all expenditures was in round figures \$285,000, which has covered the indebtedness of the company and left a surplus of, in round figures, \$70,000 in the treasury."

The following extracts from Mr. Kirby's report will be found of interest: Developments up to date show that the Centre Star mine has experienced the same general change in the character of its ore deposits which has occurred in all other productive mines of the Rossland district.

As the bodies of smelting ore in the vein become less frequent and their average size diminished, the proportion of this ore to the increasing quantity of development or dead work required to expose it rapidly lessens to a point where development is consumed by the cost of the dead work. The relief to be derived from milling will therefore be not only in the direct saving of cost expected, but also in the increasing proportion of mill ore to the total tonnage of ore.

The ore sales during the year have been \$8,387 tons, averaging \$10.58, smelter gross assay value. The average assay contents were: Gold, 0.50 oz.; silver, 4.40 oz.; copper, 0.80 per cent. The net profit in excess of all expenditures was in round figures \$285,000, which has covered the indebtedness of the company and left a surplus of, in round figures, \$70,000 in the treasury.

The reserves of smelting ore at the present moment are not large, and are of such shape that their dimensions cannot be accurately estimated. The entire smelting work of the year has continued to add to the great masses of ore too low in grade for smelting but rich enough to afford a profit to successful milling.

The necessity of milling has long been foreseen, but although every effort has been made towards the desired end, there has been unexpected delay, owing to unusual difficulties and obstacles. The solution of the problem presented by the nature of the ore has been a serious one, and the business arrangements necessary for success have also taken time.

A satisfactory method of treatment was not devised until the summer of 1902, when the location, water supply, and freight rates, market for product, and the financing of the milling enterprise were finally settled last August.

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**ORATORIO WAS A DISTINCT TRIUMPH**

**HAYDN'S "CREATION" GIVEN LAST NIGHT**

Great Musical Work Presented in Admirable Manner in Metropolitan Church.

Haydn's "Creation," sung in the Metropolitan church Wednesday, was a distinct triumph for amateurs of this city.

In summing up the success of the event it might be stated that the event reached the very top notch of real worth. To get a choir together of considerably over one hundred voices to train them in the efficient manner illustrated so that they blended like one great instrument, is no small undertaking.

The entire absence of any dragging effect so stirring and displacing to the audience. The choir's singing was one of the grandest features of the evening. It was well supported by the orchestra. Under the leadership of Dr. Nash, the efforts of the instrumentalists were frequently applauded, some of their accompaniments being exceedingly pretty.

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**THE KENNEL "PARLOR" SHOW.**

Tuesday evening at the Philharmonic hall the first "parlor" show of the winter season was held, under the auspices of the Victoria City Kennel Club.

Owing to the short time for advertising the show was not as well supported as it would have been otherwise, but a good many spectators were present, and much interest was taken in the judging, particularly in the short review of the breeds made by the judge after the awards were made.

At the conclusion of the show a vote of thanks to Mr. Jay for his painstaking and able work was proposed by the president of the club and carried unanimously.

The following remarks, with regard to the winner of "special" in each breed may be of interest: Young Roy, winner of special for best English setter, is seven months' puppy, blue belton with black ears, and as his name implies, is a son of the Ch. English setter Roy Montez, owned by Mr. C. W. Minor of Victoria.

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**We Will Buy**

**A 50c. Bottle of Ligozone and Give it to You to Try.**

(Ligozone was formerly known in Canada as Powley's Liquefied Oxygen.)

**We Paid \$100,000**

for the rights to Ligozone for America. We tested this product for years in the most difficult germ diseases; then we bought these rights for the highest price ever paid for a scientific discovery.

**Just Oxygen.**

Ligozone is simply liquid oxygen—no drugs, no alcohol in it. It is the discovery of Paul, the great German chemist, who spent 20 years on it. His object was to get such an excess of oxygen in staple

**Germ Diseases.**

There are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Ligozone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results are inevitable.

**Just Oxygen.**

Ligozone is simply liquid oxygen—no drugs, no alcohol in it. It is the discovery of Paul, the great German chemist, who spent 20 years on it. His object was to get such an excess of oxygen in staple

**50c. Bottle Free.**

If you need Ligozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on your local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay your druggist ourselves for it.

**CUT OUT THIS COUPON**

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the coupon and mail it to Ligozone Co., 221-23rd St., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Ligozone or Powley's Liquefied Oxygen but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

State.....

Ligozone—our trademark name—now appears on every bottle of genuine liquid oxygen.

**MINING AFFAIRS.**

Resolutions Adopted at Annual Convention of Associated Boards of Trade.

**BASKETBALL.**

There was a large attendance at the F. Y. M. C. A. ball Monday evening, when the first of the junior league series of games took place between the F. Y. M. C. A. and F. Y. M. A. teams.

**FOOTBALL.**

The game started at 8 o'clock promptly, and after seven minutes' hard play the F. Y. M. C. A. team succeeded in scoring their first goal.

**ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.**

On Monday afternoon at Beacon Hill a match took place between the North Ward and Collegiate school teams, resulting in a win for the latter by a score of 2 to 1.

**DOWIE'S BANK.**

The following were the terms: F. Y. M. C. A.—Guards, Matthews and Beaupre; centre, Dougal; forwards, Boves and Mulcahy.

**THE TURF.**

Macon, Ga., Nov. 30.—Today, in the face of a cold and driving rain and a temperature of 87 degrees, Dan Patch broke the world's record pacing.

**BRIEF TELEGRAMS.**

The fire which destroyed Ottawa University is supposed to have resulted from a burning cigarette. A library of 30,000 volumes was destroyed.

**Trade Cheques Stopped.**

Zion City, Dec. 2.—At the Zion City general store, where Receiver Currie was introduced to Deacon Christensen, the manager of the store, the question arose as to whether the trade cheques in use at Zion City were to be accepted.

**A STUDY OF OLD AGE**

Reveals the fact that the blood is usually thin and lacking in the strengthening properties of young folk's blood. If you want to fill your blood with the fire of youth, build up your strength, restore your nerves, just use Perrozene. It's the most potent tonic known and will renew it on your next cold. You'll be surprised at the efficiency of this delightful inhaler treatment which pleases everyone because it cures so quickly. Complete outfit \$1.00; trial size 25c.

**LICENSE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.**

This is to certify that "The Province Royal Gold Mines, Limited," is authorized to carry on business as a provincial company in the Province of British Columbia.

**Province of British Columbia.**

The amount of the capital of the Company is one million six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into one million six hundred and fifty thousand shares, of one dollar each.

**To purchase, hire, construct or manufacture for use in connection with the proposed Company, any shafts, shafts, boring, sinking, machinery, plant, tools, etc., or to construct, purchase, alter and maintain any building, tramway, wire rope tramway, water, gas, steam, electric, or other works, or to carry on or extend the business of the Company, and to operate the same, power:**

To purchase, hire, construct or manufacture for use in connection with the proposed Company, any shafts, shafts, boring, sinking, machinery, plant, tools, etc., or to construct, purchase, alter and maintain any building, tramway, wire rope tramway, water, gas, steam, electric, or other works, or to carry on or extend the business of the Company, and to operate the same, power:

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

BOTH THE LEADERS SPOKE ON ADDRESS

The Government Scored for Breaking Its Anti-Election Pledges—John Oliver's Vigorous Attack.

Victoria, Nov. 30th.

The sitting of the legislature was taken up this afternoon with three speeches delivered upon the address on reply to the speech from the throne. The occupied all the time up to 6 o'clock, when the House adjourned, Attorney-General Wilson moving the adjournment of the debate. The leader of the opposition, Jas. A. Macdonald, made his motion for the adjournment, im- pressing both sides with his fairness. He took the government to task for advanc- ing the readjustment of the two per cent. mineral tax before election, and pledging themselves to a change in that connection, and then saying as it stood. He dealt with the Fernie ballot box scandal in a judicial and practical manner, also scoring the government severely for the position taken.

Premier McBride followed. His speech was among the best that he has ever delivered. After depicting the financial situation in the most deplorable light, he called upon the opposition to assist the government in getting the loan bill through, as the only measure of redress possible, and an absolute necessity in order to save the province from a lamentable position on December 15th, when they were obliged to meet liabilities in London. Drifting then to provincial politics he attempted an attack upon the Federal government in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific, devoting considerable time to it.

John Oliver closed the utter weakness of the position taken by the Premier in his attack upon the Federal government, and exposed the attempts made by the leader of the government to glorify himself for election purposes. He removed all the glamour with which Premier McBride endeavored to surround himself and exposed him to criticism from a practical standpoint. Finally he dealt with the Houston episode, proving that the member for that constituency in describing the Premier as "tricky and treacherous."

J. A. Macdonald.

Mr. Macdonald congratulated the mover and seconder of the address upon the way in which they had acquitted themselves. He only hoped that his own maiden effort would be delivered as well. The seconder, who was correct in describing the Premier as "tricky and treacherous."

Mr. A. Cameron, New State Senator David E. A. McLeod, \$500; Ald. De Pagler, \$350; Ald. Kinney, \$350; Ald. Phillips, \$1,000; Ald. Stone, \$500; Ald. Loefer, \$500; Ald. Mole, \$550; Ald. Hodges, \$500; Ald. Cory Bessels, \$500; Bussler, \$500; Esmond Isaac Lamoreaux, ex-citiz- en State Representative Van- F. D. Cogger, manager Herald, \$10,000; Those prominent attorneys, now 500; C. S. Burche, man- aging Press, \$5,000. Located in the water deals are, ex-president of the works, Dr. N. De Loria, who; Geo. Ellis, a local M. Lemon, collector of revenue.

Coming to the mineral taxation he said that it was a plank of the Conservative platform that the 2 per cent. tax on the output of the mines as now in existence should be levied upon the profits of the mines.

Members of the government in the last session described the tax as working infamously, and he had received information that it should be adjusted. Yet these men came and re-enacted it in their new measure.

Apart from the justness of this tax, it was surely reasonable to expect that the mining industry had played in the development of the country. He showed that the prospector was the forerunner of the future success of the mining camps. From time to time the pioneer had thrown in his way. It was true that some of the promoters of mining companies had been dishonest. In many instances they were not. He did not believe that more than 10 per cent. of them were dishonest. These companies had faith in their prospects, and in many instances had done the work which had permitted of future development by large companies. Legislation had been introduced from time to time which encumbered these companies.

The injustice of this 2 per cent. tax was that the miners which engaged in the industry and developed their property were made to pay the tax, while those which held back and did not work their mine were left free from taxation. This tax was therefore one on industry. Many properties which were struggling along without paying dividends at all were made to pay this tax, while large wait- ing companies escaped altogether.

It was not urged that mines should not be taxed. He, however, was not sure

that it would not be to the benefit of British Columbia if mines were exempted from taxation until they were on a paying basis. The present tax worked out so that mines which would not be sold under half a million dollars paid more than mines which would not be worth more than \$500.

He did not know just what the framer of that speech meant when he made an appeal to the patriotism and loyalty to the members of the House. The appeal was not justifiable, as the patriotisms of a member must be accepted until it was proved otherwise. Apparently the framer of the speech meant to call upon the members of the opposition to support any legislation which was introduced by the govern- ment, whether satisfied with it or not. The opposition was not there to play the mere game of politics, but it was there to see that the best legislation was put through the government.

He had no confidence in the govern- ment, not because it was a Conservative government, because he was not so strong a party man as to take that stand, but because he saw that the government had too weak a majority. He did not blame the present government for the present condition of affairs in any great measure. But he laid it to the blame of weak governments in the past. The present ministry was likewise weak.

The government required to be in a position to define its policy and carry it through, not being at the mercy of any one or two members.

Another reason was seen for this ap- peal to patriotism in events which hap- pened between October 3rd and the present time. After the events in connection with the Fernie election an appeal might well be made to patriotism. He conceived it as a duty of the government, having the instruments of government in its hands, to appoint the partner of one of the candidates as returning officer. He also conceived it to be wrong for that government to have the knowledge of the parties and otherwise that a recount was to be demanded, to re- turn those ballots to Victoria. He did not approve of the attitude taken by the government.

It was not a loop hole existed by which the Attorney-General and the Provincial Secretary were excused from returning those ballot boxes. Even if such a loop hole existed he could not approve of the members of the govern- ment crawling through this loop hole. The spirit of the law was clearly mani- fest in recognizing that the election was not over until the members had ex- pressed their votes. He returned the ballots to the government, but he had been violating the statutes in re- turning those ballot boxes. The At- torney-General had given the act a reason- able and fair interpretation, these boxes would have been returned. It was therefore no wonder that His Honor appealed to the patriotism of the members when this was in mind.

He trusted that the wrong done to the Province would be rectified. They had the opportunity yet to do so, and he trusted they would avail them- selves of that opportunity, and be there- fore appealed to the patriotism and loyalty of the members to see that jus- tice was done to the Fernie electorate.

Premier McBride.

Hon. Premier McBride also con- gratulated the mover and seconder of the address. He congratulated the Speaker upon his selection. He con- gratulated the legislature and the province upon the fitness of the leader of the opposition, who was taken up with upon him. The position of leader of the opposition was one which called for the ability of more than an ordinary quality. He thought the members opposite had made a very wise selection.

The criticism which was made upon the opposition was well thought out. He had had time to think it out. It was there- fore reasonable to suppose that this was the hardest criticism which could be urged against the government. That criticism consisted of an attack upon the 2 per cent. tax. That tax was put on when he was Minister of Mines in the Dunsmuir government. At the time it was impossible to find a single mine which was a dividend payer. Therefore it would be impossible to put a tax upon the dividend payers and hope to get any return. If the principle were put in force it would work out disastrously to the industry. The time would come during a period of depression on the same principle and ask to be relieved of taxation. The mining men had offered no solution of the means of tax- ation in place of the 2 per cent. tax.

The country at the present time was in a most peculiar position. At the time of the election he was not aware that the finances were in such a critical position as he realized a little later. They had to do something to meet the liabilities. It was out of the question at the present time to propose to do away with taxing the mining industry. If the opposition could evolve a scheme which was better than this he would like to be too glad to accept it.

This tax had been in cases severely criticised without justification by some mining men. He wished to lift the load of the prospector and miner as far as possible. He would be glad were it possible to lift the taxation upon these pioneers of the mining industry. But it was impossible to do this now. Imme- diately the tax was levied upon any industry in the province they found those affected pressing against it.

If the opposition did not support the government in this loan bill he would begin to lose faith in the patriotic in- tentions of the opposition. The country was passing through a financial crisis. Among the causes which had brought about this crisis was the building of the Westminster bridge at a cost of about \$1,000,000. That was a needed work, however, giving the commercial metropo- lis of the province access to the various other parts. Within a few years he be- lieved that that bridge would be giving a revenue which would pay the interest and sinking funds necessary for paying it off. He did not attribute the financial condition to the weak majorities which past governments had had. As an instance of this he referred to the West- minster bridge being returned with a majority of 16 in 1900. Financial depression was not confined to this province alone. It was felt in various parts of the world.

In the province of Ontario Premier Ross had had to pay 5 per cent. on a loan of \$2,000,000.

The government had endeavored to se- cure a loan on better terms. It was out- side of their power to do so. They had exhausted every means before they got a loan on as favorable grounds as that proposed. The government had exhausted every effort before they evolved as favor- able a scheme as this one.

The financial condition of the provin- ce required the government to ask the legislature to support them in this loan bill or the result would be disastrous. On the 10th of December obligations would have to be met in London. If the means were not afforded it would be disastrous to the province, and attended by the gravest results. It was impossible, even if they were assured that better terms would result in eight months, to put this matter off. This was the only scheme the government had for getting the re- quired money.

Coming to the Fernie ballot box case the Premier said that the government was not responsible in the matter. The statute stood, and the leader of the op- position knew well that no redress was legally possible, as otherwise an appeal would have been taken from the de- cision given in the court. The govern- ment should surely stand by the laws of the province. Would the leader of the opposition ask the government to break the laws of the province? No appeal was taken in this matter.

An appeal was taken, however, to the highest court in this province. It was true—an appeal to the electorate in the Vancouver bye-election—and it was de- cided against the opposition in spite of the eloquence of their leader on this very question.

The leader of the opposition disre- garded the voice of the ballot box in Vancouver? He had contended for the recognition of that voice in the one in- stance, but in the other disregarded it. There was a great gathering in Vanco- ver for the bye-election when the Fernie ballot box matter was used to its utmost. They gathered even from Ottawa for it.

Did they want the Attorney-General to violate the laws of this province? Dur- ing the session he said it was likely that a measure would be introduced to amend this statute and do away with the diffi- culty met with in the Fernie election.

"Will it be retroactive?" asked S. Henderson. "If the member will say in what measure he wishes it made retroactive I will try to satisfy him," returned the Premier.

Continuing, the Premier referred to the trip of ministers to Ottawa to seek bet- ter terms. If the province were given proper recognition with respect to fishery matters alone it would not be likely to require the House to meet at this time this year. The Federal govern- ment had turned a deaf ear to the demand for better terms first made three years ago.

If delegations from the province were not listened to, then it might become necessary to see that representatives from British Columbia in the Federal House were armed to see that recogni- tion was given. This was not a ques- tion of political parties.

Referring to the statement of the lea- der of the opposition, that the speech from the throne contained little, the Premier said that what he had heard of such speeches. He had used it himself when in opposition. But he was honest in it, and he did not wish to reflect upon the leader of the opposition in saying so. (Laughter.) He would not often the attention of the House was taken up with railway propositions inserted in the speeches. Hours and hours had been wasted in the House in debating the matter. The Premier would have to be content with the speech in the Coast-Kootenay line. Time and time again a railway line had been built on paper through the northern country. He disapproved of this "juggling" with railway propositions. When this govern- ment announced itself upon railway construction law could rest assured that the government was prepared to carry out its proposal.

There was need of a Coast-Kootenay line and also a railway to open the north- ern section of the province.

But the most important matter now was the solving of the financial situa- tion. With liabilities pressing upon them on December 15th it was neces- sary that the legislature give its atten- tion entirely to the financial situation until that was solved.

He wondered that no reference was made by the leader of the opposition to the Grand Trunk Pacific. He found nothing in it which guaranteed British Columbia anything in the building of the section through the province. His govern- ment had pressed for recognition of the province with regard to business dur- ing construction days upon the Domi- nion government, but he had received nothing except the statement of two members from British Columbia that this would be done. It looked as though British Columbia was to be ignored in this respect. The business men of the province would get nothing from it. The line would apparently be built across the prairies and then down through the province of British Columbia to the Pa- cific coast, so that the benefits would flow in other directions than British Co- lumbia. Another reason which prompted him to believe that the province was to be ignored in this was the fact that no reference was made to the exclusion of labor in line with the anti-oriental legis- lation passed in this legislature.

John Oliver.

Mr. Oliver was surprised at the stand taken by the Premier on his 2 per cent. tax. After years of deliberation on this question the great Conservative party, no doubt guided in no small measure by the opinion of the present Premier, had decided against this 2 per cent. tax and put it in their platform that they favored a tax on the net profits of the mines. The Conservative party appealed to the country on this platform and sought the suffrages of the people in the past election. He was surprised to find a party going back on their pledges in this way. It was no laughing matter, but a serious thing when public men valued their promises no more than this. The Premier asked where were taxes to be got from if this was altered? He seemed to have no confidence in his Finance minister. Surely with a Finance Minister and an ex-Finance Minister the

government should be able to settle that matter.

The Premier said that he did not know at the time of the election that the financial conditions were so strained as they were. During the election the Premier had urged that that was the reason why they were being called to gether.

The Premier now asked the opposition to deal leniently with him on account of the condition of affairs. This was a most peculiar position to take.

The Premier said that the money was necessary in order to provide for the Westminster bridge. Yet three million and a half was borrowed for the purpose of meeting the overdraft and pay- ing for this bridge. What had become of that money?

The policy of past governments had been to give away the resources as quickly as possible. Thousands of acres of land were set aside for railways in the province, but the road in question was not. No tracts were set aside for the construction of the British Co- lumbian Southern, yet the land bonus did not accomplish that. The much abused Premier asked Premier McBride, the building of it. That government at Ottawa, which the Premier sought to discredit, had also forced the hand of the C.P.R. and brought on the construc- tion of the Columbia Western.

Referring to the weakness of past gov- ernments he said that the return of the Dunsmuir government by 16 of a majori- ty was not a sign of strength. A govern- ment was strong not only by the num- bers of its supporters but by the cohesi- on of the party and the ability of the leaders, and that was lacking in the Dunsmuir government.

The new conditions introduced in the proposed taxation scheme would upset conditions in the province. The taxation of 50 cents a thousand on single bolts would close all the shingle mills in the province.

Alluding to the coal taxation he ridic- uled the disposing of coal lands at \$10 an acre. These lands were worth mil- lions of dollars. The government had claims in Southeast Kootenay being held at \$10,000. Was it worth while to sell those lands in Southeast Kootenay to be disposed of for the paltry sum of \$10 an acre? He looked upon the government as giving those lands away.

Taking up the statement of the Premier that this loan bill was the best finan- cial arrangement which it was possible to make, Mr. Oliver said it struck him as appearing that the government had arranged with some one to take the whole of this loan at the fixed rate of 5 per cent. He denied that the province of Ontario had within recent years bor- rowed money at a rate of 5 per cent. It looked as though the government was exploiting the province in this matter.

If absolutely necessary that the loan bill should be put through before De- cember 15th he would agree to pass it, as appearing that the government had arranged with some one to take the whole of this loan at the fixed rate of 5 per cent. He denied that the province of Ontario had within recent years bor- rowed money at a rate of 5 per cent. It looked as though the government was exploiting the province in this matter.

Alluding to the Alaska award, he be- lieved it would not disturb the spirit of patriotism in the province. That was laid in the Senate refusal of the Lieut- Governor to accept the Alaska award, but that the Lieut.-Governor alone was responsible.

Further proceeding to quote from Todd, Mr. Oliver held that the Lieut- Governor should only take stand such as he did, being satisfied that the Premier was "prompted by corrupt, parti- zan, or unworthy motives." The Lieut- Governor was one who well understood constitutional procedure. He was sur- prised that a Premier under these cir- cumstances persisting in retaining power. They had the name of His Honor used from end to end of the province in a connection in which it should not have been used by the Premier, who held the confidential relations between His Honor and himself by revealing what took place.

The Premier had during the investiga- tion into the Columbia & Western mat- ter selected the Premier, who held the confidential relations between His Honor and himself, to take advantage of the oath of office to refuse to give this. Yet the Premier did not refuse to violate the confidential relations supposed to exist between His Honor and himself. The Premier's conception of these matters differed ac- cording to the circumstances.

The Premier was well open to the charge of treachery and trickery. Mem- bers of the late opposition well knew that the Premier had violated his promise to the members of that party. That man was pledged to give members what he had said in the House positions in the cabinet when he was called upon to form a government. The present Min- ister of Finance had also made these promises, but he was not in a position to carry the pledges out. The Premier was however, and had violated the promises given.

The Conservatives understood that position when they convened in convention at Revelstoke. It was agreed then that the adoption of party lines should not be introduced in the old parliament, but should follow dissolution. Yet Premier McBride violated this understanding and the pledges given to the then opposition. It was important that the province should have as its Premier a man who valued his pledges differently to this.

The Premier had been guilty of treachery and trickery to the old opposi- tion, to the Conservative party of which he was now the leader by usurpation, and to the Lieut.-Governor, who called upon him as the leader of the then opposi- tion, and not as a Conservative.

He also wanted to know if the At- torney-General had been true to his party which selected him as leader? He thought not. That man had been selected by his party in convention as its leader. Yet he did not avail himself of the position to which he was appointed. The members of the Conservative party under these circumstances had no confi- dence in him. (Government cries of "No.")

It being 6 o'clock the House adjourned.

Victoria, Dec. 1st.

The chief interest attaching to the de- bate on the address this afternoon was the practical reading out of the Conserv- ative party of John Houston, the mem- ber for Delta, who was not sufficient- ly assigned to the Attorney-General, or the member of the ministry, acting with well known lack of discretion, proceeded fur- ther than he should have done under the circumstances. The member for Nelson

was absent at the time, as he has been during a good part of the proceedings so far.

In other ways the government con- tributed little or nothing to the argu- ment already advanced in its interests. It fell, however, to Stuart Henderson, W. B. McInnes and R. L. Drury to complete the discomfort of the govern- ment and prove how untenable was the position occupied by them. Mr. Drury's address was a short one, but Messrs. Henderson and McInnes, on the other hand, entirely different lines revealed the present administrators as wholly unfitted to con- duct the affairs of the province. Mr. McInnes proved the falsity of the announce- ment made yesterday by the Premier that the Ontario government affected a loan at 5 per cent. interest. He did so by the statement of the Premier of On- tario himself, who had been communicat- ing with him on the matter. He also did much to counteract the influence of the Finance Minister in what he described as an attempt to stampede the country with respect to the financial position in order that the banks might get out of the legislature.

The House opened at 2 o'clock, pray- ers being read by Archdeacon Scriven.

The Attorney-General.

Resuming the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, Hon. Chas. Wilson said that the member for Delta seemed to have been laboring un- der the delusion that he was criticizing a former government. He opposed the members of the government all of whom with the single exception of himself were his colleagues and were supported by the member for Delta.

He repudiated the charge that the Premier had obtained his position by trickery and fraud. It was not so. The course of the government had been consistent throughout. He would remind the member for Delta that he was elect- ed as a supporter of Mr. Martin, wheth- er he deserted him through trickery he could not say, but he could not say that the member for Delta left Mr. Martin. He might have done it on principle or not.

The member for Delta did not need to concern himself with the welfare of the Conservative party. In his own case his party had endorsed him. In the bye- election in Vancouver his party passed judgment upon whether he was true to the party or not.

The member for Delta had nothing to do with the question pertaining to the members of the Conservative party living up to their pledges to the party. All the members of the legislature had to do with the question was whether or not that party lived up to its pledges to the country. But there it stopped.

He lamented that the member for Delta had had the bad taste to introduce the Houston episode. He was not so sure that the allusion to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor was not out of order. He rather believed it was.

Proceeding, however, to take the sub- ject up, the Attorney-General said that the question referred to by the member for Delta in the debate, in which he quoted from Todd, did not apply to such a circumstance as that. Those rules ap- plied to questions of public policy.

Reading from authorities the At- torney-General held that when a recom- mendation was made by the Premier, which involved a question of policy, and which the Crown's refusal to sanction could be construed as constituting something essential to the welfare of the country, that then the Premier should resign.

The calling of the members for Nelson to the cabinet could not be so construed. The Premier had acted in a perfectly constitutional way throughout. His Honor had refused to approve of the recommendation of the member for Nelson as Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. His Honor was perfectly within his right in refusing to accept of him. He had given his grounds and it could not be said that they were not sufficient. The subsequent action of the member for Nelson further tended to prove that His Honor was right in refusing him.

No one would pretend to say that the presence of the member for Nelson in the cabinet could not be so construed. The Premier had acted in a perfectly constitutional way throughout. His Honor had refused to approve of the recommendation of the member for Nelson as Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. His Honor was perfectly within his right in refusing to accept of him. He had given his grounds and it could not be said that they were not sufficient. The subsequent action of the member for Nelson further tended to prove that His Honor was right in refusing him.

He would have been bankrupt under these conditions. Since confederation British Columbia had paid \$15,000,000 more in- to the Federal treasury than the amount received back. All the present govern- ment asked in this matter was a fair hearing.

Coming to the Fernie ballot matter, he said that the leader of the opposition had shown great discretion in debating this question. The leader of the opposi- tion took the occasion to deal with this subject apart from its legal aspect. He challenged the present government as a lawyer that the government had not act- ed legally in the matter. The deputy provincial secretary held the ballots be- neath the table yesterday. The act, he said, would be amended.

"Thank God for that," said Richard Hall.

The government was not responsible for the Elections Act, said the Attorney- General. He would be ashamed of the act had he had anything to do with the framing of it. It was the work of Mr. Martin, and that gentleman might well be ashamed of it, and he could almost say every member on the Liberal side should be ashamed of it.

Going into the legal aspect of the mat- ter the Attorney-General showed that British Columbia followed the Manitoba act very closely. But the British Colum- bia act called for a return of the ballot boxes immediately. The Manitoba act called for the return after the expiration of the time for the recount. The British Columbia recount was made unworkable. The strongest argument which could be put forward by the opposition was that the amendment providing for a recount was another construction upon the mean- ing of the completion of a recount.

The opposition had omitted to take the proper course of protesting the election, and in their wrath at overlooking it they forced upon this trouble. The custody of the ballot boxes was regarded as almost a sacred duty. Framed on the Imperial Act, where the ballots had a distinctive mark on the back of them and became necessary to make them as secretive as possible.

In concluding he regretted that the member for Delta found himself in such questionable company as the member for Nelson.

Stuart Henderson.

Mr. Henderson said he found himself like other members of the opposition in the position not so much of attacking the provincial government as in defend- ing the Dominion government, which the members on the government side per- sisted in assaulting rather than debating provincial affairs.

It would require education to bring the people of the east to realize the Oriental immigration question in its true light. The public mind of British Columbia should realize that also in their work.

When the government sent another commission back to the Dominion govern- ment that commission would have to go in a different spirit to that shown by the Dominion government in the House. They might have to take a different way, and not spend so long at St. Paul, Chicago, New York and perhaps a day at Ottawa.

Referring to the fair-wage clause, he contended that it was perfectly clear that that would apply in the Grand Trunk Pacific construction. Then again, the Grand Trunk Pacific, before building through British Columbia, would have to come to the legislature of British Co- lumbia and get a right-of-way. In doing so an act passed in 1893 in the province would apply also to the exclusion of Oriental labor.

Coming to the Fernie recount matter, he took exception to the Attorney-Gen- eral's statement that the Fernie ballot boxes had been returned just as those of Cranbrook and Greenwood. He was informed that the Greenwood ballot boxes were retained for 12 days, Grand Falls 10 days, while Fernie boxes were sent back the next morning, though the re- turning officer was advised of a recount.

Under the situation he was reversed, and Mr. Sturt declared that the boxes would never have reached the Deputy Provincial Secretary, but been returned to Fernie.

Allusion he said had been made to the Vancouver election, which he admitted had resulted in a gratifying manner to the ministry. Attempts were made to show that this Fernie matter had something to do with that result. He thought it had not.

There were seven reasons for it, it was said and reiterated by the newspapers of Vancouver, before the election. These seven reasons were five leaves and two fishes.

There were seven reasons for it, it was said and reiterated by the newspapers of Vancouver, before the election. These seven reasons were five leaves and two fishes.

Mr. Oliver took exception on a point of order to the Attorney-General imputing motives to a member of the House. The Attorney-General was incorrect in his facts.

The Speaker warned the Attorney-Gen- eral who apologized for any breach he might have made.

Taking up the Grand Trunk Pacific matter, the Attorney-General held that there was a sub stratum of truth in the statement that the company could not complete the work in five years unless they began work in the West. But there was not a doubt that if construction was begun that an extension of time would assuredly be given. He thought British Columbia was entitled to recognition in that.

The fair wage clause advanced as an argument against the clause of Oriental labor being employed was the greatest gold brick ever exploited on a suffering population. The matter was brought in a district which only swashes occupied. The fair wage proposition applied to the wages in effect at the time the work was commenced, and legal advisers would look to it that the company's rights were regarded in this.

He was delighted to know of a pros- pector going in and making \$110,000 on the sale of coal lands, which were ob- tained at a rate of \$10 an acre. He was fortunate won by the hardy prospector were so few that he was glad to hear of it occasionally.

He held that the speech referred to members which would call for much thought and would occupy considerable time to settle. The government in seek- ing better terms from the Dominion gov- ernment were grappling with a great question. It was not a party question, but should occupy the attention of both sides. Since confederation the province of British Columbia had paid an im- mense sum into the Dominion treasury. If the province were not a very rich one

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Coming to the Fernie recount matter, he took exception to the Attorney-Gen- eral's statement that the Fernie ballot boxes had been returned just as those of Cranbrook and Greenwood. He was informed that the Greenwood ballot boxes were retained for 12 days, Grand Falls 10 days, while Fernie boxes were sent back the next morning, though the re- turning officer was advised of a recount.

Under the situation he was reversed, and Mr. Sturt declared that the boxes would never have reached the Deputy Provincial Secretary, but been returned to Fernie.

Allusion he said had been made to the Vancouver election, which he admitted had resulted in a gratifying manner to the ministry. Attempts were made to show that this Fernie matter had something to do with that result. He thought it had not.

There were seven reasons for it, it was said and reiterated by the newspapers of Vancouver, before the election. These seven reasons were five leaves and two fishes.

Mr. Oliver took exception on a point of order to the Attorney-General imputing motives to a member of the House. The Attorney-General was incorrect in his facts.

The Speaker warned the Attorney-Gen- eral who apologized for any breach he might have made.







the men from the lower... ar East and West Kootenai... received \$770,016.54 for roads and these greasy, grasping tributed \$1,911,026.07 to the... it would seem that the... men had not got their... figures he showed that in... Kootenay had fallen... total percentage in the... district in that time... \$830,030.19 for roads and... \$410,131.96 to the... thought this answered the... against the greedy, grasping... was, to use an everyday... talking through his hat... reduced that argument... to an all-Canadian route... was a brilliant idea for... Placer mining com-... bert lived. The Yukon... e. It had in the past year... out one-half in the output... three years ago... in the hands of the... might better provide an all... te so that the member... and Cranbrook might come... without passing through a... Canadian route to the Yu... undertaken first because... gigantic one and this was... ment.

or nothing. Reform these and the govern-... ment could go to the banks and get... money at a fair rate. The road work was used as a machine and the government could reform it if they went to work in the right way. Too much it was said, which was in-... tended for roads, was spent in the bar-... rooms.

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS. Victoria Meteorological Office, 25th November to 1st December, 1903. The weather during this week has been abnormally overcast and rainy. Rain has fallen upon six days, and in the vicinity bright sunshine was only registered upon two days. For the first six days the barometer remained low of the coast of Vancouver island, and the weather there continued stormy, when wind velocities were reported to equal an hour at the mouth of the Columbia river and 50 miles at Cape Flattery. During this period the winds remained moderate in force in the Straits of Fuca and Georgia, and heavy rains were general particularly on the lower Maland. The weather also was foggy upon several days. Upon the night of Monday, the 30th, and morning of the 1st, one of these ocean storm areas rapidly spread inland across this province to the Territories. It caused a moderate westerly gale in this vicinity, followed by a quickly rising barometer and fine and colder weather, which prevailed until 1.06 inch; highest temperature, 54, on 30th, and lowest 42, on 25th. New Westminster—Rainfall, 5.08 inches; highest temperature, 54, on 30th, lowest, 40, on 25th and 28th; on 1st, snow; highest temperature, 56, on 1st or 10th, 30, on 25th. Barkerville—Rainfall, 2.00 inch; highest temperature, 42, on 25th, and lowest, 20, on 28th. Dawson—Highest temperature, 32, on the 30th, and lowest, 10 below, on 28th.

The annual general meeting of Simon, Leiser & Co., Limited, has been again adjourned till 11 o'clock on December 15th. On September 3rd Rev. Dr. Campbell celebrated the marriage of Mr. Arthur Irvine Kirkpatrick, of this city, and Henrietta May Blumhirst, of Peterboro, Ont. The honorary treasurer of the Jubilee hospital has received through H. M. Grahame the sum of \$25, the annual subscription from the estate of the late A. von Lokeren. Mrs. George Sigggett, of 35 First street, died on Tuesday at the Royal Jubilee hospital. She was 40 years of age, and a native of Port Perry, Ont. The funeral will take place to-day at 1 p. m. from the residence, 35 First street. Carriages will leave the parlors of W. J. Hanna at 12.45 for the cemetery at Saanich. Monday afternoon in the Nanaimo police court Magistrate Yarwood sentenced Emmanuel Coudley to one year's imprisonment in jail for shooting Frank Troop, a native of Trenton, Ont. Coudley was charged for assaulting him. This was the result of a row which occurred last Sunday week, in which Coudley was seriously cut by Troop, who got three years.

Local news. A meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held at the Y. M. C. A. hall the other day. It was well attended. Rev. F. H. Bonfield, agent of the society, delivered an address urging the pastors of Victoria churches to combine in order to assist in raising \$50,000, which the churches throughout Canada are endeavoring to collect to forward the work of the Bible Society. He pointed out that Vancouver had pledged \$1,000, and asked if Victoria was not willing to undertake as much. After some consideration the local pastors decided not to pledge themselves to any specified amount, but agreed to raise as large a sum as possible. A meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held on Tuesday afternoon the general of the late William Sheppard took place from the rooms of W. J. Hanna. Rev. W. D. Barber officiated, the pallbearers being Messrs. R. McDonald, J. McDonald, W. Malby, J. Martin, W. Lewis and D. Walker. An entertainment in aid of the Church of St. Michael and All Angels will be given in the public hall, Christmas, in the near future. An excellent programme has been arranged, including an exhibition of sleight-of-hand by Herr Wilhelm Peters, of this city, whose ability as an entertainer is well-known. The Fish and Game Club will meet this evening, when, among other things, present will be delegates from various parts of the Mainland. Included in the business to come up will be the petition which is being circulated by gun clubs in the Mainland, seeking the better protection of game. This petition has been already published in the Times. The ratappers of Shalwanal district have been carefully prepared, and was thoroughly enjoyed, many of the selections being accorded enthusiastic encores. At about 11 o'clock supper was served, after which dancing continued. Those who were not to disperse until 2 o'clock in the morning. Messrs. Chas. Cooper and P. M. Linklater have taken over the tailoring business lately carried on by Wm. Stewart at 47 Fort street, where they will conduct a first-class ladies' and men's tailoring establishment. Mr. Cooper needs no introduction to Victorians, having been in the city for the last ten years associated with the best trades in the city. Mr. Linklater's reputation as a cutter is perhaps better known in the East, he having been connected with leading houses in Hamilton for years. They are both well qualified to cater to the wants of the public by practical experience, strict attention to business and by carrying a stock of only the best materials. They hope to merit a fair share of the public patronage. Hibben & Co. have within the past few days completed the transfer of the plant in connection with their box factory and paper warehouse to their new premises on the top flat of the Western Union building. Here ample space is available for the carrying of on by Wm. Hibben, which has developed so fast that the proprietors have difficulty in securing a sufficient number of hands. In their new quarters Hibben & Co. have installed the latest machinery for the manufacture of candy, shirt and collar, and other kinds of boxes, the demand for which has increased so fast of late owing to the fact that the local makers are able to meet the demand for the manufacture of goods an article. A large trade is done outside of as well as in the city, particularly in Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo. Additional machinery is now in the way, which will obviate the need of such hard labor in connection with the work.

The annual general meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held on Tuesday afternoon the general of the late William Sheppard took place from the rooms of W. J. Hanna. Rev. W. D. Barber officiated, the pallbearers being Messrs. R. McDonald, J. McDonald, W. Malby, J. Martin, W. Lewis and D. Walker. An entertainment in aid of the Church of St. Michael and All Angels will be given in the public hall, Christmas, in the near future. An excellent programme has been arranged, including an exhibition of sleight-of-hand by Herr Wilhelm Peters, of this city, whose ability as an entertainer is well-known. The Fish and Game Club will meet this evening, when, among other things, present will be delegates from various parts of the Mainland. Included in the business to come up will be the petition which is being circulated by gun clubs in the Mainland, seeking the better protection of game. This petition has been already published in the Times. The ratappers of Shalwanal district have been carefully prepared, and was thoroughly enjoyed, many of the selections being accorded enthusiastic encores. At about 11 o'clock supper was served, after which dancing continued. Those who were not to disperse until 2 o'clock in the morning. Messrs. Chas. Cooper and P. M. Linklater have taken over the tailoring business lately carried on by Wm. Stewart at 47 Fort street, where they will conduct a first-class ladies' and men's tailoring establishment. Mr. Cooper needs no introduction to Victorians, having been in the city for the last ten years associated with the best trades in the city. Mr. Linklater's reputation as a cutter is perhaps better known in the East, he having been connected with leading houses in Hamilton for years. They are both well qualified to cater to the wants of the public by practical experience, strict attention to business and by carrying a stock of only the best materials. They hope to merit a fair share of the public patronage. Hibben & Co. have within the past few days completed the transfer of the plant in connection with their box factory and paper warehouse to their new premises on the top flat of the Western Union building. Here ample space is available for the carrying of on by Wm. Hibben, which has developed so fast that the proprietors have difficulty in securing a sufficient number of hands. In their new quarters Hibben & Co. have installed the latest machinery for the manufacture of candy, shirt and collar, and other kinds of boxes, the demand for which has increased so fast of late owing to the fact that the local makers are able to meet the demand for the manufacture of goods an article. A large trade is done outside of as well as in the city, particularly in Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo. Additional machinery is now in the way, which will obviate the need of such hard labor in connection with the work.

Special musical programmes will be given, and those who are lovers of music rather than basketball will be assured of enjoyable evenings. At the Metropolitan hall Wednesday afternoon an entertainment was given under the auspices of the ladies of St. James's church. An exhibition of dolls of the principal features. There were dolls of all sizes and designs. Among the most unique was an old poupee of the reign of the Georges, which is 99 years of age. Some others shown are 80, and some 50 years of age. There was also a pretty musical doll made to revolve by electricity, which was presented by Madame Albani to Miss Laidlaw. An English pealidoll, and an Indian doll were also included in the exhibit. Mrs. Rebbeck was in charge of the exhibition. The hall was cleared late in the evening, and a pleasant social dance was held. Refreshments were served by the ladies before the close of the entertainment. NOT IF IT COST TEN DOLLARS A bottle would be without poison Nellings, writes J. A. Ruth, a farmer living near Trenton, Ont. Nellings is the best household liniment I know. We use it for stomach troubles, indigestion, headache and summer complaint. I know of nothing better to take in hot water to break up a cold, or to rub on for rheumatism or neuralgia. Every farmer should keep a few bottles of Nellings handy and have smaller doctor bills. Large bottles 25c. at druggists. A very successful meeting of the Mothers' Club was held in the Spring Ridge schoolhouse Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Savory, Mrs. McCoy and Mrs. Sherwood were elected delegates to the annual meeting of the Local Council of Women. They were instructed to vote a ticket for vice-presidents and to give an affirmative answer to the question "Should we or should we not patronize home manufactured goods in preference to the imported article, prices and quality being equal?" They were also instructed to favor the enforcement of the Curfew By-Law and the suppression of obscene literature and pictures as well as for amendments to the Married Women's Property Act. An interesting paper on "Children's Amusements" was read by Mrs. Davis. There will be a concert and dance at Temperance hall, Cedar Hill, on Thursday, December 10th. The concert will consist of solos by popular local and city talents, and the comedietta entitled "A Pretty Piece of Business," presented by the Dramatic Club. Good music has been procured for the dance, and a very enjoyable time is expected. An omnibus for the use of Victorians will leave at 7.30 p. m. on Saturday. This club is enjoying a good reputation in Victoria, and many missed the last concert on account of the wet, so it is to be hoped the weather will be favorable this time. There may be obtained a better secretary, A. W. McMoran, at the office of the B. C. Land & Investment Co., or from any other member of the club. The farewell social on Tuesday evening at the Station was well attended, and was a decided success. Mr. Ritchie delighted the audience with his stereotypical service. The scenes of home and abroad were exceptional. At 7.30 p. m. Mr. Neil moved a vote of thanks on behalf of the corps and people. Adjutant Dean and Capt. Papestein left on Wednesday for their next appointment, which is Nelson, B. C. It is one of the best corps the Army has in the Pacific province. Ensign and Mrs. Wilkins, who are their successors, will not arrive from Seattle until Saturday afternoon. The welcome meeting will be conducted in the hall, Langley street, at 8 p. m. All are welcome. Adjutant Dean and Capt. Papestein desire to thank the public for their hearty assistance, and the way in which they have responded to an appeal for help during their stay in Victoria. A HEALTHY SIGN. List of Property in Arrears For Taxes This Year, Unusually Small. The annual sale of city property in arrears for taxes will be held on the last day of the month at the council chamber, city hall, at 10 o'clock. The property to be disposed of appears in the advertisement department of the Times. The list this year is noteworthy because of its unusually brevity. It contains thirty-five names, less than half the number on last year's list. It appears very insignificant in comparison with those published in the neighboring cities which require the greater part of a city officers' page. This is a healthy sign, especially when the large area bounded by the city limits is taken into consideration. The property owners feel that next year will witness a marked improvement in real estate circles—an improvement which will be reflected in the general prosperity of the city. Officials at the municipal headquarters say that the list is one of the smallest on record. JEANIE SAILS. Steamer Jennie has proceeded from here on her way to Portage Bay, where she will discharge her passengers and cargo. From there the former will proceed overland to Harrington Bay. The distance between the two points is very short by land, but is several hundred miles by water. The Jennie, according to original plans, was to have proceeded direct to the point of destination, but owing to objections raised, it is said, by the insurance companies, will follow out the new arrangements. MARY. Life. Mary had a wealthy dad. A love found out somehow; Mary's foolish heart is glad; She has a title now.

POOR RESULTS OF FIRING CONTEST. GRAFTON'S BAD LUCK ON A RECENT TEST. Comment—Target Was Not Struck. H. M. S. Grafton in her recent long distance firing contest up at Union made a record, not for the number of hits made, but for the particularly poor luck of the gunners. Not once was the target struck, and the fact has come for considerable comment in naval circles. The Pall Mall Gazette in referring generally to the poor shooting done this year by gunnery officers of the British navy the world over says: "During the past week a full return of the gunnery performances of all ships of the admiralty fear the publication of this that they have printed in red type across the first page a reminder of the penalties which are incurred by infringement of the Official Secrets Act, a perfectly absurd proceeding, seeing that nearly all the figures in the return have already been published, and that the official return itself is in the hands of almost every foreign attaché. It is absurd that information should be denied the British public which will shortly be given to French readers through the medium of Le Kacht, and to Germans through Der Flotte, for the return, as a whole, shows that gunnery efficiency aboard men-of-war has reached a high state. Some of the scores recorded are marvelously good, and, on the whole, the report is one of an encouraging character. It will certainly give satisfaction to those—the Pall Mall Gazette among them—who always contend for training in shooting in preference to 'split and polish.'" "Some of the more recent returns," however, are anything but satisfactory. The gunnery in the channel fleet is not so good as it was two years ago, and in a recent test, the Grafton, flagship of the Pacific station, failed to hit the target at all—a very unpleasant wind-up this for Rear-Admiral Bickford, who has ruled very hard on being distant ships under his command on the Pacific station to a high state of efficiency." From those aboard the Grafton there does not appear to be any specific explanation forthcoming for the failure of the gunners to make a better showing. No complaint is made either of the weather in which the shooting was done or of the condition of the guns or of bad light. The gunners had extraordinary good luck, and did not hit the target, and that is all there is about it. Such seems to be the only explanation that can be offered. The gunnery test in question is a most exacting one. The target, which is fired at a distance of 10,000 yards, looms up perpendicularly out of the water like a dim uncertain line. For a gunner to hit it at all requires only the most minute calculation and scientific apparatus. In the Straits, off Victoria, the Grafton made a much better showing, but the range then was shorter and the conditions were all that could be desired.

HELD BY FOG. R. M. S. Empress of China did not leave here until daylight on Tuesday. The delay was due to fog last night, although the ship arrived from Vancouver early in the evening, she did not berth as usual at the outer wharf, and it was after 1 o'clock this morning before the Empress of China, the Beatrice, left the inner harbor with the Victoria mails and passengers to be placed aboard. Of the latter there were 50 Chinese. Among those on board the big white liner who had taken passage from Vancouver was Leung Kai Chew and his lieutenant, Kang Yu Wei, who, it will be remembered, were in Victoria about a year ago. Chew is a Chinese seaman, and many years ago had to flee from Peking. His head was wanted, and something like 100,000 taels were offered for his capture, dead or alive. From British Columbia he proceeded to Australia. Since his return to this coast he has been collecting money in the interests of the Chinese Reform Association, and at San Francisco, it is said, he succeeded in raising the sum of \$150,000 in aid of his proposed scheme. Various impressions have been formed as to the exact nature of this. Some have even gone so far as to assert that it will mean the bringing about of a revolution in the southern part of China. Chew goes to Yokohama from Vancouver, and from there will direct operations. He purposes, it is stated, to open a school at Canton under the management of a white man. A. E. Planta, A. R. Johnson, E. M. Yarwood, city solicitor, of Nanaimo; Jas. A. Hambleck, of New York; F. G. Taylor, of Seattle; Alex. Taylor and wife, of Winnipeg; J. B. Dorfman and wife, of Vancouver; E. Dalley, of Nicola Lake; Major Bradley Dyer, of Saturna; and A. J. MacNeil, of Hill Island, are guests at the Vernon hotel. L. B. Joseph, in charge of the logging operations of the Victoria Logging Co., set off on Tuesday Wednesday with a party of men, operations being practically closed on account of the wet weather. Mr. Joseph is at the Dominion hotel. BORN. MACKINTOSH—In this city, on the 3rd inst., the wife of Sergt. D. Mackintosh, E. E., of a son. MARRIED. McBEAN-MILLER—At Nelson, on Nov. 28th, by Rev. W. W. George A. McBeane and Miss Josephine Miller. BRADBURY-MCLEASER—At Vancouver, on Nov. 28th, by Rev. J. M. McLeod, A. M. Bradbury and Mrs. D. McLeaser. DIED. McNEILL—At Kamloops, on Nov. 30th, Wm. McNeill, aged 25 years.

Cured Corns, Stopped Sweating. A BRAMPTON MAN'S EXPERIENCE WITH FOOT ELM. Mr. George Goddard, whose home is Brampton, Ont., relates his experience with Foot Elm, as follows: "Four corners on the bottom of my feet made walking misery. My feet were so tender from excessive sweating that I had to change my socks many times a week. 'Foot Elm' cured my corns and stopped the sweating so that one pair of socks lasts a week with comfort. I feel like telling everybody what a wonderful remedy 'Foot Elm' is, for I pity those who suffer as I did. No one should be without so simple and cheap a remedy that gives so much comfort." Foot Elm is 25 cents a box of 18 packets, and is sent by mail. V. Stutz & Jurr, Bowmanville, Ont.

CANCER and TUMOR. Treated scientifically in the privacy of your own home. No knife or plaster. See 5th, the first of the series will be played, and the management has decided to play ball during part one of the programme, commencing at 8.30 o'clock.



