

The Victoria Times.

TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

VICTORIA, B.C., TUESDAY FEBRUARY 20, 1906.

VOL. 35.

NO. 91

PROPOSED CHANGES IN MUNICIPAL ACT

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA UNION AND ITS WORK

The Grading of Municipalities Into Three Classes on the Baldwin Plan Suggested.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The extension of the Union of British Columbia municipalities, which have been busily engaged in Victoria for several days past, construction of the members yesterday, and the majority of the members have left for home. The union was formed last fall in New Westminster with the object of effecting such amendments in the Municipal Clauses Act as would make that mass of legislation more applicable to conditions as at present prevailing. It is claimed that the law as it stands is not workable, inasmuch as it deals with the smaller municipalities in the same manner as the more popular centres and older communities. To accomplish their object the committee in charge had invited suggestions from the different municipalities throughout the province and the classification of these have been the work of the gentlemen entrusted with the important task. As a result of a careful boiling down process it has been decided to demand an entire reconstruction of the act on the lines of the Baldwin Act, which has been in operation in Ontario and there gives satisfaction.

A grading of municipalities is asked for—first, second and third class—according to population, and by this arrangement it is hoped to regulate requirements and expenditure. Power to limit the number of aldermen is also sought. Smaller communities are not so well served as the larger municipalities, and should not be forced to have them. Traders' licenses, other than liquor licenses, it is contended should be based on rental values. Under existing conditions the merchant occupying extensive premises and doing a large business pays no more license than does the small dealer, which the Union considers unfair. It is further sought to improve the act by specifying that in addition to the mayor being chief of the police and licensing boards the other appointees should be recommended by the council, and not by the government, thus avoiding possible political bias, and giving the council control of the liquor licenses. The appointment of coroner for the municipality should also be in the gift of the council, according to the consensus of opinion on the subject.

Another important addition to the Municipal Act to be advocated is power to impose a frontage tax for laying water mains in front of vacant property. At present the water rate is only collectible from consumers, or through the landlord or agent, and the service may have to be laid along vacant property, held for an advance, in order to reach the consumer. From several municipalities came the request that the amount collected from dog tax be set aside to remunerate the owners of sheep destroyed by dogs. It is said that while it is easy to treat the source of destruction it is often impossible to collect from the owners of the dogs.

Power is also sought to destroy noxious weeds. In some communities it is found that the noxious weed pest is attributable to an adjoining municipality by whom the law on the point is not enforced. A provision is sought by which a "plumper" will be declared a void vote at elections. Another important amendment to the Municipal Elections Act is proposed—a proper sub-division of sub-section A, section 6, regulating qualifications of voters. It is proposed to make the last revised assessment the basis of ownership, so far as the voters' list is concerned.

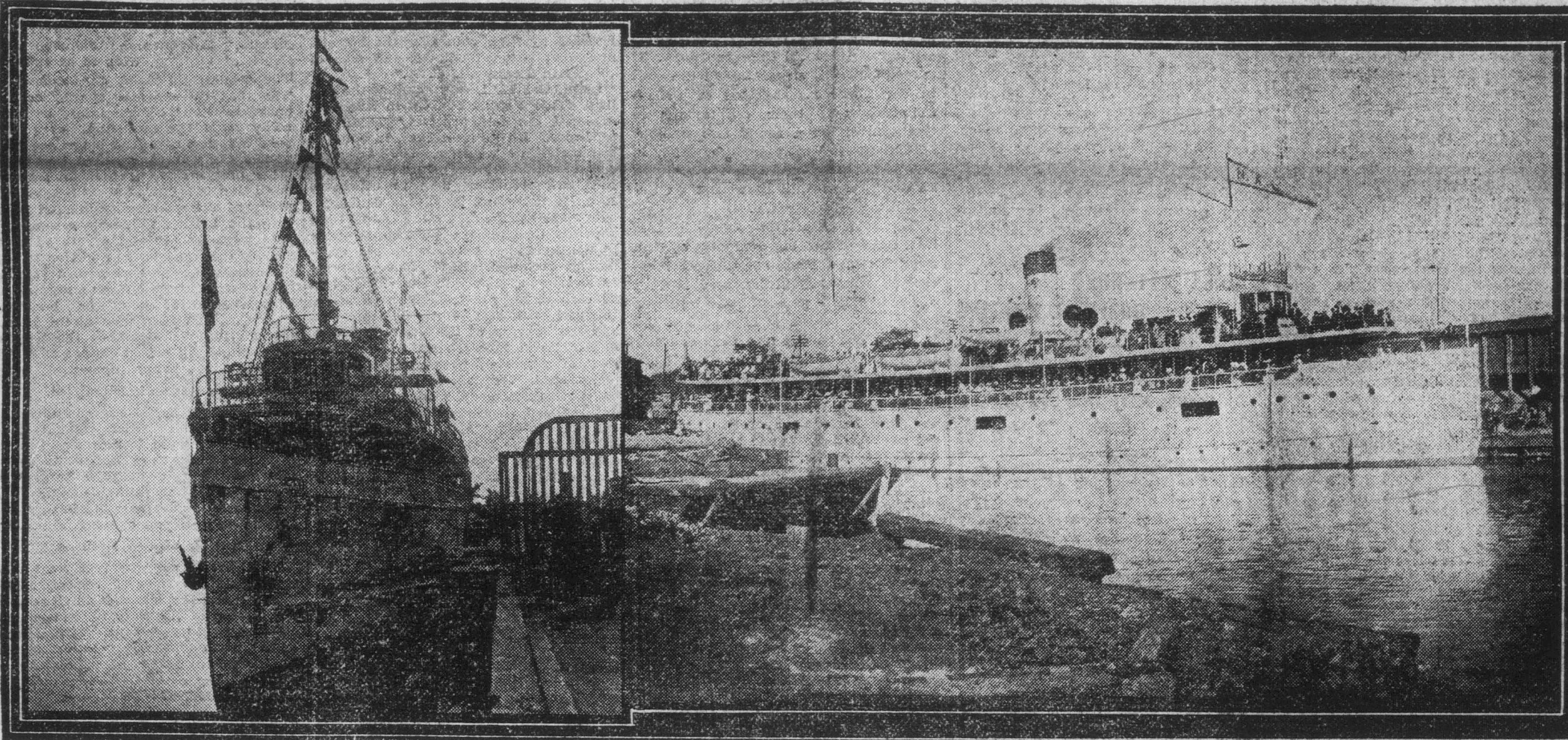
Mr. Stevens, president of the Union, and an ex-mayor of Kamloops, informed a Times reporter yesterday that he expected much good to result from their representations to the committee of the local legislature now dealing with the Municipal Clauses Act. W. G. Cameron, M. P., has undertaken to attend to the amendments proposed by the Union.

NOVA SCOTIA MYSTERY.

Four Persons Found Dead in Ruins of House Which Was Destroyed by Fire.

Sydney, N. S., Feb. 17.—Crown Prosecutor Hearn does not know the theory of foul play in the burning of the Stetka house, which caused the death of Stetka, his wife and children at London. He learned to-day that the family was preparing to leave for Austria, and had piled the furniture, including bedsteads, in one room. The theory is that Stetka laid a mattress near the kitchen stove, a spark from which ignited the bedding. The fact that two children were clasped in each other's arms is taken as evidence that they were smothered while asleep.

NEW VESSELS TO PLY IN LOCAL WATERS.



The Indianapolis, which was recently purchased by the Alaska Steamship Company and may be placed on the Victoria and Seattle run.

This year will see the advent of two passenger steamships in the Victoria marine business. The one is the Indianapolis, front and side views of which are herewith produced. In the first instance showing the excellent lines of the ship from the bow aft, and in the second a picture taken of the vessel laden with passengers, before she left Chicago. The other picture is the new C. P. R. steamer, the Princess Royal, which is building on the ways of the B. C. Marine Railway, Esquimalt. The picture is from a wash drawing by artists of the B. C. engraving staff from plans kindly

loaned for the occasion by Capt. James Troup, superintendent of the B. C. Coast Steamship service. This is the first picture made of the new vessel as she will appear when complete. The views of both steamers are especially interesting at this time as they show in the one instance a vessel that is being designed for the Victoria and Seattle run, and in the second a new steamer which, it is thought, will shortly be placed on the route and in any event is calculated to make a day run between points on the Sound and this city during the summer months. The Indianapolis was at Michigan

Seattle the steamer averaged 318 miles a day, or 13 knots an hour. When on a regular run she can easily make 19 knots. The vessel is fitted throughout with electric lights and modern equipment of every kind. She carries a big electric searchlight, has steam steering gear and running water. There is a system of call bells over the ship and in the social halls, and mahogany is used in the finishing work. The windows are plate glass. The Indianapolis was constructed under the supervision of the American bureau of shipping. The vessel carries two

Scotch marine boilers, with a steam pressure of 200 pounds. Descriptions of the new C. P. R. liner has been given in the Times so far as the plans would admit. Briefly stated she will be 242 feet long by 40 feet beam and 25 feet depth of hold. She will have 2,400 horse-power, which should drive her at the rate of at least 16 knots an hour. Her passenger accommodation will be equal to that of the flyer of the C. P. R. fleet. The steamer is well advanced in the matter of construction, but has yet to receive her machinery.

For Canadian Exhibit. Canada has applied to New Zealand for 10,000 feet of space for its exhibit at Christchurch exposition. New Zealand wants the Dominion to space in the main building. Canada has agreed, providing it gets the 10,000 feet. If not it will put up a building of its own. Railway Application. The Vancouver, Fraser Valley & Southern Railway Company will apply for power next session to build its proposed railway.

INSURANCE WILL BE DISCUSSED

AT COMING SESSION OF DOMINION HOUSE

Some Talk of Going Beyond the Present System of Inspection—Question of Jurisdiction.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—The Dominion government has under consideration the question of insurance with a view of seeing what can be done during the approaching session of parliament to preserve and maintain the confidence of the public in insurance business as now carried on in Canada.

There is in the first place the question of jurisdiction. It will have to be carefully considered how far the Dominion can go without encroaching upon provincial rights. At present the Dominion conducts a careful system of inspection which has worked well. This could be extended, but there is talk of going still further.

Speaking upon the matter, one in authority said that the great drawback was that the policy-holder had practically no say in the management of insurance companies. The companies were run by shareholders. The system of inspectors was good, but was confined to the insurance business, while companies embarked on outside lines where the trouble, if any, generally arose.

The minister of justice at one time introduced a bill giving the control of insurance to a central authority, but it was not proceeded with. The whole question is being carefully considered by the government. The matter will come up in some form during the coming summer.

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Important Deal Completed at Montreal—Nominations for Malsonneuve.

Montreal, Feb. 16.—A business deal was put through here to-day involving more than one million dollars in which James McCready, Limited, wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers, the Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal and the Arthur Congdon Company of Winnipeg are interested. By the articles of agreement the McCready and Congdon companies amalgamate, and will have exclusive selling agency for Western Canada of the Canadian Rubber Company. Headquarters in the East will be Montreal and in the West Winnipeg, with branches in Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver. The president is E. F. Smith, of the McCready company, general manager, and Arthur Congdon, Winnipeg, second vice-president and western manager.

Nominations. Montreal, Feb. 16.—L. O. Grothes, Liberal, and Alphonse Verville, Labor, were nominated in Malsonneuve this afternoon for the vacant seat in the House of Commons, caused by the death of Hon. R. Prefontaine.

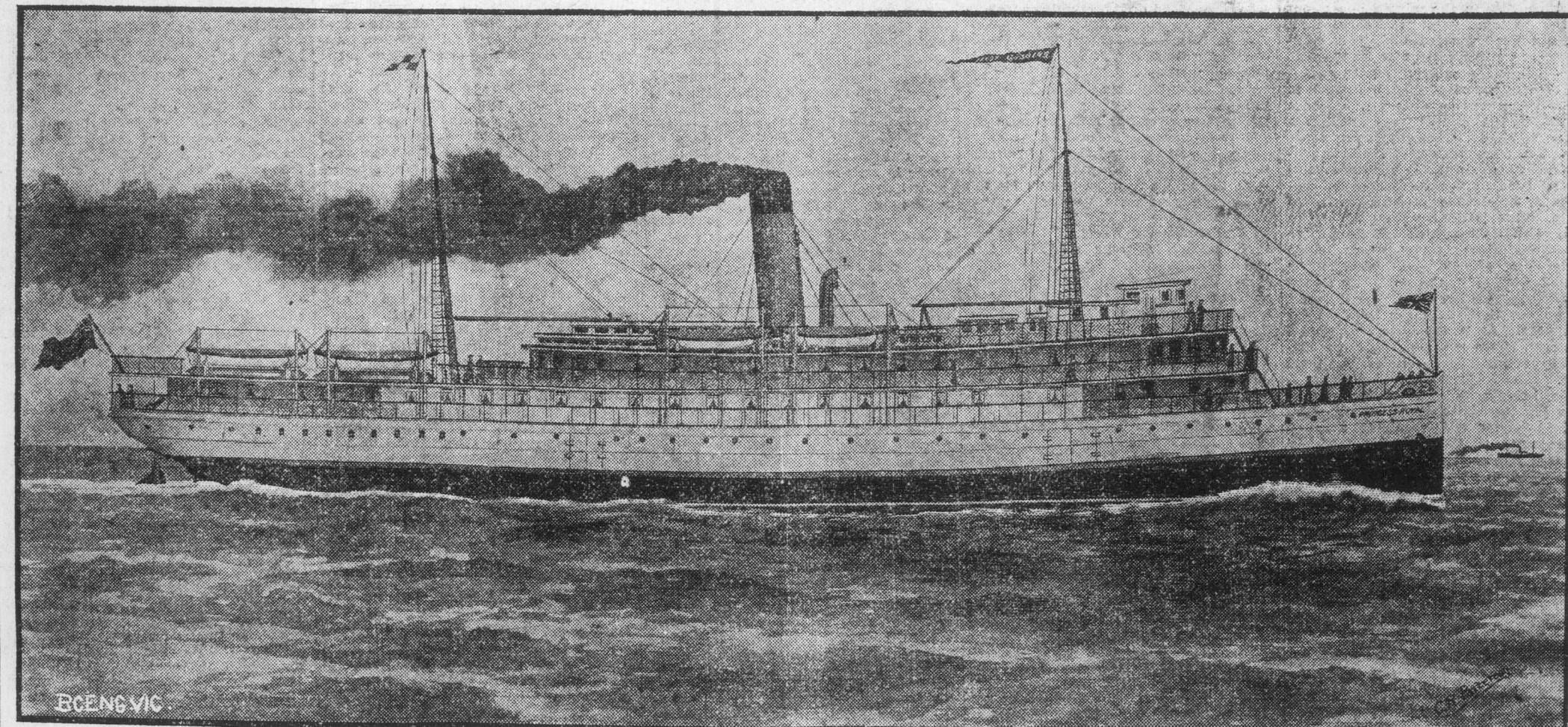
OUTLOOK IN CHINA. Representatives of Missionary Boards Admit the Possibility of Serious Trouble.

New York, Feb. 17.—Representatives of foreign missionary boards having missions in China and several of their workers there, who are now in this country, held a conference here yesterday to consider the conditions now affecting missionary effort and the outlook in that field. About sixty persons were present, representing eight mission boards. The conference discussed the recent anti-foreign riots and gave out the following statement:

"The conference, while recognizing the gravity of the present situation and the possibility of serious trouble, expresses the conviction that there is no cause for extreme reasons for apprehension. An outbreak of the nature of a Boxer uprising, under the sanction of the government, is believed to be quite improbable. Local disturbances are possible at all times, and it cannot be denied that anti-foreign sentiment and anti-American feeling in particular are extending in some sections."

MR. GALLIHER AT NELSON. Member for Kootenay, Who Has Arrived From East, Is Quite Well.

Nelson, Feb. 15.—W. A. Gallihier, M. P. for Kootenay, whose serious illness at Winnipeg was wired from that city two nights ago, arrived home here to-day evening. Mr. Gallihier had a bad attack of influenza, but recovered fully some days ago. He could not account for the Winnipeg story.



The Princess Royal, a fine new passenger steamer building by B. C. Marine Railway Company in Esquimalt.

THE LONGWORTH-ROOSEVELT WEDDING

CEREMONY AT THE WHITE HOUSE TO-DAY

The President's Daughter Weds Representative From Ohio—Distinguished Assemblage.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—In the beautiful white and gold east room of the White House, a few minutes after noon to-day, the Venerable Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, Bishop of Washington of the Protestant Episcopal church, pronounced the fateful words

which united in marriage Alice Lee Roosevelt, eldest daughter of the President of the United States, and Nicholas Longworth, the representative in Congress from the first district of Ohio. The ceremony, the simple, beautiful and impressive service of the Episcopal church, was witnessed by one of the most brilliant and distinguished assemblages ever gathered in the White House.

Approximately one thousand persons were invited, but no list of the guests was furnished for publication. A halo of a hundred yards of romantic White House history hung over the bridal couple. Miss Roosevelt was the twelfth bride to plight her troth within its walls, and on the identical spot where she to-day joined hands with the husband of her choice, another White House bride, beloved "Nellie" Grant, 32 years ago became the wife of Algernon C. F. Sartoris. Mr. Sartoris was one of the bride's family. Members of the bridegroom's family, including his mother and sisters, already had taken their places on the right side.

Mr. Longworth, accompanied by his best man, Mr. Thomas Nelson Perkins, of Boston, then descended the main staircase and took his place at the foot of the platform to await the arrival of his bride. Promptly at noon Miss Roosevelt, escorted by the President, descended by the elevator to the west end of the main corridor. There awaiting them were the ushers selected by Mr. Longworth. Preceded by the ushers, the President and the dainty bride, resting her hand lightly within his left arm, proceeded to the east room, the orchestra rendering the march from Tanhauser. Miss Roosevelt never looked better. The classic beauty of her face and figure was accentuated by her exquisite attire and by the surroundings. Her bridal dress was a magnificent creation of heavy white satin, point lace, chiffon, filmy tulle and silver brocade. The material for the gown was manufactured especially for Miss Roosevelt, and the design was destroyed as soon as the necessary amount of the material for the dress was made. The gown has a long skirt of superb silver brocade. The bodice was made high without a collar, was trimmed with rare old point

lace and the elbow sleeves were finished with the same filmy material. The sleeves just met the long white gloves. Her veil was held in place by clusters of orange blossoms. The slippers were fashioned from silver brocade, and instead of buckles tulle bows were worn with clusters of orange flowers. The only jewels worn by the bride was the superb diamond necklace which was the gift of the groom. Over her left arm Miss Roosevelt carried a superb shower bouquet of white orchids.

The President passed through the two lines of ushers who had separated at the platform and presented his daughter to the waiting bridegroom, who stepped forward to receive her. Together they ascended the platform, where Bishop Satterlee in the imposing robes of his office already was standing. In low tones the bishop pronounced the marriage service. At the conclusion of the responses of the bride and groom the bishop inquired: "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" The President descended to the platform and taking his daughter's right hand placed it in that of the bridegroom.

The thousand guests began to arrive shortly after 11 o'clock. They entered by the east terrace and passed up the main staircase directly to the east room. A semi-circular platform was constructed before the windows. On this the ceremony took place, so that all in the room had practically an unobstructed view of it. The platform was carpeted in green with an Oriental rug thrown over it.

The state dining room was a vision of grandeur. The great table extending almost the entire length of the apartment was decorated with vases of American opuntia and bride roses, ferns and asparagus. A few minutes before noon Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by the members of her immediate family, descended the main staircase, and escorted by several military aides, entered the east room. She was escorted to a position on the left side of the platform, which was reserved for the bride's family. Members of the bridegroom's family, including his mother and sisters, already had taken their places on the right side.

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YOURSELF
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VICTORIA, B. C.

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THE GOVERNOR OF THE YUKON HERE

W. W. B. McMINNES ON HIS WAY TO OTTAWA

He Tells of Mission to the Capital and Promising Outlook in the North.

W. W. B. McMinnes, Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, arrived in the city on Saturday evening. Governor McMinnes is undoubtedly one of the most popular of the public men which the province of British Columbia has produced.

Mr. McMinnes is accompanied on the trip south by his wife and family. He has important business at Ottawa and will not remain on the coast for any length of time on this occasion.

Mr. McMinnes thinks that the prospect for the coming season in the Yukon are excellent. There has been a very heavy fall of snow which is an indication that there will be a plentiful supply of water for all purposes.

The Yukon is now entering upon a new era of dredging operations. This is bound to increase, Mr. McMinnes says, and will alter the conditions of the north to a very material extent.

A placer claim on a creek shall not exceed 500 feet in length, measured from the base line of the creek, established or to be established by a government survey.

It is proposed in the code to allow of the altering of the existing claims to the width of the extension of the claim, or to the extension of any other claims or interests.

A bill to amend the placer mining act of the Province of British Columbia along similar lines has been introduced into the legislature at the present session.

Another matter which the Governor of the Yukon will go into with the Minister is that of the proposed water supply for hydraulic mining.

the headwaters of the Klondike. This water it is intended to use in working the benches and the hills where the only feasible method is by hydraulic operations.

On reaching the capital, Mr. McMinnes will urge this scheme upon the Federal Government, and will ask that the expense be borne by the Dominion or at least that a very substantial vote be given in aid of the work.

Those engaged in mining ask only that the water be assured to them at a reasonable rate and are not particular how it is brought to the claims.

The plan will be made by him a plea for civil service reform. In this connection it is intended to recommend a reduction in the staff.

Mr. McMinnes has passed will be asked to receive the sanction of the Dominion authorities. The act is along the general lines of the Mechanics' Lien act of this province.

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The bringing of the water supply from the headwaters of the Klondike will, if carried out, result in a great development of another branch of the northern mining, namely the hydraulic work.

With all these possibilities the Yukon has still a long period of prospecting. New fields, some of them rich, are being opened up constantly.

Mr. McMinnes has also been approached since his arrival here and asked to accept of a banquet to be tendered by the citizens of Victoria and his friends.

his friends in British Columbia would like to mark the promotion which had fallen to him in a suitable manner.

Mr. McMinnes has asked that the plans with respect to a banquet for the Yukon should be put off for the present, awaiting his return from Ottawa.

The announcement from London that the solution of the sealing question by an international way is in a proposal that Canada should be a joint owner in the seal rookery islands in exchange for private rights.

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LOCAL CHINESE TO INVEST HEAVILY

ORIENTALS TO BUILD ELECTRIC RAILWAY

Sixty Mile Line to be Constructed by Company Headed by Lim Dat of Victoria.

A curious example of the quickening effect of Occidental environment on the Oriental mind is afforded in negotiations which are now in progress in the city of Canton, and in which the central figure is Lim Dat, one of the most progressive, wealthy, and enterprising of the local Chinese colony.

The project has been evolved by Lim Dat, head of the big company of Gim Foot Yuen, a firm of Chinese merchants, whose main business is that of conducting a general store and rice mills, but whose enterprise has led them to branch out into various other lines, all of which seem to have proved remunerative.

Lim Dat has maintained for some time a house in one of the Chinese cities, but the opportunity for an enterprise like the one now under way has been seized by him.

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PAARDEBERG DAY.

Members of Fifth Regiment Attended Services in St. John's Church.

Sunday was the fifth anniversary of Paardeberg Day, a day which should always remain green in the memory of all Victorians.

It was shortly after 10 o'clock when the men lined up at the Drill Hall. As they took their places many glanced at the tablet which had been placed in a prominent position within the armory.

The municipal committee of the legislature at its sitting this morning was waited upon by a deputation representing the provincial managers of the insurance companies doing business in British Columbia.

The next sitting of the committee to investigate the Kaizen Island land grant will be held tomorrow evening. It is expected that James Anderson will continue his evidence before the committee.

Chas. W. Munro, member for Chilliwack, has returned to the city. He was called away from the city by the sudden illness of his mother, whose condition was very serious.

The Agonies of Indigestion Can Be Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. All over the land there are people whose lives had been made miserable through the pangs of indigestion.

George L. Courtney Returns From Convention of Canadian Pacific Railway Officials. George L. Courtney, local agent of the C. P. R. Company, has returned from Field, where he attended on the 12th and 13th instant a meeting of the western line officials.

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INSURANCE MEN HAVE A GRIEVANCE

DELEGATION WAITED ON MUNICIPALITIES TO-DAY

Asked to Have Municipal Taxation Wiped Out—Kaizen Island Investigation to Continue To-Morrow

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YES—THEY ARE.

We have talked so strongly about "Fruit-a-tives" being a liver tonic, and curing Constipation and Biliousness, that some may think they are not for anything else.

"Fruit-a-tives" are a grand, good tonic for the whole system. One "Fruit-a-tives" tablet three times a day, makes rich, red blood and firm flesh.

"Fruit-a-tives" clear the skin of pimples and blotches—make the complexion fresh and rosy. Get "Fruit-a-tives"—take them the right way—see how you improve.

South Africa Will Occupy Prominent Place—Some Measures Dealing With Local Affairs. London, Feb. 19.—It is understood that the King's speech at the opening of parliament to-day will include an expression of satisfaction for Great Britain's continued peaceful relations in Europe, especially with France.

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MINISTRY

Government Attempt to

Victoria, February 19.—Defeats are following quickly for the government against the premier and were forced to obey the opposition and lay the bill over until to-morrow was made to get the report stage, but the speech little control over in spite of every effort forced to stand over until after the government was defeated.

Hon. F. Carter Cottle, the member for the Yukon, developed spirit in connection with which his name figures prominently as regards his efforts to force the government to conduct the day while the various were under debate the council could not allow education to conduct the cases, but boldly waded disatisfied with Hon. efforts, and determined hand was necessary.

The various amendments were voted down in the government then at the bill through the opposition protested that new features of the come up and required the government would reason, but determined position to conform to the member of the ministry government side, however, over by Hon. Mr. Cottle refused to be coerced such an unreasonable to adjourn the debate Henderson was attempted over by Hon. Mr. Cottle debate by moving that now put. A vote on the ed in a defeat of the bill amidst loud applause of the the debate in the hour of question of an adjournment debate began to force into reason. This was a to 6 o'clock, and J. R. Ireland, and the day of the hour of adjournment premier willingly accepted and agreed to a Journalment of the debate. The opposition, however, the legislative assembly withdrew the jour the debate, and a member to move an inste Price Ellison in the rest of the bill to rates under the control of councils and the to permit of connection companies delivered on the day has ever listened to a member for Okanagan, M. not speak very often showed this afternoon that the day proved to be interesting since the present session.

Prayers were read by Clay. Committee recommended that the presentation of reports tended to February 23rd. The report was adopted. The private bills committee reported that the bill of Granby Smelter had passed the committee.

Returning. Hon. F. J. Fulton presided over the report made by the committee on the slave trade Cape Mudge and other. J. H. Hawthorn was called to amend the Van Settlers' Rights Act, 1905. J. N. Evans asked the minister the following question: 1. How many (if any) issued under authority 1903-04, have been registered? 2. How many (if any) grants have been registered? 3. How many (if any) have been registered? 4. How many (if any) have been registered?

Mr. Evans asked the commissioner of lands the following questions: 1. Why was the Government's intention to re-build last summer water in river? 2. Why were the ten last fall afterwards? 3. Is the intention to proceed with construction of said bridge? 4. How many (if any) have been registered?

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SUTTON'S SEEDS Have Arrived at BRACKMAN-KER MILLING COMPANY 125 Government St., Victoria.

MINISTRY DEFEATED ON CLOSURE MOTION

Government Unable to Control the House-- Attempt to Stop Discussion on University Bill Frustrated.

Victoria, February 15th, 1906. Defeats are following one another quickly for the government. To-day the premier and his followers were forced to obey the wishes of the opposition and lay the McGill College bill over until to-morrow. Every effort was made to get the bill through the report stage, but the government has such little control over the House that in spite of every effort the bill was forced to stand over until to-morrow after the government had been defeated.

Hon. F. Carter Cotton, president of the council, developed an impetuous spirit in connection with this bill in which his name figures and which he seems to regard as his own measure. His anxiety to force the bill through to the government's defeat. Again to-day while the various amendments were under debate the president of the council could not allow the minister of education to conduct the government's case, but boldly waded in apparently disinterested with Hon. Mr. Fulton's efforts, and determined that his master's hand was necessary.

The various amendments suggested were all voted down in succession, and the government then attempted to put the bill through the report stage. The opposition protested on the ground that new features of the measure had come up and required consideration. The government would listen to no reason, but determined to force the opposition to conform to the views of the member of the ministry. On the government side, however, came a protest against this action, and Price Ellison refused to be coerced into line with such an unreasonable act. A motion to adjourn the debate made by S. Henderson was attempted to be got under way by Hon. Mr. Cotton when the premier willing accepted the situation and agreed to allow of an adjournment of the debate.

The opposition having proved its control over the legislature magnanimously withdrew the motion to adjourn the debate, and allowed the premier to move on instead. Price Ellison in moving the second reading of the bill to put telephone rates under the control of the municipal councils and the government, and to permit of connection with telephone companies delivered one of the most impassioned speeches that the legislature has ever listened to from the member of the Okanagan. Ellison does not speak very often to the House. He showed this afternoon that he felt keenly on the subject of which the bill treats, and he dealt with the question in an able and fearless manner. He laid down amidst applause from both sides of the House.

The bill for an eight-hour day in smelters also occupied considerable time in the legislature. The day proved to be one of the most interesting since the opening of the present session. Prayers were read by Rev. W. Leslie Clay. Committee Reports: The private bills committee reported recommending that the time for the presentation of reports should be extended to February 23rd. The report was adopted. The private bills committee further reported that the bill to amend the Granby Smelter Act of Incorporation had passed the committee.

Return: Hon. F. J. Fulton presented a return of the report made by C. J. South respecting the slave trade in girls at Cape Mudge and other districts. J. H. Hawthornthwaite introduced a bill to amend the Vancouver Island Settlers' Rights Act, 1904.

Questions and Answers: J. N. Evans asked the hon. the premier the following questions: 1. How many (if any) crown grants issued under authority of chap. 54, 1903-04, have been registered as an indefeasible fee? 2. How many (if any) of said crown grants have been registered as an absolute fee? The Hon. R. McBride replied as follows: "1. None. "2. None."

Mr. Evans asked the hon. the chief commissioner of lands and works the following questions: 1. Why was the Cowichan river bridge on Indian reserve near Duncan not re-built last summer during low water in river? 2. Why were the tenders called for last fall afterwards withdrawn? 3. Is it the intention of the government to proceed with the immediate construction of said bridge? The Hon. R. F. Green replied as follows: "1. Decision regarding the rebuilding had not been arrived at. "2. In the interests of the public service. "3. Yes, this spring."

J. R. Brown asked the hon. the chief commissioner of lands and works the following questions: 1. What part of the \$3,000 appropriated for Greenwood riding for the year ending June 30th, 1906, has been expended? 2. On what roads or works was the expenditure made, and the amount expended on each of them? The Hon. R. F. Green replied as follows: "1. \$2,265.64. 2. Road, Greenwood-Skiylark camp, 149.65; road, Greenwood-Eholt, 253.37; road, Greenwood-Midway, 688.77; road, Greenwood-Phoenix, 159.27; road, Greenwood-Copier camp, 327.00; road, Midway-Copier Creek, 541.30; road, Midway-Upper Ingram creek, 173.88; road, Longlake-Eholt creek, 74.50; roads, generally, \$43.45; bridge, Midway, 117.75. Total, \$2,265.64."

T. W. Paterson asked the hon. the minister of finance the following questions: 1. How many railway charters have been granted by the legislature since April 2nd, 1901? 2. How many companies have commenced work under section 21 of the "Model Railway Bill"? 3. What amount has been received for forfeitures under section 21, "Model Railway Bill"? 4. How many miles of railway have been constructed on British Columbia charters since April 2nd, 1901? The Hon. Mr. Tatlow replied as follows: "1. 24; and renewals, 1; and extension of time, 3. Total, 28. "2. 7. "3. None. "4. 120, approximate."

The debate was adjourned on motion of J. N. Evans. Telephone Bill: Price Ellison, on the second reading of the bill relating to telephone companies, said that he thought that the time had come when the telephone company should have a monopoly. He expected that there would be opposition to this bill from the greatest monopoly in the province. He said that he favored the public ownership of public utilities. There was no more interference with private rights contemplated in this bill than existed in the many other industries. The government undertook to control the rates charged by railways. An act is now before the House relating to the exportation of logs. This was wise and meant much to the province. That act however interfered with invested capital. When the investments were made the export of logs was allowed. If the legislature saw fit to regulate that matter, why should it not pass this bill as introduced. There was not nearly so much invested by telephone companies as by many other industries.

The charges of hackmen were regulated where there was competition. Why should there not be regulation for the telephones where a monopoly existed? He thought the municipal councils and Lieut.-Governor in Council should have control of the rates charged. The bill might not be perfect, but it was a step in the right direction. If the bill was defeated it would be by men, who are influenced by the price of mineral products, which had been the great advantage which had resulted from the putting in of a telephone line by the Dominion government. The greatest advantage resulted and a minimum charge only was made by the government for the advantages. He believed that the time would yet come when the province would own its telephones. He did not presume to dictate to the government, but there was legislation which might be brought down in many lines which would make the province go forward by leaps and bounds. (Applause.) W. J. Bowser took exception to the

minion government only. On motion of W. J. Bowser the debate was adjourned. Master and Servant Bill: On the second reading of the bill to amend the Master and Servant Act, Parker Williams explained that the payment of wages every two weeks would tend to reduce the tendency on the part of workmen to overdraw supplies at the store. The bill also made provisions that a workman who left before the month was out should be paid for the work he had discharged. At the present time a bill of the amount due was given and if a workman wished to leave the locality then he had to cash this bill. The fact that the employer accepted the only class who cashed these bills. W. J. Bowser pointed out that a justice of the peace, under the present act, was given power to deal with a case of dispute as to the wages to be paid. He had not heard of any movement in favor of this bill among the workmen. The movement to pay every two weeks would work a difficulty with a company like the C. P. R. where the train crew might not get back from their run inside of two weeks. Another difficulty he saw was that it would practically wipe out all opportunity of garnishing wages of workmen for debt. Perhaps this was the object of the bill. Commercial travellers would have to have their salaries forwarded to them while on their trips. It would mean employment more conscientious. There was no public demand for this bill. The times of paying wages and salaries was a matter to be decided upon between all employers and employees. There were cases where this bill could not be worked. W. Davidson said that the constitution of the member for Fernie asked for weekly pay days. W. R. Ross said a part of his constituency asked for weekly payments of wages, but a large section did not ask for anything in the matter. Mr. Davidson said that there was no mutual contract between the employer and the employee. As a matter of fact the employee accepted the rule enforced by the employer. John Houston moved the adjournment of the debate, which carried.

SNAPSHOTS FROM THE PRESS GALLERY



Comrade Wilson takes issue with Comrade Hawthornthwaite and advocates that Government Ownership of Railways should be confined to the Federal Power.

On the ground of section 7, which read as follows: The Lieut.-Governor in Council may authorize and empower any person, association or body corporate to construct, maintain and operate over an along the public lands and highway of the province, a line or lines of telephones, subject to such terms, conditions and regulations as the Lieut.-Governor in Council may impose. He held that a private member could not introduce a bill to deal with public lands. The point was overruled by the Speaker. Mr. Oliver wanted some information as to what schools were carrying on this higher education now. F. Carter Cotton interjected: "Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster." Mr. Oliver wished to know who was in charge of this bill, whether it was Mr. Cotton or the minister of education. Hon. Mr. Fulton said that the higher education referred to was being carried on now legally in the high schools. Mr. Cotton said that this bill would give the ratepayers of the cities affected an opportunity to be relieved from part of the burden of carrying on this work. These advanced classes in higher education were now maintained by the school boards. McGill was now given an opportunity to come in and say if this advanced work was given to it that additional teachers would be supplied, and the city aided in the work. Mr. Oliver wanted to know how the cost was to be reduced. Mr. Cotton said that McGill could either agree to accept perhaps half the amount now paid by the school trustees for higher education and supplemented by a considerable sum to more efficient work. J. A. Macdonald said that the more that was seen about the ramifications of the bill the more it seemed to require careful consideration. He favored anything which was intended to advance the educational system. At the present time the high schools were conducted on a uniform system. If it was proposed to allow McGill to come in and control the high schools of Vic-

torial and Vancouver from the lowest grades to the highest, then this would remove the uniformity in the high school. Hon. Mr. Fulton said this was not intended to apply to the course of high school proper. Mr. Macdonald wanted to know what was comprehended in "higher education." Was it something in the curriculum of the high school? If it was, then funds were being devoted to something beyond the scope of the high school at the present time, and was about to be continued, although these funds were voted for school purposes. If this was the condition he did not approve of it. He thought a uniform system should prevail. If higher education must be provided beyond that which could be provided by university or college. Hon. Mr. Fulton said there was the public school course, known as elementary education and high school course known as secondary education. Since affiliation was provided for with universities another course was allowed preparatory to these universities. This was found to be very popular in Vancouver and Victoria. All that was provided in this bill was that this work should be taken over by McGill. The amendment of Mr. Hawthornthwaite was defeated on the following division: Ayes--Messrs. Hall, Cameron, McNiven, Murphy, Jones, Evans, Tanner, Henderson, J. A. Macdonald, Oliver, Paterson, Brown, Hawthornthwaite, Davidson and Ellison--15. Nays--Messrs. Tatlow, McBride, Wilson, Cotton, Clifford, Bowser, Ross, Green, Fulton, Garden, Taylor, Wright, Young, Macgowan, Grant, A. McDonald, Manson, Wells and King--10.

John Oliver moved to add a new section as follows: "9. The agreements referred to in the preceding section shall be for the term of one year, but may be renewed from time to time." Mr. Oliver thought this was necessary. Hon. Mr. Fulton said this was only intended to encumber the act. A similar section had existed in the School Act for years since affiliation was allowed. The amendment was lost on the same vote as the preceding amendment. Mr. Oliver then moved to add the following new section: "Nothing contained in this act shall be deemed to confer upon 'The Royal Institution' any prior or exclusive rights of any nature whatsoever." Hon. Mr. Fulton took the ground that this was out of order, inasmuch as it was the same practically as the amendment of Mr. Hawthornthwaite, which had been defeated. The Speaker ruled the motion in order, and a vote taken, and the amendment was lost on the same division. Hon. Mr. Fulton moved the adjournment of the debate. Mr. Oliver thought a most reasonable request that this bill stand over. For the first time this afternoon the House had learned from the minister that

(Continued on page 4.)

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SEEDS

and at MILLING

Victoria.

THE GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAYS.

The attitude the government has adopted towards railways in this and the preceding session is somewhat peculiar and hard to reconcile with any conception of what may make for provincial benefit.

Last session the holders of the charter for the Kitimat to Hazelton Railway made application for an extension of time, but made no pretence that they had done any work sufficient to justify the application.

In 1896 a land subsidy was granted to the Columbia & Western Railway, but it was provided that "no lands shall be granted which are not surveyed within seven years after the passing of this act."

In 1901, nine years afterwards, an order-in-council (No. 260) states "the company has applied for a grant of certain lands, but it appears that the Lieutenant-Governor has no power to make such a grant."

Twice within a year or so, when railway companies made no pretence of having lived up to their charters, the government has either given or promised to give millions without any return whatever, or need for giving.

The government practically owns fifty-five miles of railway, beginning nowhere and ending nowhere else. It is known as the Shuswap & Okanagan Railway; is worked on lease by the C. P. R. and costs the province several thousand dollars a year, and will continue to do so till accident or desire shall cause it to drop into the maw of the C. P. R., which most certainly it will do unless something intervenes.

The Midway & Vernon is designed to connect this railway with the coast via the Great Northern. Immediately this is done the now less than valueless Shuswap & Okanagan Railway will become, mile for mile, as valuable as any railway in the province.

The subsidy refused by the province is about \$750,000, and the increased cash value of the government fifty miles of line could hardly be less than \$1,500,000. What the value to the people of a direct competing railway, taking the whole of the Okanagan Valley and district, from Shuswap to the coast, may be, the coast merchants are well able to determine.

This is not quite all: The Canadian Northern is heading this way. Its most direct and cheapest route is via the Yellow Head Pass, down the Thompson Valley, and then connecting with the Shuswap & Okanagan and thence on to the coast. This, a level-headed government would naturally endeavor to bring about, and so destroy "the discrimination in favor of Winnipeg" by creating a competing trans-continental line, of which the now valueless government line should be an important part.

ETHICS OF SOCIALISM.

We in British Columbia know from practical experience how exceedingly accommodating Socialist opinions may be—how admirably they may be adapted to the personal views, personal ambitions and personal interests of individuals. Adroitly applied and defended, Socialist "principles" are responsible for the continuation in office of the McBride government. That fact in itself ought to be sufficient to deter any individual in British Columbia with a decent regard for public opinion from announcing himself as a Socialist.

He announced himself as a candidate for the honor of representing Victoria in the House of Commons, evidently recognizing that a certain amount of obloquy has been cast upon the cause with which he is allied by the course of the Socialist allies of Premier McBride.

Anyone whose mind was not thrown into a state of hopeless and formless confusion by striving to justify revolutionary propaganda might be expected to comprehend that the ethical principles of Socialism in its essence are only to be found in the platform of the party. Consequently the candidate who stands upon the platform of Socialism must be bound, not by a private ethical code, but by the ethical principles upon which the platform is built.

We are aware that it is scarcely worth while to draw attention to any apparent discrepancies in the avowed principles of Socialism as contrasted with the conveniently modified views of its disciples when the said protagonists are striving to gain the confidence of the public. Mr. Marcon probably reasons that the work of inculcating the principles he has at heart must be carried on with wisdom and discretion.

But there are Socialists who are not afraid to boldly proclaim the true ethical code and the real principles of the order. One of the leaders of the advanced school spoke on the subject of Socialism a week or two ago before the students of the University of Yale.

Mr. Macdonald called attention to the fact that though it was six o'clock he would like to continue. (Laughter.) Mr. Macdonald said he understood that the premier was preparing to move the adjournment of the debate, and the House then adjourned.

Notices of Motion. On Monday next the Hon. R. F. Green to ask leave to introduce a bill entitled "An act to amend the 'British Columbia Land Surveyor's Act, 1905.'"

The Hon. C. Wilson to move in committee of the whole on bill (No. 25) entitled "An act relating to the transfer of land, and to provide for the registration of titles to land," the following amendments: Section 30, last line—Insert the word "first" before the words "be registered."

Mr. Bowser to move in committee of the whole on bill (No. 48) entitled "An act to amend the 'Land Act,' that sub-section (2) of section 58 of said chapter 113 of the revised statutes, as enacted by section 9 of 'Land Act Amendment Act, 1904,' be amended by striking out the following words: "The fifth and sixth lines: 'That upon which a royalty is reserved by this section or.'"

The premier to-day was asked upon the opening of the House if he resign office. The leader of the opposition pointed out that the situation of the day previous had been a decided manifestation that the premier had lost his control of the legislature and, the only proper course for him was to tender his resignation.

Mr. Oliver was not prepared to take this course, however, and it was quite evident that the dictator, J. H. Hawthornthwaite, had no intention of allowing his obedient ministry being the government's power. His disposition towards the premier to-day was of the most fawningly character.

Prayers were read by Rev. W. L. Clay. Before the regular business proceeded with J. A. Macdonald wished to know if, in view of the adverse vote yesterday on a motion by a member of the government, the title was determined to take the consequences and resign.

Premier McBride said he could not take Mr. Macdonald seriously. The result of his exposures in the Columbia & Western matter had resulted in \$70,000 being paid into the treasury of the province last year, and he thought the premier would be in a position to show an order in council made for the guidance of the people as he represented was the case with the Dominion orders in council published.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 1.)

money voted for school purposes was devoted to other work described as higher education. He doubted that the minister could show any authority for this.

F. Carter Cotton moved that the question be now put. A vote being taken the government was defeated by a vote of 15 to 15. The debate on the motion to adjourn the debate was then resumed by J. R. Brown, who held that time should be allowed to consider this bill. It would be in the interests of the province if further time were given.

J. A. Macdonald could see no reason why the government should so strenuously object to the delay in this bill. The delay which had already taken place had led to considerable information being obtained. It had been demonstrated that the minister of education did not understand the true scope of the bill. The delay was necessary. The government had a few days ago refused any delay to enable Vancouver graduates of universities a chance to meet and consult with the premier. Yet these graduates met and protested against the bill. He was astonished to see Mr. Cotton, who was the father of the bill, leading the opposition to the adjournment of the debate. Was he to wish to see the bill carried? It was because he was ashamed of something in the bill? Why should he muzzle other members of the House from getting full information on this subject?

Mr. Macdonald called attention to the fact that though it was six o'clock he would like to continue. (Laughter.) Mr. Macdonald said he understood that the premier was preparing to move the adjournment of the debate, and the House then adjourned.

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to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, praying that he will cause copies of all orders in council passed since the first day of June, 1903, to be presented to this House forthwith.

In support of this resolution Mr. Oliver said that there had been orders in council passed from time to time and known to the public. Some of them were of a most extraordinary character. In former times they had had their effect. The present government, however, was also suspected of continuing this obnoxious and irregular practice, and there had been orders in council passed conveying lands to the Columbia & Western Railway Company, the transferring of lands in Burnaby, and later the Kootenai Island.

He had, however, in view particularly another transaction, namely, in connection with lands supposed to have been granted to the Columbia & Western Railway Company, the transferring of lands in Burnaby, and later the Kootenai Island. He had, however, in view particularly another transaction, namely, in connection with lands supposed to have been granted to the Columbia & Western Railway Company, the transferring of lands in Burnaby, and later the Kootenai Island.

The government was prepared to stand by what had been done in connection with the Burnaby lands and the Kootenai Island lands. Mr. Oliver said he had not one sympathizer in connection with the Burnaby land. The Kootenai Island grant was being investigated now and the government had nothing to hide.

With respect to the Kootenai lands the government was prepared to stand by its actions when it came up for discussion. J. R. Brown said that he was surprised to hear the premier refer to these orders in council as private business. Orders in council were promulgated by order of a statute which was public. The orders in council should also be public. There might be cases in which business was pending which might call for the keeping back of the orders in council in particular cases.

How could the government pretend to be responsible to the people if the orders in council were not made public? The Dominion government published the important orders in council passed during the year. He had himself been refused the opportunity to see the orders in council reported to the House by the provincial secretary. J. H. Hawthornthwaite did not think that the opposition could be serious in asking for this. Mr. Oliver had run an abort scandal lately and desired a chance to go on a grand fishing excursion. He paid a compliment to Mr. Oliver, who had done good service in the Columbia & Western investigation which he had ruined the prior government and resulted in its dismissal. That had also ruined Mr. Oliver and he had ever since been seeking scandals.

Hon. Chas. Wilson held that because mistakes and wrongdoing had resulted in connection with other governments there was no reason why the same applied to this government. The publishing of certain orders in council by the Dominion government was intended as a guidance to the public. The member for Delta really asked that all orders in council should be submitted to the House for approval.

The quantity of timber which was exported unmanufactured out of the province referred to in paragraph 3, and by whom was same cut and exported. The resolution carried. John Oliver asked the hon. the premier the following questions: 1. Did Mr. J. R. Babcock accompany a deputation of salmon canners to Ottawa to interview the minister of marine and fisheries in respect to salmon fishing?

2. If so, did Mr. Babcock receive the consent of the government to proceed to Ottawa? 3. Who paid Mr. Babcock's expenses on this trip? Premier McBride replied as follows: "1. Answered by No. 1." "2. Answered by No. 1." "3. Answered by No. 1." The premier requested other questions to stand over.

Mr. Oliver was agreeable to this, except that the following set he thought might be answered: 1. Has the present government entered into any agreement with the Columbia & Western Railway Company in respect to lands already granted to the company, or in respect to lands claimed by the company on subsidy account? 2. If so, will the government state in writing the terms of such agreement,

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when made, and under what authority? The premier said that questions were answered in this legislature. University Bill. On the adjourned debate on consideration of the report of the McGill College Bill, Premier McBride said he did not wish to prolong the debate.

S. Henderson, on a point or order, took the ground that the bill affected the revenues of the province, and should therefore have been introduced by message from His Honor. Section 8 of the bill related to the revenues. The premier argued that there was no ground for this contention. This was an educational bill, and did not affect the revenues in the true sense of the term.

Mr. Henderson pointed out that the government made a per capita grant to the high schools. Under this act money so voted would be devoted to McGill University work. John Oliver held that according to Blakemore, on procedure in the Imperial House, this bill was out of order. Blakemore quoted Speaker's decisions to show that because the revenues of the city of London were affected a bill would have to originate in committee of the whole House. This rule applied exactly to the point.

The Speaker ruled that the point of order was not well taken. This bill did not affect the taxation of the people. In reply to Mr. Oliver he held that the bill did not affect the taxation of any city. It simply dealt with money that had been raised by taxation, and did not propose to increase or diminish the amount raised. The report was adopted. The third reading was delayed until the next sitting. W. R. Ross wished to ask the leader of the opposition if the premier's chair was as large and as inviting as yesterday. (Laughter.) Coal Mines Regulation. The bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act prohibiting persons unable to speak English from being permitted to be employed in coal mines was committed, with Dr. Young in the chair. S. Henderson wanted to know why this bill should be confined to the persons specified. The bill was reported complete. Public School Act. On the second reading of the bill to amend the Public School Act, Hon. F.

Local News. A. W. Vowell, dep. dean affairs, British Columbia, spent the night at the Mainland Hotel.

The Natural History Club Columbia will meet on Tuesday evening, when Capt. P. give a paper on the "Establishment at Esquimalt."

Sanich has been deputed by a municipality in response to petitions from the residents of the Mainland Hotel to approve the order-in-council.

The Women's Aid Metropolitan Methodist Church purchased a set of new evening gowns. They were the first time to-morrow.

George P. Kelly, who received a telegram announcing the death of North Sydney, N. S., yesterday.

Ald. Vincent has given notice that he will move at the next city council that permission be given by the council to the holder of the city streets.

A meeting of the executive committee was held on Tuesday evening, when the advisability of holding a meeting of the Dominion cabinet was discussed. After discussing the subject it was decided to refer to a general meeting of executives to be held on Wednesday.

A social under the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church will be given on Wednesday next at 8 o'clock. Mrs. W. B. Deaville, Co. excellent musical program, arranged, and refreshments served.

A dispatch from Dawson directors of the exposition have formal support Governor McCall. Thompson, in their efforts to operation and financial the Canadian government Yukon exhibit at the

The division list show in the legislature on amendments to the McG Thursday, published in the morning. It was among the was paired Thursday, vote at all. The division fore 18 to 15, instead of

Mr. Murkin, Mark received the lead into St. S. Marie of the Pim, a highly esteemed with her daughter, Pauline, Victoria, a former who has a number of Mrs. Pim was 74 years of age. They were on the 10th inst.

The marriage of M. man, of Laidlymish, and Louise Frayne, took place on Saturday, the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Tapscott officiating, was supported by Mr. and Mrs. Garnett, of the bride's home at La

For kitchen and elsewhere is no floor covering of oleum or oilcloth, the best method of finishing. It is the healthiest of all floor coverings. Weller Bros.' cement housewife has an opportunity of seeing the oleum or oilcloth at the

An excellent concert the assembly hall at the last evening, the proceeds of which were to raise funds for the purchase of the school. It is the healthiest of all floor coverings. Weller Bros.' cement housewife has an opportunity of seeing the oleum or oilcloth at the

The St. Helena, Napa, of January 26th, chronic of John McCully, a former lumberman. He came to the 1859, going to Fort Yale, and from Fort Yale to the Yukon. He worked nine years. From here Clinton and remained where he spent the remainder of his life in fruit farming.

Mr. James T. Martin, banks Company, Ltd., of Miss Florence Ruth Macdonald, daughter of Mr. Perry Mills, of Fernwood on Thursday united in ceremony being performed by W. Gladstone. The bride in a blue applique tulle and silk picture hat, and carried white carnations. The couple, who left on their trip to Portland, were the guests of the bride's parents. Mr. Martin will make their home in Vancouver.

Among the guests at the wedding were several Michigan. The professor engaged in a very novel making a collection of the Indians of the coast. The interesting research he is engaged in has secured interesting records of love lost in song by the aboriginal professor intends shortly to publish a book on the subject. The similarity of Oriental music is striking, both in melody and in rhythm.

At the last meeting of the Temperance Society, the following resolutions were adopted: That the school purposes there would be very little property to assess.

Local News.

—A. W. Vowell, department of Indian affairs, British Columbia, left last night for the Mainland on official business.
—The Natural History Society of British Columbia will meet on Monday evening, when Capt. Parry, R. N., will give a paper on the "History of the Establishment at Esquimalt."

—The death occurred at the Royal Jubilee hospital on Saturday of Alfred Nelson, a farmer of Cobble Hill. The remains were forwarded to Cobble Hill for interment.
—Rev. G. W. Taylor, who has been investigating conditions in connection with the fisheries at Lytton and Lillooet, has returned to Nanaimo. His report will be made to the fisheries commission to meet at Victoria at an early date.

—The Victoria College cadets met Saturday morning in the drill hall for the weekly gallery practice, when some excellent scores were made. Cadet Elworthy, heading the list with 21 out of a possible 25. Among the other scores were the following: Sergt. Major Hartman, 20; Cadet A. Boggs, 19; Cadet Willie Barton, 19; Br. Hartman, 18; Cadet McArthur, 18; Cadet Silver, 17; Cadet Carter, 15; Cadet Dickson, 14; Cadet Harris, 14; Cadet Walter Barton, 14; Cadet Banner, 13.

—The local production of "All the Comforts of Home," which will be given under the auspices of the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital, is well under way, and the dates have been set for Monday and Tuesday, the 12th and 13th of March. This will be one of the treats of the season, and no one should miss it.

—The annual basket social of the Victoria District Farmers' Institute was held on Friday was a great success, the attendance being the largest on record for this pleasant annual event. A splendid programme, as varied as it was selected, was gone through in good style, after which the floor was cleared and dancing was kept up with vigor until near dawn the following morning to music supplied by the Talbot orchestra.

—The sale of live stock and implements at Kynaston's farm, Royal Oak, as advertised in the Times, proved very successful, as conducted by Messrs. L. Eaton & Co., the auctioneers. There was a large number of offer buyers, and with good stock to offer competition was keen and prices good.

—The first session of the 15th annual gathering of the grand council, Royal Templars of Temperance, was held in Nanaimo yesterday, there being several Victorians in attendance, including Grand Secretary W. H. Gibson, Grand Guard W. C. Cronk and Delegate W. Ritchie. At last night's meeting reports were read from the grand councillor, the grand treasurer and the grand secretary, all of which showed the order in a flourishing condition.

JAMES ANDERSON A FULL PARTNER

HE SAYS HE WAS TO SHARE WITH LARSEN

E. V. Bodwell K. C., Consulted With Him on the Kaian Island Negotiations With the Government.

(From Saturday's Daily.)
The committee of the legislative inquiry into the Kaian Island land grant last evening when the evidence of James Anderson was proceeded with.

When the proceedings opened last night W. R. Ross moved to rescind his former motion that E. V. Bodwell should be the next witness, and substitute a motion that Jas. Anderson should be the next witness.

Mr. Anderson said Mr. Larsen asked him if he would care to go, and it was finally agreed that Mr. Anderson should go. There was no arrangement about wages. Witness simply went to look into the proposed investments.

On the second trip the question of staking timber was discussed. Witness was to examine different parts. Mr. Larsen wanted him to inspect Kildon, Nungas, and Cuning. He was to go to the mouth of the Skeena at a place called Port Irving, and took some options. Afterwards he went to Port Simpson and then back to Victoria.

Mr. Anderson said that probably he had talked this matter over with Mr. Bodwell before this time. He very likely talked it over with him. Mr. Larsen asked witness to find out the lands and to stake them. Witness found out it was under reserve in the department. He got this information from Mr. Johns, who showed him a map of the reserve.

Witness then discussed the matter with Mr. Bodwell. The question of whether a terminus could be secured there was discussed. The idea of going north was to try and find a terminus. The matter of how to get the lands and reduce the Grand Trunk Pacific to make its terminus there was then discussed.

Witness said that Mr. Bodwell kept him well posted on all points in connection with the transaction with the government. He never saw the minute of council in Mr. Bodwell's office, and did not know that Mr. Bodwell drew it up. Witness could not remember that he ever discussed this matter with Mr. Green. While the negotiations were going on Mr. Green was a frequent visitor at the house of witness, and for long before that time.

Witness might have been one of the

clients mentioned in the letter. He supposed he was interested in it with Mr. Larsen. He had not thought much about it, however, and had no claim.

Witness said he did not ask Mr. Bodwell. There was no talk of the price proposed to be paid for the lands. Mr. Larsen was on his way to Victoria to meet witness at the time of the Cliallam accident, about January 8th or 10th. Mr. Larsen went back to Kelowna and was confined there for some time.

Witness went north next about the end of February or the beginning of March. He did not think that he met Mr. Larsen before going north that time. Witness was not satisfied with the Grand Trunk Pacific officials discussed with witness as to how much it was thought their services were worth. Witness declined to say what was the amount agreed upon.

Witness said he never had any interest in the townsite. Mr. Morse and Mr. Hays asked witness to complete the surveys as a servant of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Mr. Macdonald wanted to know what the relations of witness was for the year before going to Montreal.

Witness said that Mr. Stevens had expressed himself satisfied with his work and had asked him to go in and complete the survey. The committee adjourned until Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

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to get out of the transaction was not discussed. Witness was allowed a salary, and when he required money he was to get out of the transaction.

Witness said he did not know what Mr. Bodwell was doing. He had never discussed with Mr. Larsen what was likely to be got out of the business.

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT READY FOR EMERGENCY

Minister Says Natives Will be Promptly Dealt With Should They Harm Foreigners

Washington, Feb. 17.—The Post today says: "There is no danger whatever of an uprising in China against foreigners," said Sir Liang Ching, the Chinese minister. "It is true, of course, that there is political agitation in China, but its object is to create such excitement as to cause international complications with the view of crippling if not wholly destroying the present dynasty. My government is amply prepared to meet any emergency. It does not think that China is threatened with a revolution, but a small party of discontenters are striving desperately to start a revolution. If as a result of the agitation now going on a worthy foreigner is harmed the Emperor's soldiers will pounce upon the community that harbors the miscreants and lay it waste, should they be unable to find every one of the scoundrels responsible directly for the trouble. The slaughter will be sickening if the government is driven to reprisals."

Missionaries in China. Toronto, Feb. 17.—Rev. Dr. Sutherland, secretary of Methodist missions, has decided to cable the British consul nearest to the district in China where disturbances are rumored to have broken out or to be feared, requesting him to notify missionaries of the Canadian Methodist church there to be ready to seek a place of safety. This done as a precautionary measure.

London, Feb. 17.—The Church Missionary Society's secretary at Fu Chow, China, cabled this morning that there was no cause for anxiety. All is quiet at South Shanghai. "Not In Peril." New York, Feb. 17.—The following telegram from China was received today by the Presbyterian board of foreign missions: "Missionaries not in peril, everything is encouraging."

Berkeley, Cal., Feb. 17.—Prof. Jno. Fryer of the state university, says a copy of a Chinese newspaper which has just reached here says that the Chinese government has ordered a million small arms and 100 cannon from manufacturers in Germany in preparation for the threatened war with foreign powers. Prof. Fryer, who has spent 30 years in China, believes that the present trouble in China is undoubtedly the most serious that the nations have had to deal with since relations with the Chinese kingdom were established.

Preparing For War. Brockville, Ont., Feb. 13.—Ten thousand dollars damage was done by a fire in Wall street Methodist church on Saturday afternoon. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

Sherbrooke, Feb. 19.—Major Israel Wood, vice-president of the Eastern Townships bank, died on Sunday. George R. Odell, another old resident here, passed away yesterday morning.

Mexico City, Feb. 19.—Rev. Thomas Garcia, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Guanajuato, was assassinated by a policeman, Rev. Mr. Garcia was shot twice through the lungs and died after suffering for fifteen hours.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18.—The first public address of deputy general overseer William Glenn Voliva to the followers of Alexander Dowie at Zion City yesterday was a dramatic appeal for self-sacrifice to raise the city and its institutions to a sound financial basis. As a result the congregation deposited on a table before the speaker's platform valuable possessions and money. Women removed rings and bracelets and deposited them as an offering. Men gave up watches, diamonds and chains as pledges for various amounts ranging in size from 10 cents to \$3,000. The great tabernacle held the largest assemblage it has contained for many months.

St. Catharines, Ont., Feb. 18.—The long run of bad luck which had followed George Lama, of this city, culminated in his own death last night. Lama was motorman on the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto railway, running between here and Thorold. Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night as a special car from the city was taking a carload of Niagara Falls people who attended the carpenters' banquet in this city, it collided with another special coming from the opposite direction, and Lama, who was in charge of the second car, was fatally injured, dying early this morning at the hospital.

Fatal Result of a Collision Between Electric Cars.

Wm. O'Brien, the Irish member of parliament, speaking on Tuesday said a peaceful revolution is going on in Ireland. The policy of conciliation, he said, is now almost universally accepted by the Nationalists, including the Orange democracy. The change had not attracted much attention in England, but everyone in Ireland knows the change has taken place. Mr. O'Brien said the new attitude of the Nationalists would do much to remove friction and facilitate the new government enormously in dealing with the Irish question.

MAY HAVE FOUNDERED.

Unpleasantness Regarding the Barque Colombo—Was Probably in Collision With the Cliallam.

Seattle, Feb. 18.—It is the general impression in shipping circles that the barque Colombo was the vessel which collided with the British ship Cliallam on the night of February 16th, when the Cliallam was beaten to sea. The Colombo has not been seen since. It is believed she was blown to sea by the heavy gale of Friday and Saturday. Much concern is felt for her safety. Shipping men fear she may have foundered after getting outside the straits.

BOUNDARY MINES.

Last Week's Shipments Amounted to 24,545 Tons—New Record at Granby Smelter.

Phoenix, Feb. 17.—This week's Boundary ore tonnage follows: Granby mines to Granby smelter, 17,604 tons; Mother Lode to B. C. Copper Co.'s smelter, 1,472 tons; Brooklyn-Stemwinder to Dominion Copper Co.'s smelter, 3,256 tons; White to Dominion Copper Co.'s smelter, 191 tons; Sunset to Dominion Copper Co.'s smelter, 930 tons; Mountain Rose to Dominion Copper Co.'s smelter, 109 tons; Emma to Nelson and B. C. Copper Co.'s smelter, 24 tons; Oro Denno to Granby smelter, 182 tons; Skylark to Granby smelter, 20 tons; total shipments for the week, 24,545 tons, total for the year to date, 158,115 tons.

POLICE CLEARED HOUSE.

Hungarian Deputies Escorted From Floor—Rescript Dissolving Parliament Ignored.

Buda Pest, Hungary, Feb. 19.—The Hungarian parliament was dissolved this morning with the use of force. The floor and corridors of the building were cleared by the police. There was no resistance and no disorder. The members of the coalition party departed in a disorderly manner. The members of the opposition party remained in the building until they were ordered to leave. The police cleared the building of all members of the parliament.

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V. & S. TO BECOME PART OF HILL'S GREAT SYSTEM

A statement of exceptional importance was made by His Worship Mayor Morley at last evening's meeting of the city council with respect to the prospects of railway development in Victoria.

Wharf streets, and it also allows the heavy shipments by the trans-Pacific liners to be made from the doors of their warehouses.

It is a trite saying that no man is stronger than his stomach. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery strengthens the stomach—puts it in shape to receive pure, rich blood—helps the liver and kidneys to expel the poisons from the body.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is just the tissue builder and tonic you require when recovering from a hard cold, grip, pneumonia or a long siege of any other prostrating disease.

THE BOUNDARY POWER CONTEST

The private bills committee of the legislature met yesterday morning and went further into the question of the difficulty between the West Kootenay Power Company and the Cascade Power Company.

The evidence of S. S. Fowler, M. E., manager of the Cascade Power & Light Company, was taken.

Mr. Bodwell suggested that if it was doubted that the scheme of reciprocal use of the lines of the Cascade company was not feasible, the Cascade company would be the cost of an independent engineer being called to express an opinion.

Mr. Campbell, manager of the West Kootenay Power Company, said that to transmit power to the Cascade company it would be necessary to step down from 60,000 volts to 20,000 volts at Cascade.

MUNICIPAL AMENDMENTS

Recommendations Made Before the Committee of the Legislature Friday Morning.

The municipal committee of the legislature met on Friday again. Ex-Mayor Stevens, of Kamloops, continued his representations on behalf of the B. C. Municipal Union.

As announced in the Times a couple of days ago, the City Engineer Topp proposes to construct some six miles of concrete sidewalk this year under the Local Improvement By-Law.

At a meeting of the Tourist Association held yesterday afternoon it was decided to have printed 50,000 copies of the booklet "Impressions."

PERMANENT SIDEWALKS

Proposed Work Under the Local Improvement By-Law.

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THE POSTMASTER TELLS HIS SECRET

His Health Mainly Due to the Use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Postmaster Lee Looks Ten years Younger Than His Seventy-Six years old. He Gives the Credit to the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Tabucinat, Cumberland Co., N. B., Feb. 16.—(Special.)—Horatio J. Lee, Postmaster here, is now in his seventy-sixth year, but so bright and healthy.

Mr. Lee's health is mainly due to the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

SCENE OF GAITY AT ASSEMBLY HALL

EAGLES' MASQUERADE HELD LAST EVENING

Annual Carnival Proved Pronounced Success—Many Striking Costumes—Names of Prize Winners.

Regularly, once a year, the Eagles and their many friends hold a carnival in the form of a masquerade ball.

Best national character—Miss Hill, who wore a Scotch kilt with a dark plaid.

NATURE'S ESSENCE

Extracted from the Roots of Native, Forest Plants. Go Straight Back to Nature for Your Health. There is Your Strength.

Consider your body as an engine which supplies you with all activity of mind and body. Keep the machinery well oiled and it runs smoothly.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is just the tissue builder and tonic you require when recovering from a hard cold, grip, pneumonia or a long siege of any other prostrating disease.

Best original character—Shaw Bellison. Prize, banjo, presented by M. W. Waitt & Co.; valued at \$15.

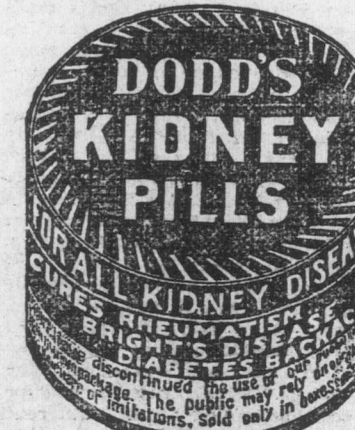
CAPT. COUSIN ON TELLING CURRENTS AND TIDES

Has Missed Urat In One Hundred and Eighty—To Victoria.

The inquiry into the Valencia was resumed lunch, when Mr. Bunk survivors, continued his submitted samples of the picked up on the beach.

Witness, in examination Phillips, explained that away from the Valencia the boat being smashed.

Witness could not see any officers in charge. There was a bar on the deck that did not notice any of the men who had been left as castaways at the wreck.



est Plants. Health.

influence—the invigorating and the vital brighter and consumes the accumulated

Dr. Pierce's is a tonic you get from a hard long struggle straining digestion, the constitution, are apt to be

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CAPT. COUSINS ON THE STAND

TELLS OF CURRENTS AND TIDES ON COAST

Has Missed Umattila Only Once in One Hundred and Eighty-Four Trips to Victoria.

The inquiry into the wreck of the Valencia resumed Friday after lunch, when Mr. Bunker, one of the survivors, continued his evidence and submitted samples of the life belts

To Capt. Gaudin witness explained that when he said the boats were not properly equipped, he meant that they were not properly manned. He would have supposed that there would have been some fresh water in the boat

Witness, in examination by A. E. McPhillips, explained that when they got away from the Valencia, the danger of the boat being smashed was lessened. He judged that the wreck was about half or quarter of a mile from the shore

Witness could not answer, but he saw no officers in charge at the time. There was a bar on the vessel, but he did not notice any drunkenness on board.

When did you finally leave the scene of the wreck? he asked. Witness replied that he left on the Sunday following.

Witness expressed the opinion that there were no boats on the Pacific Coast that could get into the wreck and be of assistance to the Valencia.

Witness testified that he saw how far the Valencia was out of her course. He was about six miles off Umattila lightship and six miles out of his course.

Witness described the meeting of the other survivors on the rocks, one of whom had been deserted, as he was very much broken up and crazy. After consultation it was agreed to follow the trail, but in many places it was impassable, and their only guide at times was the stars overhead.

Witness explained that there was no shelter along that part of the coast nearer than Barkley Sound or Neah Bay. Even with the weather conditions prevailing, if the captain of the vessel knew where he was he could have easily kept in deep water—there was ample seaway.

A discussion ensued as to how far the Valencia was out of her course, and the opinion was about 30 miles. The investigation adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

(From Saturday's Daily.) The commission enquiring into the wreck of the steamer Valencia resumed this morning at the court house, with a number of witnesses in attendance.

Asked if he noticed any lack of discipline on board prior to the wreck, witness replied that he only noticed that there was no drill, and that several trips along the coast, and the discipline on the Valencia seemed up to the average. He did not observe any soundings being made before 6 o'clock on the evening of the wreck.

Witness proceeded to describe the shock as he experienced it when the Valencia struck the rocks. He rose immediately and going outside his room heard two other distinct shocks. A number of passengers got up to inquire the cause of the trouble, but there appeared to be no officer available to give information. He then retired, and having assisted in the dressing of the children, went with them and his wife to the social hall. Shortly afterwards one of the crew of the vessel came up and told them to get into a boat which he did.

Witness described the variability of the currents, and said it was almost impossible to reckon with them. He generally steamed about 15 knots, or 27 hours from Cape Blanco to Tokeka.

On the evening of the 23rd January, when he arrived at Victoria he heard of the wreck of the Valencia, and was ordered to at once proceed to the assistance of the steamer. He got off at about five o'clock in the evening, and when he reached Carmanah at about 10 o'clock it was so dark that he could see nothing. He put in for shelter, and at break of day at the lighthouse was told that the wreck was 15 miles west. About twelve miles from Carmanah they located the wreck and heard the cannon fired, but the weather was very thick.

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patrolled in search of survivors or victims of the wreck. At this stage the inquiry adjourned for lunch.

(From Monday's Daily.) The commissioners appointed to inquire into the loss of the steamer Valencia resumed this morning with a large attendance of witnesses, including Capt. Cousins, of the Queen; Capt. Wallace, Capt. Patterson, Capt. John Irving and Assistant Engineer Carrick, of the ill-fated steamer.

Capt. Patterson reported that the special commissioners in investigating the disaster in Seattle had left on Saturday for Cape Flattery on a tour of inspection of the lighthouses and stations on the American side. "They are expected back in Seattle to-day," added the captain.

The captain smiled and nodded assent, adding, "they were also thinking of paying a visit to the scene of the wreck." He thought it absurd to suppose that anything but the most cursory examination could be made on the trip. "Why," said the captain, "it would take a day to examine Tatoosh Island alone and inspect the signal station. If they mean a thorough inspection of the lights and stations they must give more time to it."

Capt. N. E. Cousins, master mariner, who was the first witness this morning, deposed that he was captain of the P. C. S. Co.'s Queen. He had made 184 trips round Cape Flattery within the past two years, and was not timed in his sailings or arrivals—his depend on prevailing conditions. His experience was that he could not go over the same course twice from San Francisco to Victoria, so variable were the conditions and currents.

When in doubt, fog or darkness, he invariably kept outside the 35-fathom limit. The Umattila light was at times invisible and at other times could be seen for several miles. Coming up in bad weather he always took soundings every fifteen minutes between Gray's Harbor and Destruction Island. Witness knew Capt. Johnson, of the Valencia, and considered him a competent man. Only once in his experience had he passed the Umattila lighthouse without hearing her, but even then he got in safe.

Witness described the variability of the currents, and said it was almost impossible to reckon with them. He generally steamed about 15 knots, or 27 hours from Cape Blanco to Tokeka.

On the evening of the 23rd January, when he arrived at Victoria he heard of the wreck of the Valencia, and was ordered to at once proceed to the assistance of the steamer. He got off at about five o'clock in the evening, and when he reached Carmanah at about 10 o'clock it was so dark that he could see nothing. He put in for shelter, and at break of day at the lighthouse was told that the wreck was 15 miles west. About twelve miles from Carmanah they located the wreck and heard the cannon fired, but the weather was very thick.

Witness testified that he saw how far the Valencia was out of her course. He was about six miles off Umattila lightship and six miles out of his course.

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TOO MUCH "FRILLS" AT PUBLIC EXPENSE

CHOOOL ESTIMATES PRONOUNCED TOO HIGH

Teaching Staff Said to be Increasing Out of All Proportion to Pupils.

A deputation from the board of school trustees waited upon the city council at its meeting Thursday by request, to consider the estimates, which have already appeared in the Times, as submitted by the former body. The deputation was composed of Chairman Huggett and Trustees Miss Cameron, Mowat and Jay, and City Superintendent Eaton. It will be remembered that when the estimates in question were first submitted some weeks ago the Mayor announced that the form in which the figures were prepared—and asked for full details of expenditure. No amended report has since been furnished, and before the proceedings proper were begun last evening the Mayor announced that the aldermen and himself would be pleased to hear what proposals the school board had to make.

Chairman Huggett asked what particular information the council desired. He gave an instance of school expenses was becoming an all-absorbing one, and some definite action should be taken to regulate it in the near future. He had been speaking to two leading members of the Vancouver city council, who were leaving Victoria that night. One of these gentlemen, who had been raised in Manitoba, remarked: "We are going too far with our educational system—putting on 'too much frills.' His Worship quite agreed with this, and said that while there was no one more anxious than he was to have the youth of the country well-educated, he was convinced that there was much frills put on. His Worship said that he had been asked by the school board to make a report on the school expenses, and he had done so. He had found that the school board had been increasing the number of pupils attending, and more particularly did he object to the increase in the teachers' staff. In 1902, for instance, there were but 119, or an actual daily attendance of 27 pupils. He doubted very much if there had been any improvement in efficiency. Last year the number of pupils was 127, and yet at the end of the year the school board found that they could get along with but \$300 or \$400 over the amount fixed by the council. He thought that additional teachers had been appointed, and that manual training and a science department had been introduced, but he still thought the expenses were too high. The trustees could spend, and spend they would, but he thought that they were asking for; but so could the city council, for there were very many important public works which might be undertaken if funds permitted. But the council had to be satisfied with the school board's estimate. He thought that the school board should be able to do likewise. When a member of the school board had objected to the constant increase in the staff of teachers, and suggested a better system of grading during the year and emergency expenses would not be so high to-day and efficiency would not be impaired either.

Chairman Huggett defended the action of his board, and assured the council that he would do his best as possible, and would not lavishly spend the public money.

Ald. Yates asked if the extra amount asked for salaries was intended for new teachers or to increase the salaries of those already on the staff. Chairman Huggett said he could not definitely answer this question. It might be necessary to appoint a new teacher or to increase salaries.

Ald. Yates did not consider this satisfactory and appealed to the trustees to modify their demand. He thought that the council should be able to do likewise. When a member of the school board had objected to the constant increase in the staff of teachers, and suggested a better system of grading during the year and emergency expenses would not be so high to-day and efficiency would not be impaired either.

Trustee Miss Cameron thought it very unsatisfactory that when times were said to be hard, the first proposal made was to reduce expenses by cutting down the poor teachers' salaries. Many teachers were leaving the profession, believing themselves to be underpaid. There were two elective bodies present that evening—the one body giving their services gratuitously, while the other body each received a salary of \$400. Now, if there were to be a cut in expenses it was in the power of Ald. Yates and the other councillors to arrange for it.

Ald. Yates contended that the school board should be able to say exactly what the salaries of the teachers would amount to in the year.

Trustee Jay argued that this was impracticable as many changes occurred during the year and emergency arose which had to be provided for. The only item in the estimates which he could see any possibility of reducing was that of \$4,680 put down for repairs. Since the estimate was made it was necessary that the city engineer should connect Hillside and Rock Bay schools with the sewerage system. This might reduce the estimate somewhat. As to the increase in teachers, Chairman Huggett contended that the necessity arose. The increase in the number of pupils did not appear to justify it.

Trustee Jay pointed out that in the High school alone there were five additional teachers.

Ald. Hall contended that with improved grading in the schools economy might be ensured.

which were set forth. On motion of Ald. Hall the communication was laid on the table for a week.

A report was read from the secretary of the police commissioners, suggesting that the recommendation of the chief of police to have an assistant for clerical work be accepted, and that Police Court Clerk Huggett be appointed at a salary of \$15 per month for this special duty.

His Worship explained that such an appointment was necessary as the chief was at present too much confined to his office by clerical work. The recommendation was adopted. The city solicitor submitted a draft of an order which it was proposed to have authorized, so as to render legal the sale of certain lots in James Bay reserved for park purposes.

From the same source was also read a report as to changes made and proposed to be made in the Municipal Classes Act, with the announcement that the matter had been brought to the attention of the government.

Ald. Fell explained some proposed changes in the Municipal Elections Act, which were considered satisfactory on the arrangement.

The Mayor explained that for the past few days the union municipalities executive had been holding meetings in Victoria, assisted by Ald. Yates and Ald. Fell. However, the limit of the time for the committee was so short that they could not fully go into the proposed legislation this session, but hoped to be able to have matters in shape by next year. At this session only some of the more important amendments had been brought.

On motion of Ald. Hall it was decided to call for tenders for electrical supplies for the balance of the year.

Ald. Fell submitted a new schedule of rates to the librarian and assistant, which would do away with the necessity of appointing a second assistant.

The proposal was accepted and the library commissioners complimented on the arrangement.

Ald. Stewart asked what was being done as to the scavenger by-law which was supposed to come into force at the beginning of the year, and the Mayor promised to look into the matter.

The Mayor asked Ald. Vincent what had been done with reference to a street sprinkler, particulars of which he understood Mr. Spurling was to supply.

Ald. Vincent said that he had not yet received the information. He had written to the gentleman in question. The Mayor asked the alderman if he had a copy of the letter.

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RUN DOWN BY AN EXPRESS TRAIN

WOMAN KILLED ON RAILROAD AT STRATFORD

Man Fatally Injured in Mill—W. F. Tye Resigns Position as Chief Engineer of C. P. R.

Stratford, Feb. 15.—Mrs. John Wilson, fifty-five years old, mother of nine children, was instantly killed by an express train at the Nelson street crossing yesterday.

J. H. Minihnick Dead. London, Feb. 15.—John H. Minihnick, ex-president of London Conservative Association and one of the best known oil men in the Dominion, is dead of Bright's disease.

Family Escaped. Pilot Mound, Man., Feb. 15.—David Christie, a farmer, residing twelve miles south of here, was burned out last evening, his fine residence being completely destroyed; the family all escaped, but suffered greatly from the bitter cold night before reaching shelter.

Disastrous Fire. St. John, N. B., Feb. 15.—A disastrous fire broke out here early to-day right in the centre of the retail business section of the city, doing damage to the extent of \$100,000. The fire originated in a large four story brick block on King street, corner of Canterbury, recently purchased by the Royal Bank of Canada.

Halifax, Feb. 15.—The annual meeting of the Royal Bank of Canada was held here yesterday at which resolution was adopted instructing the directors to apply to parliament for an act authorizing the removal of the head office from Halifax to Montreal and the number of directors increased from seven to eight.

Montreal, Feb. 15.—The corporation of McGill University has decided to grant the honorary degree of doctor of laws to Rev. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, and Rev. James W. Barclay, D. D., of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, of this city.

Montreal, Feb. 15.—W. F. Tye, chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific railway, has resigned his position. It is understood that Mr. Tye is to go into construction work. His successor has not yet been named.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—Mrs. J. R. Hagens was probably fatally burned yesterday when in an attempt to save her children from death by burning, she put her home on Sackville street from destruction by fire. Her two children, playing with matches, set fire to the curtains. In extinguishing the blaze her clothes caught fire, and she fell over the flames, putting the flames out, but not before she had been badly burned.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—The National Trust Company has converted, through tender received, a lot of odds and ends in the building and paint line, the property of the late Loan, into about \$5,000 cash. A further remand was given yesterday in the charge of conspiracy against Joseph Phillips, late manager of the York Loan.

Toronto, Feb. 15.—Rev. Dr. Robins, a chaplain in the military forces at Shrewsbury, England, who is here in connection with emigration to Canada, under Baron Rothschild's plan, says the first detachment of immigrants, numbering 120, sailed from England on the Lake Champlain on Tuesday. Dr. Robins has arranged for all but six or seven, who are going to the Northwest, to be placed in Ontario.

Evangelist Dead. Tonawanda, Pa., Feb. 15.—Mrs. Clara Wilson, sister of the late P. W. Bliss, and a singer-organist, quite widely known in America and Great Britain, died to-day of heart failure, aged 62. Mrs. Wilson was associated with Rev. T. H. Murphy in evangelist work for several years.

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The Crimson Bind

By FRED M. WHITE

CHAPTER XXVII.—(Continued.)

"Perhaps I am wrong," he muttered. "Perhaps there has been a mistake somewhere. And if ever I find out I have—phew, I am talking like a sentimental schoolgirl. Have I not had evidence strong as proof of Holy Writ that . . . Get out of my sight, your presence angers me. Go, and never let me see you again. Reginald, you were a fool to bring that boy here to-night. See him off the premises and fasten the door again."

"Surely," Christabel interfered, "surely at this time of the night—"

"You should be in bed," Littimer said, tartly. "My dear young lady, if you and I are to remain friends, I must ask you to mind your own business. It is a dreadfully difficult thing for a woman to do, but you must try, you understand?"

CHAPTER XXVIII.

A Squire of Damis.

A little later, and Christabel sat before her looking-glass with her lovely hair about her shoulders. The glasses were gone and her magnificent eyes gleamed and sparkled.

"Good night's work," she said to her smiling reflection. "Now the danger is passed and now that I am away from that dreadful house I feel a different being. What a difference a difference of a few hours has made! And I hardly need my disguise—even at this moment I believe that Edith would not recognize me. She will be pleased to know that her telegram came in so usefully. Well, here I am, and I don't fancy that anybody will recognize Christabel Lee and Chris Henson for one and the same person."

She sat there brushing her hair and letting her thoughts drift along idly over the events of the evening. Reginald Henson would have felt less easy in his mind had he known what these thoughts were. Up to now that only soundless hush had been the only sound that nobody besides Frank Littimer and himself knew that the second copy of "The Crimson Bind" had passed into Bell's possession.

But Chris was quick-witted of the fact. And Chris Henson was supposed by Henson to be dead and buried, and was, therefore, in a position to play her cards as she pleased. Up to now it seemed to her that she had played them very well indeed. A cipher telegram from Longdon had warned her that Henson was coming there, had given her more than a passing hint what Henson required, and her native wit had told her why Henson was after the Rembrandt.

Precisely why he wanted the picture she had not discovered yet. But she knew that she would before long. And she knew also that Henson would try and obtain the picture without making his presence at Littimer Castle obvious. He was bringing Frank Littimer with him, and was therefore going to use the younger man in some cunning way.

That Henson would try and get into the castle surreptitiously Chris had felt from the first. Once he did so the rest would be easy, as he knew exactly where to lay his hand on the picture. Therefore he could have no better time than the dead of night. If his presence were betrayed he could turn the matter aside as a joke and trust to his native wit later on. He had obtained the picture by stealth he would have discreetly disappeared, covering his tracks as he retreated.

Still, it had all fallen out very fortunately. Henson had been made to look ridiculous; he had been forced to admit that he was giving Littimer a lesson over the Rembrandt, and though the thing appeared innocent enough on the surface, Henson was sanguine that later on she could bring this up in evidence against him.

"So far so good," she told herself. "Watch, watch, watch, and act when the time comes. It was hard to meet Frank to-night and be able to say nothing. And how objectionable he looked! Well, let us hope that the good time is coming."

"Chris was up betimes in the morning and out on the terrace. She felt further uneasiness on the score of the disguise now. Henson was certain to be inquisitive, it was part of his nature, but he was not going to learn anything. Chris smiled, as she saw Henson lumbering towards her. He seemed all the better for his night's rest.

anything about Boston—

"I never was in Boston in my life," Henson replied, hastily. The name seemed to render him uneasy. "Have you been in England very long?"

Chris replied that she was enjoying England for the first time. But she was not there to answer questions, her role was to ask them. But she was dealing with past-mystery in the way of gleaming information, and Henson was getting on her nerves. She gave a little cry of pleasure as a magnificent specimen of an Englishman came trotting down the terrace and paused in friendly fashion before her.

"What a lovely dog," she exclaimed. "Do you like dogs, Mr. Henson?"

She looked up beamingly into his face as she spoke; she saw the heavy features darken and the eyes grow small with anger.

"I loathe them, and they loathe me," Henson growled. "Look at him!"

He pointed to the dog, who showed his teeth with an angry growl. And yet the great sleek head lay against the girl's knee in perfect confidence, Henson looked on uneasily and backed a little way.

"See how the brute shows his teeth at me," he said. "Please send him away, Miss Lee. I am certain he is getting ready for a spring."

"Nothing more than a mere coincidence," Henson said. "It was you who suggested securing it in its place, and then preventing my little jest from being successfully carried out. Of course you have heard that the picture was stolen, and—"

"The knowledge is as general as the spiriting away of the Gainsborough Duchess."

"Quite so. Well, the man who stole the Rembrandt was Dr. Hatherly Bell. He fell into disgrace when he was playing a gambling debt, and it was subsequently found in his luggage before he could pass it on to the purchaser. I am glad you mentioned it, because the name of Bell is not exactly a favorite at the castle."

"I am much obliged to you," said Chris, gravely. "Was Dr. Bell a favorite once?"

"Oh, immense. He had great influence with Lord Littimer. He—but here comes Littimer in one of his moods. He appears to be angry about something."

Littimer strode up, with a frown on his face and a telegram in his hand. Henson assumed to be mildly sympathetic.

"I hope it is nothing serious," he murmured.

"Serious," Littimer cried. "The acme of audacity—yes. The telegram has just come. 'Must see you to-night on important business affecting the past. Shall hope to be with you some time after dinner!'"

"And who is the audacious aspirant to an interview?" Chris asked, demurely.

"A man I expect you never heard of," said Littimer, "but who is quite familiar to Henson here, I am alluding to that scoundrel Hatherly Bell."

"Good heaven!" Henson burst out. "I—I mean, what colossal impudence!"

CHAPTER XXIX.

The Man With the Thumb Again.

Chris gave Henson an swift searching glance before her eyes dropped demurely to the ground. Lord Littimer appeared to be taking no heed of anything but his own annoyance. But quick as Chris had been, Henson was quicker. He was smiling the slow, sad smile of the man who turns the other cheek because it is his duty to do so.

"I don't think I should do that," Henson said, respectfully.

"Indeed! And you are really a clever fellow. And what would you do?"

"I should suffer Bell to come. As a Christian I should deem it my duty to do so. It pains me to say so, but I am afraid that I cannot contravert your suggestion that Bell is a scoundrel. It grieves me to prove any man that. And in the present instance the proofs were overpowering. Lord Littimer tells me you are an American."

"The Stars and Stripes," Chris laughed. "I guess our nation is the first on earth. Now, if you happen to know anything about Boston—"

"I never was in Boston in my life," Henson replied, hastily. The name seemed to render him uneasy. "Have you been in England very long?"

Chris replied that she was enjoying England for the first time. But she was not there to answer questions, her role was to ask them. But she was dealing with past-mystery in the way of gleaming information, and Henson was getting on her nerves. She gave a little cry of pleasure as a magnificent specimen of an Englishman came trotting down the terrace and paused in friendly fashion before her.

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MEXICO MAKING RAPID ADVANCES

VICTORIAN GIVES AN ACCOUNT OF TRAVELS

Through Southern Republic—Much Outside Capital Being Invested in Mining Properties.

After a four months' tour of the Southern States and Mexico Rowland Machin, general agent for Canada of the Bennett Fuse Company, has returned and is full of enthusiasm, especially in regard to the possibilities of the country last mentioned for a mining, agricultural and general commercial standpoint. Mr. Machin visited almost every point of interest in Mexico, and, with his usual energy, never let an opportunity slip in the endeavor to gain a comprehensive insight into the conditions of the country, the stage reached in the development of natural resources and the future outlook. Mr. Machin, therefore, has come back with a thorough grasp of the situation, and was able to give some valuable information, much of which should make interesting reading to the general public, when in conversation with a Times representative of the other day.

Among the mining centres at which Mr. Machin called was Pachuca, one of the oldest camps in Mexico. While there he had the novel experience of meeting native born children of English parents unable to speak the Anglo-Saxon tongue. He also made the acquaintance of Bernard McDonald, former manager of the Le Roi B. A. C. corporation, under the Whitaker regime. This well-known mining man was then engaged inspecting the Realde Monte and Annexes, which property was sold to an American syndicate under his report for the sum of \$2,500,000. No less a sum than \$600,000, Mr. McDonald stated, is invested by American mining capitalists in the Republic of Mexico. He believed this accounted in a measure for the colony of 10,000 Americans to be found within the other day.

While probing the industrial activities of that promising republic, Mr. Machin learned that one of the largest properties controlled by British capitalists, with the exception of the La Esperanza and the El Bote, is the electric tramway system of the capital city. It was procured at an expenditure of \$3,000,000. According to authoritative returns, of which Mr. Machin made a careful note, it carried over 2,000,000 passengers during the month of January. The earnings for the past few months have been no less than \$1,000 a day, a figure which gives some insight into the present prosperity of the country. The Canadian-Mexican Light & Power Company, with its head offices in Mexico City, is a concern controlled by Canadian capitalists, as its name implies. It furnished the power for the use of residents of Pachuca, Guana Juanao, Eto and a number of mechanical enterprises. General Manager Clouston, of the Bank of Montreal, recently inspected this plant and was very favorably impressed. Mr. Machin explained that these instances were enumerated to demonstrate the confidence which outsiders feel in the future of the republic.

While away Mr. Machin visited Monterrey, Saltillo, San Luis Potosi, Queretero—the point of distribution for the opal output of Mexico—Guanao, Irapuato and Guernavaca. At almost every point touched he came in contact with some former British Col-

umbia acquaintance. As far south as Tehuantepec Mr. Machin had the pleasure of renewing acquaintances with Mr. Lennard, a well-known mining man, while at the extreme northern point of call, Chihuahua, he met old friends of the Boundary country. Everywhere the Victorian found himself greeted as an American, and when endeavoring to explain that he was not an "American" his words were listened to with an incredulous smile. In order to get over the difficulty Mr. Machin and other Canadians agreed to call themselves "Royal Americans," and before leaving the name was beginning to gain circulation, and its meaning to be understood by the more intelligent natives.

As an evidence of the value of some Mexican mining stock, Mr. Machin told of an instance where a gentleman with 40 shares of Esperanza disposed of them at a figure clearing over \$300,000.

It was unquestionable, Mr. Machin continued, that the mines were a great asset, but there were others, as yet undeveloped, which would prove equally valuable. The agricultural industry was in its infancy. There was nothing to prevent it being exploited on an extensive scale as the ground, generally speaking, was exceedingly fertile. Mr. Machin saw Haclaides with from 10 to 25 old fashioned ploughs, such, he added, as might have been used in the days of Noah. Their farming equipments were all antiquated, they had none of the advanced ideas with reference to the cultivation, and naturally the country had not made much advance along that line.

At Tarreon growth a shrub which, according to Mr. Machin, will grow one of the most valuable assets of the country. It is found only in that locality, and there it flourishes in the wild state. From this plant, which is called the Gayule, may be produced a most excellent rubber, commanding what might almost be termed fabulous prices when placed upon the market. Large factories have already been established there and carloads of this produce are being shipped to all parts of America. The country for miles around Tarreon has been purchased by an American syndicate simply for the sake of it. It is claimed, Mr. Machin says, that the plant cannot be cultivated; that it will only grow in a wild condition, and that it would be impossible to cultivate it elsewhere. But the general belief is that this statement is a little far-fetched, and that the new industry will soon be common throughout Mexico.

But Mr. Machin, although kept busy in the interests of the Bennett Fuse and Cannon Laird companies, did not devote the whole of his time to official duties. Some few hours of recreation were snatched from the four months' visit in Mexico, and these he enjoyed immensely. He spent some time at Guernavaca, the old country home of Cortes and the Emperor Maximilian, a place replete with historical interest, and possessing a tropical charm most delightfully restful. Here, Mr. Machin says, the coffee and bananas grow in profusion.

While in Cuernavaca Mr. Machin had the pleasure of meeting the business manager and city editor of the Mexican Herald, by whom he was treated in a most courteous manner.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 16.—A bill to make gambling on races a felony with race track enclosures was introduced in the assembly, and it is expected to be introduced in the senate on Monday.

A statement given out in connection with the bill says that under the law as it now stands, only legal action possible in connection with race gambling is for the gambler who loses on a race course to sue the winner for the amount lost, while the same act of gambling outside a race track enclosure is a felony, punishable by imprisonment and a fine.

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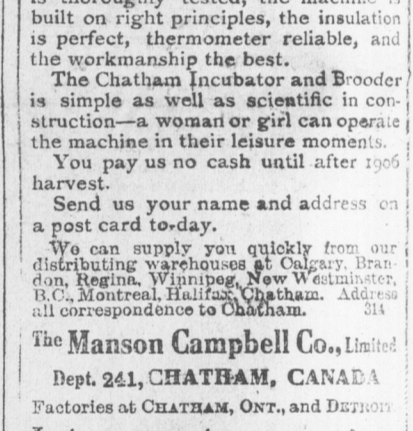
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Poultry raising pays. Thousands of people who tell you that there is no money in raising chicks may have tried to make money in the business by buying setting hens as hatchers, and they might as well have tried to locate a gold mine in the cabbage patch. The business of a hen is—its eggs. As a hatcher and brooder she is classified. That's the business of the Chatham Incubator and Brooder, and they do it perfectly and successfully.

The poultry business, properly conducted, pays far better than any other business for the amount of time and money invested.

Thousands of poultry-raisers—men and women all over Canada and the United States—have proved to their satisfaction that it is profitable to raise chicks with the



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No. 1—60 Eggs
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No. 3—240 Eggs

"Yours is the first incubator I have used, and I wish to state I had 32 first lot, truly a 100 per cent. hatch. I am well pleased with my incubator and brooder. Every farmer should have a No. 3 Chatham Incubator.—F. W. RAMSAY, Dunville, Ont."

Let us quote you prices on a good Fanning Mill or good Farm Scale.

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ROUSING RE- LATERMENT

The A. O. U. W. with an enthusiasm that day, the occasion being held to Hon. Wm. T. McMillen, Minister of the Interior, upon his return from the purpose of the re- election of a candidate rendered vacant by the proceedings, followed under the auspices of the Association of Poultry Raisers, which augurs well for the success of the March. When Hon. Wm. T. McMillen was introduced, the audience greeted him with a rousing "For the Law." His remarks were full of interest and policy, particularly the precautionary measures suggested as a result of the life in connection of the Valencia, were greeted by strong exclamation.

It was shortly after the proceedings, presided over by the Hon. Wm. T. McMillen, president of the organization, representing the members of the local platform and announced were noted by Dr. J. D. McMillen, S. Henderson, Oliver J. Murphy, Brown, T. W. Paton, and H. James. O. Chas. Spratt, president of the Liberal club and J. Wm. Templeman, who had walked to the platform, flattered the speakers of the day.

The representative of the district in the Dominion (A. Macdonald, leader party in the provincial election in his turn held a reception.

Mr. McMillen, who was wrong in expressing his views on the Dominion House was a privilege to come home, because minister selected for Canada. (Applause.)

After the rendition of the "Ode to the Dominion House" by Roland Gray, called upon by Roland Gray, who was present, because of gathering, namely, of Wm. Templeman, up to a portfolio in the present time. (Enthusiastic applause.)

Mr. Smith went on to give an opinion on the present situation of the Dominion House, and a great sacrifice in honor of the Dominion House. He recounted the members of the Dominion House when they liked and it suited their converted that the abandonment of comparative comfort and unceasing hard work in the

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FERROL combines Iron and Phosphorus with the oil, and no other emulsion contains these ingredients although it is well known that they should always be administered together, as each is the complement of the other.

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