

MONEY TROUBLE NOT YET ENDED

Two New York Banks Unable to Withstand the Heavy Strain

CLOSE THEIR DOORS TODAY

Both Institutions Expected to Pay Their Depositors in Full

New York, Jan. 29.—Two financial institutions of New York city, one a national and the other a state bank, will not open their doors tomorrow morning. The New Amsterdam national bank, capitalized at \$1,000,000, was taken in charge by the representative of the comptroller of the currency early in the evening, and the Mechanics and Traders bank, a state institution, capitalized at \$2,000,000, announced shortly before midnight the decision of the directors not to open tomorrow.

Both banks announce their ability to pay all depositors. A statement of the New Amsterdam national shows that the liabilities are \$4,482,916, of which \$2,065,372 are due depositors, and the bank's officers assert that not only will every depositor be paid in full but the stockholders will receive a substantial dividend.

Both institutions had been known as in the Morse-Thomas chain of financial institutions, but both had undergone a reorganization of the directors. The Mechanics and Traders bank has two branches in Manhattan and ten in Brooklyn. All these branches will remain closed tomorrow.

The Mechanics and Traders bank is a state institution capitalized at \$2,000,000, and previous to the panic last fall carried deposits amounting to more than \$20,000,000, but this amount has been largely reduced. When the meeting of the directors adjourned, a few minutes before midnight, President David A. Sullivan gave out the following statement, which he declined to amplify in any way as to assets and liabilities at the time: "At a meeting of the board of directors held this evening, the directors have decided to close the doors of the bank at five o'clock this afternoon that the closing house has determined to afford no further assistance to any bank, although the clearing house holds some six million dollars of approved collateral of this bank, and against which we owe them only about \$1,800,000, and whereas this bank was absolutely solvent the clearing resources in the possession of the bank make it appear inadvisable for the bank to continue to operate in the interest of the depositors under the circumstances to avoid any preferential payments to any depositors, all of whom should be treated alike; it is resolved that this bank do close its doors tomorrow (Thursday) and that we communicate with the banking department forthwith." It is intended by the directors to reopen the bank at the earliest possible date.

Frozen to Death.—Michael E. McElroy, a fireman at the plant of the Leroy Hydraulic Electric company, was found frozen to death this morning.

Stoessel's Trial.—The taking of testimony by the court-martial which is trying Lieut.-Gen. Stoessel for the surrender of Port Arthur to the Japanese, closed today, but the court adjourned until Friday when the closing arguments of the judge advocate and counsel for the general and the other defendants will be heard.

Montreal Man Shot.—With a bullet wound in his abdomen, and in a very weak condition, Alfred Gosselin was conveyed early this morning to Notre Dame hospital. He was shot by a C. P. R. watchman stationed in the city near Atwater avenue, who was set upon by four men, one of whom is supposed to be a member of the gang. The victim is an old-time burglar.

Premier in Better Health.—The condition of Premier Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was improved today, and he was surprised to preside at a meeting of the cabinet council. He gave a banquet tonight to his followers, as is customary on the eve of the assembling of parliament, but he did not risk attending the reception given by the Beauchamp in his behalf. He will still observe all precautions, but it is expected he will be present at the state opening of parliament.

New York to Paris Race.—Three of the automobiles which are to take part in the left this city for New York by way of Havre. The New York cars are driven by two Frenchmen, Sachafrey and Joydard, and an Italian, Antonio Scafostre, and as they passed through the streets of Paris the people gave them a rousing send-off. The cars were decorated with the flags of France, the United States and Russia. They passed out of the city by the Port Mullotte for Havre, where they will be placed on board the steamer for New York. Pons, a third French driver will join the others on their way down the coast.

Boyertown Verdict.—The jury which has been investigating the disaster at Rhodes opera house, in which 182 persons lost their lives, returned a verdict at one o'clock this morning. The verdict in part is as follows: "We are of the opinion that Mrs. Boyertown, an inventory factory inspector, is largely responsible for the disaster, on account of their negligence. We request the prosecuting attorney to cause Mrs. Boyertown to be arrested and if possible convicted under the provisions of the stercipolical machine, and Harry McBehe, the deputy factory inspector, on the charge of criminal negligence."

BOLD, BUT UNSUCCESSFUL

Robbers Ply Their Trade at an Ohio Station While Many Passengers Are Standing Near

Mansfield, Ohio, Jan. 29.—Shortly after midnight last night two masked men entered the office of the Adams Express company, at the Union station here, knocked William Allen, the agent, unconscious, and got away with the \$3,000, while nearly fifty passengers stood around the station waiting for trains. A bag containing about \$3,000 in gold lying near the \$3,000 was overlooked by the robbers.

Later, John McCue and Joseph Stevens were arrested at New London. They had the sack taken from the express office containing the \$3,000. Stevens, the police say, confessed and implicated George McGinley, who was with the agent in the office. According to Stevens' story the money arrived late last night from Delpos, Ohio, and was consigned to a bank at Hamilton, Ohio. Stevens said McGinley planned with him and McCue to rob the office. McGinley was arrested but denies the charge.

Suit for Ten Millions

Trenton, N.J., Jan. 29.—The trial of the suit for an accounting brought by Geo. H. Barle, Jr., of Philadelphia, as auxiliary receiver of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Co., against the American Sugar Refining Co., was begun today before Vice-Chancellor Walker. Mr. Barle seeks a decree that the American company holds certain property of the Pennsylvania company in trust for the latter and asks that the American company be compelled to account for profits since 1903. The amount involved in the litigation is said to be about \$10,000,000.

PORTUGAL'S UNREST STILL INCREASES

Catal Riots in Streets of Lisbon—Many Agitators to Be Deported

Lisbon, Jan. 29.—There was political rioting in the streets of this city this afternoon, in which shots were fired and some people were killed. The rioting, however, was brief. The police, having received warning in advance, acted promptly. The crowd used revolvers, and for a time the rioting was very hot, but the mob rapidly dispersed.

The political situation shows no sign of improvement, and the tension between the contending parties is growing greater. Doubt is now expressed as to whether or not Premier Franco will be able to triumph over his republican enemies, who have combined against him. The police continue to search actively for new plots and conspirators.

Numerous arrests are being made. The king has signed a decree which practically expels all persons of Spanish origin from Portugal. This is done because the limited prison accommodations already are crowded. Some of the leaders of the agitation will be transported to the island of Timor, in the Malay archipelago.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Telegraph and Postal Arrangements in Manchuria Still Under Discussion

Peking, Jan. 29.—The proposals from the Japanese Foreign Office regarding a telegraph convention with China, which was promised for January 10, have not yet been received, and Japan explains to China that it has been impossible to forward them on account of the cabinet crisis at Tokyo. The cabinet at present has under discussion the postal, telegraph and railway matters by Japan. These are demands for special privileges, and China fears acceptance is impossible, because if granted to one power they would provoke similar demands from all the powers.

LOST HIS OWN LIFE

Grand Trunk Brakeman By Self-Sacrifice Saves Passenger From Death

Montreal, Jan. 29.—Walter J. Scott, brakeman on the Grand Trunk railway, gave his life last night to save another. Scott was a brakeman on the Vaudeville train and among the passengers was Mrs. Legault, of Strathmore. When her station was reached she got off on the wrong track in front of an east bound train. Scott jumped and threw the woman off the track, but was caught himself by the limited express and was ground to pieces.

Exemplary Sentence.—Newark, N.J., Jan. 29.—Dr. Walter H. Morris, a young dentist, whose automobile was over and killed Marcus J. Jacobs, a theatrical manager, here last September, today was sentenced to serve nineteen months in the penitentiary. Morris is 28 years old, unmarried, and is the son of the head of the Morris Casket Mfg. Co., of Newark.

Cardinal Richard Dead.—Paris, Jan. 28.—Francis Marie Benjamin Richard, cardinal priest of the Holy Roman church, and Archbishop of Paris, died here today of congested lungs after a short illness. Cardinal Richard was born at Nantes on March 1, 1819, and he was made a cardinal in 1889.

Fire at Kansas City.—Kansas City, Jan. 28.—Fire in the cannery department in one of the main buildings in the packing house of Nelson, Morris & Co., Kansas City, Kan., tonight caused a loss estimated at half a million dollars.

Friend of Missionaries.—Toronto, Jan. 29.—The Presbyterian foreign mission committee this morning decided to send an engrossed address of congratulation to the Maharajah of Dehar, Central India, upon the installation, which took place last month. The Maharajah has always been a friend of missionaries and has rendered them every assistance.

FRANCE'S POLICY IN NORTH AFRICA

Cannot Permit International Interference With Her Rights

Paris, Jan. 27.—The debate on the Moroccan interpellations was heard in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon. Paul Deschanel was the first speaker of prominence. He was a supporter of the alliance and especially in the Anglo-Russian entente, but it was too late now to discuss in Morocco. France's difficulty in Morocco, he said, was not retreat was possible, he said, and France has only one course, to fulfill loyally the obligations imposed upon her by not Algerian agreement.

Fernand Dubouché, who had the post of minister of commerce and industry in the Rouvier cabinet when M. Delaisse was minister of foreign affairs, followed M. Deschanel. He dismissed M. Delaisse's insinuations with the remark that others had a different opinion as to the transparency of M. Delaisse's policy. He insisted that the government define its intentions clearly, and said he considered that the trip of Abdel Aziz to Rabat was a mistake. He intimated that the journey was made in accordance with the desires of and at the expense of the French government.

M. Delaisse, independent, then took the floor. Amid protestations from the left he charged that M. Jaurès and his colleagues, by advocating a "policy of scuttles" showed they were willing to see German influence substituted for French influences in Morocco.

None of the sensational surprises anticipated in connection with the question occurred. M. Pichon, minister of foreign affairs, now I stated that the cabinet without a moving protest, would sign the agreement, which was a surprise to many. He said that the restoration of France's prestige was due to the ex-minister.

"The foreign policy of France," he said, "is not the work of one man, but of one government. France has recovered her place, lost in the catastrophe of 1871, as the result of a steady seven years of republican effort. The Russian alliance was desired from the beginning, the Anglo-French entente was welcomed by all parties. We brought about a rapprochement with Italy, tightened the bonds with Spain, concluded an accord with Japan, aided in the re-establishment of the Russo-Japanese relations and understood the Anglo-Russian entente. France to her place in Europe. Our policy was not directed against any one, or to isolate any one; it is concerned with the interest of the peace of the world."

M. Pichon's strongest words in connection with Morocco, which were received with cheers on all sides, were: "France on account of Algeria could never permit the internationalization of Morocco."

"While pointing out Europe's interest in the restoration of the sultan, Pichon fell over his brother who had been killed in war upon all foreigners. He pointed out that France would be forced to accept the Algerian conference, which the Algerians considered a convention, and the present danger is that she might be compelled to further widen the zone of her military operations, for the purpose of restoring order. But every step thus far had been approved by the signatory powers of the 1856 convention. France's legitimate rights and the maintenance of the European mandate of intervention in the interior, and no intervention either to Fez or Morocco city."

"In conclusion he said: 'If Abdel Aziz falls we will treat with his successor in the name of Europe, but we cannot admit the internationalization of Morocco.'"

The reception of M. Pichon's speech makes it manifest that the chamber will support the government against both extremes, that of M. Jaurès, who wants to abandon, and that of M. Delaisse, who wants to conquer Morocco.

Basques Hold to Privileges.—Bilbao, Spain, Jan. 28.—There was a secret conference here today of delegates from the three Basque provinces of Spain, at which it was decided to take common action for the integral maintenance of the privileges granted the Basques at the close of the Carlist war of 1830.

Indianapolis Fire Loss.—Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 29.—Fire last night in the Coburn warehouse destroyed the building and caused a loss estimated at \$500,000. The Coburn warehouse was one of the largest of its kind in the middle west. It contained store rooms leased by local firms, as well as general shipping rooms which were filled with goods.

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RAILWAY MEN'S CASE

Conductor Acquitted and Engineer is Now on Trial in Connection With Fushimi Collision

Regina, Sask., Jan. 29.—The jury in the Alexander manslaughter trial came into the courtroom this afternoon, after four o'clock, with a verdict of guilty, and the accused was discharged.

The trial of Hinchey, engineer of the train wrecked at Fushimi, commenced immediately, and evidence is being taken. It will be continued throughout tomorrow.

Hinchey and Alexander were charged with negligently causing the death of Edward Brett, a fireman in the employ of the company, by running past a switch where they were ordered to stop, and colliding with a passenger freight train going at 40 miles an hour.

In addition to this charge, Hinchey is charged with disobeying rules of the company, and a third charge of passing the signal contrary to orders, thereby risking the lives of passengers, was laid.

The defense in Alexander's case did not put in any evidence, but the appeal of the counsel for the accused was that there were four men on the train charged with the safety of the engine and two of the conductors, and the conductor could not be found guilty of manslaughter because he took up the tickets while the train passed the siding. It was up to the men in the engine, to see that their duty was performed.

The crown argued that had their negligence been shown, the charge would be murder, but as it was clearly a case of omission, the charge was manslaughter. It was the paramount duty of the conductor to protect his passengers, and the taking of tickets was a secondary consideration. He contended that the crown had made a case of neglect against the conductor, and that a verdict of guilty should result.

Judge Pendergast summed up and placed the evidence of the crown, and the points made by the defense before the jury in concise style. He concluded with the significant remark: "If a man smokes his pipe on the street it may not be negligence, but if he smokes it in a railway car, it is a very different matter."

Died in a Foundry.—New York, Jan. 29.—James McLead, an Irish city engineer who is now visiting in Victoria, may remain shortly. Reports not yet confirmed, state that he has been offered the position of chief engineer for a large mine in British Columbia.

There is considerable interest in the circles here over an extraordinary case of typhoid fever, which is reported to have been contracted by a young man, who is now in the hospital at St. John's hospital, and is now recovering.

Mr. Simons Resigns.—New York, Jan. 29.—J. Edward Simons, the banker, and head of the board in charge of the construction of the city's new \$12,000,000 water system, today resigned his position as mayor's commissioner. The resignation was accepted.

Reitman Acquitted.—Chicago, Jan. 29.—Dr. Beni L. Reitman, who led the march of the "employed" last Thursday, was today acquitted of the charge of disorderly conduct preferred against him by the police.

Overcome by Smoke.—Fort Frances, Ont., Jan. 27.—John Stevenson, a shoemaker, and James McKinnon, a tailor, were suffocated from smoke in the former's shop opposite the postoffice, as a result of a fire which broke out yesterday morning.

Tugboat Sunk.—New York, Jan. 28.—The ocean-going tugboat, Edgar P. Lickenbach, owned by the Lickenbach Towing Co., Japan's roads, and had rested a day in the fashionable quarters of New York. An order for the attachment of goods has already been issued, and suit has been brought to recover subrogated claim. The tugboat, which was recently purchased by defendant, Ludkowski has disappeared. It is stated that his right name was Stefan Proskurek.

Famine in Lapland.—Heldsjö, Jan. 28.—Serious famine conditions are prevalent in the iron mining district of northern Lapland. According to a despatch to the Dagens Nyheter from Kiruna, the inhabitants in the parish of Vohhimita have gone to the extreme of slaughtering dogs and cats for food to prevent starving to death.

Montreal, Jan. 28.—The twenty-second annual meeting of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers convened here today. The nomination of scrutineers, the report of the council and the transaction of general business of the society occupied the attention of the delegates this morning. At the meeting tonight, W. McLean Wallbank, retiring president, delivered an address, at the conclusion of which an exhibition of lantern views illustrating the Quebec bridge were given by Henry Holgate, chairman of the royal commission appointed to investigate the cause of the collapse of that structure.

Skating Championships.—A Big Entry List For Montreal Indoor Speed Skating Contest at Arena on January 30.

Montreal, Jan. 29.—Arrangements for the Amateur Indoor Speed Skating championships which are to take place in the Arena on Thursday evening, January 30, are now being completed. The programme provides for six events and as several of these will be run in heats, an evening's sport will be forthcoming.

Several of the best known skaters from outside points have already arrived and are now in training, and these, together with the local men are expected to provide the best exhibition of skating seen in any indoor rink in three-quarter laps to the mile. Many of the most noted skaters from across the line who have signified their intention of taking part in the outdoor races on the M. A. A. rink on February 1 will come on here in time to enter for the indoor championship also.

WINNIPEG'S POOR IN BETTER CASE

Fewer Cases of Destitution Reported to Authorities This Winter

Winnipeg, Jan. 29.—There is a great deal less poverty in Winnipeg this winter than for many years. Notwithstanding the fact that there have been some very cold days, the police have not been called upon to deal with any case of destitution, and the local charitable institutions, although they have found plenty of work, have not received as many urgent calls as in former years. Last winter the police were receiving reports of destitution nearly every day, and the charitable societies dealt with hundreds of cases. Of course, the weather was much more severe, but even in the milder weather, cases after cases were brought to the notice of the societies. In the poorest districts of the city the most destitute families were found which were in very poor circumstances, but, in general, the foreign people are, in a better position to buy fuel, etc., than they were last year.

Robert Gerrie, one of the most picturesque and prominent personalities in Winnipeg's history, died today. He built the first opera house and the first large hotel in Winnipeg. He was more than any other the father of Winnipeg's boom in 1881. He was at one time a partner of D. Ritchie, tobacco manufacturer, Montreal, and leaves three brothers, Dr. Gerrie, New York; Adam, now residing in Montreal, and Alexander, Dundas, Ont.

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LATE CARDINAL RICHARD

Preparations Making for an Imposing Funeral Procession on Saturday

Paris, Jan. 29.—The remains of the late Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, who died yesterday, lay in state today at the Archbishop's residence, and were viewed by about 5,000 people in his sacred vestments, with a white lily in his hand. It reposed on a bier surrounded by lighted candles, while at one side a number of nuns were on their knees in prayer. The government has made no attempt to interfere with the imposing funeral procession which has been arranged for Saturday. All the eminent prelates of France, the clergy of Paris, the senators, deputies and members of the municipal council who are of the Catholic faith, as well as the faithful generally, have been invited to participate in the procession from the archbishop's residence to Notre Dame cathedral, and a Catholic demonstration is expected.

Sugar Convention Ratified.—Brussels, Jan. 29.—The new sugar convention was ratified by the Belgian chamber of deputies today, the vote standing 119 to 2.

Charge of Manslaughter.—Ottawa, Jan. 29.—Matthew Moran, C. P. E. engineer, Herman Fligel and Emery Soulliere, crew of the electric car which was run down by a train at a level crossing on January 3, were arrested this morning on the charge of manslaughter. In the mix-up one man was killed and half a dozen passengers seriously hurt, and the electric car was smashed to atoms. The men were released on bail to appear next Wednesday.

THAW'S ATTORNEY PRESENTS DEFENCE

Arguing for Theory of Insanity—Attack on Mr. Jerome's Course

New York, Jan. 29.—Martin W. Littleton, chief counsel for Harry K. Thaw, today made his appeal to the jury in the case of Thaw's insanity before a crowded courtroom and in logical intelligent manner, the attorney devoted himself to demonstrating that Thaw clearly was insane when he killed Stanford White.

Mr. Littleton declared that the evidence of the defence had been fully set forth by District Attorney Jerome, when the law placed upon him the burden of proving the sanity of the prisoner.

It was for the prosecution to prove Thaw sane beyond all shadow of a doubt, and Mr. Littleton asserted that he could not understand how Mr. Jerome could come before the jury and claim that Thaw was sane, and yet place upon him for Harry Thaw's conviction for murder.

The speech was more convincing than eloquent.

"TRIAL MARRIAGES"

Favored by French Minister of Justice and Worship in Reply to Paul Bourget

Paris, Jan. 29.—Replying to the theme advanced by Paul Bourget in his play, "Divorce," which was given in this city, the minister of justice, Briand, the minister of justice and worship, practically comes out in favor of trial marriages. He endorses the doctrine of the gradual evolution of the doctrine of divorce until the point is reached where a marriage may be contracted for a specified period under legal safeguards protecting the interests of both parties. He declares it is impossible for those about to enter upon this relation to know the true character of their partners, and that it is unnatural and intolerable to expect an ill-matched pair to drag out a miserable existence because of the law believed to have been lost.

McGill Professor Dead.—Montreal, Jan. 29.—Julius D. Balfour, osteologist at McGill University, is dead, aged 77 years.

Premier Peters Very Ill.—Charlottetown, P.E.I., Jan. 29.—Premier Peters is very ill from Bright's disease, and is not expected to live.

Engineer Burned.—Montreal, Jan. 29.—Engineer Bailey, of the Standard Shirt company, was probably fatally burned this morning while making repairs to the boilers.

Soldier's Fatal Fall.—Waterloo, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Private James Culbertson, Company B, 23rd Infantry, for the Philippines, was killed tonight fell over a 250-foot embankment while on duty. He was instantly killed. His frozen remains were taken this morning shortly before the departure of his regiment to Manila, Oreg. His home was at Marlana, Oreg.

Chaplain's Prayer Applauded.—Washington, Jan. 29.—The most unusual episode in the history of the House of Representatives, the chaplain had barely concluded when hand clapping and laughter were heard from various directions. The prayer ran: "Good Lord, deliver us, we beseech Thee, from the demagogue, the bigot and all other undesirable citizens, and give us, instead, the patriot, the statesman, the broad-minded, the unselfish, the man of God, who will be done on earth as it is in heaven. For Christ's sake, Amen."

New Brunswick Nominations.—St. John, Jan. 29.—At Andover this morning the opposition nominated Charles Curless and J. B. Manser for the legislature in Queens county, Hon. L. P. Ferris and M. Carpenter, government, were nominated.

KING'S SPEECH TO PARLIAMENT

Government's Programme for Session Covers Many Subjects

London, Jan. 29.—King Edward opened parliament today, the usual ceremonial being observed. The menace of an outbreak on the part of the more radical members of the House of Commons, who were on duty around Westminster and throughout the House of Commons, had not been taken in an anarchist spirit, but had been feared.

The only law admitted to the galleries of parliament were those for whom members vouched in writing as their wives or relatives, and the police were on duty around Westminster and throughout the House of Commons were instructed to keep special watch over all women.

Frederic Sie Henry Campbell-Bannerman, whose government was the only cabinet minister absent when King Edward ascended the throne.

His Majesty in his speech referred in conventional words to the visit of the German Emperor, which he said could not fail to confirm the friendly relations existing between the two powers, and to the death of King Oscar of Sweden, and the conclusion of the Russian agreement. Acting in the spirit of this policy, in spite of the complications of the present situation, the government has maintained a policy of peace.

Continuing, the King said: "My government has joined with the governments of France, Germany and Russia in a treaty for the preservation of the integrity of the kingdom of Norway."

Peace Conference.—Referring to The Hague peace conference, the King said: "The various instruments annexed to the final act of that conference show the progress which has been made, and they are receiving the attentive consideration of my government. One of the most important elements of the present situation is the great principle of an international court of appeal in prize cases. My government is considering the question of sending representatives to the leading maritime nations to attend a conference in London next autumn with a view of coming to an understanding on certain important points of international law for the guidance of their courts."

"The condition of the Christian and Muslim population in the Macedonia vilayets shows no improvement. The British officers there are continuing to pursue a campaign of violence, and the situation gives serious cause for anxiety. The great powers of Europe have agreed to present to the Turkish government a scheme for the improvement of the judiciary in that region, and my government has made further proposals to the Sultan, and also to the great powers, for dealing effectively with the principal causes of this disturbance."

His Majesty made reference to the fact that in Irish, and also in the British officers there were facing the situation with courage and hope.

In the supplementary speech to the House of Commons His Majesty announced the bills to be brought in. These are the Licensing bill, a bill to amend the act of England, a bill regarding the hours of labor of women, a bill for the housing of the working class, a bill to amend the system of valuation of property for taxation in England and Wales, the Irish university bill, the Irish land purchase bill, and the Scottish land bill, which failed at the last session of parliament.

Suffragettes Break Through.—When the royal procession was returning to Buckingham palace, a well dressed woman suffragette broke through the military and made their way to within a few yards of the King's coach. She held up a long strip of paper bearing the words "Votes for Women." These papers were immediately taken from her hands by the police. One of the women faint and the other two were removed by force.

In the Commons.—After a short adjournment the House of Commons resumed its sittings and proceeded to deal with the business of the session.

The Nationalists were given an early opportunity to show their activity. The presence in the House of the English lawyer, Lawrence C. B. Ingham, Nationalist member of the north division of Westmeath, to six months imprisonment for contempt of court at a hearing in connection with the case of "Shame" from the Irish members, and brought John Redmond, the Irish leader, to his feet. Mr. Redmond moved for the appointment of a committee to see if this case demanded further attention from the House. The speaker, however, ruled him out of order.

In the Lords.—A considerable sensation was caused in the House of Lords just prior to the arrival of His Majesty. A man who appeared to be a peer, duly robed in black, and in title challenged by the House officials. He had taken the words "Shame" from the Irish members, and brought John Redmond, the Irish leader, to his feet. Mr. Redmond moved for the appointment of a committee to see if this case demanded further attention from the House. The speaker, however, ruled him out of order.

Claim of Lord Curzon of Kedleston to be Peer.—The claim of Lord Curzon of Kedleston to be a peer of the realm, and to be a representative of the peerage of Ireland in the House of Lords, was admitted, and he took the oath and his seat in the House.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

There seems to be very little doubt that the financial situation in the great money centres has improved. Interest rates have declined to something not far above normal, and the banks no longer hold on to their reserves as though afraid they would not find another ounce of specie. A striking feature of the late crisis is that the brunt of it fell upon the Bank of England. In the piping times of financial peace, great money centres and financial lords are as plentiful as blackberries, but when trouble comes it is to London and the great British institution that all the world looks for relief. It will hardly be disputed that the recent crisis would speedily have developed into a calamity if it had not been for the strength and wise policy exhibited by the Bank of England.

Why was there a panic? The history of business teaches that it has its ebbs and flows, but these would be no more injurious than similar movements in the future, if it were not that unscrupulous speculators take advantage of a flowing tide of prosperity to inflate values. The Wall Street panic was due to the pricking of a good many financial bubbles. So-called securities considered to be secure, and that was reason enough for anything. When the value of a security depreciates those who have loaned money on it demand payment. The public always buys stock on a rise and sells on a fall. If therefore those who are maintaining a certain line of stocks at an unreasonable price, become unable to do so any longer, the public, from whom all the money comes, will not buy, but rushes in to sell. Perhaps if we could get at the actual causes of the recent panic, we would find something that we could do to prevent its recurrence.

It will have been observed by those who read the financial columns of the Colonist, that there is a strong advance in the price of wheat. It is not to be expected that it will reach \$1.25 a bushel. High wheat and an easier money market mean much to the prairie provinces, and their effect on that part of the Dominion may be a potent influence upon the course of business and investment in all parts of the country. Present conditions give no foundation for any apprehension that the railway construction in Canada will be at all curtailed. We look forward with a great deal of confidence to a good year, and are not without a hope that many years may elapse before the manipulators of the stock market will be able to create as dangerous a situation as that from which the business world has just emerged. The juggler's tricks, whereby people were flamed out of their money on Wall Street, were not different in principle from those which a good many years ago, wrecked fortunes in France and England.

THE IRRESPRESSIBLE QUESTION.

The London Times recently told the people of Australia that in dealing with the question of Oriental immigration the people of the Commonwealth would have to bear in mind that they owed their present status to British protection and that they had the Sydney Morning Herald to say: "It might as well be plainly and definitely understood in England, once and for all, that at whatever cost, the Commonwealth will determinedly adhere to the white ideal. If the mother country's protection were withdrawn Australia might or might not be able to assert herself, but we should not attempt; there is no possibility of compromise. Asiatic exclusion is a life-and-death matter for a small white community within jumping-off distance of the teeming Orient. In declaring for a white Australia we have bred and our institutions. A white Australia keeps one of the finest stretches of the world's surface for the British race, which is the greatest service to the British connection of which we can conceive ourselves capable. This is pretty plain speaking. It is all very well to cry 'peace, peace, when there is no peace. The issue is upon it and its solution is being fought out. In connection with another phase of it the following from the London Times is of great interest: The wrongs of the Transvaal Indian community will soon be known and brooded over by the dumb millions who look to us as all-powerful in India, and when the evil is done, will be used for all they are worth by the agitators against our rule. And the worst of it is that their grievance will be just. Now can we wash our hands of the business by casting the responsibility on the Colonial Government? For Mr. Harold Cox points out with undeniable force that His Majesty's Ministers specially reserved the right of the Imperial Government to deal with questions of this nature. Even now, while there is yet time, we hope that a statesman who has the honor and well-being of the whole Empire at heart will be found in South Africa able, by tact and justice, to avert such a calamity as would be the deportation of over a few loyal Indians, for it can hardly be imagined that the whole 10,000 in the country would be expelled from a British colony. It is not for us to suggest a definite way out of the impasse; but a more thorough in the execution of the law until the Transvaal Parliament meets again would at least afford time for sober reflection and consultation before irreparable mischief is done.

THE NATAL ACT.

Some expressions of opinion were uttered in the House of Commons recently which are of special interest to this province at this time. Sir Wilfred Laurier was speaking on the subject of Japanese immigration, when Mr. R. L. Borden asked the following question: "Does the right honorable gentleman understand that while the treaty remains in its present form it is competent for us to oppose such an act?" In this question was Mr. Borden's way of referring to a statement of the Prime Minister to the effect that the Oriental Labor Commission had recommended the passage of legislation similar to the Natal Act, in case it should be found impracticable to regulate Japanese immigration otherwise. Sir Wilfred's reply was: "I have no hesitation, however, to say that under

the treaty we could not pass the Natal Act; it would be contrary to the treaty." Later in the course of the same debate, Mr. F. D. Monk, the leader of the Quebec Conservatives, said: "As I understand it, we have abandoned and surrendered, so far as Japan is concerned, these measures which it has been found absolutely necessary in the interests of Canada to embody in our general immigration laws. We cannot now exclude Japanese coming to this country who would be stopped under these immigration laws for the causes enumerated in those laws."

Mr. Ralph Smith asked: "Did I understand the honorable gentleman to say that the treaty prevented the operation of our ordinary immigration laws as against Japanese?" To this Mr. Monk replied: "That is what I understand from the terms of the treaty, and if my honorable friend will take the trouble to read the first article of that treaty, he will find out that the Japanese are the only subjects of any foreign nation, which sends immigration to this country, who are not under the terms of the treaty placed, so far as their right to enter this country is concerned, upon the same footing exactly as Canadians. These quotations will have a special interest in this province at the present time."

THE UNIVERSITY BILL

The University Bill, which Dr. Young, Provincial Secretary, has introduced, bears evidence upon its face of great industry, patient investigation and good judgment. The basic principle of the measure, which, though it is not yet in its final form in the Colonist of yesterday, is that there shall be established in this province a university, which shall be a great non-sectarian institution for the arts and sciences to all regular matriculants. This is easily stated, and if this were all that had to be provided for, the matter would be almost enough; but there remains the management and control, and it is towards the proper solution of this that Dr. Young has and we think successfully directed his efforts. Most of the great universities have years and, in some cases, centuries of history behind them, during which they have solved in their own way such problems as have from time to time arisen. Others are to some extent the creation of private enterprise or private benevolence. Dr. Young's task is to build up a public institution upon a new foundation. He has sought to broaden the interest in the management of the university, and the responsibility by a careful series of definitions. We do not wish to treat the result of his efforts with that interference which would be implied by a general off-hand assent to the various proposals embodied in the Bill. We shall only say that they appear to be very well considered and that we shall look forward with great interest to what Dr. Young shall say, when the time comes for him to explain the measure in detail. We venture to suggest that discussion shall not be hurried. Indeed, it might be well if Dr. Young would move the second reading of the Bill, and permit the explanation of the Bill, and permit the debate to stand over for a few days in order to give members of the House and the press a full opportunity to digest the whole subject. In making this suggestion, we are influenced by the consideration that the measure is exceedingly important and by the desire that the public shall have an opportunity of familiarizing themselves with its details, before the Bill becomes law. Speaking for ourselves, we would be glad to accept Dr. Young's judgment on all the points involved in his proposals. The Colonist as a public organ takes this opportunity of expressing its high appreciation of the work which he has done in the preparation of a measure which, so far as we have been able to judge on a necessarily hasty examination, appears to cover the ground very effectively and completely.

JAPAN AND CANADA.

In order that Colonist readers may have the fullest opportunity of reaching a sound conclusion upon the relations of Japan to the Dominion and our duty in view of our position as a part of the Empire, we reproduce an editorial from the Montreal Star. Until recently the Star was very strongly Conservative; it now is making a praiseworthy and not unsuccessful effort to deal with public questions from an independent point of view. This renders its observations of special interest. It says: The statement of Hon. Mr. Lemieux, following the report of Mr. Mackenzie King, seems to put the Japanese question into about as satisfactory a position as the country could hope. The Japanese Government did not break faith. The influx of Japanese labor was due to several causes, not one of which was in any way the fault of the Dominion. The two sources of danger are the possible emptying of the Hawaiian Japanese colony into Canada, and the direct importation of contract labor from Japan. The first of these sources Canada may deal with as drastically as she pleases; and the second is to be specifically closed by the Japanese Government. This leaves nothing open but the straggling and casual arrival in Canada of Japanese students, merchants and others which has never created a danger in the past; and is not in the least likely to do so in the future. We could hope for nothing more exclusive short of the right to put up the bars entirely against the Japanese, and this could never be attempted so long as Canada proposes to keep on friendly and trading terms with the most progressive people in the Orient. Just how far we could go in this direction and remain a loyal and responsible section of the British Empire, we would not like to say. The British-Japanese alliance is the only alliance that the British Government has; and while alliances are chiefly matters of business, they gain something in vitality and spontaneity from sentiment and sentiment in Japan would not be directed in the best course if a British Colony were to discriminate pointedly against the admission of Japanese subjects. The logical position of Japan in this whole question is irresistible, especially as against the Americans. The Japanese were a very few decades ago an exclusive people. The American compelled them to open their ports and admit foreigners. This was as direct an intervention in the affairs of another nation as if the Japanese fleet were to steam into San Francisco harbor today and compel the Americans to admit Japanese immigration. For these same Americans are now that Japan has awakened to their rude touch—trying to keep the Japanese out of the United States. It is no wonder that the government at Tokyo thinks itself ill-used. As for Britain, she declares Japan to be fit for an ally and

opens her Empire to Japanese subjects on the same terms as British subjects; but Canada will only honor the obligation, as far as she is concerned, under very great restrictions. Unfortunately, if a man is to be settled entirely by the laws of logic, the laws of nature and of political economy intervene. But no practical difficulty arises now. The Japanese realizes the situation on this continent, and understands that the peace of the world and the growth of trade between the two hemispheres depend upon a little wise statesmanship over a delicate matter. Mr. Lemieux has virtually brought us a request from the Japanese Government to continue to rely on its good faith. It is difficult to see how we can do less. That faith has been kept in the past. The conditions which made some people suspect that it was being kept have been fully explained away. We must surely continue then to rely upon the word of our ally until that word be proven unreliable.

For several years the people of Victoria, through the newspapers, and the Board of Trade, have been the persistent agitation for better safeguards to navigation on the West Coast, and especially at the entrance to the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The permanent staff of the Marine and Fisheries Department at Ottawa was not very favorably disposed towards the suggested arrangements, but very many of them, it will be known, are of the effect, and Colonist readers have an opportunity of reading every morning on our Marine Page what the reports are on several points. This is certainly a decided improvement, and shows what can be accomplished by persistent agitation. No opportunity has yet arisen to the effect that the new life-saving appliances, and we earnestly hope that none will occur, but we must all feel a great degree of satisfaction in knowing that the plans have been in part provided. The Colonist, which was specially urgent in contending for these improvements, is glad to see that they have gone into effect. They have well done.

One does not require to be a prophet nor yet the son of a prophet to discern that the speech by M. DeLacasse, in the chamber of deputies on Friday last, was a masterpiece of foreign relations. It is calculated to widen the breach between that country and Germany, its hereditary enemy. With almost brutal frankness he laid bare the fact that Germany had tried to break the circle of France's advances and friendships at the time of the initiation of the Moroccan dispute, and that during the Russo-Japanese war, Kaiser Wilhelm would hardly relax thus being held up to opprobrium as a European power. The entire incident of M. DeLacasse's emergence from the rear-ranks, to which position, he proceeded on his retirement from the post of minister of foreign affairs, in 1905, and his bold declaration of international problems, is of great interest.

A little five-year-old girl was killed by a motor car in Seattle on Sunday. This is not an argument against motors, but it is an argument in favor of the stringent regulations and speed of motors. Drivers seem to be unable in many cases to judge of the speed at which they are going. Yesterday two motor cars were crossing James street at the same rate as a street car, which was alongside; the other came up behind it at a speed which enabled it to catch up with the first in going half way across the embankment, although it had seventy yards at least to make up. Nothing else happened; no one was endangered, and no one was put to the slightest inconvenience. The point is that the driver of the second motor would probably have been reported to the police if he had gone too fast, although his speed must have been at least double that of the street car, which was moving at its usual rate. In saying this, we would like to add that as a rule the drivers of motors in Victoria are very careful, very much more so than they formerly were.

The Western Federation of Miners seems to have lost in the Goldfields struggle. What an absurdity it is for the good sense of the great majority of views and their only ally shall prevail in a matter in which others have great interests? We are glad to be able to think that the events of the past year point to the establishment of a better understanding between employers and employed. For ourselves we have always had great confidence in the good sense of the great majority of wage-earners, and have been satisfied that it would not take very long for them to realize that their interests and those of their employers are identical in far more particulars than they are antagonistic.

We are inclined to take our grand old story that Ouida, the famous novelist, who has just died in Florence, passed her last days in the most distressing poverty. Some six months ago, when she was in the hospital, she was in a very needy circumstance, and as a result of this, some of the London newspapers said, ample financial assistance was immediately guaranteed by many admirers of her brilliant literary gifts and achievements. It is simply inconceivable that so widely known an authoress could have been left to die in abject poverty. Humanity has not reached that stage of callousness.

The proposal that light-houses shall send their beams perpendicularly instead of horizontally is meeting with very considerable favor. It is pointed out that a sea-light on a ship can project its beams far into the air, and the reason assigned is that they are projected not horizontally, but at an angle. The claim is made that with vertical light the beam could be shown at a distance of from eighty to one hundred miles with a much less expenditure of power than is required for an efficient horizontal light.

ADULT MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE

The proposal that there shall be adult suffrage in municipalities will hardly prevail for the present at least. What it means is that every person above the age of twenty-one years, whether male or female, or whether he or she contributes anything whatever to the revenue of a municipality, shall be allowed to have a vote for mayor and aldermen. We suppose there is no valid reason why a woman should not be just as able to form a good opinion as a man as to what a city needs, but we have a great deal of doubt whether any considerable number of women will take the trouble to do so. If the majority of women are to be pressed a desire to be placed upon the same footing as men in regard to municipal suffrage, we do not see how such a request could very well be denied, but there has not as yet been such a request. Women know pretty well what they want, and are not as a rule backward in asking for it. If we were going to allow women to vote simply because they are twenty-one years of age, no matter whether they contribute anything to the municipal revenue or not, we can hardly deny the same privilege to those who would not follow that the right to vote would cease to depend in any degree upon the payment of taxes and that the voters would really be a roll of all adult persons in the city, for it would be inequitable to say that one man could not vote because he had not paid his taxes, but another could because he did not have to pay any taxes.

We have never been before to understand the great antipathy in this province to the idea of a poll-tax, for municipal purposes. There are provinces in which a poll-tax is paid and no one objects to it. In such places a poll-tax payer has as much voice in regard to money by-laws as the ratepayer upon property. We are not arguing for a poll-tax, but we think it is absolutely useless. The people do not want it, and there's an end of it; but the idea that every person who has a vote in the control of the affairs of a municipality should contribute something towards its revenue is sound. It places all men upon an equal footing. It does away with the supposed inequality of the fact that the holders of real estate, who are supposed to have in the public welfare. The term "poll-tax" has an unpopular sound, but chiefly because it is looked upon as an unjust tax to be paid without any regard to benefit conferred. The Province of New Brunswick a certain proposition of the municipal revenue has been derived from a poll-tax for some years, and that in some localities, owing to the imposition of special poll-taxes, the amount is higher than the workingman without regard to what they contribute to the tax is not at all unpopular, and under its operation all men stand alike in respect to all phases of municipal government. We mention this matter, not to stir up the question of the taking of British Columbia; but simply that, while people are discussing municipal affairs, they may have a little information as to the rule adopted elsewhere.

There is a growing suspicion that it is not Harry Thaw who is insane but the people of the state of New York who tolerate the existence of such a glaring travesty on justice.

The Kaiser is forty-nine. This will be a surprise to many people, although he is not what they think about it. But we have all grown so accustomed to look upon him as a young man that we forget that he is a grandfather.

The Transvaal government proposes to reconsider its policy of compelling Hindus to register. This will be welcome to the Hindus, but the plan was working out very badly. It was giving rise to exceedingly bitter feeling among the people of India.

Lord Strathcona has intimated that he may probably visit British Columbia in the autumn. The hope that he will be able to come will be very general, and he is not what they think about it. But we have all grown so accustomed to look upon him as a young man that we forget that he is a grandfather.

The Asiatic Exclusion League has passed a resolution declaring that the Lemieux solution is not satisfactory. This is another illustration of the fact that "you may lead a horse to water but cannot make him drink." It is one thing to make an agreement; it is another thing to have that agreement approved by all the people concerned.



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A TASTE OF WINTER

DID THE LITTLE TASTE OF WINTER FIND YOU UNPREPARED? Some of the "extremely optimistic" people thought Summer was here already. We have had an unusually fine and mild Winter but there is still room for a big number of chilly days to squeeze in ere Summer days smile on us again. Notice the news item about the southern flight of the Wild Geese? The old weather prophets of the chilly East see in that, signs of chilly winds and Winter snows, and the wise ones will prepare. Now, are you ready for a "cold snap"? Got all the blankets and bedding necessary to comfortable sleep? When such liberal offerings in Bedding are offered by this store there is no reason why you shouldn't be "ready" and comfortable.

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|---|--|
| <p>Fine Grey Blankets
These are exceptionally fine values. An uncommonly soft and warm blanket that you'll like. Liberal sizes and full weight.</p> <p>Size 56 in. x 76 in., 6-lb. Per pair \$3.00
Size 58 in. x 78 in., 7-lb. Per pair \$3.50
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These are all wool Blankets, have a very long fleece and are excellent sorts. Judging from the big sales of this style the price must be correct.</p> <p>Size 60 in. x 80 in., 6-lb. Per pair \$5.75
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| <p>Scotch Bath Blankets
This is a genuinely splendid Blanket. The wool used is of the very finest quality. The weave is a special close weave, and makes a long-wearing Blanket. Excellent value at the price.</p> <p>Size 76 x 94 in., 8-lb. Per pair \$12.00</p> | <p>Scotch Cheviot Blankets
Here is a wear-resisting Blanket worthy of your attention. The special weave leaves practically no fleeces. Sizes are larger. Very warm and best wearing Blanket made.</p> <p>Size 72 in. x 84 in., 7-lb. Per pair \$7.50
Size 80 in. x 96 in., 9-lb. Per pair \$9.50</p> |
| <p>See These Famous Yorkshire Blankets—Splendid Values
This far famed Blanket has indeed many points of special merit. A specially long wool is used in the making. The weave is very close and firm. This blanket has been long and favorably known for its wear-resisting qualities. These Blankets will stand years of hard use.</p> <p>Size 75 x 90 inches, 8 lbs. Per pair \$5.00
Size 76 x 94 inches, 8 1/2 lbs. Per pair \$5.50</p> | <p>A Line of Superior Quality Flannelette Sheets</p> <p>Size 30 in. x 40 in. Per pair \$1.70
Size 56 in. x 76 in. Per pair \$1.35
Size 70 in. x 76 in. Per pair \$1.50</p> <p>British—60 in. x 76 in. Per pair \$1.75
British—64 in. x 81 in. Per pair \$2.25
British—72 in. x 90 in. Per pair \$2.75</p> |

Extra Special Values in Silver-Grey Blankets

Here is what we can safely say, without fear of successful contradiction, is absolutely the best value in Silver Grey Blankets in the city. These are blanket values we are prepared to "pit" against any "special sale" values offered in this town. Compare these prices judging by the weight, and we think they are better, but when you compare the quality you will at once see how far superior ours are and how unusually liberal the prices. These are fine, fleecy, warmth producing blankets made from the best quality wool and are the best grey blanket obtainable.

Size 60 in. x 80 in., 6-lb. per pair \$4.30
Size 62 in. x 82 in., 7-lb. per pair \$5.00
Size 64 in. x 84 in., 8-lb. per pair \$5.70
No "charge" orders at these prices.

Send the Bride Something in China

There is nothing you can buy for a modest sum that carries with it the power of attraction and the evidences of good taste—as does a bit of china—or glass. So many small-priced things. Try to think of anything else for, say, a couple of dollars, that is suitable for a wedding present, and you must confess they are either insignificant or coarse. Make it even five dollars—almost same result. Come in and see what our new Spring importations disclose—you'll say they're marvelous. We think they're great ourselves.



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There is no competition at cards so keen as at the "whist" or "euchre" where the principal prizes are dainty, useful bits of china. The men are not averse to bits of china either—steins, pipe trays, tobacco boxes, etc. But, an artistic chocolate pot, biscuit jar, bonbon box or tray, a pretty plate or cup and saucer, will infatuate a woman as nothing else. There are hundreds of items here which will contribute materially to the success of your party. The prices will allow your prize money to go a long way.

Little Priced Wedding Gifts In Abundance

Not everyone is so amply supplied with the world's goods that he can make presents without consulting his pocket-book. Then one often gets invitations that require for many reasons a demonstration of friendship that is fully expressed in a small gift. We have not overlooked these circumstances, and if your pocketbook restricts or the conventions dictate—our display of things at small prices is all satisfying. Purchases held for later delivery.

An Unusually Large Shipment of Dainty Lace Curtains Just to Hand.

Second Floor.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FENDERS, ETC.

- ### Special Values in Carpet Department—Oriental Rugs
- These rugs are strong, serviceable, low priced, and come in a variety of Oriental designs that are indeed pleasing. These are excellent values. Shown on Second Floor.
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| Size 18 x 36 in. 75¢ | Size 8 ft. x 10 ft. \$13.50 |
| Size 2 x 4 ft. \$1.25 | Size 9 ft. x 9 ft. \$13.50 |
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| Size 7 1/2 ft. x 9 ft. \$11.00 | Hall Runners in same make also. |

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This preparation has none of the objectionable features of Cod Liver Oil. Its taste is completely masked. We have great confidence in recommending this to the most delicate, or to anyone needing tonic.

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Among the traditions most interesting and which assigns to the specially favored place. The account given in Genesis was then called, was "peared to him and made words." As for me, he said that he shall be a father to Abraham, for a father made thee. And I will make nations out of thee. And I will give thee and these and generations for an ever unto thee and thy seed. In thou art a stranger, an everlasting possession, as follow certain other proof to Ishmael and his descendants that the covenant was subsequently to be fulfilled.

The date usually assigned about 2700 years ago, some investigators have existence as an historic fact. The idea of a race, the subject as Hebrews, Jews, or in an individual to whom full qualities and a direct deity. A very remarkable VI. It is verses 2. "And God spoke unto Me" by the name of God. Abraham was I not known, as the part of Abraham, the Israelites in the times of their western migration, among whom he spent his days. He differs from the others by other writers that are "tical reasons and was a man of wealth, sagacity, and in Genesis and traditions altogether too. He differs from the others by other writers that are "tical reasons and was a man of wealth, sagacity, and in Genesis and traditions altogether too. He differs from the others by other writers that are "tical reasons and was a man of wealth, sagacity, and in Genesis and traditions altogether too.



WITH THE POULTRYMAN

The Light Brahma



RAHMAS, both light and dark, have been somewhat neglected by the general public for several years. A few veteran breeders, among whom may be mentioned Philander Williams, I. K. Felch and George Purdie, have kept the faith and still produce Light Brahmas of

high degree.

The late John L. Cost was also an enthusiastic friend of this royal old family of fowls, from the introduction of which we must date the beginning of the poultry fancy of this country.

There has been much disputing concerning the origin of the Light Brahmas. A good many authorities trace them back to the Chitragongs and some to the Gray Shanghais boomed by the late George P. Burnham, by his own concession the greatest poultry faker this country ever knew.

As a contribution to the history of this breed it is interesting to know that I. K. Felch has a cock bird which was hatched from eggs laid by hens brought to this country by a ship sailing from an East Indian port, as long ago as 1848. This bird was named "Imperial," and after his death Mr. Felch had him mounted, and for many years he stood in the home of Mr. Felch, full proof that as long ago as 1848 there were fowls in this country with the distinctive pea comb of the Brahma, with feathered legs and with black plumage. While the bird "Imperial" was not a good type of the present-day Light Brahma, it required but a casual inspection of him, in his mounted form, to see that he furnished a foundation on which this breed might have been built.

In 1855 Burnham published his book, "The Hen Fever," a copy of which is in our library. Mr. Burnham was so openly a faker that his statements cannot be taken as strictly in line with facts, but there is no doubt that he sent to Queen Victoria in the early '50's a pair of birds which he called Grey Shanghais. These birds were probably the beginning of the Light Brahma in England. Thus it is due to American enterprise that this breed was originated and disseminated.

In process of time the American type and the English type became distinctly different. The American bred for a bird with moderate leg-and-toe feathering, rather compact in body, medium height and graceful in every motion. This type is an aristocratic bird and a thing of beauty wherever seen. The English bred more toward the vulture hock, profuse leg-and-toe feathering, very long and somewhat fluffy plumage and rather short shanks.

Such birds would be rejected in any show room in America. The American fancier requires more of the Light Brahma than of almost any other breed. The white must be white and the black a clear brilliant black.

The comb must be a perfect pea comb, the skull wide, the brow overhanging giving the bird a sinister look, which belies its gentle and domestic disposition. The hackle is long and flows well over the shoulders, each feather black with a narrow edging of white. The primaries are black and white, the more black the better. The tail, beginning with the saddle feathers, is black with a distinct white lacing. The black must follow the shape of the feather and the division between the white and black perfectly clear and distinct.

In shape of body the Light Brahma is full and round in the breast, wide and flat on the back, the back rising at a gentle slope to the root of the tail. A cushion is not permissible in a Light Brahma, as this is distinctly a Cochinchina feature.

Particular attention is given to the shape of the legs. Any disposition to squat down in Cochinchina fashion is frowned upon, although the bird does not stand as high on its legs as is the case with Langshans. The hock must be full and round without any tendency to being vulture hocked. The leg feathering should be white and black, the feathers of the outer toes spreading fan-like away from the feet.

Some of the later specimens of Light Brahmas seem to have a tendency to heavier feathering than was the rule a few years ago. It is to be hoped that this tendency will be checked, for heavy feathering will be gained at the expense of egg-production.

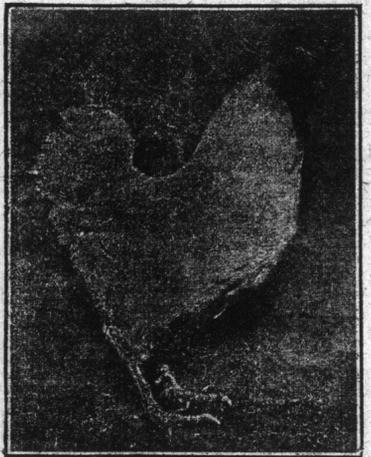
As a table-fowl the Light Brahma stands high. Its flesh is short grained, melting in quality and still firm when cooked. The chicks grow rapidly and are ready for the table at an early age. For the soft roaster market no fowl is better than the Light Brahma.

There is considerable difference in the various strains in the matter of egg-production. It has been claimed that an early specimen of the family produced over 300 eggs in a year,

but if this is true there has not been another like her in modern times. Some strains, however, are good layers, the eggs being very large, with a dark, rich-colored shell.

The merits of this grand old breed are again being discussed, and they come out every year in increasing numbers at the better class of shows.

The Autocrat strain originated by Philander Williams is probably the best type of American Light Brahmas. To see some of this old stock in the yards of Mr. Williams is a sight worth a long journey. A recent letter from this old veteran informs us that he still has his Light Brahmas, and is preparing to breed them more extensively than he has for several years. It is to be hoped that more fanciers will become interested in this variety and keep it before the public more conspicu-



White Wyandotte

ously than has been the rule for the last ten or fifteen years. The fancier who produces good ones will find a ready market for them.—Poultry.

Columbian Wyandottes

The origin of the Wyandotte is veiled in more or less of obscurity. Statements regarding their early development are conflicting, but authorities agree sufficiently to warrant the statement that much of the most desirable and carefully bred material available at the period of their creation, entered into their composition. It is probable that several crosses were resorted to in their production, which explains the general tendency of all varieties of Wyandottes to revert to original types, no matter how carefully they are line-bred, naturally more so than breeds whose blood elements are not so complex.

In the Columbian Wyandottes we find this mixture of blood element again made over and others added, which means a greater tendency to reversion and difficulty in uniform production; that the variety is worthy of the extreme care and intelligence that must be exercised in their proper development and perfecting is strongly in evidence by their present popularity and the high reputation of those who have already taken up the breed, not only in their native country, but in England, Africa, Australia and the Pacific islands.

Now, let us consider the first principles of their proper mating. We have in the White Wyandotte-Light Brahma cross, which, we believe, has been responsible for the production of the best and most desirable breeding specimen to date, about seven-eighths white color. Practical demonstrations in mating have revealed the fact that there is a strong tendency to revert to the White Wyandotte, and that extreme care must be taken in mating to intensify the black in the plumage, from the fact that there is a disposition on the part of Columbian Wyandottes to lose color in the molt. Pullets that carry Standard coloring, unless from very strong matings, as hens become entirely too light, approaching gray in neck, wings and tail. For this reason mating which has proven highly successful in the production of exhibition Light Brahmas, are not found a success at the present time with the Columbian Wyandottes.

It is the writer's opinion that for the best development and perfection of the breed, the Standard should be so worded as to give the preference to those specimens carrying a deep, intense coloring, both in those sections where black is intended to correct, and also in under color all over the body. If the writer had the authority to do so, he would make a Standard which would unmistakably cause the judge to give the preference to birds (as regards color) that were two or three shades darker than a Standard Light Brahma. For a few years to come a favorable standard and judges who recognize the disposition of the breed to lose color, will prove the means of rapid and desirable advancement.

And now a word about shape. Breeders of Columbian Wyandottes repeat the follow-

ing over and over several times and then go out and look over your flock of birds: "Shape makes the breed, color the variety." If you are a good judge of Wyandotte shape, how many birds have you in your flock that are typical in shape. In your matings remember it is not all color, it is not all combs, it is not all yellow shanks, but way back of all else to make your birds worthy of the name of Wyandottes you must have the true Wyandotte shape. In Columbian Wyandottes there are a diversity of shapes, short, low, squatty specimens, tall, long-necked, long-shanked, and even narrow headed, long-backed and tailed specimens. These are not Wyandottes. They approach the bantam and the clean-legged Brahma more closely. In your ambition for color do not overlook shape.

It is the all-around breeder that is the benefactor of the fancy, and the judge, if he is worthy of his avocation, will protect the breeder who mates for the symmetrical development of all sections of his variety. Keep plenty of color in your birds. Do not discard specimens that are even so dark as to show ticking in back and breast of pullets or striping in saddles of cockerels; they are valuable. A blue or slate undercolor all over body in both sexes is our hope for the future. If we desire birds that will hold their color until they are three and four years of age, we must breed from these deep-colored specimens for a few years to come. But be sure the black is deep green glossy black, (no snuff color), and that the undercolor is blue or slate; there must not be the least tendency to brown or red in it. Remember you cannot get black from gray, you must have color to get color.

I might enter into the special mating and line-breeding of this variety more in detail, but think, perhaps, I have said enough. If there are points of interest I have overlooked call the editor's attention to same, and with his permission, in some future article, I may be able to say something more definite regarding special matings.—Exchange.

Feed Cut Green Bone to Get More Eggs

Other things being equal, the hen provided with food richest in protein and other egg-making materials will produce more eggs than the hen fed rations in which these food elements are deficient.

It is a well-known fact that the grains usually fed are deficient in protein. That is why poultry relishes animal life of all kinds, why a hen will chase a grasshopper clear across an acre lot. She needs the animal food. The wise poultry raiser, therefore, does the best he can to increase the proportion of protein in the feed ration. The best substitute for the worms and bugs which Nature supplies the hen, is fresh cut green bone, such as the trimmings from the butcher's block. It is rich in protein and lime and has the added advantage of costing very little more than the labor of cutting it.

We don't know of anything which occupies a higher place as an economical egg producer. It keeps hens laying the year round. But more than that, it is an excellent growth promoter and vitalizer. A flock fed fresh cut raw bone will produce a larger proportion of fertile eggs than can be secured by any other method of feeding.

The egg producer, the broiler raiser and the fancier all find green bone an economical, profitable food.

AROUND THE FARM

Horse Courage

COURAGE in horses. Is it congenital or is it acquired? On account of the prevalence of electric cars, automobiles, traction engines, steam road rollers, and other objects calculated to alarm horses while on the city streets or country roads, it is becoming more and more requisite—in fact, necessary—in order that there may be a reasonable degree of safety in driving, that our horses should have "courage."

The question that confronts us is, "How can we engender courage in our horses? Is courage an inherited trait or the result of environment and education?" We think it is influenced by both, but especially by the latter. The alarm or fear shown by horses the first few times they behold an object with which they are unfamiliar cannot be said to be due to a want of courage. We all remember that a few years ago, when bicycles first came into general use, that mostly all horses became excited at the sight of a man or a woman moving rapidly along without "visible means of support." Many horses under such circumstances were quite unsafe, and unless the rider dismounted from his wheel and either stood or walked along, there was every probability of an accident.

Horsemen used to grumble and often swear at these machines, and claim that they had no right on the roads or streets. Wheels became very plentiful, and many of the said horsemen were soon seen riding them, either as a convenience or pastime. In fact, they became so common that a horse had not time

to take notice of them, he met so many, and now, though they are comparatively seldom seen, is exceedingly rare to see a horse taking any notice of them.

Have we any well founded reason to claim that our horses of today have greater hereditary courage than those of a few years ago? We think not. What, then, has brought about the change? We must, I think, attribute it to environment, or the familiarity that "breeds contempt." Bicycles are seen by most colts during colthood, and by all during their first lessons in harness or saddle on the roads or streets, and they, from the first, treat them with indifference. It may reasonably be claimed that heredity has some influence in the matter. There is no doubt that colts are influenced by the habits of their ancestors, probably more particularly by those of their dam during pregnancy. Hence, if the sire is accustomed to certain sights without experiencing any particular emotion, and the dam the same, and especially if so during pregnancy, it is reasonable to suppose that the progeny will naturally have no aversion to the same. This law of breeding, we think, has an influence, but we think that education and environment have more. We may say that a bicycle is not to be compared with an electric car, automobile or traction engine, as a means of instilling fear into a horse, and there certainly appears to be reasonable grounds for the contention. At the same time the fact remains that horses which are accustomed to these sights become as indifferent to them as to the former. None of the objects named is so formidable as a locomotive engine going at good speed and blowing off steam, with a train of cars behind it. It is quite a common thing to see a horse that will stand quietly at a crossing quite close to a train while it passes, or drive quietly along a road going parallel with a railway track while a train is going either way, become practically unmanageable at the approach of an automobile or electric car. Can we call this exhibition of fear, cowardice or want of hereditary courage? We think not. It is due to want of familiarity. The horse has become accustomed to seeing and hearing locomotive engines since colthood and has learned that they will not injure him, but the other sight is that of an object to which he is not accustomed, hence his fear. It will be noticed that horses in large cities, where they meet these objects frequently, with very few exceptions, are perfectly indifferent to them, but those in small cities or rural districts, in which such sights are not frequent, continue to fear them. There certainly is a great difference in the quickness or readiness with which horses lose their fear of such sights. But even this, we think, is not altogether due to the degree of normal courage they possess. It is largely due to the manner in which their familiarity to such sights is attained. Great care should be exercised in educating horses in such matters. There are few who do not show fear at first, and if we attempt to break him, or, more properly, to educate him at once, force him to go close, and whip him if he refuses, there is great danger of spoiling him. In such cases he soon associates certain sights with abuse

etc., etc. They will treat with indifference all objects except the one, and cannot be reconciled to that. Why such animals will exhibit courage in facing everything but some particular one, and exhibit gross cowardice, or fear of that, cannot, in many cases, be understood, but must be due to some unaccountable, inherent dread of the sight, or to some injury or extreme fright caused by it on a former occasion. Again, some horses will not tolerate certain objects under certain circumstances, and are quite indifferent to the same under others. For instance, a horse may be practically indifferent to a trolley car when standing or moving slowly, but become very unsafe if it be moving fast, while others are indifferent to it at any speed, but will not go near it when standing still. Again, some become very much excited and hard to handle when a car is coming behind them, but pay no attention when they are meeting one, while others are the reverse. This may be claimed to be caused by the use of blinders on bridles, but most of them will exhibit the same peculiarities when driven with open bridles. The same, or other peculiarities exist in regard to other objects, and, as stated, cannot be satisfactorily explained. When we consider matters carefully, we cannot be surprised that we meet with such cases, and it certainly is cruel to punish an animal so afflicted. If we consider a minute we can call to mind many women, and some men, who become greatly alarmed during a thunderstorm. They cannot bear to be alone, and in some cases become hysterical, or insist upon having the blinds drawn and the gas lighted, etc. They cannot help acting in this way. They know there is little danger, that company and artificial light are no protection, but all the same they cannot act calmly. Let us, then, be charitable, and attribute to horses the same unconquerable dread that exists in some human beings. We think our arguments go to prove that "courage in horses" is engendered more by education and environments than by heredity, although the latter operates to some extent. In breeding it certainly is wise to select as parents animals of known courage when possible, but we must intensify such courage by education, and make sure of their safety in the presence of all sights and noises that they are liable to meet before we can trust our wives or children to drive or ride them, as a horse that is liable to act badly under any such circumstances or other conditions not mentioned, is unsafe for general driving except in the hands of an experienced horseman or horsewoman. We would again like to emphasize the fact that education is the main point to be considered; and that many horses are made cowardly and unsafe by cruel, timid, passionate or incompetent drivers.—J. H. Reed, in O. A. C. Review.

Milk Hints

A simple and effective test to determine whether water is present in milk may be made with an ordinary knitting-needle, if the needle is bright and well polished. Dip the needle into the milk and quickly withdraw it in an upright position. If the milk contains only a small quantity of water, this will prevent even a drop of milk adhering to the needle.

Every one who has had occasion to heat milk knows how easily it may be scorched. When this does happen, the thing to do is to quickly remove the vessel from the fire and stand it in a bowl of cold water. Put a pinch of salt into the milk, and stir. It will then be found that the disagreeable burnt taste has almost, if not entirely, disappeared.

Milk makes a very excellent cleaner for patent-leather shoes. A sponge should be used to apply it, and the leather then be allowed to dry for a few moments. Then polish with a soft cloth.

Farm Notes

There are two kinds of soil on most farms—busy and idle. The idle kind never pays interest on the investment, the busy kind can't if choked with weeds. Clean them up before they mature seeds.

Be sure that the hens have a good dust bath, for they cannot be expected to lay well if tormented with lice. If a supply of earth or sand was not collected early in the season and cannot be secured now, sifted coal ashes can be used.

Spring calves rarely do well on pasture the first summer. They are very sensitive to flies. Give them a yard for exercise, a cool stable and plenty of nitrogenous food. The time to make a good dairy animal is in the first two years of its life.

Use plenty of bedding, both for the horse and cow, and be sure that it is fully dried before being used a second time. Shavings and sawdust are sometimes used, but hay, straw or leaves are preferable, because they have considerable fertilizing value.



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INTRODUCE TWO IMPORTANT BILLS

University and Public Service Acts Given Their First Readings

RAILWAY ASSESSMENT ACT

Debate on Amending Bill Occupies House—Routine Business Advanced

(From Tuesday's Daily)

Two important government measures were introduced at the sitting of the house yesterday. Both are fathered by Dr. Young, provincial minister of education. One is the public service act, which provides for the grading of civil service employees, fixed grades of salaries, superannuation and superannuation allowances, while the other was the university bill, presented in accordance with the promise of last session.

Then it will be remembered, the lieutenant-governor in council was empowered to set aside 2,000,000 acres of public lands for the purposes of a university. Both will come up for second reading today.

The day was comparatively uneventful after the debate of last week, but a good deal of routine business was transacted.

A debate arose upon the provisions of the Railway Assessment act which came up for second reading. In it, Premier McBrice, J. A. Macdonald, Hon. Capt. Tatlow, the minister, and John Oliver participated. The adjournment of the debate upon the bill was moved by Parker Williams. Either he or his colleague, Mr. Hawthornthwaite, who was absent from the house yesterday, will speak upon the measure today.

The other measures were advanced with but little debate. However, upon the bill empowering farmers to increase their capital, Mr. Oliver was heard.

The bill amending the "Coal Tax Act, 1907," which had received its first reading, was discharged upon the motion of the mover and a bill replacing it, brought down by special message. The original bill has been somewhat changed. The tax on coke has been made 15 cents instead of 18 cents per ton. This action has been taken on the representations of the provincial mineralogist, in view of the fact that ton and a half of coke is required to make a ton of coke, and the change makes the tax on the two products balance. The act moreover will become effective in the spring of immediately as was first proposed.

The second reading of the "Natal" or immigration bill, was passed yesterday as the debate will probably be lengthy and it was desired to get the routine business as much as possible. It comes up for second reading today.

The Speaker took the chair at 2:30 o'clock.

Prayers by Rev. G. K. B. Adams.

Civil Service Bill

A message was brought down from the lieutenant-governor transmitting a bill respecting the public service of the province, making provision for the superannuation of members of the civil service. This bill was at once considered in committee of the whole house, and read for the first time.

In the absence of Mr. Hawthornthwaite (Nanaimo), who has motioned to impeach his honor the lieutenant-governor was ordered to stand.

Speech from Throne

On motion of Mr. Tatlow, the house resolved to take a special order of the throne into consideration on Monday next.

To Ask Lieutenant-Governor

Mr. Oliver (Delta) moved: That a humble address be presented to his honor the lieutenant-governor, as follows:

"To the Honorable James Dunsmuir, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia,

"May it please Your Honor,

"The legislature of the province of British Columbia, in session assembled, are desirous of obtaining the fullest possible information in respect to the reservation of bill 30, session of 1907, for the consideration of its excellency the governor-general in council, and in the absence of your honor the lieutenant-governor, pray that your honor would be pleased to cause to be placed before them at the earliest possible moment copies of all instructions received by your honor from his excellency the governor-general relating to the same matter.

Mr. McBrice's Statement

Hon. Mr. McBrice: In order to save time, at least from the point of view of the government, and in order to make clear the exact position of affairs in regard to this matter, I would like with your permission, Mr. Speaker, to make a statement to the house. I have already communicated to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the contents of the motion which has been just now submitted for the consideration of the house by my hon. friend from the Delta, and I am at the present time awaiting His Honor's pleasure in the matter.

As documents relating to His Honor's action have already been given to the public through the agency of the Dominion, I take it that there should be no objection to have copies of them, in so far as His Honor may be able to give them to us, submitted to this house at an early day, but on the other hand, Mr. Speaker, it must be borne in mind that the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia is in a sense an official of the Dominion government, with the further fact that these documents may be had through the agency of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and through no other agency.

If it is not my good fortune, however, tomorrow to be able to submit to this legislature the documents to which my hon. friend has just referred, it may be that there will be some justification for such a petition, in order to bring about a petition in the usual course, to His Excellency the Governor-General in order that the papers in question may in due time be forthcoming. I wish again to be perfectly plain and clear,

to the house, that so far as this side is equally anxious with the hon. members of the opposition, for the production of these documents and for every possible publicity shall be given to the situation. At the same time it must be borne in mind, that there are certain constitutional principles which that may prevent this legislature from securing these documents without the intervention of the agency of the Dominion government. I will ask my hon. friend to let his motion stand over until tomorrow.

Motion Stands Over

Mr. Oliver: Can the hon. the premier promise that he will bring down tomorrow the papers that can possibly be placed before the house?

Hon. Mr. McBrice: As I have already stated, I have acquainted His Honor with the contents of the hon. member's motion, and I do not anticipate that there will be any trouble in securing copies of these documents from the Lieutenant-Governor here.

But, of course, it must be remembered that in a matter of this kind, His Honor is an officer of the Dominion government, and quite beyond the control of this legislature, still I think there can be no question that copies will be submitted to the house.

Mr. Oliver: As far as the Lieutenant-Governor is concerned, will these papers be made available at the next session of the house?

Hon. Mr. McBrice: I hope to be able to do so. I am now awaiting the pleasure of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on this subject, and I trust that the information, which I will be in a position to give to this house tomorrow, will be quite satisfactory to my hon. friend. I can make no further statement in regard to this matter.

Mr. Oliver: In the circumstances I will let the motion stand until tomorrow.

Hon. Mr. McBrice: I wish my hon. friend to understand clearly that I am making no undertaking; but am simply expressing the hope that through the kind consideration of his honor the lieutenant-governor, I may be able to lay copies of these papers before the house tomorrow.

Mr. Oliver—I quite understand that this house has no control over these papers, and that it is entirely within the pleasure of the lieutenant-governor to act in this matter; although to a certain extent he may act on advice. I quite appreciate the position which we occupy in reference to this matter.

The motion was then allowed to stand over until this afternoon.

Supreme Court Act

In regard to bill No. 1, to amend the supreme court act, Hon. Mr. Bowser explained that the new provisions, which were introduced in 1899, in respect to jury trials, had been found unworkable in the city of Vancouver, owing to the very considerable extra expense which were in consequence thrown upon litigants, and as a result the Bar association of Vancouver had unanimously passed a resolution asking for a return to the old practice under which trials were ordered to proceed, when the course engaged were ready to go on by giving the ordinary notice that was required under the supreme court rules. The addition of the present provisions necessitated gave ample justification for the change requested by the members of the Vancouver bar.

Mr. McPhillips (The Islands), remarked that under the system of centralization, which at present existed, the judges sitting in the courts of first instance and in appeal now discharged their duties in two cities, Victoria and Vancouver; and he hoped that particularly in view of the fact that it was the capital the same provisions would be made to apply to this city.

Hon. Mr. Bowser—If this is the wish of the members of the bar in Victoria, I have no objection whatever.

Railway Exemption

The Hon. Mr. Tatlow moved that: "Chapter 42 of the statutes of 1907, being the 'Railway Assessment Act, 1907,' be amended by adding the following as a new section:

"5a. The lieutenant-governor in council is hereby empowered to grant to any railway company an exemption from the assessment of 15 per cent, to 40 per cent, of this act for a period not exceeding ten years from the date of completion of any railway which may be completed after the first day of January, A.D. 1908, and the date of such completion shall mean the date of the certificate of the lands and works for traffic and passengers."

He explained that in the year 1903 the government had made a very large addition to the taxation of railway companies, having raised the assessment from 15 per cent to 40 per cent, and the result had been that gentlemen who were prominently connected with these enterprises had approached the government and requested that whereas a number of years must elapse before the roads could possibly make any return on the capital invested, the government should be fair to make a concession of the nature proposed in this bill. Mr. Hill, of the Great Northern railway, had forced the government that while he was of the opinion that the government had passed for the granting of bonuses, and that it was only in very exceptional circumstances that any railway company had his opinion the right to ask or the government the right to give such assistance, at the same time it was only proper and fair that it should be possible for the government to be in a position to grant some concession in the way of exemption from taxation for a period of years, and until such railway companies were able to earn something as a return on their charges and on the capital invested.

Where It Might Apply

There was for instance the project of building a railway from Grand Forks to Chilliwack. The government had reason to believe that arrangements were being made to complete it, and they would be prepared, when the proper time came, to deal with the question of granting in aid of this desirable project some reasonable exemption from taxation, to apply from the date of the completion of the line.

Recently the same application had been made by the C. R. Company in connection with the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway from Wellington to Alberni, and they had informed these gentlemen that they were prepared to ask the legislature to enter into an agreement on the lines indicated, knowing that it was a very desirable thing to find means for keeping labor in the country, and government had approached the C. R. Company, and had asked them to make any agreement immediately to construct the Wellington and Alberni road, and they had been told that if some relief from taxation in the way of exemption were granted them for a number of years this would probably be done. (Hear, hear.) The government

would also in all likelihood enter into some such agreement with the G. T. P. Railway Company. It was consequently a desirable thing to have circumstances to entrust the government with the power in question, on condition that the returns were brought down to the house at the earliest possible moment. The Kootenay Central railway had been projected for a number of years, and some work had already been done on the line, and it might well be desirable to grant this particular case some exemption of taxation for a reasonable period, dating from the completion of the road. It is hoped that the bill commended itself by the manifest importance to the favorable consideration of the house. (Applause.)

Mr. Macdonald Objects

J. A. Macdonald, (Rossland) objected to the principle of the bill in that it transferred the power vested in the legislature to the executive itself. It was merely another extension of the power of the executive for the last four years, and of which not long since the province had had an instance. In fact, the province had come to a point where there was no longer government by the people but government by the lieutenant-governor-in-council.

If there was any railway company in this province which was entitled to consideration and which was willing to grant a quid pro quo, they should be willing to come to the legislature and ask the legislature to grant them the exemption. He would empower the government to grant.

The revenue from railway taxation last year amounted to \$100,000. Even at this the assessment on railway right-of-way was only \$10,000 a mile or about a third of what it cost the railway to construct. He concluded, therefore, that railways by existing laws were paying but one third what other people do.

Should Come to Legislature

The minister had instanced the G. T. P. and the C. R. without considering the right of either of these roads to consideration as opposed to other roads, he would admit that if it were found in the interests of the province that a road should be built he would be in favor of the exemption proposed, but he was opposed to such a way being granted, unless the government was willing to come and ask it from the legislature. He objected to the power being left in the hands of the government, and he thought that railways deserve assistance and he would be willing to grant them it very generously in view of the increase in revenues that would be obtained. He thought that the provincial coffers provided the grant was made in the proper way.

Premier Replies

Hon. Mr. McBrice—I have followed Mr. Speaker, my hon. friend (Mr. Macdonald) and I will conclude by saying that he has made any really serious objection to the proposed legislation, which at the present time is before this house, and as we have heard the old cry, which is brought up by the opposition at every session in regard to powers being invested in the government, I am not at all surprised, sir, to have heard it this afternoon. Indeed, in advance, I feel quite satisfied that we would hear from the hon. member, if he had not spoken on this occasion, the same old criticism, and the same old story that it would be a mistake to leave this matter to the executive. I am not at all surprised, sir, to have heard it this afternoon. Indeed, in advance, I feel quite satisfied that we would hear from the hon. member, if he had not spoken on this occasion, the same old criticism, and the same old story that it would be a mistake to leave this matter to the executive. 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PLACE FOR THE YOUNG BECKS

CURRENT TOPICS

You all know that Nanaimo is a coal-mining town, but perhaps you do not all know that one of the mines is under the water of the harbor. Until a few days ago a little boat went back and forward from the city to take the miners home from Protection Island where their work in the mines was over. The boat was so small that it was shown through the coal mines goes to No. 1 shaft, a high building near the water's edge. Here a great volume of smoke tells him or her that powerful engines are at work. One of the principal things this engine does is to drive a tremendous current of air into the mine. The strongest man cannot force open the door of the room where this great wind is being made. If the manager is not busy, he will very likely invite you to step with him into the cage, a great box from which the coal has just been emptied. You will have noticed on your way out that a man is standing weighing the coal as it comes up and that many others are at work nearby. As soon as the party is in the cage it begins to descend. At first you are frightened, but it is not so very long before you are at the bottom. Near the mouth of this deep shaft is (or was twelve years ago) a stable where there are a number of fine mules. Passing on a little farther you come to a narrow electric tramway, along which cars loaded with coal run constantly. On each side of the road are passages leading to the little rooms or stalls in which men are at work digging coal. In each man's hat is a lamp which throws light around him.

On and on you walk, bending down for fear you strike your head against the roof of the mine. As you go along you may hear a blast, for the men use explosives to take out large quantities of coal. This work is very carefully done, and one of the best men in the mine is the "shotlighter" who oversees the blasting. When you have been walking so long in a stooping attitude you feel quite tired, you are at the mouth of Protection Island shaft. You have been hundreds and hundreds of feet under the water of the harbor, and you are very glad to get into the little steamer which carries you back over the mile of blue water that lies between you and the town.

The boat is not making regular trips now, for the mine is closed because no one wants to buy coal. Most of the coal mined in Nanaimo is taken in large ships to San Francisco. Last year the factories were using a great deal more coal than was used than the Nanaimo mines could send. Orders were sent to Australia for coal. When the hard times came of the factories stopped working, and the mines are now more or less closed than is needed, so the Western Fuel company have closed the Protection Island mine. Even if they are not long shut down there will be much need and room for want of work.

There are some people who think it would be better for all if the coal were sold cheaper. Even if the mine-owners did not make such great profits, and if the miners got lower wages, the demand would be more steady and more constant. If the men are right who believe there is plenty of iron-ore on Vancouver Island, coal will be needed to manufacture it. The more coal we need at home, the less will we have to depend on the markets in the United States.

The Empress hotel was opened on Thursday. It is a very beautiful building and already there are many strangers boarding there. It is expected that numbers than ever to Victoria now that there is such a splendid hotel in which they can live. Some of these visitors will like Victoria so well that they will return year after year for their holiday in our city. Others will build homes for themselves and live here together. The more that come the better for Victoria.

The most important event that has taken place since the last article for the young people's page was written, is the meeting of the parliament of the province. Since British Columbia became a province there have been several parliaments. The session of 1908 is the second session of the House of which Hon. Richard McBride is premier.

As many of you know, the speech which His Honor Lieut.-Governor Dunsmuir read on Thursday was prepared by his ministers. It was meant to show the members what are the principal matters upon which they should think and talk, and, if necessary, make laws about during their meeting. Some of these are subjects that are interesting to all people in British Columbia, children as well as those who are older. The Governor says that times have been good, that the government has been able to pay the province and still has money left to spend on necessary public works.

There are, in many parts of this province, land which is so dry that nothing will grow on it. It has been proved that when this land is watered it will produce large crops. The government intend to bring water into these dry places so that the land which now grows nothing but sagebrush may be covered with fertile farms and fruitful orchards. There are dry belts near Grand Forks, near Ashcroft, and in other places.

British Columbia is a very large province and, except in a few places, very sparsely settled. There are large regions still unexplored. The government is going to send out surveyors who shall find out what land is fitted for settlement and measure it off so that people will know what they pay for on the prairies the whole country was surveyed before the farmers took up the land. In that open country surveying is much easier than among the rocks and forests of our province. Yet lumbermen and miners as well as farmers are interested in having the land correctly described and carefully measured.

There are a great many people in British Columbia who do not think that people should be allowed to come from Asia and settle here. The government promises to make a law that will prevent these people, as well as immigrants from other countries, from coming into the province.

Everyone will be glad to hear that steps are to be taken to provide a complete course of education for all young people in the province, and that the government carries out its plan those who want to be doctors, lawyers or clergymen, or to be miners or agriculturists, can do so without leaving the province. There are many other things in the Governor's speech but these seemed to the editor of most interest to the readers of this page.

The boys and girls who learn Canadian history know that men are chosen by the people to make the laws for the province, and that they have to answer to the people for their acts while they are in parliament. There are certain laws which a province may make, but there are others which only the parliament at Ottawa can enact.

Before an act or bill becomes law, it must be signed by the Lieutenant-Governor if it is a provincial act, or by the Governor-General if it is a Dominion act. There are a very few cases in which even an act passed by the parliament of Canada and signed by the Governor-General may be prevented from becoming law by the King of England. The King of Great Britain with foreign nations are in colony no Canadian law as Canada is a British territory. Whether any act does so or not is a matter to be decided by the government of the Mother Country.

Last year the House of Parliament of British Columbia passed an act, which was intended to prevent all foreigners who could not write and speak the English language, from entering the province. On the 23rd of April Capt. Leui-Talbot Dunsmuir wrote a short letter to Captain Talbot Leui-Talbot in place of Hon. Richard McBride, the Lieut.-Governor, refusing to sign this bill. The bill accordingly did not become law.

On the Monday after the House met Mr. Meagher, the leader of the opposition, declared that the House, the Premier should have resigned, because he must answer to the people for the Government's acts.

Gov. Meagher, Mr. Hawthorthwaite accused the Premier of having used his high position for his private benefit. Steps are being taken to remove him from his office. This is a very serious matter and one that should not have been lightly treated. It was shown on Wednesday that the Lieut.-Governor acted as he did by the instructions of the Ottawa government.

Even if the Governor had signed the bill, it would have been disallowed by the Governor-General on the advice of his ministers, who represent the majority of the whole of Canada. This is what has happened, and perhaps it is too hard a matter for you to understand.

There was a story of a plot to blow the American battleships at Rio Janeiro, in Brazil. It is not likely there was any foundation for the report, and by the time this is read will probably be in the Pacific ocean.

Alberta cattle ranches are large places. The cattle are often miles from the houses where the men for a dishonest man to drive off an animal without being found out. But two brothers named Bennion, then and settling the meat, have been caught by the skill and daring of the mounted police. It is very hard for a criminal to escape capture where members of this brave force are stationed.

If you have not read the story of the wrecked crew of the Dundonald, who spent eight months on Zealand, you should hunt up Tuesday's paper and read in the Marine News the tale brought by the steamer. It is very wonderful and far more interesting than most sea-stories boys are so fond of reading. The steamer Vado was stranded on Saturday near Cape Lazo, on the West Coast, but was rescued by the steamer Harpoon, which was on her southern voyage, and the Blue Funnel liner Bellerophon had sailed on board when she arrived at Williams Head. Five of the ship's men were ill, and had to be landed at the quarantine hospital. The ship had come from Liverpool via Suez canal and Yokohama. This has been an unlucky week for the sailors.

There has been another terrible riot in Berlin. The police were attacked by a mob of 2,000 men and boys, who used bricks as weapons. The police were armed with swords and charged upon the crowd, wounding them horribly. It is said there are sixty thousand people out of work in Berlin. Just think of it. Twice as many



By Reginald Christie, Aged 13 Years.

in the northeast of the province. The Finlay was one of the first rivers discovered in British Columbia. When the Grand Trunk Pacific railroad is built, this part of the country will not be so hard to get at as it is now.

Reports have come from Prince Rupert that the construction of that road through British Columbia is to be commenced very soon, and that the headquarters are to be at Prince Rupert, and not at Edmonton. If this is true, there will be busy times in this province next summer.

That was a very sad thing which took place on board the training ship Cumberland at Newport last week. Two young men quarreled. They agreed to fight it out, and one of them was killed. The other twenty-one and the other is only twenty. What grief and loss their indulgence in angry passion has caused these boys and all who love them!

An old man in Chicago, who had spent an honorable life, used wrongfully the money of the bank of which he was president. He was found guilty, but one of the jurymen felt so sorry for the prisoner that he cried like a child in the courtroom when the verdict was given. It is said that he declared no one had lost by the wrongdoing of the president, and that he could not bear to think of his ending his days in prison.

A Russian officer is watching the progress of the United States fleet. He asked to be allowed to go on board one of the ships, but permission was refused. He then traveled by steamer or railroad, so that he would reach the principal ports as soon as the fleet. The name of the officer is Blatchkot, and he is trying to learn how so long a voyage can be safely accomplished for benefit of the Russian fleet.

The editor thanks Willie Hardie and Reginald Christie for their beautiful pictures. Their copies are excellent. If they can do original work anything like as good they will some day be artists. While we are much pleased to have received pictures of children's drawings shall be on the subject, "What boys—little and big—a chance to put on paper something that is in their own minds."

Not a letter this week again? Last week a story was received, which will appear in a later issue. Many thanks to the writer. The editor would like very much to receive an account of what some bright boys and girls saw during a country walk. In Victoria the next could take the place of the country. We will promise to publish the best.

Charles Darwin could not bear to watch an operation and listen to the groans and screams of the sufferers. In those days ether and chloroform had not been discovered.

The only pleasant recollection Darwin had of Edinburgh was his seeing Sir Walter Scott at a meeting of the Royal Society of which he was president. Good Dr. Darwin found out from his daughters that Charles could not bear to be a doctor, so he determined to make him a clergyman and sent him to the university of Cambridge. Here the young man paid little more attention to the teaching in the grand old colleges than he had done in Edinburgh. Here, however, he had an opportunity to study science, out of doors. He found out that one of the professors knew how to teach Botany and he attended his lectures. There he began to collect beetles. He tells us that "one day, on tearing off some old bark I saw two rare beetles, and seized one in each hand; then I saw a third and new kind, which I could not bear to lose, so that I popped the one which I had in my right hand into my mouth. Alas! it rejected some intensely acrid fluid, which burned my tongue, so that I was forced to spit the beetle out, which was lost, as was the third one."

He was not satisfied with what he could collect himself but set others to work, "for I employed," he says, "a laborer to scrape, during the winter, moss off old trees, and place it in a large bag, and likewise to collect rubbish at the bottom of the barges in which reeds are brought from the fens, and thus I got some very rare species."

The young collector became great friends with Professor Henslow, the botanist who recommended him for the post of Naturalist on board the Beagle, which was sent to survey South America and sail round the world. One can imagine Darwin's delight.

He felt sorry to disappoint his kind father a second time and ashamed that he had been so extravagant. But that generous gentleman was delighted to hear that his son was so clever and was wise enough to know that it was better to be a great naturalist than a poor doctor or clergyman.

Darwin was away nearly five years on the Beagle, during which he worked very hard. When he came back he published an account of what he saw and discovered. The book was very interesting and made its author famous. You have often noticed the shells that stick to rocks and the bottoms of ships. Most people are satisfied to pick them up and look at them for a few moments, thinking, perhaps, that they are curious things. It took Charles Darwin eight years to learn enough about barnacles to write a short book describing them. It took him more than twenty



By Willie Hardie, "Norwood," Oak Bay, Aged 12 Years.

people as there are in Victoria, counting every man, woman and child! We who scarcely know what it is to be hungry or cold cannot understand the feelings of people who in the depth of winter must look on while helpless children suffer.

Mr. Lemieux has returned to Ottawa, and reports that the Japanese government have promised in return for the money that will prevent his people from coming in as great numbers as formerly to Canada, and that no Japanese subjects will be allowed to be brought here who have been hired before leaving Japan to work in such places as mills or mines or on railroads. It is greatly to be hoped that this agreement will do something to put an end to the strife which has begun here.

Heroes are found among all classes of people, and King Edward is not satisfied that only those who show bravery on the battlefield or at sea should be rewarded with a royal medal. In spite of care many terrible accidents happen in mines and quarries. Those who try to save the victims of these disasters often do so at the risk of their own lives. The King has ordered that wherever in his dominions any one shall have performed an act of great bravery in a mine or quarry, or he shall receive a medal. Perhaps no one ever does a deed of heroism to win a medal, but it is well that such acts should be remembered.

In the Southern States there is a very large negro population. The ancestors of these black people were brought from Africa and forced to work as slaves in the tobacco fields and on the cotton and sugar plantations. After the war between the North and South they were set free. They were very ignorant. There were not many schools for the children of these black people. Many of them are very ignorant and some of them are bad. There is a great deal of hatred between the lowest classes of blacks and whites in the South.

The best people, whether black or white, believe that all the children of the negroes should be taught. There is a very fine school called the Tuskegee Institute, and a few days ago a large meeting was called, at which some of the most noted men, white and black, spoke. The purpose of the meeting was to raise money for the institute so that negro teachers could be trained there, who would go back and teach their own people.

In this school people are trained to work with their hands as well as their brains.

Governor Hughes of New York, who was one of the speakers, said: "There is no color line in good work, whether of hand or brain."

CHARLES DARWIN

Nearly fifty years ago there lived in the village of Down in the beautiful county of Kent a very wonderful man. He was tall and thin with ruddy face and blue-gray eyes which were shaded by over-hanging brows. This man was Charles Darwin and seldom have eyes looked out upon the world that saw so much or observed so carefully. Behind those shaggy brows was a powerful and busy brain which thought much upon what the eyes saw.

"I must," he says, "have been a very simple little fellow when I first went to school. A boy of the name of Garnett took me into a cake shop one day and bought some cakes, for which he did not pay, as the shopman trusted him. When he came out, I asked him why he did not pay for them, and he instantly answered: "Why, do you not know that my uncle left a great sum of money to the town on condition that every tradesman should give whatever was wanted without payment to any one who wore his old hat and moved it in a particular manner?" And he showed me how it was done. He then went into another shop where he was trusted, and asked for some small article, moving his hat in the proper manner, and on being asked to pay, he said: "I have not money, but I have a receipt from the shopman, and he will give me a receipt for it." He then moved his hat in the same way, and the shopman made a rush at me; so I dropped the cakes and ran for dear life, and was astonished by being greeted with shouts of laughter by my false friend Garnett."

There are people who think that Darwin was not always right in what he taught but all believe that he made wonderful discoveries.

His father was a doctor and was very well off. Charles did not like a school that his father was greatly disappointed and told him one day that he would never be good for anything. In those times all boys were expected to learn Latin and Greek and little else. Some of you will be surprised to read that the first lesson this day fellow took a delight in was a proposition in Euclid. He was very fond of shooting, not because he loved to kill, but because he wished to find out about the wild birds and animals. He began to study chemistry and for this he was publicly rebuked by the head master, who thought all time wasted unless a boy was learning Latin.

As he was doing no good at this school his father sent him to Edinburgh university to study with his brother, who was learning to be a doctor. But

years' study to prepare another work called the "Origin of Species."

This is a book for wise men to read. At first good people were afraid of it, but though many still think that Darwin was mistaken, almost everyone believes that he really sought to find out the truth. All his life long his man toiled slowly and patiently. Like Alfred the Great, he accomplished an immense amount of work in spite of almost constant ill-health. In his own home he was greatly beloved. He was the playmate and companion of his children and lived a simple, happy life.

CHILDREN'S AMUSEMENTS

Often at a party children are at a loss what to do. When this happens the person who has a new game is the most welcome of guests. Here are some that look as if they would be good.

Buzz and Fuzz
Here is a quiet little game which every one can join in, and which may be made difficult or easy according to the ages of those playing. Sit round in a ring, and then one must begin one, the next one 2, and so on until 5 is reached, when instead of 5, the word Buzz must be said or a forfeit claimed. Then on to 10, when the word Fuzz, and so on every time a multiple of 5 only occurs Buzz is the right word with the 10's Fuzz, up to 50, when matters may be complicated by using the terms Buzz-Fuzz and Fuzz-Buzz. With small children it is quite enough fun to have to say Buzz each time the multiple of 5 comes round.

Cat and Mouse
This is a regular romping game for everybody. A cat must be chosen and a mouse, and the rest of the guests arranged in two rows, with a gangway down the middle. The cat is blind-folded, likewise the mouse, and they must be started one after the other to run up and down the gangway and outside the rest of the players. The gangway and outside the mouse. The mouse has to squeak at intervals to let the cat know partly where to hunt, and the cat can mew to warn the mouse, which adds to the fun.

The Face of the Clock
Ask your guests to draw the face of a clock, having first seen to it that there is no clock within range that they can copy. If they have not been tested before most of them, if not all, you will find, will make a mistake—they will draw in the ordinary Roman figures for four instead of four strokes which they find on every clock face since the days of a certain French king, when the mistake was first made. Initial Letter Game
For this you want paper and pencils for each

player. Then a letter of the alphabet is chosen, and five minutes allowed in which those taking part must try to think of all the well-known people they know whose names begin with the letter decided upon.

The Feather and the String
As a change from plodex it is rather amusing to use a feather as the ball. All you have to do is to keep it, by blowing or waving your hands, above the string. Be sure you do not touch it.

Fetch and Carry
In the way of a good active game for the parlor, try Fetch and Carry, which is prepared for in this way.

Two handkerchiefs of any size and color desired convenient to hand are stretched taut and tacked down upon the floor. On one are placed twelve peanuts, the other remaining bare. Each player in turn receives a spoon. The fun consists in carrying the nuts to the empty handkerchief and then back again.

The feat must be accomplished carrying one nut at a time. The player accomplishing it in shortest time wins a prize, consequently some member of the group must be made timekeeper, and each person's minutes closely watched.

The Skating Doll
This will appeal to all smaller children, it is so noisy. A large round tumbler is needed, and a cork roughly made into the semblance of a doll with four legs made of pins, with the heads to stand upon. The figure is placed on the tray, which is upside down, can then form sides, and what they have to do is to tap upon the tray, each side trying to keep the doll from coming off the tray. Every one in the room, if possible, should take part in the same game in order not to hear the noise.

NATURAL HISTORY

How a Dog Saved the Family
A man in Oxford, Pa., owns a pet collie who is reported to have saved the lives of the family by ringing the dinner bell to awaken them. The dog found the house in flames at midnight, and not being able to enter the household by barking, grasped the rope to the dinner bell, as he had been taught to do when summoning the hands from the fields, and in so doing aroused the entire neighborhood. The members of the family barely escaped with their lives. The two children were nearly overcome by the smoke. The children had taught the dog this trick, and are now grateful to him for knowing when to ring it.

Mistaken in His Friend
A gentleman who lived in Rome had a Scottish deerhound called Eric. This dog formed a friendship with a large French dog. Eric would now and then bring his friend to his master's studio, where he was always very kindly treated. One day, when the gentleman was returning home from his studio, the two friends were attacked by a number of dogs, and there was a great battle. When the fight had continued for some time, and the two dogs were apparently winning, the French dog slunk off and left Eric to finish the battle alone. This plucky dog cheerfully did so, and then went home to have his wounds washed. But the next day, when, as usual, the French dog called, Eric would not take the smallest notice of him. In vain the gentleman coaxed and scolded, and brought the French dog close up to Eric. He would not even turn his head in the direction of his former friend. This line of conduct he pursued, ever afterwards. He evidently thought that he had been mistaken in the French dog's character as a gentleman, and must decline all further intercourse with him.

A Timely Warning
While a British brig was gliding smoothly along before a good breeze in the South Pacific, three months ago, a flock of small birds about the size, shape and color of parakeets settled down in the rigging and passed an hour or more resting. The second mate was so anxious to find out the species to which the visiting strangers belonged that he tried to entrap a specimen, but the birds were too shy to be thus caught, and too spry to be seized by the quick hands of the sailors. At the end of about an hour the birds took the brig's course, and disappeared, but towards nightfall they came back and passed the night in the maintop. The next morning the birds flew off again, and when they returned at noon the sailors scattered at some food about the decks. By this time the birds had become so tame that they hopped about the decks picking up the crumbs. That afternoon an astonishing thing happened. The flock came flying swiftly toward the brig. Every bird seemed to be piping as if pursued by some little invisible enemy on the decks. The birds were flying down behind the vessel. For a few minutes the sky was like the wassiless bottom of a lake—a vast arch of yellowish mud—until torrents of rain fell. Why it did not blow very hard, no one knows; but on reaching port, two days later, the captain learned that a great storm had swept across that part of the sea. The birds left the vessel on the morning after the storm and were not seen again.—Maryland Bulletin.

People who take all things literally are apt to tread on other people's toes. The man who walked in where he saw a sign, "Walk in," and who was ordered into a was a literal man; and so was he who went into a pawnbroker's shop and demanded 40s. because there was a placard in the window that read, "Look at this watch for 40s."

"I looked at it," said he, "and now I want my 5s."

"The most amusing incident we have heard is that of the countryman who, while sauntering along a city street, saw a sign, "Please ring the bell for the caretaker."

After reflecting for a few minutes he walked up and gave the bell such a pull that it nearly came out by the roots. In a few moments an angry-faced man opened the door.

"Are you the caretaker?" asked the bellpuller.

"Yes, what do you want?"

"I saw that notice, so I rang the bell, and now I want to know why you can't ring the bell yourself."

WITH THE POETS

A DOG FRIEND.
I like my dog, when in trust grown sweet
He lies, with his head up, at my feet;
And tell my story, because it seems
That he has my hopes and he dreams my dreams.
And he does not cavil or bring attack
When I go my way or I turn my back;
My dog loves me! And I always feel
That his is a love that is firm and real.
How thousands of little children
Like Peter the Hermit's pilgrims,
Set forth for the Holy Land?
—Margaret J. Preston.

The Rich Flavor
AT ALL GROCERS
GENUINE
Toronto.
STORE
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TORIA. B.C.
Valley
be fully
at Hazel-
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Phone 312
THE COLONIST

LIBERALS WILL SUPPORT BILL

J. A. Macdonald Holds That It Does Not Exclude Japanese and Chinese

OTTAWA'S FATAL BLUNDER

Japan Was Prepared to Accept Treaty With Similar Provisions as United States'

The culmination of the interest which has centered in the debate upon the Natal act occurred yesterday when in the course of speech upon that measure W. R. Ross (Ferne) read a telegram from R. L. Borden, president of the United States when the treaty with Japan when the treaty with the United States had been signed had been willing to enter into a similar one with Canada.

Some little routine business was transacted.

The speaker took the chair at 2:20 o'clock.

Prayers by Rev. G. K. B. Adams.

Impachment Motion Ruled Out

Hon. Mr. Eberts, on the point of order raised in respect to the motion, presented to the house by the hon. member for Nanaimo (Mr. Hawthorthwaite) to bring about the impachment of his honor the lieutenant-governor for his action in reserving his assent to the Bvasser bill, made the following ruling:

The following resolution was moved by the honorable member for Nanaimo:

"Whereas, during the last session of this house a bill was introduced intitled 'An Act to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia' which was the object and intent of preventing a further influx into this province of 'backward races,' notably certain 'subjects of his imperial majesty the emperor of Japan' and 'other persons' who are engaged in the 'backward races' of the world, and whereas the said bill, as amended, successfully passed through the various stages in this legislature, was supported by the members of the executive council, and was passed and was enacted, so far as it lay in the power of the members of this legislature; and

"Whereas the Hon. James Dunsmuir, lieutenant-governor of this province, refused to assent to the passage of said bill; and

"Whereas the Hon. Richard McBride, premier of British Columbia, has publicly stated that the lieutenant-governor was not advised by his government to refuse to give his assent to said bill; and

"Whereas it has transpired during an investigation by the deputy minister of labor, Mackenzie King, acting under instructions from the Dominion government into the causes and nature of the extraordinary influx of Japanese laborers into this province, that the Hon. James Dunsmuir, in his private capacity as an operator of coal mines in this province, had, on or about the 15th of December, 1907, said bill entered into a contract with the Canadian Nippon company, of Vancouver, to procure five hundred Japanese laborers for exploitation in his coal mines; and

"Whereas the passage of the aforesaid bill would have had the effect of delaying or preventing the coming into this province of the laborers aforesaid; and

"Whereas the lieutenant-governor has not acted in this matter in accordance with the constitutional practice, in refusing his assent to the passage of said bill without the advice of his responsible ministers, and has further placed himself open to grave suspicion as to the motives which induced him to refuse his assent to said bill; and

"Whereas his action in these matters must inevitably tend to destroy confidence in the lieutenant-governor as the people of this province have in constitutional and responsible government;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this house emphatically condemns all such unconstitutional proceedings and hereunto by appeals to the government of this Dominion to investigate into all of the aforesaid matters and charges, and should the facts prove to be as stated in this resolution to cause forthwith the Honorable James Dunsmuir from the office of lieutenant-governor of the province of British Columbia."

Speaker's Ruling

The legislature, by well established precedent, cannot pass a resolution of censure upon the lieutenant-governor for his conduct except as a preliminary to an address to the governor-general.

The above resolution may be regarded as a preliminary to such an address, but it has been taken to it on two grounds: First, that the resolution is out of order and should not be put to the house, inasmuch as it alleges that his honor "has placed himself open to grave suspicion as to the reasons that induced him to refuse his assent to the bill entitled 'An Act to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia, 1907'"; and secondly, that it is an insult to his honor.

"No member shall speak disrespectfully of her majesty, nor of any of the royal family, nor of the governor or person administering the government of Canada, nor of the lieutenant-governor of a province, nor shall he use offensive words against any member of this house, nor shall he speak before the question of debate. No member shall reflect upon any vote of this house passed during the current session, except for the purpose of moving the question of its rescission."

"During the debate on this bill, it was strongly urged by the Interloper that the resolution that rule 15 did not, and shall not, in this case apply. In this I cannot for a moment agree. The rule is a most useful and wise one, and obtains in all parliaments in the British Dominions, and in this legislative body has always been enforced. The reference to the lieutenant-governor's conduct in reserving his assent is, in my opinion, clearly an infringement of the above rule, as I shall presently show."

The second point of order, that in reserving his assent to the said bill his action was constitutional. Since the debate on the resolution now under consideration, another debate on the address in reply to the king's speech arose, and during same it was moved that he reserve his assent to the bill. "We censure his honor's responsible ministers for their action in connection with his honor's non-assent to the bill of last session intitled 'An Act to Regulate Immigration into British Columbia'; and on the 24th inst. the house refused to affirm same, thereby declaring that as between his honor and his minister he had acted constitutionally. Now, when a bill has passed the house, under and by virtue of section 55 of the British North America Act, the hon. member has three courses open to him, one that he assents to same in the King's name, (2) withholds the King's assent, (3) that he reserves the bill for the consideration of the King's pleasure."

I will not deal with the second course open to him, as nothing arises from the proceedings with reference to the first course when the bill has been decided by the house. He was therefore constitutionally entitled to reserve the bill for the consideration of the King's pleasure, and whether advised so to do under instructions from his excellency or acting on his own discretion, the resolution in this respect, it must be assumed that he acted in the public and not in his private interests, and it would therefore be highly improper to censure him on the resolution in one that should not be put to this house, and so I declare.

D. M. EBERTS, Speaker.

Wants Leave to Appeal

J. H. Hawthorthwaite (Nanaimo)—Mr. Speaker, will this decision of yours be printed, and placed on the votes and proceedings?

Hon. Mr. Eberts—It will be recorded on the Journals of the House.

Hon. Mr. Hawthorthwaite—In regard to my resolution and this decision of yours, I may say, sir, that when we come to the resolution which I desire either to have the matter thrown over until tomorrow in order that we may have the advantages of having the printed decision before us, enabling us to better grasp its tenor, while we are engaged in the discussion of it, or I will appeal from your decision now; for I think that it is within my right to appeal to this house from your decision. I hope, sir, that you will assent to my taking that course.

Hon. Mr. Eberts—Of course, strictly speaking, once that my decision is given, it is final. However, I have no objection on what may perhaps be considered a special point, to allow you to interfere with any rights that the hon. gentleman may think he possesses on this matter.

Of course, the hon. gentleman must know the decision of the speaker, and cannot be discussed in debate according to the rules of this house.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite—In my opinion this is a case in which I have a right to appeal from the ruling of the speaker. You do not take that view as important; and until it is in print, I cannot very well argue my appeal, for I may say that I have not fully grasped it yet.

In reply to Mr. Oliver, Hon. Mr. Eberts said: "While I have occupied this chair I have always delivered my decisions on these points of order, at the opening of the house. However, if the hon. gentleman wishes to reserve his right to appeal from my decision, as far as I am concerned, I do not wish to stand in his way at all."

Mr. Hawthorthwaite—I thank you, sir.

The matter was then dropped for the time being.

Return Presented

Hon. Mr. Bowser presented a return, containing copies of all correspondence which has passed between the hon. member for Nanaimo and his department here in connection with the immigration act of last year.

Mr. Ross Continues Debate

On the resumption of the debate on the act to regulate immigration into British Columbia, W. R. Ross (Ferne) said that beyond all question this bill contained the most important and shadowing importance, which peculiarly made it the duty of every member of the house, whose constituency contained any great number of workingmen, to press this bill, now on its way to the country. He confessed that in following as he did the hon. the attorney-general he was incurring a very considerable disadvantage, and principally because that hon. gentleman had treated this subject as was always his custom when he discussed any subject on the floor of the house, that is, in an exhaustive manner that very little material was left to be handled by the other members of the house. (Hear, hear.)

Question of Sincerity

Nevertheless some material was at his disposal. It had been charged by hon. gentlemen opposite that the Conservative party was not sincere in its treatment of matters which affected the interests of the laboring man. On the preceding evening he had read in the Times of this city a despatch from Ottawa, which was as follows:

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—R. L. Borden took to the Japanese question in reply to Hon. Mr. Lemieux's speech on his mission to Japan. Mr. Borden said that the question would be better if there was less eloquence and more substance in the speech of the postmaster-general. Canada has to be satisfied with the assurance of the government of Japan that they will not accept of a treaty which would be carried out by Japan. In regard to the condition of affairs in this country 12 months ago, Mr. Lemieux justly and by inference therefrom, blames his own government.

Mr. Borden moved an amendment which was communicated in the despatch received from the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, when he advised the federal administration to proceed in the treatment of this question along the lines of the Natal act. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Borden said that the despatch had since that time been referred to the government at Ottawa in relation to this matter; but he said that the government had not only been a nature as to justify the use of such legislation in this class of immigration in the most stringent way. (Hear, hear.)

and shall not, in this case apply. In this I cannot for a moment agree. The rule is a most useful and wise one, and obtains in all parliaments in the British Dominions, and in this legislative body has always been enforced. The reference to the lieutenant-governor's conduct in reserving his assent is, in my opinion, clearly an infringement of the above rule, as I shall presently show."

Why Treaty Was Ratified.

It now became pertinent to examine the reasons, if any existed, why after a lapse of time and aid from a foreign government.

Telegram From Mr. Borden

He thought that this matter had been very ably put by Mr. Borden, as president of the despatch on the subject of this province, the Conservative members of the house, they had deserved to obtain further particulars, and he thought that the despatch by Mr. Borden in answer to a despatch from the hon. the attorney-general requesting further information in connection with this matter. This telegram read as follows:

Ottawa, Jan. 28, 1908.

Hon. W. J. Bowser, Attorney-General, Victoria, B. C.

Order in council third August, 1895, was only brought down Saturday last. It contains following paragraph: "The minister submits that in the interest of the Dominion of Canada, there should be a proviso in the treaty with Great Britain with Japan similar to that contained in the treaty between that country and the United States, and he recommends that the admission of Canada is being given to the treaty on the same terms of condition, and very reasonably, discover another reason for the assumption that the ratification of this treaty had some real connection with the construction of the road, the Hon. Mr. Ross said: "For this act might well have been taken by the Dominion government for the express purpose of tying the hands of the treaty negotiators. In the future and beyond question it had been suggested that the hands of the government as well as of the people of this province, were now tied in respect to the question of immigration as its object the stoppage of this class of immigration. (Hear, hear.)

Whether this were the case or not he thought it a fair inference from the facts that the treaty was now being made that the Liberal government at Ottawa, which had so closely at heart the interests of this great corporation, had not taken into their consideration the arrangement with Japan for very reason. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Oliver's Charges

He now desired for a brief space to deal with some statements that had been made in the course of the debate by the hon. member for Nanaimo (Mr. Oliver), who had charged the government with a lack of sincerity in connection with the introduction of this bill. In a speech, which was not in the course of the debate, the hon. gentleman had charged officials of the provincial government with assisting a class of immigrants which were qualified by law to enter the country, and to offer under oath proof in reference to the accuracy of his statements. And the inference which would be drawn from this declaration was that the hon. gentleman would appear before the special committee that was examining into these matters and give evidence under oath to the effect that the minister of interest that now remained to be noticed in this relation was the report of that committee."

Mr. Oliver: Did not the evidence which was given under oath before the committee in this connection, the correctness of my statements?"

Mr. Ross: I propose to leave the decision under that head to the house. (Hear, hear.)

Worthy of Consideration

It was further to be borne in mind that the supporters of the government were in the habit of referring to the careful consideration of the members of this house. (Hear, hear.)

"I. That from the evidence adduced before the committee there is no foundation for any charges against the government."

"That the act has been enforced to the fullest extent possible under the circumstances."

Mr. Ross did not believe that this state of affairs required any more comment upon his part.

Mr. Oliver: "I have read the evidence which accompanied the report."

Mr. Ross: "No. But it might be assumed that when the hon. member for Nanaimo makes a report of this nature it is likely that it would be in agreement with the evidence."

Hon. Mr. Bowser: It is also worthy of consideration that the hon. member for Nanaimo made a unanimous report. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Macdonald's Attitude

In continuing, Mr. Ross stated that the hon. member for Nanaimo, in the course of the debate, had intended to refer to the evidence which he had given during the proceedings of the Liberal convention in London, which were the principles of the Conservative party were in advance of those of the Socialists. For one thing, he did not believe that the Conservative party had any principles. (Laughter.)

The Socialists in convention in Stuttgart were an international body and they were unable to deal with a purely local matter. In comparison of the standing of the Socialists and the Conservatives were made he would be being included in the comparison and what had been their standing upon this question. They had been responsible for a veritable condition of slavery in South Africa as had been shown.

With regard to the stand of the Liberals upon the matter, if the report of the hon. member for Nanaimo, which was the present estimates contained an appropriation of \$46,000 for the building of detention sheds at the present time, which was not for the detention of Asiatics, for what is it?"

Thinks Ottawa Sincere

John Jardine, (Esquimalt), replied to the last statement. He understood that the building was for the accommodation of the sick immigrants and given to the medical officer charged with their inspection would be present. He believed that the Ottawa government was sincere in its efforts to protect the health of the province. He referred to the time which had been taken up in the discussion of the bill. It might much better have been given to the consideration of projects which would be of immediate benefit to the workingmen of the province. A deplorable state of affairs had been created by the government, and he announced the understanding which had been agreed to by the B. & N. extension. He thought that the government, as rich as the C. P. R. should have been settled by diplomatic action. A whole editor sat on the other side of the table, expressed approval of the results of this minister's mission; while

Imperial Considerations

and this was particularly the case in view of the fact that the only suggestion which had come from the colonial office in England, in reference to Ottawa, was the suggestion which was communicated in the despatch received from the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, when he advised the federal administration to proceed in the treatment of this question along the lines of the Natal act. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Borden said that the despatch had since that time been referred to the government at Ottawa in relation to this matter; but he said that the government had not only been a nature as to justify the use of such legislation in this class of immigration in the most stringent way. (Hear, hear.)

Certain Colonies Exempted

The hon. the attorney-general had the other day given to the house a list of the colonies which were exempted from the provisions of the treaty with Japan, India, Newfoundland, Cape Colony, Natal, New South Wales, New Zealand and the Transvaal, and the Commonwealth of Australia. An amendment submitted that if the position taken by the authorities at Ottawa, that the provisions of this treaty could not be permitted to become operative on account of imperial relations, that objection also applied and with equal force to the other British colonies, which had enacted Natal laws, which had the most stringent character. (Hear, hear.)

And these colonies, it was of interest to state, included all those he had mentioned, with the exception of India, the Dominion of Wales, and Newfoundland. (Hear, hear.)

And in view of these circumstances, it certainly seemed to him that some better reason should be given for the exemption of the Liberal government, when he was asked to justify the exemption of the colonies, which were exempted from the provisions of the treaty with Japan, India, Newfoundland, Cape Colony, Natal, New South Wales, New Zealand and the Transvaal, and the Commonwealth of Australia. An amendment submitted that if the position taken by the authorities at Ottawa, that the provisions of this treaty could not be permitted to become operative on account of imperial relations, that objection also applied and with equal force to the other British colonies, which had enacted Natal laws, which had the most stringent character. (Hear, hear.)

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FOR BUILDING OF NEW CRUISER

Minister Brodeur Announces That Tenders Are to Be Invited

OPPOSITION GAINS POINT

Members of Commons Discuss Georgian Bay Canal Project

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—In the house of commons yesterday, Mr. Turner entered a protest against some remarks made last week by Dr. Reid, of Grenville. He was not a pauper when he entered the house, and he was not a millionaire now, nor posing as such. If any one had a charge to make against him, let it be made in the usual way and he would meet it.

Hon. L. P. Brodeur announced that tenders would be called for a new fishery protection cruiser for the Pacific coast. Mr. Fielding asked Mr. Brodeur what steps the government proposed to take regarding financial assistance to banks which desired to assist in the moving of grain. Mr. Fielding said that the arrangements were still unfinished, and it had not been deemed expedient to make them public. A measure dealing with the subject would shortly be introduced.

Mr. Borden called the Premier's attention to the fact that the files in connection with the Japanese treaty negotiations are incomplete, and was informed by Sir Wilfrid that the missing documents were a message from the Colonial Office which could not be made public without its permission. The Premier consented to communicate the contents to the leader of the opposition privately.

Mr. Delisle was informed that Sir Alexandre Lacoste, former chief justice of Quebec, was paid a pension annually of \$5,332. The government was not aware that he was president of the Conservative party organization in Montreal. The rules of the house, Mr. Aylesworth said, presented an exposition of the government's opinion on the propriety of the situation.

The original documents from the department of the interior which the opposition demanded some days ago, which the government refused to produce, were laid on the table by the minister amidst loud Conservative cheering. Mr. McCool, the Liberal member for Nipissing, moved for an order of the House for a copy of all the plans and reports in the possession of the government in connection with the building of the Georgian Bay Canal. He went exhaustively into the history of the project and the records of previous surveys. Mr. McCool showed that the canal from Georgian Bay to Montreal was composed of 257 miles of open navigation and 274 of canal. The saving in time over the St. Lawrence route was considerable; it being estimated that a vessel could make the round trip from Fort William to Montreal, discharge, reload and return in twelve days, the actual time of the voyage being ten days, with two days for the work of discharging and reloading. The round trip via the St. Lawrence route, Mr. McCool claimed, took 21 days. It was argued by the opposition that these projects close study that grain could be carried from Fort William to Montreal for one and a half cents a bushel, the great development of the northwest during the last ten years made further transportation facilities imperative.

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Mr. Logan said this question was not merely an Ottawa one, it was a national question, as all were relating to transportation should be treated. Sir John Macdonald and Sir Alexander MacKenzie had favored the project in years gone by. The matter was discussed by various members up to the time when the house adjourned at 11 p. m.

Mr. Macdonald.—In so far as Japan is concerned, I answer yes. There can be no question about it. Hon. Mr. Bowser.—Then why did the Dominion government disallow our previous legislation? Mr. Macdonald.—That is not a question which is pertinent to the matter, that I am now discussing. Hon. Mr. Bowser.—Yes, it is, why did they disallow it? Mr. Macdonald.—Why did they pass this treaty? Members on both sides of the house were not favorable to laws excluding the Japanese from British Columbia. I do not know why the Dominion government disallowed that legislation; if there were any other reasons.

DEAL IN TIMBER LOOKS PECULIAR

Revelations Made in Papers That Government at First Withheld

THE NORTHWEST LIMIT

Important Application re Railway Rates Before the Commission

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—The original documents requested by Mr. Ames from the interior department, regarding offers for a timber berth in the Northwest reveal the following: In the fall of 1903 the department of the interior advertised for tenders for a valuable timber berth in the Northwest of an area of seventy miles. Three tenders were received in the early part of December of that year. One tender was put in by A. W. Fraser, K.C., of Ottawa, the president of the Ottawa Reform association, and a prospective candidate at the next general election. This tender was for \$1,000.

The second tender, which bears evidence of being bona fide, was in the name of James Curry, and was for the sum of \$6,420. The tender bears the same date as the other two, and is signed by W. H. Nolan. A comparison of the handwriting of the Nolan tender with that of Fraser's shows, in the opinion of some members of parliament, that they were written by one and the same person, except that the latter is in a different handwriting.

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Prospectors Who Returned From West Coast Tell of Finds

LIVED IN OLD DECKHOUSE

Flotsam is Old and Cannot Be Identified—Amur Brings Northern News

The steamer Amur, which returned to port yesterday morning from northern B. C. ports and Queen Charlotte Islands brought about forty prospectors, among them L. L. Watson, of Jedway, J. McPhee, foreman at W. R. Young's mine, where a rich strike has been made in the old shaft being worked by a Victoria company. There was a small freight. The Amur had a good passage, the only bad weather being during when a strong breeze delayed the vessel in the lee of Bank's island for a few hours last Monday.

Shortly before the Amur left Skidegate, bound south, a party of five miners who had been missing for some weeks arrived safely in a Columbia river boat. They said they had been cruising along the western shore of the Queen Charlottes. They found some good prospects, gold being discovered in small quantities in several places.

According to these prospectors there is scattered along the western coasts of the Queen Charlotte Islands, piled in the bights and bays, a large amount of broken wreckage. In one place the house of some unknown vessel has been lodged above tidewater which they used as a cabin. There is more than sufficient wreckage, the prospectors reported, to build several ships, but none of them could be identified. One place some unpainted hardwood which had the appearance of being from a Japanese or Chinese junk. How long the flotsam has been there, whence it came and what tragedy of the sea it was evidence of was beyond solution.

A number of vessels have been reported missing in the North Pacific within the past few years, and wreckage of these may form part of the flotsam found by the prospectors. Six or seven years ago three vessels which left Oriental ports for Puget sound and Portland were lost and were believed to have been wrecked on northern islands. They were the Rathdown, Carradoe and Celtic Race, which were never heard of after leaving the Orient. The Andra, Capt. W. A. Bertha, which were lost the following year, not being heard of after being sighted off the Columbia river were also believed to have been carried on to the northern islands.

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DEAL IN TIMBER LOOKS PECULIAR

Revelations Made in Papers That Government at First Withheld

THE NORTHWEST LIMIT

Important Application re Railway Rates Before the Commission

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"SOAP AS IS SOAP"

DIXI LAUNDRY SOAP is manufactured expressly for this store, is sold under our name and cannot be produced at any other store.

If you want a soap that knocks out the dirt, but leaves the linen clean and uninjured, try the "Dixi," 6 bars for 25c.

Pure French Castile Soap, per bar 35c
Olive Bath Soap, 3 bars for 25c
Fancy Toilet Soaps, per box, 3 cakes 25c
Hand Sapolo, 2 bars for 15c
Bon Ami, per cake 15c

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Up-to-Date Grocers,
1316 Government Street. Tels. 52, 1052, 1590

SOME WON'T BELIEVE IT

A Fairbanks-Morse 2 H. P. Jack-of-all-Trades GASOLINE ENGINE will saw wood as fast as two men can handle it. It pumps water, shells corn, grinds feed, makes butter, runs cream separator, in fact fulfills every purpose of a farm engine. Every farmer should have one.

GASOLINE ENGINES We Sell Them

For Launches "Pumping Saw Mills For Fishing Boats "Wood Sawing "Dynamics For Anything Requiring Power More reliable than air or water. Cheaper than electricity or steam. Always ready for action.

B. C. HARDWARE COMPANY

Phone 82 Cor. Yates and Broad Streets P.O. Box 683

Guaranteed Garments

You take no chances with Fit-Reform Suits. You take no one's word for the quality of cloth—perfection of tailoring—service and value.

This Label is the makers' guarantee TO YOU of complete satisfaction. Look for the Fit-Reform label in these guaranteed garments.



Fit-Reform

1201 Government St. Victoria, B.C.

Three Boys Drowned. Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 27.—Five boys, ranging in years from 9 to 13, on their way to school in the northern part of the city today, went on a frozen pond to slide, when they broke through the ice and all fell into the twelve feet of water. Three were drowned and the other two rescued after a hard struggle. The drowned were John Swanson, Phillip Jager and John Shallock. Their bodies were recovered.

New Phrase for Thaw New York, Jan. 27.—The Thaw defense closed its case today with "maniac-depressive insanity" as the explanation of the death of Stanford White at the hands of the young Pittsburg millionaire. Tomorrow the prosecution will begin its evidence in rebuttal, and the case should go to the jury by Wednesday night or Thursday morning. An English physician, one of the three foreign men of medicine who testified today, first gave the name of "maniac-depressive" or "sub-acute mania," to Thaw's mental condition. Dr. Sydney Russell Wells, of London, made the diagnosis during an outbreak by Thaw in London in 1899.

Married His Niece Young Man of Saskatchewan Charged With Perjury in Procuring License Arcola, Sask., Jan. 27.—A young French Canadian of Wauchope has been summoned on a charge of perjury, the offense, it is alleged, having been committed in securing a license

Oil Fire at Redondo Los Angeles, Jan. 27.—The oil tank and the entire adjoining plant of the Pacific Light and Heat company at Redondo were destroyed by an explosion tonight. Large quantities of gas were in the dangerous proximity to the plant, which was recently completed at a cost of over \$1,000,000. Five persons were injured in the explosion.

Knitting Mill Resumes Catskill, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The knitting mill of Malcolm & company here will resume operation tomorrow after a period of idleness of two months.

Ferry's Seed Annual For 1908. Address: R. M. Ferry & Co., Waukesha, Wis.

OUR WEEK-END BARGAIN NEWS

Odd Lots of Merchandise at Extra Special Prices

Boys' Sweaters With Collars

Regular \$1.50. Friday, \$1.00

On Friday we are offering an exceptionally good bargain in Boys' Sweaters. These are made of brown worsted, with green turned down collars, in sizes from 22 to 26, just the thing for the little fellow this sort of weather, and then too, at a substantial saving. The regular price of these were \$1.50. Special for Friday \$1.00

Boys' Fancy Sweaters

Reg. \$1.50. Special, Friday, 90c

These Sweaters are made of extra good quality knitted wool, with brass buttons and trimmings in sizes of 2 to 6 years. Any boy would only be too pleased to see himself inside of a wearable like these, and for Friday you are afforded a splendid opportunity of gratifying his wish. Regular values were \$1.50. Special for Friday 90c



Men's Gloves at Bargain Prices

Reg. Values \$2.00. Friday, \$1.25
This lot comprises a number of pairs of Men's Fine Wool Lined Dogskin Gloves, Dent's make, extra good quality, and just the thing for the weather which is now at hand. Owing to the mild winter which we have had it is possible for us to make this reduction, as we want to clear them out quickly. The regular price of these gloves were, per pair, \$2.00, but for Friday they are marked at \$1.25

Silk Crepe at Special Prices Friday

Regular Values \$1.00 for 50c
Tomorrow we are offering a special bargain in splendid quality Silk Crepe. This is all 44 inches wide, and no doubt will move quickly at this price. Regular \$1.00 values. Friday for 50c

Motor Scarfs in Choice Array

Values 75c and \$1.00 for 50c

This includes a number of fine Motor Scarfs, in pink, mauve and red, also a few in plain effects, which we have reduced specially for Friday's selling. The regular values were 75c and \$1.00. Special Friday 50c

Winter Weights in Hosiery at January Sale Prices

The Hosiery Department still offers some splendid savings in Hose suitable for winter wear, and you cannot do better than come here, as you will find good quality reduced at specially enticing prices.

Boys' Worsted Hose for 12 1/2c

Regular Value 25c

We still have about twenty dozen pairs of this line left of sizes up to 8, and made of extra good quality worsted, and will stand plenty of hard usage, just the kind for the boy to romp around with at this time of the year. Regular values were 25c. Special Friday 12 1/2c
Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hose. Reg. 35c values for . . . 25c
Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hose. Reg. 50c. values for . . . 35c

Men's Heavy Golf Hose at Half Price for Friday

These are splendid values, made of extra fine heather mixture with fancy turnover tops, and are marked for Friday's selling just at half price. No man needing any of these can go without a pair at this price. Regular \$1.00. Friday . . . 50c

Ladies' White Woolen Gloves
LADIES' WHITE WOOLEN GLOVES, extra long. Regular 50c and 65c. Friday, for . . . 35c
LADIES' WHITE WOOLEN GLOVES. Regular 85c and 75c. Friday, for . . . 60c

A Clean Up in the Footwear Dept. of Men's and Women's Shoes, Values up to \$5 for \$1.50

Today we are cleaning up the remainder of Shoes which were included in the January sale at an exceptionally low price. These are all odd lines and sizes, but most probably you will be able to get something to fit your needs from this department at a considerable saving.

Women's Shoes, Regular Values up to \$5.00. Friday \$1.50

Women's Patent Kid Lace Boots, extra good quality, regular \$5.00. Friday and Saturday . . . \$1.50
Women's Kid Lace Boots, regular \$3.50 per pair. Friday and Saturday, per pair \$1.50

Men's Shoes, Regular Values \$4.00 per pair, Friday and Saturday \$1.50

Men's Box Calf Whole Fox Shoes, extra heavy sole, a splendid shoe for wet weather and of exceptionally good quality. Reg. price, per pair \$4.00. Special for Friday and Saturday, per pair \$1.50

Special Prices in Men's Overcoats for Friday

Regular \$18.00 Values for \$9.75
We still have on hand about twenty of these fine Overcoats, and, in order to clear them out quick, as we do not wish them to go back in our stock, we have cut the price nearly in half. They are all of the very latest styles, and include the very best workmanship. They are, of course, all ready to wear, but prove by their fabrics, tailor and finish that they are strictly high class. Choose any of these smart, attractive looking models, and you will have an Overcoat that can't be duplicated by any custom tailor for double the price. Regular values were \$18. Special for Friday \$9.75



Clothes Don't Make the Man to be Sure, but Every Little Helps

It is part of the ethics of good business today to dress well and by "well" we mean not merely wearing clothes that are presentable but well designed, stylish looking garments that create an impression of prosperity. Nothing short of aggressive ability of the most pronounced type has so marked an influence on a man's career as the clothes he wears—and you will find that even aggressive ability is more readily recognized if well dressed, and if you want a high class suit, one that you will not regret even paying the regular price for, we say buy a Fit-Rite.

Men's High Grade Fit-Rite Suits, Reg. Value \$18, your Last Chance this week at \$11.75

This week draws to a close the unusual offerings which we have been making in Men's Clothing. These suits are all made of the best English and Scotch materials and possess more style and character of cut, more intrinsic merit of fabrics and more sterling quality of tailoring than any other ready-to-wear clothing sold at like prices. They are in single and double breasted effects, regular values were \$18.00, until the week ends, at \$11.75

Special Line of Men's Shirts

Regular Values 50c up to \$1.50. Friday 25c
This week we are clearing out all our odd lines of Men's Shirts. This lot consists of soft and hard fronts, in white and colored effects, in sizes only of 14, 14 1/2, 16 1/2 and 17, and is a splendid opportunity for persons that have use for these sizes to make a substantial saving. Regular values were 50c to \$1.50. Friday 25c

Odd Sizes of Men's White Shirts

Regular Values \$1.25, for 75c
This lot includes a number of odd sizes in Men's White Stiff Front Shirts, open front bands or cuffs in sizes only 14 1/2, 16 1/2, and 17. The regular values were \$1.25, but owing to as we say, them being oddments, we wish to clear them out at 75c

Odd Makes of Men's Collars at Special Prices

There still remains on our Counters and Tables about 50 dozen of Men's Fine Linen Collars. These are sold regularly at \$1.50 and \$2.00 a dozen. They are all made of extra good quality linen and are in sizes only of 14, 14 1/2, 15, 16 1/2, 17, 17 1/2, 18, 18 1/2. Regular values \$1.50 and \$2.00. Special on Friday, by the dozen 50c

Get the Boy a Good Reefer

Regular Values \$1.75 to \$2.50 for \$1.25
A specially fine lot of Reefers are being placed on sale Friday. They are made of serges and chinchilla, with brass and black buttons down front. Nothing looks more dressy on the little fellow than one of these fine wearables, and Friday offers you a splendid opportunity of purchasing one at an exceptionally good saving. Regular values \$1.75 to \$2.50. Special for Friday \$1.25

A Splendid Showing of Women's Skirts

The Mantle Department is at present displaying a splendid assortment of Ladies' Walking Skirts. These are made of all the most desired materials and are very moderately priced, while the styles are the very latest of the season. Below we are quoting four of the descriptions in order to give you some idea of what they are like.
LADIES' SKIRT, in French Venetian Cloth, double panel front, finished with cluster of deep pleats, two bias folds around bottom, in colors of black, blue, brown and green. Price \$12.50
LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS, in French Panama, made with double pleat down front, back and sides finished with straps and buttons, in colors of black, blue and brown. Price \$10.00
LADIES' SKIRTS, in round length, 15-gored, with pleat at each seam and two bias folds around bottom, in colors of cream, black, brown and navy. Price \$15.00
LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS, in French Panamas, made with panels of double box pleats and trimmed with six rows of taffeta silk around bottom, in colors of black and blue. Price \$15.00

Men's Stripe Wool Underwear

Regular Value \$1.00 Special Friday 50c
This is a splendid grade of Underwear, nice and warm, and is the kind you will appreciate, is of splendid wearing qualities, and not the kind that will cause you to complain about it irritating the skin. The regular value was \$1.00 per garment. Friday 50c

Bad News!

Some letters contain bad news. Some suggest bad news by their appearance—news that the writer has become careless in her habits. Do not let your letters create this impression—not while
Eaton's Berkshire Linen is selling at 25 cents per quire. Did you know that it cost so little to be in good taste in the matter of writing letters? We also have envelopes to match, at, per package 25c

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

Children's and Boys' Woolen Gloves
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WOOLEN GLOVES. Regular 35c. Friday 25c
BOYS' WOOLEN GLOVES, Special 25c

VOL. L, NO. 120

ACTION AGAINST HARRIMAN

U. S. Government Dissolve Big Combine

BILL IN CIRCUIT

Injunction and Other Act Under S

Washington, Feb. 1.—Hiram Booth, acting attorney for the circuit court of the United States for the district of Salt Lake City, a plaintiff in equity, in which the complaint is made against the Pacific Railway company, Short Line Railroad, Oregon Railroad and Navigation company, the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Redondo Beach Railroad company, the San Joaquin Hills Railroad company, the Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad company, the Southern Railway company, the Northern Railway company, Great Northern Railway company, Farmers Loan and Trust company, Edward H. Harriman, Otto H. Kahn, Henry H. Rogers, Erick and Wm. A. Clark.

The bill sets out in detail the various agreements, contracts and arrangements, by which the several defendants, at various times since the commencement of the suit, have conspired to monopolize the control of the various departments of the coastwise trade, and to have ever since in restraint of trade among the states, and violations, in violation of the gross approved July 2, 1890, act to protect trade against unlawful monopolies.

Miss Murray Feinberg, Winnipeg, Feb. 1.—Miss Murray, the school teacher, whose absence from the school for a considerable period of time, has caused alarm among the relations and friends of the defendant, located at Portage la Proux, is being investigated by the United States marshal, and the United States attorney, and every person carrying out the unwarranted and oppressive proceedings, and that a writ of injunction or otherwise, as may be issued out of this court, to restrain the defendant from desist in said unlawful activity, they be prohibited from taking part in, or performing, or combination or conspiracy, or any other purpose or effect of which to said trade and commerce of the several states and territories.

Shiloh Sect. Portland, Me., Feb. 1.—The yacht Kingdom, formerly the Rebecca Crowell, being the Holy Ghost and U.S. Society arrived here today from Danish West Indies. Rev. Sanford, leader of the sect, on board, nor was Charles on the second in command of the vessel from here with the about sixty followers on board. Sanford, who came from Holy Land on his yacht Kingdom on board today 46 persons.

Insurance Companies Kingston, Jamaica. English insurance companies heavily in the earthquake of January, 1907, have had a test against them handed down by the Supreme court. Today the Supreme court held the decisions of the dismissed both appeals, and the application of the court a new trial. This decision on the ground that the was entitled to find that was of earthquake origin.

If the wind is right a human being a quarter of