

# THE VICTORIA STAR

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1908. FIFTIETH YEAR. VOL. L, NO. 119.

## 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 national and the other a state bank, will not open their doors tomorrow morning. The New Manhattan 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 business of this institution at once, and to suspend all operations."

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 France 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 exempts the police tribunals to expel suspects from the country. 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

Pekin, Jan. 28.—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. China at present has under discussion the postal convention already submitted 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. 28.—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 Stratford. 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.

## 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 Delport, 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., of Philadelphia, 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 disorder, however, was brief. The police, having received warning in advance, acted promptly. The crowd used revolvers, and for a time the firing was heavy, but the mob rapidly dispersed, and the city is now quiet.

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## FRANCE'S POLICY IN NORTH AFRICA

### Cannot Permit International Interference With Her Rights

#### NO CONQUEST IS INTENDED

### Foreign Minister Pichon Sets Forth Attitude of the Government

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Farmand Dubouché, who had the post of minister of commerce and industry in the Rouvier cabinet when M. Delcasse was minister of foreign affairs, followed M. Deschanel. He dismissed M. Delcasse's insinuations with the remark that others had a different opinion as to the transparency of M. Delcasse'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. Delcasse, 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.

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None of the sensational surprises anticipated in connection with the question occurred. M. Pichon, minister of foreign affairs, said that the government now clearly stated its policy, without a word of protest, and that the policy was to maintain the restoration of France's prestige due to the ex-minister.

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 said, "France had been forced to make a concession, not to exceed the letter of the 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 agreement. The defined France's legitimate rights and the execution 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. Delcasse, who wants to conquer Morocco.

## BEAQUES 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.

## 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 was passing the signal. 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 Prud'homme 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 public place, it is a very different matter."

## DIED IN A FOUNDRY

Barrie, Ont., Jan. 29.—James McLean, an elderly man, was found frozen to death in the foundry of the Dymond foundry. It is supposed that he went in to have a nap.

## POISONED BY CARBOLIC ACID

Quebec, Jan. 29.—A young man named Jean died at St. Rita's hospital after his mother, an invalid, administered to him a quantity of medicine. The young man was suffering from typhoid fever at the time.

## MR. SIMMONS RESIGNS

New York, Jan. 28.—J. Edward Simmons, 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.

## 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, case after case was 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.

## DEATH OF ROBERT GERRIE

### A Remarkable Court Case in Which Czar Appears as Plaintiff

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. He leaves three brothers, Dr. Gerrie, New York; Adam, now residing in Montreal, and Alexander, Dundas, Ont.

Col. British city engineer who is now visiting in Victoria, may resign shortly. Reports not yet confirmed, but it is supposed 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 involving the plaintiff, the defendant, the Russian government in the province of Turkestan, and is charged with the murder of Lunokofski had made preparations to open a store in Winnipeg for the sale of Japanese goods, and had rented a house in the fashionable quarter of the city. An order for the attachment of goods has already been issued, and suit now brought to recover suburban property in St. James and Kilburn recently purchased by defendant. Lunokofski has disappeared. It is stated that his right name was Stefan Proskurok.

## REITMAN ACQUITTED

Chicago, Jan. 28.—Dr. Beni L. Reitman, who led the march of the unemployed 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 Stinson, 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., Pawnee, was rammed by the steamship Pawnee of the Clyde line, sank to night between the Battery and Government Island. One of the crew, Edgar Nelson, a deckhand of the tug, is believed to have been lost.

## FAMINE IN LAPLAND

Heldreth, 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 Vahhimmia have gone to the extreme of slaughtering dogs and cats for food to prevent starving to death.

## 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 Flavel and Emory Southerly, 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 given in full, and that the jury should acquit. He attacked the course of the prosecution, and asserted that the jury should be guided by the facts and not by the opinion of the jury.

## "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, M. Jaurès, minister of justice, declared that 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 people 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 words believed to have been lost.

## 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 government, and the fact that the government had not been taken in an anarchist spirit, had been feared.

The only laws 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 houses of parliament were instructed to keep special watch over all women.

His Majesty in his speech referred in conventional words to the visit of the German Emperor, which he 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 war, the two governments had 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 questions is the question of 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. I have ordered different nations to continue 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 Ulster, the British and the British officers there were facing the situation with courage and hope.

When the royal procession was returning to Buckingham palace, a well dressed woman suffragist broke through the military and made their way to within a few yards of the King's coach. She held 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 woman fainted and the other two were removed by force.

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

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FRANCE AND U.S. HAVE AGREEMENT Tariff Concessions Arrived at Under Dingley Act Terms

DUTY ON WINES AFFECTED ST. FRANCIS IS SOLD TO PORTAGE HOTELMAN

France Requests to Be Placed on Same Footing as Germany

Washington, Jan. 28.—President Roosevelt late today issued a proclamation...

The sale of the St. Francis hotel on Yates street to A. Dennison is announced...

FROM PENDER ISLAND TO YORKSHIRE POST Letter From Mrs. A. M. Percival on Conditions Here and in Manitoba

The following letter from a resident of Pender Island to the Yorkshire Post appears under the caption of 'The Immigrant in Canada'...

Canners Wait on Government A deputation arrived in the city headed by Dr. Bell-Irving and Mr. Dawson...

Arranging For Meeting J. A. Magee, Shuswap; Wm. Shannon, Vancouver, and E. P. Bremner, president of the B. C. Timber and Forestry chamber of commerce...

Mrs. Eddy's New Home Boston, Jan. 27.—Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, head of the Christian Science church...

Every Bit of leather going into our harness is the best that money can buy...

Most important in the future. These islands, in the Gulf of Georgia, are admirably adapted for the business of raising here...

KING'S SPEECH TO PARLIAMENT

(Continued from Page 1.) Disappointment Big as is the Liberal programme of legislation for the session...

Programme is Heavy Even the whittled programme, however, strikes the parliamentarians with astonishment...

Canada and Japan. Lord Lansdowne took occasion to express his gratification that the difficulty of the Newfoundland situation...

The Irish Party. The Nationalists came into prominence early in the session...

Congoo Affairs. Several references to the Congo in departmental statements...

There are at least 7,000,000 cats in the United Kingdom.

Those who attended the lecture given by Dr. John L. Todd last night in Victoria hall...

LECTURES ON DREAD SCOURGE OF CONGO

Dr. Todd Gives Interesting Account of Sleeping Sickness of Central Africa

The expedition, of which Dr. Todd was a member, spent twenty-three months in the section of the Congo river...

The season is one for general celebration, being, in fact, China's greatest holiday...

THE LOCAL MARKETS Retail Prices Royal Household, a bag, \$2.00...

CHINESE PREPARING FOR THE NEW YEAR Local Colony is Getting Ready to Celebrate Holidays Starting on Saturday

Tomorrow night at midnight there will be a grand display of fireworks...

We carry a full line of Stoves, Ranges, Granite and Tinware, Crockery, etc. Builders' Hardware

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE GREAT MAJESTIC RANGE, the range that has no equal.

GEO. POWELL & SONS CHEAPSIDES, 1411 Government Street Telephone 1135

The Revolving Cylinder Washing Machine is conceded to be the least injurious, the most rapid and most effective machine on the market...

The Paragon Revolving Cylinder Washing Machine

Built on the Right Principle

The Revolving Cylinder Washing Machine is conceded to be the least injurious, the most rapid and most effective machine on the market...

Ogilvie Hardware Ltd Government St.,—The Quality Store—Phone 1120

Woollett—At 210 Kingston street on Tuesday, Jan 21st, 1908 the wife of G. W. Woollett of a son

WILKINSON—On Jan. 26th, the wife of A. H. Wilkinson, Sgt. C. W. C. of a son at residence, Signal Hill, Esquimaux

MACKINTOSH-BOYD—On the 23rd inst. at the residence of the bride's brother, W. R. Brown, 1118 David street, Vancouver, B. C., by the Rev. R. J. Fraser, Rev. J. M. Mackintosh of Victoria, B. C. and Mrs. Rebecca Boyd

MCDONALD—At 615 Elliott street, on 22nd inst., James McDonald, aged 61 years; a native of Ireland

CORNWALL-TATLOW—On January 29, 1908, at Christ Church Cathedral by the Rev. Canon Headlands, Fitzalan Farnwall of Ashcroft, B. C. to Mabel Garnet, eldest daughter of R. G. Tatlow

TYLER—In this city, on the 23rd inst. at his residence, 732 Hillside Ave., William Tyler, aged 71 years, a native of Grantham, Lincolnshire, England

POWELL—At his residence, 28 Menzies street, on the 27th inst., George Powell, a native of Southampton, England, aged 64 years

JAY—In this city, on the 27th instant, Catherine Elizabeth, widow of the late George Jay, Sr., a native of Colchester, England, aged 77 years

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School Expended Vancouver Board Asks Costly Amount for Opening Present Year

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Dragon Living Under... principle... Ltd... 1120... 10 to 13... 8 to 10... 6 to 8... 10 to 12... 40 to 50... 1.00... 50 to 75... 17... 15 to 18... 23rd inst... 53 Hillside Ave... 27 years, a na... Lincolnshire, Eng... 28 Menzies... George Pow... 27th inst... a relative of Col... 77 years... 23rd inst... Omega the busi... wealth and mar... 578, Vancouver... & SONS... ment Street

SEALSKINS BRING LOWER PRICES Seven and Half Per Cent. Less Brought at Sales Held in London on Monday

LOCAL SKINS WERE SOLD Schooner Libbie Sailed Yesterday on Sealing Cruise—Small Fleet

From Wednesday's Daily. The Bering sea and British Columbia coast... The Bering sea skins, less than 3,000, brought the highest prices...

Mangled by Train. Kamloops, B.C., Jan. 29.—William Kilby, of Lytton, who was on his way to the hospital here on train 96 this morning...

Found Guilty of Theft. Vancouver, Jan. 29.—In police court yesterday Jack Bellows, alias Phillips, and Edward Irwin, were found guilty of stealing a purse with \$27 from Miss Fellows conducted by his own defense...

Vancouver Buildings. Vancouver, Jan. 29.—Among the building permits granted yesterday was one for the erection of a plant house for a local industry to accommodate its increasing business...

SCHOOL EXPENDITURE. Vancouver Board Asks Council Substantial Amount for Outlay of Present Year. Vancouver, Jan. 29.—The board of trustees last night prepared its estimates for the year for submission to the city council...

MANY STEAMERS FOR THE SKEENA Five, Possibly Six, Sternwheel Vessels to Be Operated on Northern River

TENDER FOR NEW VESSEL Hudson's Bay Steamer Will Be Launched by Alex. Watson on Wednesday

Simon Fraser Centennial. New Westminster, Jan. 29.—A number of citizens are determined that the Fraser centennial anniversary shall be observed in a suitable manner...

ENGLISHMAN BEING TOWED TO ESQUIMALT Cement Laden Bark for Tacoma With Fore Topmast Gone is Coming

The British bark Englishman, Capt. Olsen, is expected in Esquimalt early this morning... The Englishman was reported from Tacoma yesterday morning at 8 a.m. outside, deep loaded, with foretopmast gone...

FIRE CLAIMS LIFE OF DOT P. MARPOLE. House Destroyed and Young Man Suffocated While Asleep

Stockmen's Request. Legislature to Be Asked to Pass Bill for Registration and Identification of Stallions

British Columbia are making a strong effort to have the legislature pass at its present session a bill for the proper registration and identification of stallions...

As matters are at present a horse is registered, but there is nothing to prevent unscrupulous dealers getting hold of the papers after the horse's death and taking an inferior animal on circuit...

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There will be five, possibly six steamers, in service on the Skeena river this summer, more than have been used in any previous year...

The contract for a new sternwheel freight steamer for the Grand Trunk Pacific has been awarded through Capt. G. B. Johnson to Alexander Watson, builder of the Hudson's Bay vessel...

The Englishman sailed from Hamburg August 10 with a cargo of cement and general merchandise for Tacoma...

The fire broke out in the house at 11:15, and it was extinguished by the time the firemen arrived...

The bill is intended to provide for the registration and identification of stallions, and to prevent unscrupulous dealers from obtaining hold of the papers after the horse's death...

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Gloves For Evening Wear. We only want a chance to "show our hand" in Gloves to convince you that this is the store for you to come to for good Evening Gloves at inside prices...

Filmy Fabrics for Ball Dresses. Glance in our north window at the shimmering silken splendor; yet many of these glittering beauties bear but frivolous figures per yard...

Henry Young & Company. Government Street - Victoria, B.C. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Williams, Vancouver, silver fern dish; Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Colorado, coffee cups and saucers...

ELLWOOD WIRE FENCING. Bull Proof, Chicken Proof, Fire Proof. THE HICKMAN, TYE HARDWARE CO., Ltd. 544-546 Yates St. Victoria, B. C., Agents.

CHURCH AT LYTTON. Notable Edifice Erected by Anglican New England Society at Inland Town. Vancouver, Jan. 29.—A worthy addition to the churches of the province is the one just being completed by the Anglican New England Society...

TO BE TAUGHT FARMING. Prince Erik of Denmark, the third son of Prince Valdemar, and nephew of Queen Alexandra, is to become a farmer, and with that object in view is to receive a thoroughly practical education in agriculture...

**The Colonist.**  
 The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability  
 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.  
**THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST**  
 One year ..... \$1 00  
 Six months ..... \$0 60  
 Three months ..... \$0 25  
 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

**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 be able to 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 the 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 would 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 times, 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 ceased 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 it.

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. The prospect that it will reach \$2 a bushel. High wheat and an easier money market mean much to the prairie provinces, and their effect on that part of the Dominion must have 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 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 exchange 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 misled from 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 whatever the 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 distance of the teeming Orient. In declaring for a white Australia we have bred 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 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 shows its interest in the future of 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 simple 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 inference, 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 thought out, 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 give a full explanation of the Bill, and permit the debate to stand over for a few days in order to give members of the House an opportunity of spending 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. There are 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 Britain subjects; but Canada will only honor the obligation, as far as she is concerned, under very great restrictions. Unfortunately if a man's teeth are settled entirely by the laws of logic. The laws of nature and of political economy intervene. But no practical difficulties arise 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, and that 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 subjected to 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 were not. This is certainly a decided improvement, and shows what can be accomplished by persistent agitation. No opportunity has yet arisen to test the efficacy of 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 that as far as 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, 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. The entire incident of the Algeiras convention. He declared that the whole world now recognized that the Anglo-Franco entente, which Germany had opposed, prevented a universal coalition against the Russo-Japanese war. Kaiser William will hardly relish thus being held up to opprobrium as a European misanthrope, and that we shall have there been complaints that through some localities, owing to the imposition of special poll-taxes, the amount is higher than the workingman without regard to what they contribute towards their operation all men stand alike in respect to all phases of municipal government. We mention this matter, not to stir up the angry feelings 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 it is not an argument in favor of the stringent regulations for the speed of motors. Drivers seem to be unable in many cases to judge of the speed at which they are going. Yesterday two motors were crossing James Bay 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 to what the first was going half way across the embankment, although it had seventy yards at least to make up. Nothing else happened; no one was endangered in any way or put to the slightest inconvenience. The point is that the driver of the second motor would probably have been reported to the police as having been going 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 small interest 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 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 we had an opportunity of seeing her, she was in a state of such 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 are identical in far more particulars than they are antagonistic.

**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 whatsoever 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 who are 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 request. Women know pretty well what they want, and are not as a rule backward in asking for it. If we were to give the vote to women, we should 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 naturally follow that the right to vote would cease to depend in any degree upon the payment of taxes and that the voters would 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 a case the poll-tax payer has as much voice in regard to money by-laws as the ratepayer upon property. We are not arguing that a poll-tax is a good thing, but 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 the right to 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 some holders of real estate may be able to have in the public welfare. The term "poll-tax" has an unpopular sound, but chiefly because it is looked upon as an unfair tax, and that without any regard to benefits 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 we shall have there been complaints that through some localities, owing to the imposition of special poll-taxes, the amount is higher than the workingman without regard to what they contribute towards their operation all men stand alike in respect to all phases of municipal government. We mention this matter, not to stir up the angry feelings of British Columbia, but simply that while people are discussing municipal affairs, they may have a little information as to the rule adopted elsewhere.

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 COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS  
 VICTORIA, B.C.  
 The Largest and Best  
 In the Whole Wide West.  
 Established 1862  
**Weiler Bros.**  
 COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS  
 VICTORIA, B.C.

**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.

- Fine Grey Blankets**  
 These are exceptionally fine values. An uncommonly soft and warm blanket that you'll like. Liberal sizes and full weight.  
 Size 56 in. x 76 in., 6-lb. Per pair ..... \$3.00  
 Size 58 in. x 78 in., 7-lb. Per pair ..... \$3.50  
 Size 62 in. x 82 in., 8-lb. Per pair ..... \$4.00
- Superior White Blankets**  
 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.  
 Size 60 in. x 80 in., 6-lb. Per pair ..... \$5.75  
 Size 64 in. x 82 in., 7-lb. Per pair ..... \$6.75  
 Size 68 in. x 86 in., 8-lb. Per pair ..... \$7.50
- 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.  
 Size 76 x 94 in., 8-lb. Per pair ..... \$12.00
- 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.  
 Size 75 x 90 inches, 8 lbs. Per pair ..... \$5.00  
 Size 76 x 94 inches, 8 1/2 lbs. Per pair ..... \$5.50
- A Line of Superior Quality Flannelette Sheets**  
 Size 30 in. x 40 in. Per pair ..... 70¢  
 Size 56 in. x 75 in. Per pair ..... \$1.35  
 Size 70 in. x 76 in. Per pair ..... \$1.50
- 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**

**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.

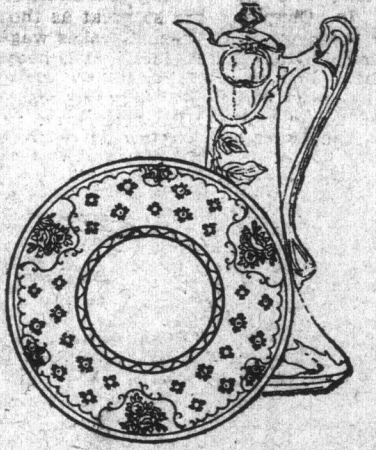
Size 60 in. x 80 in., 6-lb. per pair ..... \$4.30  
 Size 62 in. x 82 in., 7-lb. per pair ..... \$5.00  
 Size 64 in. x 84 in., 8-lb. per pair ..... \$5.70  
 No "charge" orders at these prices.

**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.



**"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.

**The Nicest Lot of Dinner Sets We Have Ever Shown, Now Here.**

There is no competition at cards so keen as at the "whist" or "euchre" where the principal prizes are dainty, useful 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.

**The Sensible Thing in Card Prizes**

There is no competition at cards so keen as at the "whist" or "euchre" where the principal prizes are dainty, useful 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.

**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.

Size 18 x 36 in. .... 75¢  
 Size 2 x 4 ft. .... \$1.25  
 Size 2 ft. 6 in. x 5 ft. .... \$2.00  
 Size 3 ft. x 6 ft. .... \$3.00  
 Size 4 ft. x 7 ft. .... \$4.50  
 Size 6 ft. x 9 ft. .... \$8.50  
 Size 7 1/2 ft. x 9 ft. .... \$11.00

Size 8 ft. x 10 ft. .... \$13.50  
 Size 9 ft. x 9 ft. .... \$13.50  
 Size 9 ft. x 12 ft. .... \$18.00  
 Size 10 ft. x 12 ft. .... \$20.00  
 Size 10 ft. x 14 ft. .... \$22.50  
 Size 12 ft. x 14 ft. .... \$25.00  
 Hall Runners in same make also.

**Malt and Hypophosphites**

COMBINED WITH THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES OF COD LIVER OIL.

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.

**CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, Government St., near Yates**

**Weiler Bros.**  
 THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST  
 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

**FURNISHERS OF HOMES, HOTELS, CLUBS**  
 Complete and Good

**MAKERS OF FURNITURE AND OFFICE FITTINGS**  
 That Are Better

**A CHO**

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, be and thou shalt be a name shall thy name be called Abraham, for a father made thee. And I will and I will make nations out of thee. And I will between me and thee and generations for an ever unto thee and to thy seed unto thee and to thy seed in thou art a stranger, an everlasting possession, a follow certain other proofing to Ishmael and his descendants that the covenant was subsequently to be a wife.

The date usually assigned about 2700 years ago, some investigators have existence as an historic have been thrown upon individual. The idea of the race, that subject as Hebrews, Jews, or in an individual to whom qualities and a direct deity. A very remarkable VI. It is verses 2. "And God spoke unto Me the Lord" and I appeared by the name of God. Abraham was I not known, gested that this implies on the part of Abraham, arch's western migration past the idolatry among whom he spent his by other writers that "tical reasons and was a force. However this man of wealth, sagacity, rative in Genesis and traditions altogether too seem that he was not He differs from them associated with his nation. This is not the pears in Genesis. In Genesis as saying to him: nation; and I will bless curse the earth; and I will curse the families of the earth which line it appears that out. Abraham had other not know. The principal cept the descendants of I sprung from Ishmael, but to these.

But some, who may re- cept the Bible narrative far as details are concern expect them to believe th no such promises are made no such promises are made more reason for believing municative to men thirty day. We think we may of the objection. So far as likelihood of such commu now; but we have yet to Power does not speak to voice of nature, but by d tion. If there is any one approach to a consen mankind, it is as to the frequency of just such com believe that in a certain Abraham were the great mass of their cor the present day, but we s lieve that there has ever mankind, when the race u union with its Maker. P theistic will naturally taceous between the hum those, who accept the t of God and admit that m at least a spark of the sam culty in conceding the possible divinely appointed mission necessary to argue in fav of the Deity to certain like made for the inaugu races surrounds the very hanc legend of all such f main the exceedingly int come down to us from a thirty centuries ago the l this great leader of men— by millions today and is fairs of mankind.

**THE BU**  
 (N. de Bertr

are all of us builders in ou to the betterment of our our work be worthy and p uly. And as the term is s haps not be amiss to deal with the designers and the as one class. The two sel other; and yet in an imp plan of architecture the b building is simply archite Therefore it seems very sciences together. Upon t the stonemasons, the carp ed by the painters and p perfect in or the imperfec ace, just as much as it de



FOR PROTECTION OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES

Details of Bill Introduced by A. E. McPhillips on Friday Last

(From Tuesday's Daily) The act for the protection of persons employed in factories, which was introduced into the house by A. E. McPhillips, K.C., M.P.E., and read a first time at the session of the legislature Friday has aroused considerable interest.

take him into any factory a physician, or a health officer or other officer, the local sanitary authority. 30. It shall be the duty of every factory so that the safety of any person employed therein is endangered or so that the health of any person employed therein is likely to be permanently injured, and whoever so keeps a factory shall, upon conviction thereof, incur and be liable to imprisonment for not more than six months, or to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars with costs of prosecution, and, in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs, then to imprisonment for not more than six months.

the offence was committed for a period not exceeding three months. 54. If a factory is not kept in conformity with the provisions of this act, summary jurisdiction, in addition to or instead of inflicting a fine, penalty or other punishment upon the employer, may be ordered, and may be imposed by the employer, within the time named in the order, for the purpose of bringing his factory into conformity with the provisions of this act. 55. Where the employer is charged with an offence against this act, he shall be entitled upon information duly laid by him, or any other person whom he charges as the actual offender brought before the court of summary jurisdiction, to appear and defend himself, and to call witnesses, and to be heard in defence of the offence as charged.

CIVIL SERVICE BILL BEFORE THE HOUSE Provides for Grading of Employees, Fixes Salaries and Rate of Increase (From Tuesday's Daily) The public service bill introduced on so much interest has centered for the past six months was brought down by the speaker yesterday and introduced by Hon. Dr. Young, provincial secretary. The bill provides for the grading of all provincial employees, for a fixed scale of salaries and rate of increase and for the superannuation of employees upon an allowance at a certain age or after so many years of service.

(1,500); thereafter, and in respect of his salary, the public service bill provides that the clerk shall be eligible, subject always to efficient performance of duties, to receive an annual increase of salary equal to the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars (\$1,800) per annum until the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars (\$1,800) per annum is reached, which shall be the maximum salary for a clerk of the first class. 14. Subject always to efficient performance of duties and to the provisions of this act as to the taking effect of promotions, a clerk of the first class may at any time be appointed a chief clerk.

After the 30th day of June, A. D. 1908, the clerks at that time in the employ of or service of the executive government aforesaid shall be graded pursuant to the provisions of this act, and every clerk shall be given a rating based upon the salary received by him for the year ending on the said 30th day of June, A. D. 1908. 21. Upon such grading all the provisions of this act as to promotion and increase of salary shall apply to the clerks so graded in the same manner as if they had been appointed as such clerks all appointed and commenced service on the said 30th day of June, 1908.

ANOTHER CREMATION OCCURS AT ESQUIMALT Body of Young Hindu Was Burned on Fraser Street Yesterday (From Wednesday's Daily) The second Hindu cremation within a couple of weeks took place on Fraser street, Esquimalt, when the body of Oodoo Singh was carried to a burning place. Following the black veneration of W. B. Smith, an Esquimalt native, a little band of Sikhs marched toward Esquimalt. At the foot of Fraser street, by cutting across the road, they proceeded to the burning place, where they were taking the body of their dead fellow countryman to the pyre which was to convert him to ash. The funeral was a very simple one, and the body was carried to the burning place in a palanquin, which was carried by a large tin of kerosene, another parcel of butter, all wadded with straw, and the mud unevenly, slowly, sadly, in disordered procession, it was not a long cortege. There were but seventeen of them carrying out the last rites that the priests of those faraway gilded temples of Lahore had taught them in the heated land overseas.

DEBATE BEGINS ON NATAL Act of Legislature REPLY BY JOHN BOWSER Does Not Commit Support Measure (From Wednesday's Daily) The debate upon the "Natal" bill, began at the sitting of the house, when the speaker read the second reading of the bill. In moving the second reading of the bill, Hon. W. J. Bowser, in his address, in which he reviewed the history of the bill, and on each occasion it had been vetoed by the Dominion government, and despite the commission appointed by government in 1900, that at last session had ratified the bill, and in the face of the Imperial parliament, the subjects of that nation of free ingress to Canada. The Limestone mission, which was a mission of the Limestone mission, had received from the Japanese were dealt with in a character of the note from the foreign office, which pointed out. The treaty was discussed at some length in the house, and the speaker, in his address, in which he reviewed the history of the bill, and on each occasion it had been vetoed by the Dominion government, and despite the commission appointed by government in 1900, that at last session had ratified the bill, and in the face of the Imperial parliament, the subjects of that nation of free ingress to Canada.

CHICAGO BUILDINGS DESTROYED BY FIRE Heavy Loss Inflicted on Several Large Business Concerns Chicago, Jan. 28.—The third disastrous fire in the business district of that city caused a loss tonight estimated at more than \$1,000,000 in the almost complete destruction of the buildings at 144 Wabash avenue. The Peats & Co., dealers in wallpaper. The building adjoining on the south, occupied by John Colby & Sons, furniture dealers, and that in the rear, fronting on Michigan avenue, occupied by the millinery firm of Edson, Keith & Co., those to the north and south of the Keith building, occupied by the Gage, brother company and Theodore Archer & Co., millinery companies were damaged by fire and water.

REGINA'S COSTLY ERROR Regina, Sask., Jan. 27.—In consequence of an error in the calculation of the time elapsing between the date of the first publication of the bylaw and voting thereon, only fifteen being the number of days, the minimum provided for in the charter, the sale of \$555,000 of city debentures to Jarvis & Co., made on Friday, is void. The various money bills will now have to be re-passed and voted on. A special meeting of the city council will be held this evening to deal with the matter. In addition to the cost of the mistake will cost the city two or three thousand dollars.

Suffocated by Coal Gas Toronto, Jan. 27.—James Palet, 25 years old, is dead, and his brother, John Palet, is dying, as a result of inhaling coal gas. The body of Clendenen avenue, Toronto, Junction.

VANCOUVER POLICE HAVE A BUSY TIME Industrious Hunt for Thugs is So Far Without Much Result Vancouver, Jan. 27.—The Vancouver police are having a very busy time with the hold-up gang that infests the city. On Saturday at least thirteen robberies and hold-ups, many of them of the very boldest that have occurred in the city, were reported to the police; and this number may be increased to twenty by the time the full toll of the day comes in.

Ontario's Business Growing Toronto, Jan. 28.—It is announced that a new building, with a connection with the legislative structure, will be built within the next few months. The present parliament building is congested.

Overtaken by Justice Toronto, Jan. 28.—Leaving his home in Ontario Place shortly before midnight last night, Jas. Edward Harris, a sweeper employed in the postoffice, was arrested at 6 o'clock this morning and later was sentenced to five years in Kingston penitentiary. At the time of his arrest there were found on Harris four letters sent by the postal authorities. In the police court Harris pleaded guilty of robbing the mails, and was immediately sentenced.

Alleged Brutality in Jail Ottawa, Jan. 28.—Serious allegations are made against county jail officials that a prisoner who was held out yesterday, Tracy, makes the statement that James Callaghan, who died in prison on Saturday last, was abused during the last few days of his confinement by the warden, and was backed up by Joseph Hudson, another prisoner released this morning. The inmate of the jail, who was last night postponed till tomorrow when all the evidence will be introduced.

St. Catherine's, Ont. Jan. 28.—In a freight train, Zere Conductor Campbell was killed.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 28.—A strong independent organization has been formed here to work for the prevention of corruption in elections.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 28.—Mrs. Justice Barker has been appointed to the vacancy on the bench by the retirement of Chief Justice Tuck.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 28.—George M. Alger, Frankford, Ont., was convicted and fined for offering for sale fifty-five barrels of apples contrary to the government standard.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 28.—Mrs. Martha Anna Boswick, relict of the late James J. Boswick, died at her home in St. John, N.B., at 10 o'clock this morning, after a week's illness. She was born in 1828. When a child, deceased carried despatches sewed in her dress from the Maritime provinces to the "Low-out quarters" of Colonel Wells during the rebellion of 1837.

Winnipeg, Jan. 28.—A. A. Hunt, city solicitor, has written to the city council, drawing the attention of the members to the fact that the city may lose about \$9,000 in taxes through the mismanagement of the telephone company's assessment was fixed last year by special legislation.

Winnipeg, Jan. 28.—Today is the coldest day of this winter so far. The thermometer registered 28 below.

Toronto's Population Toronto, Jan. 28.—The new directory gives Toronto an estimated population of 350,000.

Communications Press House Copies Young presented copies of a telegram to the secretary of the Ontario government, in which he requested that the Ontario government be notified of the latest session of the Dominion parliament.

St. John, N.B., Jan. 28.—A telegram received from the Ontario government, in which he requested that the Ontario government be notified of the latest session of the Dominion parliament.

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## 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 family, 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 conspicuously 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.



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, squat 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 secretary and 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 instructor, 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 clear up 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 Hon. 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 his excellency the lieutenant-governor 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 lieutenant-governor 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, sir, 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 that 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 must 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 expenses of the present practice necessitated gave ample justification for the change requested by the members of the Vancouver bar.

Mr. Phillips (The Islander), 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 from \$15 per mile to \$50 per mile, 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, they would be only fair to make a concession of the nature proposed in this bill. Mr. Hill, of the Great Northern railway, had informed 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 agree to agree 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 term 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 the policy of the government 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 not considered 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 it. They would empower the government to grant.

The revenue from railway taxation last year amounted to \$1,100,000. Even at this rate the assessment on railway right-of-way was only \$100,000 a mile or about a third of what it cost the railway to construct, and it is clear. Therefore, the 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 law being granted without consideration. He 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 the railways deserve assistance, and he would be willing to grant them it very generously in view of the increase in revenues that would be derived into 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 am not at all surprised that he has made any really serious objection to the proposed legislation, which at the present time is before this house. We have heard of an old cry, which is brought up in the opposition at every session in regard to powers being invested in the government, and 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. the member for Rossland 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, however, that my hon. friend, in his course, has mistaken his objection to me by referring to a particular instance, and I take it that my hon. friend is not at all conversant with the facts of the case, which is the Kootenay Central deal. But no government in Canada has ever made in the general interests of the province a concession of the nature proposed by this government in the case to which he has evidently made reference. (Cheers.) It may be said, that this is not a matter of public interest at all; but I can, with the utmost propriety add, that we have already submitted this issue to the great grand-jury of the province, who have by a large majority decided that our view of this matter is the correct one. (Cheers.)

**Facilitates Business**

Now, sir, the hon. the minister of finance has stated that he was not at all surprised that this power was sought principally because it would facilitate the making of business arrangements with the railway companies, and I with the utmost confidence, I feel, to the legislature, whether it is not a matter of mere common sense that this power in all the well known and well understood cases of this nature should be given? (Hear, hear.) For it might easily happen that the making of financial arrangements in the case of such a concession, either the acceptance or the rejection of such a proposition at a time when the house was not in session. (Hear, hear.) But as this act is drawn in broad terms, and it is in fact the intention of the government to place it in the hands of the lieutenant-governor in council to close the negotiation on the spot and make the bargain hard and fast, in order that some might be lost in proceeding with the matter, I feel that the government should be commended for it. (Hear, hear.) Will my hon. friend venture to say that any government would be so foolish as to make in these circumstances a concession of the nature proposed? It is now only a few sessions back that we were willing to give very generous concessions and in fact the intention of the government was to give subsidies in the way of money grants to railway companies, and indeed, it is only a very few sessions ago that the companies mentioned by my hon. friend received subsidies of the nature of \$22,000,000. Well, sir, times have indeed changed, and as a result of the change, such applications—if made—are refused. But, sir, how that railway taxation has been increased 500 per cent. It means that in many cases a very serious hardship would be imposed on railway companies if that degree of taxation were maintained, and that in taxation without making for a certain fixed term any exemption whatever. Moreover, sir, what is now in question is the proposed concession for a period not exceeding ten years, and compared with the tremendous concessions which this parliament was willing to grant to railway companies a few years ago, I have not the least hesitation in saying that in my opinion this is nothing at all. (Cheers.)

**Legislature Gets Details**

And I can conceive, sir, of any government which had the welfare and welfare of the people of British Columbia at heart giving in such cases concessions that they had no right to deny, and that they should be so ready to do such an extraordinary thing, in accord, affording the fullest possible particulars must be presented within ten days after the passing of the house; and in this manner, and in such sufficient data would be placed before the house to justify the usual want of confidence motion. (Hear, hear.)

My hon. friend emphasizes the point that it is a very desirable thing to grant to take powers from the legislature and invest them in the governor-in-council. And I at once admit that this always forms a very attractive

argument. But will my hon. friend now go this far, and concede that in order to permit of the proper transaction of public business by the administration of the day, it is absolutely essential to vest certain discretionary powers in the governor in council, and that the machinery of government may never fall into the hands of the crown to be in a position for effective operation. (Hear, hear.)

**Exemptions Exist.**

And if there ever were instances which would give point to this argument, it is the very one which, indeed, which is supplied by the exemption of the Kootenay Central and the V. & E., which are part and parcel of the railway system of the province with British Columbia, from the railway builder's point of view, lies in the fact that, owing to the peculiarity of the topography, even a railway scheme that is proved to be of necessity form part of some transcontinental system, in order to render it feasible and practical, it is certainly, and necessarily, to throw the burden of the people, who are competent to judge, that the configuration of this country makes it absolutely essential that the railway lines, and the railway line built in it must be part and parcel of such a system.

That the V. & E. line is part of the railway system of the province, and that we must equally insist that the Kootenay Central is part of the C. P. R. system; while the Alberni Central is also part of the C. P. R.

And my hon. friend was to insist upon his strictures, the only thing that this house could do to satisfy him would be as a matter of general policy to grant no concessions whatever in the case of these railway companies.

**From a Business Standpoint.**

Mr. Macdonald—Where is the necessity for haste? Could not the cases of the Kootenay Central, the E. & C., and of the Alberni Central be brought before the house now and dealt with?

Hon. Mr. McBrice—These propositions are not yet in a shape to be brought before the house, and that as far as the government of the day is concerned that we are equally anxious with my hon. friend to go to these people and to make at once whatever arrangements he is capable of, and let me further tell the hon. gentleman that this is not an attempt to place it within the power of the government to grant directly or indirectly something that it is not in the interests of the people of this province to do. My hon. friend says that in a general way he is anxious to promote railway construction, and I really think that my hon. friend would go further and actually subsidize railway companies. That is, sir, however a question that is hardly in order in the present connection, and that made my observations upon this subject by simply asking this legislature to endorse from the business man's point of view, in order that the government of the day, British Columbia may at all times whenever any such proposition is laid before them and whether this house is sitting or not, be in a position to enter into a complete such a transaction. (Cheers.)

**Wants Railway's Names**

John Oliver (Delta) followed. He was agreed that the present measure, which was a far reaching effect, but there had been no report in the house as to how it would affect the provincial revenue.

He wished to further point out that in the bill as drafted there was a clause in the hands of the government the power of discriminating against any railway in favor of another and perhaps in the case of the construction of the E. & N. to Alberni could not be placed on a plane with the building of the G. T. P. nor can the Kootenay Central be placed on a par with the V. & E. An act should be placed before the legislature in the event of the present act passing, naming the railways which would benefit under the act.

It might be well to place in the provisions of the bill a clause specifying the time within which the extension of the railway should be completed. If exemption from taxation were conditional upon immediate construction, he thought it would have a beneficial effect.

Hon. Mr. Bowser: Exemption does not start until the road is completed. Mr. Oliver stated that he was quite aware of this. The roads must apply for a charter and the law is being this, why should they not come before the house and ask exemption.

The placing of the power of discrimination in the hands of the government was a railway matter. For instance, was a railway being built to Spence's Bridge, another road affecting the same territory was asking a bond at the present session and the V. & E. would build there shortly. The government would be in a position to discriminate in favor of one of the roads to the detriment of the others.

Parker Williams (Newcastle) moved the adjournment of the debate which carried.

**Important Measure**

Hon. Mr. Bowser moved the second reading of bill No. 7, intitled "An Act to Regulate the Purchase, Sale and Transfer of Goods in Bulk."

He explained that this was rather an important measure, as it applied to the purchase of goods in bulk, and as far as he was aware, no similar legislation had ever been introduced into any other Canadian legislature. It had been copied from the statute book of the neighboring state of Washington, and its object was to place the responsibility, in regard to the payment of the duty of goods in bond, upon the purchasers of such articles, who must see that the proper statutory declaration was made. And in respect to the trouble, which was at the present time possible, of the fraudulent practices of chisel mortgages, etc., such fraudulent practices would become impossible in this province if this bill became the law of the land. The bill was read the second time.

**Bush Fire Act**

Hon. Mr. Bowser in moving the second reading of the bill, No. 7, intitled an Act to Amend the Bush Fire Act, explained that it was intended to enable the law of the crown to deal with incorporated companies who might be charged with improperly allowing fires to run through the crown lands. The bill was read the second time.

**Summary Convictions**

Hon. Mr. Bowser moved the second reading of bill No. 8, intitled an Act to Amend the Summary Convictions Act, and which reads as follows:

Chapter 176 of the Revised Statutes, being the Summary Convictions Act, is hereby amended by inserting after section 46 thereof the following section: "46a. Whenever it appears that the defendant has done any act

or been guilty of any omission in respect of which, were he not duly licensed, he would be liable to some penalty, it shall be incumbent upon the defendant to prove that he is duly licensed."

Section 71 of said chapter 176 is hereby amended by inserting after paragraph (b) thereof the following paragraph:

"(b1) The appellant shall, at least five days before the hearing of such appeal, serve upon the respondent or his solicitor a notice setting forth the grounds of such appeal."

Mr. Bowser explained that at present in the case of the prosecution of licensed persons the burden of proof rested with the crown, and cases had recently arisen in which it had been found necessary at great expense to produce the requisite evidence by the public officials and in other instances by means of ministers of the crown, in order to establish the fact that the person or persons in question were not licensed, and the object of this bill was to throw the burden of proof in the first instance upon the person or persons charged with any infraction of the law in question.

The bill was read the second time.

**Capital Farmers' Institutes.**

Hon. Mr. Tatlow moved the second reading of bill No. 9, intitled an Act to Amend the Farmers' Institutes and Co-Operation Act. It is proposed to amend section 24 of this act by adding the following section:

"The Capital stock of any farmers' institute, or of any body incorporated under the provisions of section 15 of this act, may, with the consent of the lieutenant-governor in council be increased to the amount set out in said consent."

He explained that the intention of the government was to allow the lieutenant-governor in council to permit of the increase of the capital stock in such cases; provided that the conditions were satisfactory. There were now in existence fourteen farmers' institutes in this province, and three of these institutions were at the present time seeking for power to make an increase in their capital stock.

Mr. Macdonald observed that the greatest possible protection should be thrown around these associations, and he presumed that care would be taken to see that such applications for an increase in the capital stock were authorized by a clear majority of their members.

The bill was read the second time.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow moved the second reading of bill No. 11, intitled, An Act to Amend the Revenue Act. He explained that this bill authorized the alteration of the beginning of the fiscal year, from July 31st, as at present, to April 1st, as it will be in future; and added that the government's proposition had this further recommendation that it made the fiscal year of the province correspond with that of the Dominion government. The change in all the circumstances of the case, was a very advisable one, indeed, to make; and he did not think that it could be any possibility met with any opposition. The bill was read the second time.

**Greenwood Waterworks.**

Hon. Mr. Bowser moved that bill No. 12, intitled, An Act regarding a Certificate issued to the Greenwood City Waterworks Company, under the provisions of the "Water Clauses Act, 1892," be read the second time.

This bill corrects errors made in failure to fix the amount of capital subscribed at the sum of \$40,000 in a certificate issued to this company on May 16, 1906, and in other respects.

The bill was read the second time.

**Oaths Act.**

On motion of Hon. Mr. Bowser, bill No. 5, intitled, An Act to Amend the Oaths Act, was read the second time.

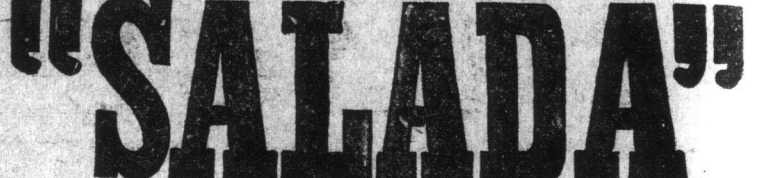
**Master and Servant Act.**

The bill to amend the Master and Servant Act Amendment act, 1902, was read a second time and ordered to be committed to a committee today. The bill introduced by Dr. G. A. B. Hall (Nelson), and amends a section of the present act so that employees will be able to select their own physicians.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow presented a message from his honor the lieutenant-governor, transmitting a bill, intitled an act to amend the coal tax act, 1907. The bill was forthwith passed through the committee of the whole house and read the first time.

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**SPRAINS,** The only Palliative in  
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Advertisement in THE COLONIST Advertise in THE COLONIST

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.

On and on you walk, bending down for fear you strike your head against the roof of the mine.

The boat is not making regular trips now, for the mine is closed because no one wants to buy coal.

There has been another terrible riot in Berlin. The police were attacked by a mob of 2,000 men and boys.

The Empress hotel was opened on Thursday. It is a very beautiful building and already there are many strangers boarding there.

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.

As many of you know, the speech which His Honor Lieut.-Governor Dunsmuir read on Thursday was prepared by his ministers.

There are, in many parts of this province, land which is so dry that nothing will grow on it.

British Columbia is a very large province and, except in a few places, very sparsely settled.

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.

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.

The boys and girls who learn Canadian history know that men are chosen by the people to make 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.

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.

Last year the House of Parliament of British Columbia passed an act, which was intended to give all foreigners who could not write and speak the English language, from entering the province.

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, of having the high position for his office from him. This is a very important matter and one that should not have been lightly treated.

tenant-Governor acted as he did by the instructions of the Ottawa government.

There was a story of a plot to blow the American battleships at Rio Janeiro, in Brazil.

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.

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 Vado.

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Charles Darwin could not bear to watch an operation and listen to the groans and screams of the sufferers.

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.

That was a very sad thing which took place on board the training ship Cumberland at Newport last week.

An old man in Chicago, who had spent an honorable life, used wrongfully the money of the bank of which he was president.

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.

The editor thanks Willie Hardie and Reginald Christie for their beautiful pictures.

Not a letter this week again? This will give girls and boys—little and big—a chance to put on paper something that is in their own minds.

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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 ploxidex 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 shop.

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.

WITH THE POETS

I like my dog, when in trust grown sweet He lies with his head up, at my feet; And that frank free look on his shaggy face.

A DOG FRIEND.

I know he will, and I laugh and say: "You're a fine old dog!" Then we romp away.

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.

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.

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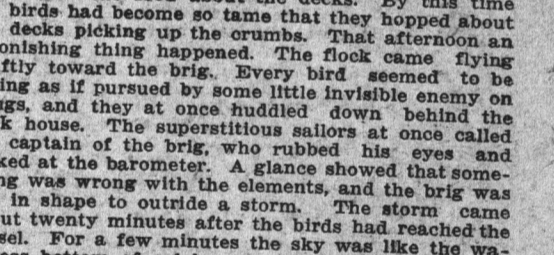
Vertical advertisements on the left margin including 'The Rich Flavor', 'AT ALL GROCERS', 'GENUINE', 'STORE', 'ES', 'Valley', 'WORLD', 'Coffee Brand', 'THE COLONIST'.



By Reginald Christie, Aged 13 Years.



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



By Willie Hardie, "Norwood," Oak Bay, Aged 11 Years.

Margaret J. Preston







# 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 Hosiery 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  
BOY'S WOOLEN GLOVES. Special . . . . . 25c

### ACTION AGAINST HARRIMAN

U. S. Government Dissolves Big Combine

### BILL IN CIRCUIT

Injunction and Other Act Under S. Act Provisi

Washington, Feb. 1.—Hiram Booth, acting in the circuit court of the district of Salt Lake City, a plaintiff in equity, in which the is made complainant, 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, 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 agreements, contracts and by which the several defendants, at various times since the commencement of the suit, have conspired to monopolize and control the various departments of the coast 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.

The bill alleges conspiracy among the defendants, the people of the United States, that the individuals named, and each of their associates, and every person carrying out the unlawful or conspiracy hereby named, and that a writ of injunction or otherwise, as may issue out of this court, said defendants and complainant to desist in said unlawful they be prohibited from taking part in, or performing, or combination or conspiracy for the purpose or effect of which to said trade and commerce of the several states and territories.

Miss Murray Fe Winnipeg Feb. 1.—Miss ray, the school teacher, serious absence from the lone considerable alarm of relations and friends located at Portage la Proux with foreign nations, to or monopolize or attempt to monopolize trade and commerce of the provisions of said act.

"And the complainant, States of America, prays for and further relief as in the case may require, and may deem proper in the end, therefore, that the States of America may rely to which it is justly the premises, may it please to grant writs of subpoena to the said defendants, and each of them, herein and answer (but not) the allegations contained in the petition, and to perform such order or decree as the court may make in the case, a temporary restraining order and writ of injunction enjoining the defendants, their associates, directors, agents and servants as prayed."

The prayer to the court the Union Pacific Railroad and the Oregon Short Line Railway and the Oregon Railway and Navigation company is repeated in all its important parts as to the defendant named in the case.

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

Insurance Companies Kingston, Jamaica. English insurance companies heavily in the earthquake of January, 1907, have had a dict against them handed test cases for the payment sustained at the time of quake were recently decided to the companies. The against the finding of the and took the matter to court. Today the Supreme held the decisions of the dismissed both appeals, the application of the co 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