

The Colonist.

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THE ORIENTAL PROBLEM

Now that normal conditions prevail once more in Vancouver it is timely to renew the consideration of the Oriental problem. This cannot be disposed of by the methods of the demagogue, by platitudes, or by violence. It is easy to talk about a "race question" and there are some people who appear to think that if this is said often enough it will in some way or other lead to a solution of the whole difficulty. But the time has come when the subject must be approached with calmness and with as little prejudice as is possible, when races, antagonistic to each other in manners, religion and traditions, come into close contact. It is a many-sided question. For example, it is said that the people of British Columbia are of one mind as to the exclusion of Orientals from the country is not correct. If it should be said that they are of one opinion as to the desirability of permitting unrestricted immigration from Asia and the opening of any and all lines of industry to Asiatic races, the claim might be admitted, but there is many people who would be glad to see a sufficient number of Orientals of any nationality admitted to supply the demand for manual labor. Therefore, in approaching the solution of the question we have lack of unanimity at the very outset. Then the Oriental side of the case is lacking in uniformity. There are three races from which we might expect an influx of immigrants, if all restrictions were removed. The Chinese, the Japanese and the Hindus. Each of these presents the problem in a phase different from the others. The Chinese offer the least difficulty. Owing to causes into which it is not necessary to go at present, they are not a menace in the way of establishing and maintaining a law for the exclusion of Chinesemen. This is the simplest aspect of the whole subject. The Japanese present a more difficult problem, for we are under certain obligations to Japan because of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, to which Canada has become a party. On the other hand, this obligation is mutual, and the government of Japan has shown itself ready to recognize its duty to prevent Canada from being overrun by its subjects. We understand that Japan has its own immigration laws under which it is able to exclude undesirable foreigners. If the present friendly relations with Japan are to continue, there must be reciprocity in matters affecting the economic welfare of each country. As an interpretation of the treaty by which Canada would be considered open to be overrun by Japanese of all grades, would be intolerable, we have too much respect for the good sense of the Japanese government to suppose that we should expect such an interpretation to be given it. Moreover, the population of Japan is not large, and there are many open doors for the surplus, which must annually seek homes elsewhere. For these reasons, we look upon Japanese immigration as something that can be regulated without great difficulty, if only reasonable patience is exercised. As we see the matter, the greatest difficulty is presented by the Hindu movement towards Canada. In India there are many millions of people owing their allegiance to the same flag as we do, with whose welfare the interests of the British Empire are deeply bound up, and who have been taught to believe that wherever British institutions are established there liberty and fair play are to be found. It is fair to say, of the Hindus, who have come to Canada, that they have been agreeably disappointed even those who knew them best. Doubtless there have been exceptions, but so far as can be judged from superficial observations, the majority of them have proved good workmen in the humble spheres of labor in which they have engaged. If it were thought desirable to encourage the settling in this country of a large number of men, who would form a mental caste, there is hardly any doubt that India would be the best place to seek the required immigrants for any other purposes than domestic service. We think that the case has been fairly stated in the foregoing observations.

We come now to the practical questions, which may be thus stated: Is it necessary or desirable that the immigration of Oriental labor should be permitted? If such immigration is neither necessary nor desirable, how is it to be prevented? The position of the Colonist on the first question is that such immigration is neither necessary nor desirable. We do not agree with those who think that the presence of Chinesemen in large numbers has on the whole been an advantage to British Columbia. We do not deny that it has to a certain extent been beneficial, but we hold that any advantage has been offset by the fact that their presence here and their exclusive occupation of many lines of unskilled labor has had the effect of keeping white men out of the country. After the adoption of the policy of Chinese exclusion there never was any serious difficulty in the Pacific Coast states in securing all the white labor that was needed. For a time while the exclusion law was new, there was a shortage, but it was soon remedied. Our view of the case is that if Oriental labor were wholly restricted, the white labor would come in and supply the demands of the country, although we admit that there might be a period of greater or less shortage. In the end business would gain by the substitution of white labor for Oriental, and the advantage would be worthy the temporary sacrifice.

In regard to the second question, restriction has already been put upon the Chinese, and we feel very confident that an arrangement will easily be come to with the government of Japan for the regulation of immigration from that country. We do not think there is at present need for alarm because of immigration from those sources. The Hindu question is one of tremendous difficulty, and we are not sure that the fact of its being one wholly within the Empire does not make it harder to solve. In dealing with it we have to take into account many things, which are far from being

ing local in character. It is a novel question. Until very recently no one supposed that there would ever be any considerable influx of the people from India into this country. It was in some way or other the attention of the people of the Northwest Provinces has been directed to Canada and a movement has begun, which if it cannot be checked will have a far-reaching and injurious effect upon our country. The supply of such immigrants is practically inexhaustible. If they are to be permitted to enter the Dominion as they please, they will swarm in by thousands. Nearly a thousand of these people arrived on our shores on Tuesday, and if they secure employment there will be thousands more to follow them. We do not believe that white labor will come where Hindu labor dominates the situation numerically, nor do we believe that a country is ever industrially strong when the lower ranks of labor are filled by a class which is and must remain distinct from the rest of the community. The gravity of the question cannot be disputed, and it calls for very careful treatment. Above all things it calls for diplomatic treatment. Violence must not be thought of. A blow struck at a Hindu in Canada may be felt by a white man in India.

COST OF WAR

It is estimated that a great European war would cost at least \$700,000,000 a day. In view of this one can hardly see why a Peace Conference ought to be necessary, or why it would suppose that the governments and peoples would see the folly of submitting disputes to the arbitration of the cannon. These warring nations have been increasing their military and naval outlay on an unprecedented scale. The following table in round numbers shows the increase in the expenditures for these purposes in 1907 over 1897 in eight nations: Great Britain \$116,000,000 United States 124,000,000 Germany 79,000,000 France 26,000,000 Russia 74,000,000 Italy 17,000,000 Austria 25,000,000 Japan 23,000,000 These figures are very instructive, and perhaps what will impress most people is that the United States heads the list in amount. That country is spending \$78,000,000 more for the purpose than it did ten years ago, and the increased expenditure on its army is an astonishing figure for a country situated as it is. Let us now examine the gross military and naval expenditure of these powers during the present year, again giving round numbers only: Great Britain \$316,000,000 United States 198,000,000 Germany 281,000,000 France 205,000,000 Russia 210,000,000 Italy 85,000,000 Austria 114,000,000 Japan 101,000,000 These sums are taken from diagrams prepared by Mr. Frederick James for Mr. Stead's "Hague Conference" publications. They show that these eight nations alone are compelled by their policy to collect nearly \$5,000,000 daily in taxation for the purpose of keeping themselves ready to destroy each other in case of emergency. If the less important nations were taken into account this daily levy would be very considerably increased. It is not extravagant to say that the cost of sustaining the armies and navies of the world is as great as the daily earnings of nearly 100,000,000 men at the average wage paid throughout the civilized world. This is the consumption to which our boasted civilization and refinement has attained.

A TELEGRAM DELAYED

Colonist readers may remember that one of its references to the Quebec bridge disaster this paper pointed out that the accident seemed to have been due to a failure to transmit promptly a telegram, owing to the telegraph strike. The following account of the incident is given by the Ottawa Citizen: Those in charge of the construction of the bridge came to the conclusion that it was in a serious condition, but not wishing the information to get out, instead of telegraphing, they sent a messenger to Mr. McClure to make a verbal report to Mr. Cooper, consulting engineer. Mr. McClure arrived in New York early in the morning of the day of the disaster. As a result of the information which reached the consulting engineer by this verbal report, he immediately telegraphed to the Phoenix company not to place any more load on the bridge at present and added the significant words "better look into it at once." Mr. McClure was then shortly to Phoenix to report to the head office. Owing to the telegraph strike, the message did not reach Phoenix from New York until shortly before Mr. McClure arrived himself by train at 5.15. Mr. Deans, the chief consulting engineer at Phoenix, was out when the telegram arrived, but had returned and opened it a few minutes before McClure got there. While they were discussing the matter the disaster occurred. The consulting engineer at New York states that he had no authority to give orders as to the work on the bridge, and it is fair to presume that he was sending Mr. McClure on to Phoenix in the morning as well as sending Mr. McClure on to Phoenix in the morning. Had the telegram reached Phoenix at that time, it would have arrived before noon that day and had it been acted on the injunction not to place any more load on the bridge would have prevented the train being run out on it at 5.35 p.m.

It is understood that there is to be a very thorough investigation into this matter, and if it shall appear that the death of so many people, which is attributable to the telegraphers' strike, the importance of steps being taken, will make a recurrence of such a calamity an event possible, which will require no further demonstration. The telegraph has become a part of our adequate substitute, and the ingenuity of legislators ought to be put to work to discover some means, whereby an interruption of the service by preventable causes can be rendered impossible.

BLATANT DEMAGOGUERY

Mr. Robert Macpherson, M. P. for Vancouver, has been giving an exhibition of cheap demagoguery in Montreal. His statements that British Columbia will secede from the Dominion unless Japanese immigration is stopped is senseless tommy-rot. What does this belligerent gentleman propose? Are we going to set ourselves up as an independent nationality? If we remain in the British Empire we will be bound by British treaties. If we should leave the Empire, and declare ourselves independent, Japan would make short work of us, if we tried to drive out her subjects. The only al-

ternative would be annexation to the United States, and the people of this province are hardly prepared for that. Mr. Macpherson will not be taken seriously here. He has no commission to speak on this subject for the people of British Columbia, and he wants this to be a white man's country, but few of us happily are as absurd as Mr. Macpherson has shown himself to be. The cause is a good one; but it may be defeated. Many people would like to know why Mr. Macpherson was unable to find words to express his determined views, when the Anglo-Japanese treaty was before Parliament.

A CONSTITUTIONAL POINT

A question has been raised as to whether or not Mr. McBride has to assume the responsibility for the failure of what for convenience may be called the Bowser Bill to become a law. As was stated in these columns yesterday, in the absence of both the lieutenant-governor and Mr. McBride the facts of the case cannot be ascertained, but the constitutional point involved may perhaps be explained with advantage. At the outset we may mention that responsible government in the provinces is qualified by the fact that under the British North American Act, the lieutenant-governor is a Dominion officer, and in exercising the power of the Crown to suspend Bills from coming into operation, he acts as a Dominion officer, and hence, unless in so acting he has been expressly advised by his ministers, they cannot be held responsible for what he does. There is no necessary assumption that a lieutenant-governor acts in such matters on the advice of his ministers. In this respect the analogy between the system of ministerial responsibility as we have it in the provinces of Canada and that which exists in the United Kingdom falls. If a lieutenant-governor informs his advisors that he proposes as a Dominion Bill, they do not have to assume the responsibility of his so doing, for it would be unreasonable to hold that ministers should accept the responsibility for something that they were powerless to prevent.

There have been three instances since the first was entered upon by the British Columbia lieutenant-governor when the lieutenant-governor has withheld his assent from a Bill. The first was in 1877, when by an amendment to the Gold Mining Amendment Act it was sought by the legislature to invest gold commissioners with judicial power. Lieutenant-Governor Richards withheld his assent from this Bill, because he was of the opinion that it entrophied upon the functions of the federal government, in which he invested the right to appoint judges. The second was in 1897, when Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney withheld his assent from a Bill prohibiting the employment of Chinese by companies incorporated by the provincial legislature. The third was the case of the Bowser Bill. In commenting upon Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney's action, Mr. Bourinot said: "It is to be remarked that in withholding his assent from a Bill for the purposes of reserving it for the action of the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor does not act as a provincial executive officer, but as a representative of the federal authority. He does not withhold his assent by the advice of his ministers, but presumably because of his own convictions. Later in the same article, which appeared in the Colonist of May 9th, 1897, the views of Mr. Bourinot, the great Canadian authority on constitutional questions, were given, and he was shown to take precisely the same position as is above indicated, namely that this power vested in the lieutenant-governor "cannot be explained in accordance with the principle of responsibility that governs a ministry." 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ME YLES NITURE, rtment of Uphol- arly English finish. tions of foremost been gathered to- nefit, and you are e the display. reme styles" we n lines, though in uch evidence of o-datness." You e the very newest hall—comfort. ice—built with a d we have priced rices that you may y cosy chair, set- s, and the goods tereesting as when sh and, the only sh Chairs e of the newest and big shipment direct and the assortment freight rate we are sit. The chairs and IRS, at each \$15.00 \$9.00 each, \$4.00 and \$3.00 Ford to isiting ousekeepers Strangers in the city e invited to make a our of inspection rough this establish- ent. Every artistic house- eper will see beauti- l pieces that she ould like to own and here are innumerable ecial offerings to be rofit by. If pur- ases are decided upon e have facilities for fe packing to go any- stance — but every sitor is welcome to me and just look. ome in and feel at ome.

ORIENTALS BUY ARMS IN NEW WESTMINSTER

Purchase Almost Every Weapon in City for Protection Against Whites.

New Westminster, B. C., Sept. 11.—Over a thousand dollars worth of arms were purchased in this city Monday by Japanese and Chinamen for revolvers, rifles and ammunition. In every house and store in Chinatown there is now at least one gun in the possession of an owner determined to put a stop to any money work on the part of the whites.

The Japanese have patrols in the vicinity of their settlement. The Chinese are ready to quell any disturbance which may arise, and they will not have to call upon the police to lend any assistance.

Although the Japs and Chinese declare that they do not export any guns into this city, they are prepared for any eventualities. They are armed, and they mean business.

Almost every kind of hardware stores was bought up Monday morning and afternoon by Japanese and Chinese who are preparing for a recurrence of the riotous which took place in Vancouver on Saturday night. After the Vancouver merchants had been requested by the police to stop the sale of weapons to Asiatics, Sam Kee, one of the leading Chinese merchants of the Terminal city, despatched a couple of his clerks over here with instructions to buy up every available revolver, rifle and box of ammunition.

These two men carried out their instructions. Lee Chow spent about \$40, while Yee Sing bought goods totaling something like \$20. Other purchases by individuals brought the total expended for weapons in this city to something like a thousand dollars.

James Cunningham secured the wholesale order for Sam Kee, and as his stock was not sufficient to meet the requirements, he called upon J. Trapp and Anderson & Lusby for supplies. He purchased almost the entire stock of revolvers of both these firms.

George Speck reports selling three .32 revolvers and some rifles to Chinamen. He also sold several boxes of ammunition. No Japs purchased guns at his place.

Speck & Rushton disposed of about twenty revolvers, mostly Iver-Johnson or Smith & Wesson .38 calibre. A large quantity of ammunition was purchased by the Japanese. Almost all of the buyers from this firm were local Asiatics, who intended keeping the guns handy.

James Cunningham admits selling twenty-six revolvers and twenty-two rifles up to five o'clock Monday afternoon. Whether these would fill the four cases which were shipped by this firm to Vancouver, consigned to Sam Kee, is problematical. At five o'clock Mr. Cunningham was requested by the police to refrain from selling arms to Asiatics.

Half an hour later he was showing Colts revolvers to two Chinamen.

When the chief of police learned that four cases had been shipped by this firm to Vancouver, he telephoned to Chief Chamberlain, advising him of the fact. The Vancouver head of the police department quickly made up his mind that those guns would be safer at the police station than in the hands of enraged Chinese and Japs, and consequently when Sam Kee's clerks brought the charge of the death machines, they were requested to place them on board the chief's automobile, which conveyed them to the police station. The charge was preferred against the Chinamen, but they were told that they would receive the guns when the present trouble had blown over.

Chief of Police Chamberlain, interviewed Monday evening, stated that he did not anticipate any local trouble, but he had taken the precaution to go through Chinatown and warn the residents that it was against the law to carry revolvers on the streets. As far as he was able to judge, none of the Chinese or Japs were armed, although he knew for a fact that there were rifles and revolvers in several of the buildings.

Files Application for Water New Westminster, B. C., Sept. 11.—Sins J. Yeomans has filed an application for 20,000 miners' feet of water from the Chilliwack river for the purpose of developing electrical energy. The dam will be placed at a canyon about sixteen miles from the Chilliwack lake bridge and the water will be taken from the mouth of the canyon where the Pack Trail bridge crosses the stream and about a mile above Thurston's ranch. The water will be returned to the river about two miles from the point of diversion, which is 150 feet above the point from where the water is taken.

VICTIMS OF LIGHTNING. Greensburg, Pa., Sept. 11.—Two men were electrocuted and two others seriously injured last night as a result of the severe storm which swept over this vicinity. The dead men are: Jessie Weaver, a miner, of Warners, Pa., and Louis Long, a miner, of Warners, Pa. The men, with two companions, were on their way from work and had occasion to cross a field enclosed by a wire fence electrified by the storm last night. Lightning struck a heavy feed wire on the West Pennsylvania railway, which has near the barbed wire fence, and the sparks caused one end of it to drop on the fence and causing the escape of a high voltage. Weaver was talking with his companions and touched the fence, and it seems miraculous that the other two men, Smith and Henry Long, did not meet their fate. They were in the ranch, and it is thought they saved the mishap to their companions and were warned time.

Acetylene Explosion Winton, Sask. 10.—A terrific acetylene gas explosion occurred in the kitchen of the Royal Hotel on Sunday, which shook the town and caused a death for miles around. The explosion was caused by some imperfection in the hotel's private gas system. A wall was knocked out and fragments hurled 100 feet. Nine plate glass windows were broken. A small blaze started in the kitchen of the hotel, but was quickly put out. Nearly every window in the hotel was smashed, and very few doors will now fit into the sills.

TUG DROPS HER TOW NEAR TRIAL ISLAND

J. M. Colman Unable to Take German Ship Elissa Lihn to Chemainus

(From Thursday's Daily) The German bark Elissa Lihn, Capt. Fundt, which is chartered to load lumber at Chemainus for the west coast of South America, sailed into Royal Roads yesterday, after the tug J. M. Colman had vainly endeavored to tow her to Chemainus. The J. M. Colman is a small tugboat which is in opposition to the larger craft of the Cape, and when the Elissa Lihn sailed up to the Cape, 53 days from Valparaiso, the master of the Colman contracted with Capt. Fundt to bring her to Chemainus. The Colman took the German vessel into Port Angeles three days ago and yesterday put a hawser on board again and brought the ship to William Head quarantine station, whence she proceeded with her tow on her way to Chemainus.

Off Trial Island soon after Capt. Fundt, the pilot, had boarded the vessel a breeze began to freshen and the J. M. Colman was unable to make any progress. Near Trial Island she began to turn and was obliged to let go her tow. Capt. Fundt was ready with his crew when the tug cast off the line and in short time had sailed into the harbor and was met by the Royal Roads, where she dropped anchor.

Capt. Fundt had no more desire for further service by the J. M. Colman. He came ashore to arrange for a more powerful tugboat. This time he was unwilling to take chances and has engaged the Lorne. As soon as the Lorne arrives she will proceed to Chemainus with the Elissa Lihn.

TRIED FOR SELLING LIQUOR TO INDIANS

Chinamen Convicted at Port Townsend of Supplying Red Men With Whisky

Port Essington, B. C., Sept. 9.—Special Dominion Constable Robt. Sparrow and Lionel Crippen brought up five Chinamen from Lowe Inlet last Sunday, and were arraigned before Indian Agent Morrow, charged with supplying liquor to Indians at that point.

It appears that the Chinese do a thriving trade in retailing spirits there during the fishing season, and the bottled article has been sold as high as \$2 per to Indians, who in turn become gloriously drunk and make things lively generally.

On one occasion not long ago, when a Chinaman admitted suicide at Lowe Inlet, Mr. C. E. Curtis, J.P. at that point, and his storekeeper, had reason to search a shack occupied by one of the Chinese employed in a cannery. One hundred bottles of rye, or something that looked like rye, was discovered under one of the bunks.

The authorities at the inlet make it a point to inspect all baggage and freight landed there by the Chinese in the spring and summer, with the object of preventing the introduction of liquor, but the wily Chinaman is always a step in advance, and only last spring shipment of the red stuff arrived there, put up in coal oil cans, and passed through.

Out of the five Chinamen brought to Essington, two were fined \$100 and \$25 costs and thirty days, or three months at Westminister. Another was given six months with hard labor. The other two were dismissed.

ELEVATOR MEN YIELD

Accept Dictum of Board of Trade Regarding Warehousemen

Chicago, Sept. 11.—A treaty of peace has been declared between the Chicago board of trade and the allied elevator interests, ending the war which for several months past has been a disturbing element in the grain trade. The owners of the elevators, it is said, have acceded to the demands of the exchange as to the conduct of important features of their business. All the big concerns made application to the board of trade for the status of contractor to the board of directors yesterday to have their respective warehouses declared regular under the rules of the exchange. These applications will be considered by a special meeting to be held today of the directors, and it is expected they will be favorably acted on. All of the elevator men agreed last week to refrain from operating their elevators until they have received their state licenses, which are necessary to the operation of public houses. This threat was a tract made in the pit, and the board, in order to protect itself, made application for an injunction restraining the elevator interests from going out of business as public warehouses. The injunction was granted, and on a return of the board of trade, Judge Carter of the Illinois supreme court and still remains in effect.

STEEL RAIL IMPROVEMENT.

Ex-Judge Gary Speaks of the Utility of Corporations.

New York, Sept. 11.—Ex-Judge B. B. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, who has just returned from a two months' vacation abroad, in speaking of the movement for the improvement of the steel rail, said that the commission of experts appointed to consider the subject would probably report in two or three weeks. He says it would be a good idea for the manufacturers to make every effort to adopt a standard that would insure the safety of the public. "The time has gone past," continued Judge Gary, "for great corporations to ignore the public and the public interests. The public be damned policy," that phrase was never actually used, will not go in these days. The heads of our great industrial enterprises can never adopt that attitude, but in the interests of their own undertakings. There has been a great change of late years in the attitude of corporations toward the public and their employees."

Oklahoma Constitution.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The papers in the case of Anny vs. Franz, in which Anny seeks to enjoin the holding of an election in Oklahoma on the ground that the constitution prepared by the recent constitutional convention, were filed in the supreme court of the United States today.

MAINLAND RANGERS TALK ORGANIZATION

Dairy Farmers May Supply Milk Direct to Vancouver Retailers

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 11.—An agitation is now being advanced among the farmers along the main line of the P. E. R. R. and through the South Fraser valley against interposition of the middlemen in the milk business. These men claim that there is no reason for Vancouver to complain of a shortage in its milk supply, as the amount from the section noted has advanced rapidly during the year, and should amply meet the demand. The whole fault, these men claim, lies in the fact that Vancouver retailers will not pay a proper price to the producer, causing many to refrain from shipping. They state that the price at the station is only 15 to 16 cents per gallon, whereas the retail vendor in Vancouver pays 27 cents per gallon for this same supply. As the price of the latter has not been after control, they claim they cannot run their dairies at the price given by the wholesalers, and are dropping out of the business of milk shipments. The proposition now being discussed is the shipment of the milk direct to the vendors, thus cutting out the middlemen altogether. From what can be learned it is understood that the organization of a strong association of the ranchers of the district is well under way.

Jumped From High Window

Carruthersville, Mo., Sept. 11.—When Mrs. Archie Keaman, revolver in hand, burst open the door leading into her husband's room in the Willon hotel late last night, Lucy Lassden, a waitress, who was in the room, jumped out of the third story window and was crushed so badly in the fall that she died. Mrs. Keaman was the proprietor today but was released on bail. She and her young wife have been living apart for the past six months.

Strange Suicide

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 10.—Charles Farries of Decatur, Ill. threw himself under a big steam roller on exhibition at the state fair this afternoon. Death was instantaneous. Mr. Farries was an inmate of a Milwaukee sanitarium.

JAPAN HAS HER OWN LABOR TROUBLES NOW

Importation of Chinese Coolies Furnishes Problem Such as Exists Here

Under the head, "The Irony of Fate," the Japan Mail, in an issue received by the steamer Montague, says: "While Japan is girding against the exclusion of her laborers from the United States and elsewhere, she is at the same time importing Chinese coolies by the thousands for work on the government railways, and their wage being only ten yen and their capability conspicuous. This would suggest that the men were in government hands, but such is not the case; they are employed by the contractor who has undertaken to build the line. What will be the official attitude towards this innovation? Everybody is familiar with imperial ordinance 352, issued in the year 1899, which practically vetoes the employment of foreign laborers outside the limits defined by the old treaties. A similar sanction has been obtained from the governor of the prefecture concerned. It appears that no such serious menace to the contractor is developing upon him the duty of solving a somewhat difficult problem. He cannot consent in the face of ordinance 352, and if he withholds consent, the world will inevitably say that Japan herself is doing to others precisely what she complains of them doing to her. Thus far only two of the leading papers of Tokio have discussed the matter. One is the Maimochi Dempo, which although it does not speak in very emphatic terms, must nevertheless be construed as objecting to the influx of Chinese coolies for precisely the same reasons prompt the opposition offered by the labor party in America. He is the Asahi, which takes the broad and liberal view that this innovation is not to be objected to, there have been numerous instances in Japan herself as well as in other countries of consternation caused among the laboring class by innovations which threatened to deprive them of work, but in every instance such fears have proved groundless. What contributes to the prosperity of the community in general must be welcomed without reference to its immediate effects upon any one section of it."

LABOR AT PANAMA.

Provision for Men With Families.— Canal Labor Roll.

Washington, Sept. 11.—A plan by which European laborers on the Isthmus of Panama may bring their families to that place is under consideration by the canal commission. It contemplates the erection of cheap houses in settlements in close proximity to the work. The colonists on the Isthmus are the best labor available. The result in clearing and improving a good portion of the land belonging to the commission.

LABOR AT PANAMA.

Exclusive of the contract for laborers brought to the Isthmus of Panama in the course of the canal project, during the year ending June 30th, the number of immigrants arriving at Colon, to which port comes practically all the laborers for the canal, was in excess of 1,124 over that at the Pacific terminal. The number of passengers who left there during the fiscal year was 1,124 less than the number who entered. From the total force of canal employees on the roll in July, 1906, the death toll was 84 per thousand, as against 35 per thousand in July, 1907.

HENRY YOUNG & CO'S

Unique Millinery Display

AGAIN TODAY To Which All Visitors Are Heartily Invited.

When announcing our Grand Fall Millinery Opening we stated that it would eclipse all our previous successes in millinery displays. That it is doing so may be testified to by the pleased exclamations of the crowds visiting our showrooms. Many came on Tuesday and yesterday—they came, they saw, they were satisfied. Nay, not only satisfied, but charmed and delighted.

To the cultured woman, whether of the Island or the visitor within our gates, this store, as "the Home of the Hat Beautiful," stands for highest excellence in Millinery Art.

The large exposition of exclusive pattern Hats still on view today again emphasizes our leadership in everything pertaining to headwear for ladies and children.

The personal visit of our buyers not alone to the large cities of this continent, but to London, Paris, and Berlin, brings to our patrons the very latest conceptions at the most reasonable prices.

You are invited to look over this great collection today, whether you wish to purchase or not. It is an education in artistic Millinery worthy the attention of every well-dressed woman in Victoria and vicinity.

COME AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS—ALL ARE WELCOME.

Headquarters for Dress Goods, Dents' Gloves, Henry Young & Co., Government Street, Victoria, B. C., Milliners, Dress-Making, Etc., Etc.

CROW'S NEST PASS MINES

Senator Jeffrey and Colonel Mason Deny Recent Rumors

Toronto, Sept. 10.—Hon. Robt. Jeffrey's attention was called to the statement from Vancouver that J. J. Hill had secured control of the Crow's Nest Pass coal field, and the senator, who is the owner of the mines, which similar assertions, damaging to the Crow's Nest Pass company, came to the attention of Senator Jeffrey said that the company has some very active enemies. He said it was not true that Mr. Hill had increased his holdings in the mine, and it was not true that Mr. Lindsey is to retire. The Granby Copper company, of Grand Forks, recently purchased a very considerable block of Crow's Nest coal stock, paying for it a sum in the neighborhood of \$800,000. The company has also put a great deal of money into the treasury of the Crow's Nest Pass company for use in enlargement of the company's operations, as has Mr. Hill. The latter has not been after control at all, and the suggestion that there is a feud between parties within the government railway, is entirely untrue. Winnipeg, Sept. 10.—Col. Mason, general manager of the Home Bank of Canada, is a director of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company, and says there is no truth in the statement of G. G. S. Lindsey is to be removed from the management of the mines. "He is too good a man to get rid of," he remarked.

BID FAREWELL TO OLD TIME RESIDENT

People of Kamloops Do Honor to Late Owner of Sanitarium Site

Kamloops, B. C., Sept. 9.—There was a large turnout Friday night to take part in a very pleasant function, a presentation to Mr. and Mrs. Fortune of "Tranquila," and Miss McWha, Mrs. Fortune's sister, all of whom are about to leave, for a time, at least, this district, which has been their home for many years. The B.M.R. band very kindly volunteered their services, and rendered a number of selections during the evening. It was after 9 o'clock when Rev. H. S. Akhurst stepped forward and in a few well chosen sentences briefly announced the object of the gathering, to bid God-speed to Mr. and Mrs. Fortune and Miss McWha, who are going to visit the old country and other well earned respite from a long period of business activity. He voiced the sentiments of those present when he wished them a happy journey.

Gold Commissioner G. C. Tunstall came forward and presented to Mr. and Mrs. Fortune a beautiful silver service of four pieces, Georgian style, consisting in a handsome case. On the coffee pot is engraved the following legend: "1862-1907. Presented to Mr. and Mrs. W. Fortune, of Tranquila, B. C., by their friends, Kamloops, B. C., 5th Sept., 1907."

To Miss McWha Mr. Tunstall handed a dainty gold brooch set with opals and pearls.

As Mr. Tunstall resumed his seat the band struck up "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" in most appropriate manner, and Mr. Fortune on arising was greeted with applause. He heartily thanked the ladies and gentlemen, his sister as well as himself, the many friends who had so kindly presented them with such handsome tokens of their good feeling towards them. He went back to the old days, and recounted some of the incidents of his first experiences in the country. "It is the best country on earth," he declared, and the climate was the best. They intended returning to British Columbia, after a journey around the world.

Mr. Fortune is one to whom the term pioneer applies in its real sense. When he arrived in B. C. in 1862 there were few whites in the country; beyond the tilted land around the trading posts there was no effort made at farming, and he makes the just claim that he was the first white settler in Kamloops at which point he arrived on October 13, 1862. In company with a number of other spirits, equally intrepid as himself, the trip, a long and arduous journey, had been made across the vast plains and through the great passes of the mountain ranges, to reach the El Dorado. The party passed the Rockies through the passes which will be followed by the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Yellowhead pass. Among the company were G. C. Tunstall, gold commissioner here, J. A. Mara, the late J. Fannin, the late Mr. Bowen for many years gold commissioner at Barkerville, and others who afterwards acquired important positions in life in the province. The party divided into two parts when the head waters of the North Thompson river were reached, one lot descending the Fraser, the other coming down the North Thompson. Mr. Fortune following the latter route reaching Kamloops on the date mentioned, and since that time he has permanently resided in the vicinity. Many are the reminiscences he can recall when in the mood and with an appreciative audience around him; but the journey down the Hudson's Bay

CENTRAL AMERICANS SEEK PERMANENT PEACE

Representatives of Republics Have Encouraging Conference at Washington

Washington, Sept. 11.—Practical agreement on the main points and general goodwill marked the preliminary meeting today of representatives of the five Central American republics to carry out the suggestion of the United States and Mexico for a permanent peace understanding. After a session of several hours the conference was adjourned until Monday. The following participated: "Senors Calvo, Costa Rica; Ceranaca, Costa Rica; Medina Salvador, Dr. Ligarte, El Salvador; Assistant Secretary of State Ade, U. S.; Senor Godoy, Mexico; Senor Ricm, Guatemala.

None of those present would discuss the meeting, pleading that no conclusions had been reached. It was learned, however, that the best of feeling prevailed, and an evident sincere desire to reach a complete understanding. The chief point on which a hitch occurred was that relating to the protocol to be signed. Two of the representatives were without authority to sign the document without first submitting it to their governments. One of these said it was possible that they might have some trouble, and perhaps the changing of the protocol would be asked in some important particular. Some delay, therefore, is expected, by reason of this fact.

It is not doubted, however, that a permanent compact will be entered into. "Everything was exceedingly encouraging," said Mr. de la Haza, "and the utmost good nature prevailed."

"On one occasion I ventured to say, but it is sometimes almost a duty to speak of the sufferings of others." He replied, "All the truth comes out wonder if people before, speaking about others, would ask themselves not, 'May I say this?' but 'Is it my duty to say this?' it would make a great difference in the amount of mischief." "Life of Pusey," by G. W. E. Russell.

"How do you know he hasn't any sense of humor?" "Because he hasn't the kind of any kind." Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

KOMAROLSKY'S MURDER

Further Details of Plot Cause Sensation in Moscow

Moscow, Sept. 11.—A sensation has been caused here by the announcement of the real name of the murderer of Count Komarolsky, who was fatally shot at Vienna September 5. He is Prilimoff, the Moscow lawyer, who recently absconded from here with his clients' funds, and not Nicholas Naumoff. According to the story told here, which conflicts with other versions, Komarolsky married a vaudeville artiste, who was Prilimoff's intimate friend. Komarolsky, who was a colonel of the National guard and a counsellor of state, insured his life for \$100,000 in favor of the woman, who is said to have subsequently planned his murder with Prilimoff. The first accounts of the affair referred to Naumoff and Prilimoff as being two men, but it is now said here that they are identical. The lawyer and the woman are under arrest charged with murder.

CHICAGO TRACTION AFFAIRS

Chicago, Sept. 11.—An appeal to the city council for an extension of time in which to accept the ordinance granted to the Chicago Railway company was practically decided upon at a meeting held in Mayor Busse's office today. It was agreed that the bondholders' interest, represented by the bank officials, should receive consideration of their appeal for an extension, provided it will be founded on a reasonable expectation of action to wards a settlement of the traction question. The extension asked for will probably be made for 30 days, and will be made to the council at a special meeting tomorrow afternoon.

CAMPAIGN FUND DONATIONS

Ex-Judge Parker Finds His Allegations Confirmed

New York, Sept. 11.—A statement attributed to Judge Alton B. Parker, Democratic candidate for the presidency today regarding recent newspaper exposures of campaign fund contributions given at the last national election.

Judge Parker, in effect, says that congress should have performed the service that the newspapers are now attempting to render, and that no man who is both fair-minded and intelligent can doubt the accuracy of his famous charge regarding campaign funds near the close of his campaign. Judge Parker also advocates imprisonment as a punishment for corruption campaign gifts.

GOOD FEEL, THOUGH

Grogan—They say that whiskey's a food. Mike. McNamara—If it is thin phony the devil ain't on the free lunch counter? —Puck

MACHINISTS IN CONVENTION.

St. Louis, Sept. 11.—Today's session of the convention of the International Association of Machinists was principally devoted to discussion of the initiative and referendum with reference to the proposed amendments to the constitution of the organization. Several motions were made, but failed to pass.

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CHINESE ASK THAT PROTECTION BE GIVEN

Members of Local Society Wait Upon the Provincial Government
(From Wednesday's Daily.)
Hon. W. J. Bowser, attorney-general, who returned from Vancouver yesterday morning, was waited upon by a delegation of Chinamen representing the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent society of this city, which has affiliations in Vancouver...

Fatal Gun Accident
Toronto, Sept. 10.—Ray Corry, 18 years old, son of Dan Corry, wagon-maker, was accidentally shot this morning and is lying at the point of death. He was camping at Gravelly point ten miles from here, and while pulling a gun towards him from under the tent, the trigger caught and discharged the contents into his breast.

LOCAL TROOPS MAY GO TO VANCOUVER

If There is Need for Them Detachment of Garrison Will Be Sent
(From Wednesday's Daily)
Lieut.-Col. Holmes, D. O. C., has been informed by wire by the mayor of Vancouver that there was a probability of the militia being required to preserve order in that city as a result of the Japanese riots. The telegram was practically an intimation to have troops in readiness for shipment to Vancouver.

LEAVES TO ATTEND MCGILL UNIVERSITY

Alfred Nelson King Who Won Scholarship Will Take Advantage of It
(From Tuesday's Daily)
Albert Nelson King, the local high school student, who writing in the matriculation examinations for McGill university last spring, secured a scholarship of \$150 for two years, will leave this morning for Montreal to enter the university. King is only 18 years of age, but he is a hard and conscientious worker and his teachers and classmates look for him to accomplish something out of the ordinary in his college term.

WILL INVESTIGATE CHINAMAN'S DEATH

Hanging at Vancouver Will Be Looked into by the Authorities
(From Wednesday's Daily)
The provincial authorities will fully investigate the death of the Chinaman who presumably suicided in South Vancouver yesterday. The attorney general's department will be specially represented at the inquest and the matter will be thoroughly gone into.

Stomach Troubles, Heart and Kidney ailments, can be quickly corrected with a prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. It is a prompt and surprising relief which this remedy immediately brings is entirely due to its restorative action upon the controlling nerves of the stomach, etc. A weak stomach, causing dyspepsia, a weak heart with palpitation or intermittent pulse, always means weak stomach nerves or weak heart nerves. Strengthened with Dr. Shoop's Restorative and see how quickly these ailments disappear. Dr. Shoop's Restorative, will mail samples free. Write for them. Test will tell. Your health is certainly his business. Dr. Shoop, Druggist by Cyrus H. Bowser, Druggist.

NO COAL FAMINE ON PRAIRIES THIS YEAR

C.P.R. Divisional Superintendent Says Large Amount Has Been Distributed
(From Wednesday's Daily)
Gus Erickson, divisional superintendent of the Crow's Nest Pass railway, says that there is no likelihood of any suffering in the prairie towns this year on account of lack of fuel. Taught by the experience of last winter the householders, have generally speaking, already laid in their stocks of winter coal. Mr. and Mrs. Erickson have children in school in Vancouver and are now spending a few holidays in Victoria prior to returning to East Kootenay. When seen at the Driard yesterday morning Mr. Erickson said: "I don't think there will be any fuel shortage in the prairies this year. To begin with from 20 to 25 cars of coal have been sent into that district in length by the summer. Last year none was sent practically speaking. Just before coming to the coast I was talking to a couple of prominent mine owners who had just been making a trip of investigation through Calgary and other prairie towns. They told me the cellars were full of coal everywhere. There was so much inconvenience and even suffering last winter, that the householders have learned their lesson, and when the winter comes they will be prepared for it. The result is that there does not seem to be any likelihood of a shortage of coal for domestic purposes this winter, even if we were to have another exceptional season this year.

MAY GO TO HAGUE

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—The government has signified its willingness to submit to The Hague tribunal all questions regarding the rights of Canadian and United States fishermen in the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific. This is the result of despatches which have recently passed between London and Ottawa. The American government has not signified its intention of agreeing to this proposal, but it is expected that it will, as it has already agreed to submit the Newfoundland fishery question which resembled the Canada dispute, to the peace tribunal.

NOTED PHYSICIAN AND SCIENTIST IS VISITOR

Sir Thomas Lauder Brunton Spends Some Days in Victoria
(From Wednesday's Daily)
Sir Thomas Lauder Brunton of London, a distinguished physician and scientist of the metropolis, has spent the last few days in this city and left yesterday for Vancouver en route to the east. He is accompanied by his son, Stafford Brunton, who will enter McGill university this fall for a scientific course. Sir Thomas is a well known traveller and has been prominently identified with philanthropic movements.

Obituary Notice
(From Wednesday's Daily)
A well known resident of the city passed away last night in the person of Alexander McGregor, of the firm of McGregor & McKinnon, blacksmiths and carriage builders, Johnson street. The late Mr. McGregor, who was 52 years of age, had been ill for some time, so that his death did not come altogether as a surprise. Mr. McGregor was born in Nova Scotia, but came to this city in 1870, and since made his home here, the firm being well known in the city for years. A widow, two daughters and three sons survive. All the children, with the exception of one who lives in Vancouver, are residents of Victoria. The late Mr. McGregor was a member of Victoria Lodge, I.O.O.F., Court Vancouver, A.O.F., and also of the Companions of the Forest. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock from the family residence.

CAPT. FERRIS GIVEN PROMINENT POSITION

Has Been Appointed Assistant Superintendent of Pacific Coast S. S. Co
(From Wednesday's Daily)
Capt. Frank E. Ferris, who recently left the steamer Princess May, has proceeded to San Francisco to take the position of assistant superintendent of the Pacific Coast Steamship company. Capt. Ferris is a native son and his previous work is welcomed by a host of friends in this city. After serving his apprenticeship at sea Capt. Ferris went to the China coast, where he served as chief officer and master in command of the Shan line of steamers, lastly as master of the steamer Pakshan, one of the best known vessels in the China coast trade. Returning to Victoria he was appointed chief officer of the M. S. Cox, daughter of Capt. G. Cox, and since has been serving as chief officer and pilot on some of the C. P. R. steamers.

JAPANESE ARE NOT IN LEAST ALARMED

Oriental in Vancouver Confident of Ability to Take Care of Themselves
(From Wednesday's Daily)
H. B. Thomson, M. P., who returned yesterday from a trip to Vancouver, says that quiet reigned in the Terminal City when he left, though the Japanese were still patrolling the sections where they live. He says that they do not seem alarmed but appear to be quite confident of their ability to take care of themselves. There are a great many Japanese in Vancouver, and many were coming in on every train from Steveston. They spoke of a parade with four thousand Japanese lines, but this was abandoned. Mr. Thomson says there is no rioting or drunkenness among the Japanese, who appear to obey the orders of their employers implicitly. He added: "One thing amazed me. The effigy of the representative of the crown was carried round the streets in the afternoon and it was publicly announced that it would be burned that evening before the city hall. The civic authorities could not help knowing what was going to happen, but they took no steps to stop it, and it was a possible serious consequence. Everybody knows that there is always a gang of hoodlums ready for mischief on such occasions."

DEEPLY INTERESTED IN REFORESTATION

Ian McPherson of Invernesshire Looking into Conditions Here
(From Wednesday's Daily)
Ian McPherson, of Invernesshire, Scotland and late of Kingussie, N.B., is at present in the city. Mr. Macpherson is an authority upon forestry and yesterday he called on the chief commissioner of lands and works with a view to finding out the extent to which reforestation was practiced in the Pacific province. Conditions here are so different from those in Scotland that Mr. Macpherson has had hardly time to readjust his ideas, but he expressed great interest in the problem which the situation presents.

EXHIBITION WILL OPEN TWO WEEKS FROM TODAY

Promises to Be by All Odds the Best Ever Held West of Winnipeg
(From Tuesday's Daily)
Two weeks from today what is confidently expected to be the greatest exhibition in the history of Victoria will commence. The Victoria exhibition has long had the reputation of being the biggest and best affair of the kind west of Winnipeg, and the directors are confident that this year's exhibition will not only be in keeping with the high character of those that have gone before, but will establish a new high water mark for quality and excellence all round.

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SPECIAL CONSTABLES TO GO TO VANCOUVER

Eight Men Leave Today to Assist in Maintaining Law and Order
(From Wednesday's Daily)
Eight Victoria special constables will leave on the Princess Victoria this morning for Vancouver to assist in preserving law and order in the event of any trouble following the arrival of the Asiatics on the C. P. R. steamer Monday. The local police were asked if they could furnish 20 specials, and accordingly on the public bulletin board of an employment agency in Trunoe alley a notice calling for 20 specials was posted. The locals did not respond to the call, however, in the measure expected. It is not, however, thought probable that the Vancouver authorities will find it necessary to press into service the provincial police.

FOLLOWED HER MOTHER'S EXAMPLE

And Kept Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in the House
Mrs. W. J. Wilson, Teesler, Sask., tells of her experience in the following words: "I wish to tell you of the good I have found in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Last summer my little girl, aged two years, was taken ill with Summer Complaint, and as my mother always kept Dr. Fowler's in the house, when I was a child, I seemed to follow her example, as I always have it also. It at once gave it to my baby as directed, and she was at once relieved, and after a couple of doses were taken was completely cured."

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AMONG THE WORLD'S BEST THINGS TO DRINK IS "SALADA" TEA

VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE Before Buying GROCERIES Write us for prices and we can save you money. Mail Orders receive our best attention. FELL & CO., Ltd. P. O. Box 48. VICTORIA, B. C.

Hazelton and Bulkley Valley Prospectors and intending settlers can be fully equipped at R. S. Sargent's General Store at Hazelton. All prospectors' groceries packed in cotton sacks. Small pack train in connection with business. Drop me a Line R. S. Sargent, Hazelton, B. C. Fourteen years in Business at Hazelton

Fall Fairs Suggest Fall Suits EXHIBITION time is upon us. When it's time for the Fall Fair it must be time for the Fall Suit. We've been thinking this Suit question over for you and would like to show you the result of our thinking. A large consignment of AUTUMN SUITS PRICES \$15 to \$30 New 1907-8 styles—single and double-breasted English Worsteds, Scotch and English Tweeds and Irish Serges. Keep well in mind the fact that no matter how small a price you pay here, good quality, correct cutting and the very highest class tailoring goes with each garment.

WILSONS 83 GOVT ST VICTORIA, B.C. THE HOUSE OF QUALITY OUR \$20 MEN'S WATCH This \$20 watch contains a full jeweled "Whitney" movement fully guaranteed. Its favored flat model case is 14k gold filled, warranted to wear 25 years. It may be had plain with monogram, engine turned or with engraved design. So satisfactory has this movement proved that we supply it also in solid 14k gold case at \$40.00.

THE J. M. WHITNEY CO. Diamond Merchants, Jewelers and Silversmiths. 39 GOVERNMENT STREET. VICTORIA, B. C.

Skene River Hatchery (From Wednesday's Daily) Thomas Whitwell, officer in charge of the Skene river hatchery, came over on the Princess Victoria last night and will be in town a few days before he returns to again take charge of the hatchery. Mr. Whitwell had instructions to secure some sockeye eggs as early as possible for exhibition at the Westminster fair. He brought down over 100,000 eggs in the eyed stage, which he secured on August 6, and transferred them over to the hatchery in charge of Bon Acker on the Fraser river to be cared for there until required for the exhibition. The weather up north of the Lakelse valley has been very dry so far this year, and all the rivers are very low and difficult to navigate either by river boats or canoes.

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—The government has signified its willingness to submit to The Hague tribunal all questions regarding the rights of Canadian and United States fishermen in the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific. This is the result of despatches which have recently passed between London and Ottawa. The American government has not signified its intention of agreeing to this proposal, but it is expected that it will, as it has already agreed to submit the Newfoundland fishery question which resembled the Canada dispute, to the peace tribunal.

DR'S THINGS TO DRINK IS

HOUSE STAND UNRIVALLED

DR. GREEN. NEVER IN BULK

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Private Legislation in the Dominion House

Ottawa, Aug. 22.—The features of last session, so far as private legislation is concerned, are general lightness; only 83 private bills were introduced. Last year the number of private bills introduced was from 150 to 160.

The remarkably large number of measures which were given their start in the Senate, no less than 44 bills were introduced in the Upper House, as compared with 59 introduced in the Commons. There were averaged more than one bill for every two Senators, as against one of one bill for every three or four members of the Commons. Mr. Mulholland's percentages show the average Senator's figure is 33, or little more than half the former amount.

It is generally understood that the reason for this sudden influx of private bills which are presented late. It is also understood that the promoters were a good deal disgusted at the frequency with which their bills, and that there is a possibility that they may return to the Commons, even at the expense of braving the fines for lateness.

The record of the Senate is as follows:

Private Bills in the Senate

Mr. Baird—O. To incorporate the United Baptist Woman's Union of the Maritime Provinces. Passed.

Mr. Bejune—H. To incorporate the Quebec, Montreal & Southern Railway company. Passed Senate.

Mr. Bostwick—H. To incorporate the Midway & Vernon Railway company. Passed.

Mr. Casgrain (de Lanauville)—T. To incorporate the Canadian Musical Dramatic Association, Limited. Withdrawn.

Mr. Choquette—J. To incorporate the St. Joseph Transportation Company. Withdrawn.

Mr. K. To incorporate the Stratford & St. Joseph Railway company. Killed in committee.

Mr. David—S. Respecting the Accident Guarantee company of Canada, etc. Passed.

Mr. P. To incorporate the General Animals' Insurance Company of Canada, Limited. Passed.

Mr. Day—G. C. To incorporate Lyon Divorce Bill. Passed.

Mr. Domville—S. To amend an Act respecting the Canadian assessment policyholders' Life Insurance Company. Killed in committee.

Mr. Edwards—W. To incorporate the Travelers' Indemnity Company of Canada. Passed.

Mr. T. To incorporate the Ottawa Terminals Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Fisher—R. To incorporate the Vancouver Telephone Company, Limited. Passed.

Mr. Gibson—N. The Jordan-Erie Power Company Bill. Passed.

Mr. The Hamilton Radial Electric Railway Bill. Passed Senate. Talked out in Commons.

Mr. Jeffrey—B. B. Respecting (the) Erie-Quebec Assurance Company. Passed.

Mr. Jones—Q. Q. Anselv Divorce Bill. Passed.

Mr. Kerr—R. R. Respecting the City of Toronto Yonge Street Bridge. Killed in committee.

Mr. To incorporate the Fort Arthur Power & Development Company. Passed Senate. Withdrawn in Commons.

Mr. Legg—H. To incorporate a patent of P. J. Green, M. Hunt and J. D. McMurrich. Passed.

Mr. Mitchell—D. D. To incorporate the Prudential Life Insurance Company. Passed.

Mr. McMillen—O. O. To incorporate the Collingwood Southern Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. McWeeney—R. Respecting the Traders Fire Insurance Company. Passed.

Mr. McTavish—X. To incorporate the Reliance Life Insurance Company of Canada. Passed.

Mr. McTavish—X. To incorporate the E. E. B. Hadley Divorce Bill. Passed.

Mr. Power—K. K. To incorporate the Atlantic Hudson Bay Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Y. Y. Respecting the Erie Power Company. Passed Senate; killed in Commons.

Mr. Z. Z. To incorporate the Standard Life Insurance Company of Canada. Passed.

Mr. Ross (Middlesex)—E. E. To incorporate the Winnipeg & Northwestern Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. G. G. Respecting the Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. G. G. Respecting the St. Mary River Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. H. H. Respecting the Lake Superior Power Company. Passed.

Mr. J. J. Respecting the Manitoulin & North Shore Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. J. J. Respecting the Ontario, Hudson Bay & Western Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. R. R. O. Q. Respecting the Calgary & Edmonton Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Talbot—D. D. Respecting the Alberta Central Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. T. T. Respecting the Temiscouata Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. W. W. To relieve certain patents of the Nichols Copper Company. Passed.

Mr. C. C. Spain Divorce Bill. Passed.

Mr. Young—L. L. Respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. V. V. To incorporate the International Canal & Power Company. Killed in committee.

Mr. S. S. Peculiarities. Explaining this report you notice

that in all 44 bills were introduced, of which 34 became law, six were killed or dropped in the Senate, and four were killed or withdrawn in the Commons after passing the Senate. Twenty-six of the Senators introduced bills; of these the most active was Hon. George W. Ross, who has no less than six measures to his credit. The record introduced six bills—Senator Geo. W. Ross.

Introduced four bills—Senator J. K. Kerr.

Introduced three bills—Senator Perry.

Introduced two bills—Senators Choquette, David, Edwards, Gibson, Watson and Young.

Introduced one bill—Sixteen Senators who need not be named.

Now let us notice the work done by the Commons:

Private Bills in Commons

Mr. Bickelrude—No. 37. Respecting the Royal Victoria Life Insurance Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 120 To incorporate the Travelers' Indemnity Company of Canada. Passed.

Mr. No. 121 To incorporate the Manitoba Radial Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 122 Respecting the Annuity Company of Canada. Passed.

Mr. No. 123 Respecting the Compagnie du Chemin de fer de Colonsis et de la Baie James. Passed.

Mr. No. 124 Respecting the Joliette and Brandon Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 125 Respecting the Indian River Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 126 Respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada (to abrogate the penny clause from the charter, etc.). Passed, it penny a mile clause being struck out.

Mr. No. 127 Respecting the St. Maurice Valley Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 128 To incorporate the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 129 To incorporate the Georgian Bay and Seaboard Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 130 To incorporate the Western Canada Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 131 Respecting the Dominion Central Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 132 Respecting the Owen Sound Bridge and Terminal Company. Killed in committee.

Mr. No. 133 Respecting the Hamilton Radial Railway Bill (Senate Bill). Talked out owing to the opposite of Toronto.

Mr. No. 134 Spain Divorce Bill (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. No. 135 The Jordan-Erie Power Company Bill (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. No. 136 To incorporate the Port Arthur Power Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. No. 137 To incorporate the International Canal & Power Company. Killed in committee.

Mr. No. 138 Respecting the Ontario, Hudson Bay & Western Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 139 Respecting the Ontario, Hudson Bay & Western Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 140 Respecting the Ontario, Hudson Bay & Western Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 141 Respecting the Ontario, Hudson Bay & Western Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 142 Respecting the Ontario, Hudson Bay & Western Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 143 Respecting the Ontario, Hudson Bay & Western Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 144 Respecting the Ontario, Hudson Bay & Western Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 145 Respecting the Ontario, Hudson Bay & Western Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 146 Respecting the Ontario, Hudson Bay & Western Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 147 Respecting the Ontario, Hudson Bay & Western Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 148 Respecting the Ontario, Hudson Bay & Western Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 149 Respecting the Ontario, Hudson Bay & Western Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 150 Respecting the Ontario, Hudson Bay & Western Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 151 Respecting the Ontario, Hudson Bay & Western Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 152 Respecting the Ontario, Hudson Bay & Western Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 153 Respecting the Ontario, Hudson Bay & Western Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 154 Respecting the Ontario, Hudson Bay & Western Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 155 Respecting the Ontario, Hudson Bay & Western Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 156 Respecting the Ontario, Hudson Bay & Western Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 157 Respecting the Ontario, Hudson Bay & Western Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 158 Respecting the Ontario, Hudson Bay & Western Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 159 Respecting the Ontario, Hudson Bay & Western Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 160 Respecting the Ontario, Hudson Bay & Western Railway Company. Passed.

the Manufacturers' Bank of Canada. Withdrawn.

Mr. Lachance—No. 27. Respecting La Banque Nationale. Passed.

Mr. Lavergne (Drummond and Arthabaska) (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. The Eastern Townships Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. Logan—No. 142. To incorporate the Ottawa and Hudson Bay Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. McCarthy (Calgary)—No. 31. To incorporate the Northwestern Trust Company. Passed.

Mr. McCarthy (Simcoe)—No. 150. To incorporate the Collingwood Southern Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. McPherson Divorce Bill (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. No. 125. Respecting the patents of P. J. Green, M. Hunt and J. D. McMurrich. Passed.

Mr. No. 122. Respecting the Quebec, Montreal and Southern Railway Company (Senate Bill). Killed in committee.

Mr. McNeal—No. 58. To incorporate the Quince and Blanche River Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. McGraney—No. 11. To incorporate the Saskatchewan Valley and Hudson Bay Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 129. To incorporate the Winnipeg and Northwestern Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. McIntyre (Perth)—No. 57. Respecting the St. Mary's and Western Ontario Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. McIntyre (St. Catharines)—No. 25. Respecting the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway and Steamboat Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 45. Respecting the Athabaska Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 154. Respecting the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. No. 154. Respecting the Canadian Northern Railway Company (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. MacDonnell—No. 28. To incorporate the Residential Fire Insurance Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 168. Respecting the Erie-Ontario Power Company (Senate Bill). Withdrawn.

Mr. Macpherson—No. 52. To confirm agreements between the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, the Canadian Pacific, etc. Passed.

Mr. No. 115. Respecting the Dominion Fire Insurance Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 67. Respecting the Vancouver and Coast Kootenay Railway Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 71. To incorporate the Burrard, Westminster and Boundary Railway Navigation Company. Passed.

Mr. No. 116. Respecting the International Financial Society. Passed.

Mr. No. 95. To incorporate the Yukon Railway Company. Withdrawn.

Mr. Marcell (Bonaventure)—No. 126. To incorporate the Bonaventure and St. Lawrence Telephone Company, Limited (Senate Bill). Passed.

Mr. Pardee—No. 123. To incorporate

the National Accident and Guarantee Company of Canada. Passed.

Mr. No. 72. Respecting the Canadian Northern Ontario Company. (Contained a clause declared by the Minister of Railways designated surreptitiously to extend all the charters owned by the company.) Passed after drastic amendment.

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came from the Senate, the Commons rejected 4 and passed 34. It has not been deemed necessary to show what Senator favored the bills originated in the Commons though members of the Commons are credited with private bills which they put through. The Commons is a severer ordeal for a Senate bill than the Senate for one which has run the gauntlet lower down.

Next comes the question of what members were active in this matter of private legislation. A certain amount of this work must be done, and a private member who has one or two on hand may simply be regarded as attending to his constituent's business. When a member has more than two bills on his hands, it begins to look as if he is very obliging. It is a curious fact that every one of the seven members who piloted through the House more than two bills alike represent a rural constituency, though one, Mr. Leighton McCarthy, lives in Toronto. The names and scores of the active ones are:

The Men Who Are Busy.

Introducing six bills—Mr. Macpherson.

Introducing five bills each—Mr. Burrows, Mr. Campbell (3 Senate bills), Mr. Johnston (all Senate bills), Mr. Parmelee (2 Senate bills).

Introducing four bills each—Mr. Dymont, Mr. Leighton McCarthy, Mr. McIntyre (all Senate bills); Mr. Ross, of Strathcona (2 Senate bills); Mr. Ross, of Yale-Cariboo (2 Senate bills).

Introducing three bills each—Mr. Calvert, Mr. Gallier, Mr. Pardee.

A slight majority introduced two bills each and 29 introduced one. There were in all 49 members who touched private legislation at all. It will be noticed that Hon. Geo. W. Ross in the Senate, and Mr. R. Macpherson in the Commons are the champion bill-sponsors, each having six to his credit.

The Political Side.

A very extraordinary fact is the extraordinary preponderance of ministerial members among these promoters of private legislation. Out of the 49 members who secured the passing of private bills only 4 belong to the opposition, while 45 belong to the government side. Stated more explicitly, the proportions are:

Introducing 6 bills each: Liberal 1, Conservative 0.

Introducing 5 bills each: Liberal 4, Conservative 0.

Introducing 4 bills each: Liberal 4, Conservative 0.

Introducing 3 bills each: Liberal 7, Conservative 1.

Introducing 2 bills each: Liberal 26, Conservative 3.

Total: Liberal 45, Conservative 4.

In fact, this statistically stated, lies a feature of the political situation of the greatest importance to all Canadian governments. The measure of legislation presumably is innocent and a great proportion of it is laudable, but in view of the fact that the bulk of it flows into the hands of government members constitutes a singular commentary on our politics. C. F. H.

Crisis in Bond Cabinet, Newfoundland—Minister of Justice Resigns

St. John's, Nfld., Aug. 19.—The sensation here the past few weeks has been the crisis in the Bond Cabinet, which culminated in the resignation on Saturday last of Sir Edward Morris, the minister of justice. The correspondence between himself and Sir Robert Bond, the premier, which has been published, gives the facts of the case, which may be summarized as follows: In Newfoundland statute law on the public works is in force. All such work is paid for. On June 24 the laborers at Kildreda, a suburb of the western division of the city, which Sir Edward Morris had introduced in the legislature without a break for 15 years, sent a delegation to him, asking an advance of pay from \$1 to \$1.25 a day. They represented that the cost of living in the colony had increased enormously of late years, that the rate of pay for every other branch of work had been advanced, and that the time had now arrived for a similar augmentation with them. He recognized the fairness of their claim and undertook that he should be able to meet the increased rate. At this time Sir Robert Bond, who had just returned from England, and who had secured their approval, was also the temporary head of the government, being Sir Robert Bond's first lieutenant. This fact has since been a matter of some interest to the public.

In his correspondence with the premier, he stated that he had taken his course and was prepared to face the consequences. The fact of his having previously consulted the premier was not mentioned, and Sir Edward Morris wrote the minister officially, in receipt of his letter, thanking him for his hearty co-operation in carrying out this project, and suggesting that it be made to apply to the whole island as well as to St. John's; while he also forwarded the letters bearing on this question, actually raising the rate of pay for the laborers, to the press, for publication, as the fact of pay for public works being raised, after time spent in every other occupation as well.

The Evening Telegram, the senior newspaper in the province, on July 13, stated that its editor had interviewed the minister of public works and had been informed by him

that the pay had been raised with the approval of the premier. As the letter, though without his name, prefaced, indicated the very opposite, the opposition organ, the Daily News, took the obvious thing from an opposition standpoint, and which Sir Edward Morris for his action in raising the rate, accused the Telegram of being untrue, and advised him to write another letter, in which he reiterated his assertion that he had seen Sir Robert Bond on the matter and that without Sir Robert's endorsement he "could not have acted on the matter." Sir Edward Morris thereupon called the attention of the press to the sharp conflict of testimony in the minister's two letters, one saying he had done this himself on his personal initiative and the other that he had acted on the premier's instructions. Sir Edward contended that he had been misled in the matter, he asserted that he had written the letter, and his belief that the fact of his visit to the premier had been deliberately concealed from him and

that he (premier) was a party thereto; he maintained that he had been treated with much duplicity, and he held the same view of the minister. The premier disavowed any participation in the concealment of the fact of the conference, claimed that Sir Edward Morris had been misled, and that the publication of the letters without reference to the fact that the minister had consulted him, was a gross injustice to him. His Excellency the Governor, who had gone to the West, was only two or three days before to enjoy a fortnight's fishing in the salmon rivers, and when fortune time after time and out and the minister was twice himself and the premier was made public. Sir Edward Morris is a man of high character and his figures in our political life, elected for St. John's West nearly twenty-

five years ago, at the head of the party, though he had little more than reached manhood's status and was being a very formidable combination of abilities, he enjoys the unique distinction of having held that district ever since and of having been a colleague. Through all the vicissitudes of party warfare in this colony, he has always been a factor to be reckoned with; in 1889 he became a member, without portfolio, of the Whitehall ministry, and acted as attorney-general at intervals till 1897, when he then premier was elected. He was in that year accompanied Sir Wm. Whiteley at London as a delegate on the French Shore question, as he had accompanied Sir Robert Bond to Ottawa in 1895 on the subject of confederation. When the Whitehall party was defeated in the Autumn of 1899, he brought his colleagues through the island. In 1902, having previously refused the post more than once, he accepted the post of minister of justice and material resources. He has lost two important seats in a by-election, nobody could be found to oppose Morris and he was returned by acclamation. In the general

election of 1904 he and his colleagues went to vote in St. John's West, and he has since been knighted for his services in settling the French Shore dispute and electing the first president of the University, his able master, the standard publications on colonial legal judgment, and the fact that he has been a member of the House of Commons for many years and is a provoking profound speculation as to the effect of his resignation. The government loses a man who unquestionably is one of the strongest political factors in the colony and a great loss to the public. Among his Roman Catholic colleagues, who represent one-third of the whole voting strength of the island, he was also among people of other denominations because of his tolerant attitude and breadth of view. His withdrawal marks new lines of cleavages in party organizations here and, he believes, will have a great effect on the government many who would otherwise support it. Sir Edward's special forte is the inauguration of a new and more practical politics, measures operating to the ad-

vantage of districts and settlements, and he has retained the regard of his own constituency in a striking manner. To fill his place will not be easy, for the American Fishery and Labrador Boundary disputes are now before the government and he had acquired a long and patient mastery of them a mastery of these questions which must prove of enormous advantage to our government in present operation of which he has as to them, whereas his successor, the minister, who is handicapped by his lack of familiarity with them. His ripe political experience, too, as the result of his quarter-century in public life, is lost to the government, and there is no other politician of his faith in the party arena today who counts more than eight years of parliamentary service or who has enjoyed the opportunities for acquiring a working knowledge of the several phases of the operation of the several departments of our administration during all this period. It will be readily admitted that no other man in the government ranks, the premier himself excepted, could less be pressed into service during the transition, than any other personality from its ranks could be fraught with anything like the significance to the country at large, which this resignation carries with it.

Gossip of Some Very Distinguished Personalities

The meeting of the German Emperor and the Czar of Russia at Swinemunde, leads the Daily Chronicle to contrast the two men. "On the one side we see the German Emperor," says the Chronicle, "full of energy and self-confidence, the hero of the greater part of his people, and in many ways the typical representative of a great and advancing nation. He is a man of upright and rigorous life, moving freely and even restlessly about the world, spending his laborious days openly in the most strenuous intellectual interests are intense and various. He is equally ready to discourse on theology and education as on the most modern scientific questions. He is an artist with as much knowledge and discrimination as he would criticize a general, and has been known to write articles and to wage campaigns. One may assume with fair reason that he has never hesitated in the past to take a bold line of action or a question of opinion as to any subject in heaven or earth."

The Czar of Russia.

"To meet this figure of modern heroism in the midst of a world of chaos," says the Chronicle, "the Czar has ventured to creep unobserved out of Peterhof, and place himself under the protection of the most powerful and most numerous of the world's navies, and by contrast, he has been added to the safety of our country cannot be denied. His career will long survive the carnage and the jealous critics who now attack him."

Raisuli and the Kaid Maclagan.

Raisuli, who captured Sir Harry Rawlin, has written a letter to Mr. William Maswell, the editor of the Daily Mail, in which he says that the sultan's minister laid a trap

for him. "They sought to betray me, therefore I betrayed Maclagan. I took him by a trick, desiring to avoid violence, and the Kaid is an old man and had acted for the British. The people who really betrayed him were the ministers who sought to betray me by sending him with such false letters. Now Maclagan is in my possession, and will be kept in Aman, Aman, Aman" (that is, in perfect safety). No harm shall befall him till the British government say what they propose to do.

"The British people now know how I have been oppressed, and I desire these measures to call attention to my wrongs. I know the British government is powerful as well as just. Be content, Sir John Fisher, with what I say is truth and nothing but truth. You will let the world know I have not been oppressed by the British. I wanted money, there was Tangier in my hands, with its banks, merchants, and wealth. No, it is not money I want, but justice."

Sir Horace Plunkett's Future.

In response to a widespread desire to pay personal tribute to Sir Horace Plunkett, "in recognition of the work which he has accomplished in Ireland during the last eighteen years, and which has been thought deserving of study and imitation by reformers engaged in similar work in other countries," a committee has been formed to raise a presentation fund for the purpose of proving the general approval of his services to the Irishmen of diverse views on other points to work together for the good of their common country. The committee is composed of a purely personal testimonial might be conferred by Sir Horace Plunkett's wishes.

thought it best to obtain his views on the matter.

Sir Horace Plunkett states plainly that he believes he can be most helpfully to his fellow-countrymen in endeavoring to spread the spirit and practice of agricultural cooperation; and to this end he intends to devote all that he can give of his mental, physical and material resources. He welcomes, therefore, aid by the committee, which he suggests should be applied to the establishment of a bureau of rural social economy, as being in accord with the plans formed for him for the future.

A New Bishop.

The Rev. T. W. Drury, principal of Ridley Hall, Cambridge, was elected the bishop of Sodor and Manx. The appointment is acceptable to both the Manx people and the clergy, and Drury, who is about 58 years of age, was educated at King William's College, London, and took valuable exhibitions. He won his degrees at Cambridge. From the curacy at Kirk Braddan, under his father, he became vicar of Man, and then principal of the Church Missionary Training College, London, and the second Manx bishop, his terms predecessor being Rowle, of the thirteenth century. The new bishop was a member of the recent royal commission on the ritual discipline, being chosen as a representative Evangelical.

A Perfect Obstructionist.

"The worst thing that happened to parliament during the point of view of its legislative capacity was the return of Sir Frederick Banbury," says the British Weekly. "In electing him to the City of London did as much to influence the proceedings as when it gave a vote to Mr. Balfour. Sir Frederick is the most perfect obstructionist who

has ever talked out a bill. In comparison with him Mr. Biggar, whose name is recalled in the House of Commons, was a clumsy blunderer. Sir Frederick never says a new thing, and always repeats out of order. He picks up his knowledge of obstruction from previous speeches, and if he is convicted of ignorance he makes it a pretext for more discussion. Although he talks leisurely on every subject, he is never tiresome and never tired. He always looks fresh and keen; even his clothes have a constant air of elegance without any suggestion of dandyism; and his hat is as smart as the rest of him. In every way, his style in speech is his chief asset. He goes in a cosy, favorite corner of the House, and his tongue ambles along at an easy trot. Not only has he delivered countless obstructive speeches of his own, but he has been a model of obstruction to others."

An Englishman and an Irishman went to the captain of a ship bound for America and asked permission to work their passage over. The captain consented, but asked the Irishman for references and let the Englishman go on without them. This made the Irishman angry, and he planned to get revenge. One day when they were washing off the deck the Englishman leaned far over the rail, dropped the bucket, and was about to haul it up when he was detected and pulled him overboard. The Irishman stopped scrubbing, went over the rail and, seeing the Englishman had disappeared, went to the captain and said: "Perhaps you remember when I shipped aboard this vessel you asked me for references and the Englishman came on without them. The captain said: 'Yes, I remember.' Well, you've been deceived," said the Irishman, "he's gone off wid yer pall!"

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VICTORIA THE BEAUTIFUL

WILL BE RECORD-BREAKER Big Success Assured for Great Fall Fair This Year

The greatest and most successful exhibition ever held in the history of Victoria—that is what it is intended to be. The approaching fall fair in this city shall be, and there seems every justification for the confidence along this line felt by J. E. Smart, the secretary of the Agricultural Association, and the board of management. From all sections of the province comes the news that greater interest than ever is being taken in the show this year; and as excursions rates will prevail from all points, it may be taken as a certainty that the number of visitors they will break all records.

They will be well repaid for a trip to the Capital City. The most convincing evidence is available that the fair will be larger and better than any ever held in Victoria. In the first place, the prize list has been increased nearly fifty per cent in the stock divisions. Farmers and ranchers from all points in the interior and the Northwest have sent in entries, and thus it goes without saying that exhibits in this class this year will be the best ever assembled in British Columbia.

A fine programme of horse races has been prepared for which there is already a large list of entries, and some splendid sport is promised. The track and grounds will be found in splendid condition, as not less than \$50,000 has been expended in improvements this year. The horse races will extend over four days. A feature which it is expected will prove of special interest will be the rough-riding competition for the championship of British Columbia.

The directors of the exhibition have decided to make a present of a broncho to any person who succeeds in riding one. The contest is open to all, and the additional inducement of ownership of a broncho is offered along with the cash prizes. Here is a chance for any young man who thinks he can ride a horse.

A carload of bronchos will be shipped from Douglas Lake ranch, in charge of Oliver Walker. The bronchos have all been running wild on the ranges, and after a short rest here will be in great trim for the rough-riding test.

Among the bronchos will be Chilliwack Cherub, the prize broncho of last year. Chilliwack Cherub is in splendid trim according to reports from the ranch and is more fiery than ever. He has been running loose on the range ever since last year and the man who rides him this year will have to be a past master in the art. Writing from the ranch Oliver Walker tells a story of a young Scotchman who was employed there and who essayed to subdue any horse in the Old Country, and, in fact, was a pretty fair sort of a rider. He was given a mount on the horse but his tenure of office in the saddle was very brief. Chilliwack Cherub snorted when he felt the rider and as soon as turned loose reared straight up in the air and then like a flash buried his nose in the gravel. The Scotchman executed a graceful parabola through the atmosphere and hit the turf with a thud. He came to three days later and may get over it some day, but he admits himself that he will never forget it.

John Turner, a well-known horse-breeder of Calgary, will exhibit a carload of high class stock. The exhibit will include hackneys, Clydesdales and Shropshire sheep.

Two new sections have been added to the Clydesdale class and the attention of Clydesdale breeders is called to the fact that this addition makes the Victoria prize list the largest in the province in the Clydesdale stallion classes. The classes are as follows:

Class 42a—Stallions, 3 years old and under 3 years; first prize, \$15; second prize, \$10; third prize, \$5.
Class 42b—Stallions, 1 year old and under 2 years; first prize, \$10; second prize, \$7; third prize, \$5.

A couple of more special horse classes have been added to the prize list by the management. One class is for the best high stepping single driver fifteen hands and over, all breeds, shown to harness. The prizes are \$15, \$10, \$5. The other class is for the best lady driver, for which the same prizes are offered. There are no conditions to the latter competition. The entries for these classes will be received up to Sept. 23.

Edwin Buss, of Elphicks, Horsmonden, Kent, England, a prominent breeder of swine and sheep, will be one of the corps of judges. Mr. Buss is a noted expert on these kinds of stock, and the local fair management made a big effort to secure him. An invitation was extended to him to act as judge of swine at the coming fall fair, and word was received by the secretary that he had accepted and will fill the position.

A number of other prominent ladies and gentlemen will figure in the list of officials for the fair. J. W. Dickson, of Vancouver, well known as the most expert poultryman in the west, has been selected to judge the poultry and pet stock, and has notified the management that he has accepted. Miss Blanche Maddock, of Guelph, Ont., will make awards for cookery and breadmaking. Miss Maddock is a demonstrator of domestic science, and a graduate of the Guelph Agricultural college.

The erection of the new stands and stables at the fair grounds is practically completed. There are 25 horse stables, and a big show stable for fancy stock. This stable is of the latest approved design with a passage-way for the public down the middle. The seating accommodation of the present grandstand is being altered, passageways changed and a big addition put on one end.

During a recent trip Mr. Smart visited Vancouver, Kamloops, Revelstoke, Nelson and other important points in the interior, and took a jaunt down the Crow's Nest line, returning by way of the Soe line, and Seattle.

Everywhere he went Mr. Smart found the exhibition being discussed. All through the upper country expectations were being evinced and he reports that there will be entries for the various show classes in the fair from intending exhibitors, who have never even visited Victoria, but who have been attracted by the glowing reports which have reached them of the beautiful capital and its environs and the great annual fall fair.

Mr. Smart has received a communi-

Annual Exhibition Under the Auspices of the Agricultural Association to be the Greatest and Most Successful Event of the Kind Ever Held in History of City.

Secretary Smart is deluged daily with enquiries regarding the exhibition from points all through the northwest territories.

Dr. S. F. Toimie, president of the British Columbia Agricultural Society, in discussing the prospects for the coming fall fair yesterday, said:

"The outlook is very bright all round. There will be more and better entries than ever before in the history of the Victoria association and the attendance promises to continue a record. We have received advices of excursions from the Island and mainland points. Then there will be an extremely large attendance from points in the middle west of the Dominion. People from Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba will be here in large numbers.

Dr. Toimie is enthusiastic over the outlook for the show. He has just returned from a trip through the province and found everywhere much interest being taken in the annual Victoria exhibition.

The tug-of-war competition, which aroused so much interest last year, being finally won by the Victoria police force, will this year be held in front of the grand stand in full view of the occupants during the afternoon, instead of at night. The competition is open to the army and navy and auxiliary forces and representative teams from any town or district in British Columbia. The cup must be won twice in succession by the same team representing the same body or place. The trophy is the Players' challenge cup.

Each person visiting the exhibition grounds will receive a ticket, which will entitle him or her to a vote to say whether the sale of liquor shall or shall not be permitted at the exhibition to be held in 1908.

One of the features will be the cow-boy's rough riding competition for the championship of the province. The first prize is the championship belt, a diploma and \$100; the second prize being \$50. In addition prizes of \$75 and \$25 will be given for the bronchos giving the two best exhibitions of bucking. There are already seven entries, as follows: John Richter, Keremeos, winner of belt for 1906; Joe Sampson, Douglas Lake; E. M. Ellison, Chilliwack.

Entries positively close on Monday, September 16th.

All entries of articles and stock intended for exhibition must be made on the printed forms furnished by the association, and shall be filled out and signed by the exhibitor or his agent. Blank forms and prize lists may be had on application to the secretary.

No application will be accepted unless the fees, if any, accompany the same, and no alterations or additions

any prizes which may have been awarded.

Entry must be made in every section in which it is desired to compete although such entry may be free. Where no entry is made no premium can be awarded.

Cattle, over one year, each, \$1.00.
Cattle, under one year, each, 50 cents.
Stallions, three years and over, each \$1.50.

All other horses, over two years old, each \$1.00.
All other horses, one year and under, each 50 cents.
Sheep, per head, 25 cents.
Swine, per head, 25 cents.
Poultry, single birds, 15 cents.
Poultry, breeding pairs, each pen, 50 cents.
Rabbits, including coop, feed and attendance, per pair, 15 cents.
Pigeons, single birds, each, 15 cents.
Dairy Produce, entry for each class, 25 cents.

All live stock shall be shown in such manner as the judges may require. Failure to comply with this rule shall bar the right of competition.

Exhibitors desiring to take their horses home at night will be granted the privilege on depositing with the secretary, \$5.00 each as a guarantee of the return of the animal in the morning. If the horse is not returned at 10 a.m. of the next day, the guarantee deposit will be forfeited.

All horses entered for exhibition purposes shall only be ridden or driven while being exhibited in the ring. Driving about the grounds will not be permitted.

Space will be allotted to exhibitors in the main building, whose applications and entries have been received, and notice of such matters to them one week prior to the opening of the exhibition.

When an allotment of space has been made to an exhibitor and he fails to make or maintain a creditable display, or have the exhibit completed on time, the executive committee reserves the right to declare the space, or any portion thereof, forfeited.

Gates open at 8 o'clock a.m. each day.

The following fees shall be charged for admission to the grounds:
Adults, 50c; after 6 p.m. 25c; children under 12, 25c; after 6 p.m. 15c; Children under 5 years, Free; single carriage, drawn by one horse, 50c; occupants of same, each 50c; carriage of same, each 50c; horse and rider, 75c; automobiles, 50c; occupants of same, 50c.



Centre Portion of Handsome Full-Sheet Poster Advertising Victoria's Fall Exhibition. Executed by the Colonist Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd. Designed by Mr. F. W. Thomas; Artist, and Lithographed in Six Colors.

value \$100. Presented by John Player & Son, of Nottingham, England through their agents, Messrs. Turner, Beeton & Co., of Victoria. The winners so far have been, 1902, Royal Garrison Artillery; 1903, No. 5 Co., Fifth Regiment, C. A.; 1904, the Royal Engineers; 1906, the Victoria police department.

Miss Laura Ross, of Guelph, Ont., who is to judge the dairy produce at the fair, will give an exhibition of butter making daily, which will prove interesting to the weaker sex. She is a graduate of the Guelph Experimental college and is said to be very clever.

The association expects to have teams from the firemen, blacksmiths, Hindus, Native Sons, St. Andrew's society and Fifth regiment to compete against the police tug of war team for the handsome trophy. The police captured the trophy last year, but it is said that some of the societies' teams named think they can take a fall out of the peace preservers.

Nicholas Dahm, of South Vancouver, representative of the Richmond district Agricultural society, has secured an allotment of 500 square feet along the side entrance of the main building. The Chilliwack district farmers will be given the space on the opposite side.

Mr. Dahm is enthusiastic over the showing to be made by the Richmond district farmers. When shown the space awarded the district he expressed a fear that the ceiling would not be quite high enough to accommodate all the exhibits. According to Mr. Dahm, it will be impossible to show this upright.

work; O. W. Walker, Monte Creek. There will be altogether about 12 or 14 of the wildest and most unridable animals in the province gathered at the fair.

Among the exhibitors at the provincial exhibition will be J. A. Turner, head of the Balgrogan stock farm, Calgary. He proposes showing a carload of Clydesdales and Hackneys. In view of the fact that he is one of the largest exporters of thoroughbreds in the western Dominion, his exhibits are expected to prove of a highly interesting character.

There will be several innovations introduced at the fair this fall, one of which will be a stockman's dinner. The arrangements are now being made and the date of the dinner will be announced later. Another feature will be the judging of light driving horses, which will take place in front of the grand stand in full view of the spectators. For this purpose a driveway has been built between the grand stand and the race track.

The Klootchman bare-back riders in their picturesque equipments, will also be on hand and will race each afternoon. The way these women stick to the horses is little short of miraculous.

Work on the agricultural association's building at the fair grounds is making good progress and by the end of the coming week will be practically completed. The addition to the grand Douglas Lake; E. M. Ellison, Chilliwack are about finished. Sixty-six feet has been added to the grand stand which, when finished, will accommodate about 2,000 people. The additions to the stables should be completed

Entry papers must be in possession of the secretary or mailed to him one week before the opening day of the exhibition.

Any entries made after that date will be charged 50 cents for each entry in addition to the regular entry fee, and such entries will be taken only subject to the approval of the executive committee, who will require a good and sufficient reason given before accepting same.

Entry tickets will be held at the office of the secretary and may be had on application. The entry ticket consists of an envelope, with card enclosed, having the exhibitor's name printed thereon. The outer envelope must not be opened until after judging, otherwise the exhibit shall be barred from competition.

Only one prize will be allowed to an exhibitor in one section of a class. This rule does not apply to live stock. Intending exhibitors desiring to enter worthy articles, not covered by any section, may enter such as, extras in the class to which they most nearly correspond.

Articles will not be admitted which, by reason of their odor, appearance, combustible or explosive nature, are injurious, offensive to health or destructive to life and property. The right is reserved to accept conditionally, or reject entirely any entry that may be received.

Premiums will not be awarded unless these rules are complied with, and any violation of the same by an exhibitor will cancel his or her claim to

Bread, each entry, 10 cents.
Honey, each entry, 25 cents.
Vegetables, each entry, 5 cents.
Field Produce, each entry, 5 cents.
Fruits, plate collection, per plate, 5 cents.
Fruits, single plates, per plate, 5 cents.
Fruits, commercial display, Ten per cent. First prize.
Manufactures and Industrial, Free.
Fine Arts, 25 cents.
Flowers (See Division 8)
Lace Work and Embroidery 10 cents.
Knitting, Sewing, Woolwork, etc., 10 cents.

Work by children under 15 years, Free.
Work by children under 10 years, Free.
School Work, Free.
Kindergarten Work, Free.

Stabling and sheds will be provided from the Saturday preceding the opening day of the exhibition to the close thereof. All stalls will be liberally bedded with straw at the opening of the exhibition. Provender will be for sale on the grounds at market prices.

All animals competing for prizes must be brought for the inspection of the judges or for exhibition whenever called upon. Failure to comply with this rule shall bar the right of competition.

Animals will not be allowed to compete in any section but that corresponding with their class and age, except for diplomas or sweepstakes. (This does not apply to speed, saddle and hunter classes.)
If required, exhibitors must make

statutory declarations that the animal is entered in its proper section. All animals must be the property of the exhibitor, and satisfactory proof of ownership must be produced if required.

The age of horses shall date from the 1st of January.

In all classes for registered animals, each animal must be registered in one of the recognized record books, and age and registry number must be given on the entry paper, and a full and correct certificate of pedigree produced if required by the judges or committee.

All stock exhibited shall be paraded at such times and places on the exhibition grounds as shall be fixed therefor by the exhibition committee. Any exhibitor refusing to parade the animal exhibited by him will forfeit his right to receive any premium which may have been awarded him.

Exhibitors must have stalls and pens cleared up before 9 o'clock each morning, so that the association can have little rearranging to do.

All stalls must be left open between the hours of 10 and 12 a.m. each day, so that visitors may have ample opportunity to inspect the animals exhibited. Any exhibitor who fails to do this shall forfeit any prize money they may have been awarded.

Geldings in any class need not be registered.

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THE HORSE RACES
Attractive Programme Arranged—The Various Events

The programme of the horse races has been given special attention and there will be five big events each afternoon. There is already a large list of entries and many more are expected to come in shortly. The following is the complete programme of each day's races:

Wednesday, Sept. 15th, at 2 p.m. Sharp
Race No. 1.—Purse, \$200; 2.40 trot, 2.45 pace; best three in five.
Race No. 2.—The Flash Purse, \$100; 3 furlongs.
Race No. 3.—The Ladies' Purse, \$150; 7-8 mile.
Race No. 4.—The Directors' Purse, \$150; 1-2 mile dash.
Race No. 5.—Farmers' Race (1 mile), purse, \$50 and \$25; farmers or farmers' sons to ride.

Thursday, Sept. 26th, at 2 p.m. Sharp
Race No. 6.—Purse, \$300; 2.30 trot, 2.35 pace; three in five.
Race No. 7.—Grand Stand Purse Selling, \$200. The winner to be sold by auction for \$600, 2 lbs. allowed for every \$100 less to \$200; 7 furlongs.
Race No. 8.—The Visitors' Purse, \$150; 1-2 mile dash.
Race No. 9.—Victoria Purse, \$200; 1 mile; 5 lbs. under scale.
Race No. 10.—B. C. colt race. The Diard Cup and \$100. Trotting and pacing, 1-2 mile heats; two in three, for 3-year-olds, to be foaled, trained and owned in British Columbia.

The Diard Cup is presented by L. Bates Van Decar, proprietor of the Diard Hotel, Victoria, and must be won three times by the same owner, not necessarily in succession, before becoming the property of the winner.

Friday, Sept. 27, at 2 p.m. Sharp
Race No. 11.—Gentlemen's Driving Race. Cup and purse, \$200. To be divided \$100, \$60 and \$40; trotting and pacing; best two in three, driven by owner, who must be an amateur driver. Horses must be owned three months by competitor prior to race, must not have competed in any but gentlemen's driving races this season or entered in any other event this meet, and have no record. Hobbies barred.

Race No. 12.—The A. B. C. Challenge Cup and Purse, \$200. 1 mile for British Columbia bred horses.

The A. B. C. Challenge Cup is presented by the American Brewing Company, through their agents, Messrs. Turner, Beeton & Co., Victoria, B. C., and to be won three times by the same horse or the same owner.

Race No. 13.—The Citizens' Purse, \$150; 3-4 mile.
Race No. 14.—Price of Wales Handicap. Purse, \$200; 1 mile.

Saturday, Sept. 28th, at 2 p.m. Sharp
Race No. 15.—Purse, \$500. Free for all, trotting and pacing; three in five.
Race No. 16.—Pony race. Purse, \$150. Running 5-8 mile, for ponies 14.2 hands and under.

Race No. 17.—Tourists' Purse, Selling. Purse, \$150; 1 mile. Selling price, \$500; 2 lbs off for every \$100 down to \$200. Winner to be sold at auction at conclusion of race.

Race No. 18.—Running race. Purse, \$150. Conditions to be announced.

Race No. 19.—Indian race. Running. Purse, \$300; 1 mile. To be divided, \$150 and \$150.

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THE HORSE RACES The Various Events programme of the horse races on given special attention and will be five big events each afternoon.

day, Sept. 15th, 1907, at 2 p.m. Sharp No. 1.—Purse, \$200; 2.40 trot, best three in five.

THE HOME GARDEN SEEDLING PINKS

These beautiful flowers are rarely seen in our gardens. We have masses of them in our beds, and they are at the time of writing, a sea of soft pink coloring.

Propagating the Pink One of the most prized of garden flowers is the double-flowered pink, and it is which almost every amateur delves into to have in quantity.

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the varieties named respectively roseum and superbum, which are good garden plants. The flowers are remarkably bright in color.

Geranium armenum.—The true geraniums must not be confused with the plants known in ordinary gardens as "geraniums."

Delphinium consolida.—We referred last year to the fresh blue coloring of this annual larkspur.

A Giant Seakale.—We wish plants of the character of the giant seakale (Crambe cordifolia) were more planted in our gardens.

THINNING FRUIT It pays to go through the orchard and thin out overloaded trees.

SWEET WILLIAMS The old-world Sweet William, which we loved to see with the white tints and moss roses in the garden.

COPPER CARBONATE The ammoniacal copper-carbonate solution is equally as good as Borax powder, insoluble in water.

RANDON NOTES The Loosestrifes.—The common Loosestrife (Lythrum Salicaria) is a familiar riverside flower.

THE HORSE RACES programme of the horse races on given special attention and will be five big events each afternoon.

heavy muslin strainer to drain off the excess moisture and dry it in the sun when it is ready for use.

THE POULTRYMAN NATURALISTS AND POULTRY The student of natural history cares nothing for the practical value of the products of nature.

Later literature mentions domestic poultry in a way that shows convincingly that it was common.

Peach, 11, 1-2 inches in Circumference, Grown in the Open by Mrs. Crocker of West Victoria.

ment the common fowls we class as chickens. The English language has no distinctive name for this class of our domestic poultry.

COPPER CARBONATE The ammoniacal copper-carbonate solution is equally as good as Borax powder, insoluble in water.

RANDON NOTES The Loosestrifes.—The common Loosestrife (Lythrum Salicaria) is a familiar riverside flower.

THE HORSE RACES programme of the horse races on given special attention and will be five big events each afternoon.

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TO TREAT HEN MANURE How To Treat Hen Manure The principles of fertilizer practice are very imperfectly known.

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FACTS ABOUT TURKEYS

Always feed on clean surfaces. Turkeys cannot stand dampness. It is especially dangerous to all young stock.

It is advisable to breed from choice old hens so long as they lay. It is especially around the holidays.

It is liberally or death with turkeys. Always aim to have the poult tame. They thrive better on a heavy setting.

It is well to mix a little sand daily with the soft food of the poults. Charcoal is a valuable ingredient in the bill of fare.

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LIQUID FERTILIZER

Many of the concentrated forms of fertilizer ingredients lend themselves readily to the making of liquid manures, notably the nitrogenous and potassic compounds.

This is a very concentrated solution and must be diluted twenty to thirty times when used to water plants.

THE APIARY BLACK CLOTHING AND BEES That the old idea that bees are irritated by black clothing is something more than theory, has long been known to me.

AROUND THE FARM HOME TESTING OF MILK

It is quite practicable for the man with only one cow to test the quality of the milk—and he should most certainly do so because a cow that is not yielding a reasonable quantity of milk can be disposed of.

Several bottles are put in the machine, being sure to balance them, i.e., as many on one side as on the other, and are whirled around at the rate of 100 revolutions a minute.

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RAISING DUCKS

I have had a great deal of experience raising ducks; in fact, I have raised all kinds of fowls from turkeys to canary birds.

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“CAMPORA”

When Alfano denounced Cuocolo as a traitor who had dealings with the police he adopted the most efficacious method of getting rid of the rival...

The last day of Cuocolo dawned gray and heavy. It was in summer and the heat was overpowering. Did he know that it would seem so, as he...

The strike of the operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company, San Francisco, has certain promises to adjust the difficulties.

Manoeuvres were begun yesterday by an engagement between the Senebenkowsky regiment and the Russian revolutionists at Moscow eighteen months ago...

Merits of Telegraph Strike

President Small's belated endorsement of the telegraph strike, after the operators all over the country had gone out, remains the only one...

Plotting Against the Czar

St. Petersburg, July 25.—Political propaganda among the Guards and other troops of the St. Petersburg military district in the summer camp at Krasno Selo...

Costly Homes of Old England

The Marquis of Bute has five seats in England, Scotland and Wales, and who would consider a rent of 20,000 a year...

His Limit

In a western Kentucky town Ben Watson had saved the life of Myra Underhill. Miss Underhill had been overturned in a creek with a swift current...

Attitude to the Czar

I have been forced unwillingly to the conclusion that the revolutionists have conducted an attitude toward the Emperor. They were formerly inclined to regard him either as a quantity negligible or as the very least...

Various small advertisements including 'DO Buy', 'FLET', 'WILFL', and 'TELE'.

Bowel Troubles

Liver pills, cathartics, mineral waters, often make constipation worse. They merely irritate the bowels and force them to move—stop taking purgatives and the bowels become "tight" again.

"Fruit-a-tives" are the one certain cure for constipation

because their action is upon the liver. "Fruit-a-tives" are a liver tonic. They stimulate the secretions of bile by the liver, this bile causes the bowels to move in the natural, regular way and completely cures constipation. "Fruit-a-tives are fruit juices with tonics and antiseptics added. In "Fruit-a-tives" one atom of bitter replaces one atom of sweet in the fruit juices, forming a new compound which in many times more active, medicinally, than the fruit juices could possibly be. 50c. a box—\$2.50 for 6 boxes. At all dealers.

Fruit-a-tives

OR (FRUIT LIVER TABLETS.)

DO IT NOW! Buy a Talking Machine The Greatest and Cheapest Entertainer in the World. Columbia Graphophones \$20, \$25, \$30 and up. Victor Gramophones \$27, \$36, \$55 and up. Edison Phonographs \$15, \$25, \$35 and up. FLETCHER BROS. Talking Machine Headquarters.

NOTICE

Raymond & Sons 7 PANDORA STREET. Wish to inform their numerous clients that they have in stock all the following: Satin, English, English and American Onyx Tiles. The latest old and new styles to Mantels, Full Sets of Antique Fire Irons and Fenders. Copied from designs that were in vogue during the seventeenth century. We also carry Lime, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc. Please call and inspect our stock before deciding.

TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE

1280 acres crown grants in Rupert District; stream runs through property which is also close to salt water; coal outcrops on land.

A. G. SARGISON

P. O. Box 495 Victoria B. C.

WILSON'S FLY PADS Every quack will kill more flies than 100 sheets of sticky paper. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND GENERAL STORES 10c. per packet, or 3 packets for 25c. will last a whole season.

TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE

Washington, Sept. 9.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, left here today for New York to confer with President Small, of the telegraphers' union, to consider a proposition to settle the great strike. Officials of the telegraphers' union here today sent to President Small the following telegram: "Annual Gompers requests you to meet him at Pennsylvania station, 23rd street, New York, at 6.30 this evening, and to bring Organizer Herman with you. Mr. Gompers will have a proposition to make to you, and we urge that you give it most serious consideration, and if possible settle the strike to an honorable termination. The nature of the proposition which President Gompers has to make is not known. Charles P. Neill, commission of labor, will leave tonight for New York. He expects to go to Ottawa Bay tomorrow morning on some business with President Roosevelt, the nature of which is not disclosed, except that it has nothing to do with the strike of the telegraphers. It is expected that on his return to New York he will have a conference with the telegraphers.

GREAT DEVELOPMENT IS NOW IN PROGRESS

Northern Portion of Province Going Ahead by Leaps and Bounds

(From Wednesday's Daily) Among the passengers on the steamship Camosun which arrived here Monday, was W. Pigott, who was returning from a business trip to Stewart, Portland Canal. When seen by a reporter for the Colonist Mr. Pigott said: "I spent ten days at Stewart and was surprised at the enormous strides made in the district since my last visit. The work being done on the mineral claims in the vicinity of the town than in any previous year. The most important of these is the one owned by the Portland Canal Development Company. It is understood that the matter was discussed at length during the recent visit of the Canadian Premier to London, Australia being as much opposed to the admission of Asiatics as are the Canadians. No steps, however, were taken at the time and the subject was allowed to lapse. All the cabinet ministers are out of town at present, but the colonial and foreign offices are continuing the subject of taking some action, the nature of which is difficult to surmise. The attack on the Japanese and Chinese at Vancouver, B.C., places the English newspapers in an embarrassing position. Several of the prominent of them were particularly severe on the San Francisco "hoodlums" who occurred there. They are confronted with a more serious situation in a British colony and apparently are unable to do anything about it. The majority of the Times whose American correspondents severely and repeatedly denounced the San Francisco action toward the Japanese is the only morning paper commenting on the demonstration. The paper "deplores that it is not at present obvious how any amelioration of the situation is to be effected. It is a trouble entirely to labor union agitation, and ridicules the idea that a few British Columbia are likely to turn Mongolian provinces."

The Pall Mall Gazette, the only afternoon paper to express an opinion on the subject, takes a directly opposite view, saying: "The entry into Canada under the auspices of the great god of cheapness, the Japanese, is a matter which at half the rate or less, to take work for white men's labor, an arrangement which none the less can be carried out on a basis which silver lead property, situated upon the sea, close to the town site of Stewart. The vein upon which work has been done with improved machinery and all economic reasoning seems to support him, that his standards of life are certain to be depleted and destroyed."

Referring to British Columbia, with only three per cent. of its territory populated, the Pall Mall Gazette says: "If an unrestricted flow of Japanese were allowed to occupy these vacant hospitable areas, it would require but a few years to produce an Oriental predominance in the fairest and richest possession of the British empire, and perhaps defect the whole course of the future of the Dominion." In conclusion the Pall Mall Gazette says: "The issue will not permit of indefinite procrastination. Failing alternative policy, it demands an alternative and effectively circumscribe the dangers so vividly realized by these prospective victims. The newspapers have said little about the Bellingham incident, the Times remarking that it was not easy to reproach a foreign country with very serious crime. The Bellingham incident and restrictions which in vaal places upon the British empire."

BUY LE ROI SHARES

Rosland, Sept. 10.—During the past week there has been quite an active demand for Le Roi shares and 1,000 have been purchased in the London market for local buyers. The present price is 19s 6d to 20s 9d. A number of others have signified their intention to purchase Le Roi, and it is thought the demand from here alone will have a tendency to cause the shares to advance.

GRAND FORKS CROPS

Grand Forks, Sept. 10.—The season's crop of wheat is being all that could be desired by the farmer and rancher. The orchards never looked better and a fairly accurate estimate is 25 carloads of mixed fruit for the whole valley. J. W. Arnsberger, at the west end of the valley will ship about eight carloads of prunes, sold weeks ago at 2000 cases of fine, clean fruit. On the rest of the cover estimate there is an excellent crop of well developed, highly colored fruit South of the town of Frisco and Williams. Doull's orchard are yielding well and at the east end of the valley Martin Burrill's orchard is turning off about 2,000 cases of fine, clean fruit. Some splitting of the fruit naturally occurred under the showery conditions prevailing through August, but on the whole the results are entirely satisfactory.

OPINIONS IN ONDOK ON VANCOUVER RIOTS

Officials Not Surprised—The Pall Mall Gazette Is Against Oriental Invasion

London, Sept. 9.—The news of the attacks on the Japanese and Chinese colonial and foreign office here, who had long feared an outbreak against the Asiatics in western Canada, but they have the greatest confidence in the ability of the Canadian government to suppress any disturbances and protect aliens. At the same time the officials realize that a serious problem has arisen, particularly as the feeling appears to be strongest against the subjects of Great Britain's eastern ally and that it will require most conservative handling, for whatever action is taken is liable to be resented either by colonists or by the Japanese. The question of the subject of consideration for some time by the imperial authorities who have used their good offices on a number of occasions to prevent the enactment of anti-Japanese legislation by British Columbia. It is understood that the matter was discussed at length during the recent visit of the Canadian Premier to London, Australia being as much opposed to the admission of Asiatics as are the Canadians. No steps, however, were taken at the time and the subject was allowed to lapse. All the cabinet ministers are out of town at present, but the colonial and foreign offices are continuing the subject of taking some action, the nature of which is difficult to surmise. The attack on the Japanese and Chinese at Vancouver, B.C., places the English newspapers in an embarrassing position. Several of the prominent of them were particularly severe on the San Francisco "hoodlums" who occurred there. They are confronted with a more serious situation in a British colony and apparently are unable to do anything about it. The majority of the Times whose American correspondents severely and repeatedly denounced the San Francisco action toward the Japanese is the only morning paper commenting on the demonstration. The paper "deplores that it is not at present obvious how any amelioration of the situation is to be effected. It is a trouble entirely to labor union agitation, and ridicules the idea that a few British Columbia are likely to turn Mongolian provinces."

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BUILDING TWO SCOWS FOR PUBLIC WORKS

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—William Turpel & Son, Victoria, have been awarded a contract to build two scows for the public works department; cost \$36,000.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE HAS WIRED THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS THAT THE GOVERNMENT WOULD, ON THURSDAY, HEAR A DELEGATION FROM THEM. THEY ARE URGING THAT THANKSGIVING BE OBSERVED ON THURSDAY OF THIS YEAR. IT IS NOT BELIEVED THE REQUEST WILL BE GRANTED, AS THANKSGIVING IN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN IS OBSERVED ON THURSDAY, AND THAT IS THE TRADITIONAL DAY FOR THE OBSERVANCE.

HAND CUT TO PIECES.

Nelson, Sept. 10.—James Bichan, an employee at Koch's mill, had his hand cut to pieces Saturday while working at a circular saw. The accident was noticed by some of his fellow-workmen and every precaution was taken to prevent loss of blood. Bichan was brought in last night to the Home hospital and Dr. Hall made an examination of the hand and found it necessary to amputate the hand at the wrist. The sufferer is resting considering the severity of his injury.

INVESTIGATING CAUSE OF BRIDGE DISASTER

Government Commission Sits—Statements Made by the Phoenix Officials

Quebec, Sept. 10.—The government commission appointed to inquire into the Quebec bridge disaster began its sessions here yesterday. Henry Holgate is president, the other commissioners being Professor Gribble of Toronto and Mr. Kerry of McGill. Mr. Barnes, barrister of Philadelphia, appears for the Phoenix Bridge company and announced that he would do everything possible to forward the inquiry by the production of any witnesses or documents at their disposal. Ulrich Barthe of the Quebec Bridge company was the first to be called. He gave details of the organization of the company and the preliminary contracts for construction, followed by J. Serling Deans, chief engineer of the Phoenix Bridge company, who said he had general supervision of work on the Quebec bridge. He told of the organization of the working force of the company and of the material purchased and made at Phoenix. Everything which went into the bridge was tested there. Nothing could be sent into the bridge without thorough inspection. On the bridge there were three responsible heads. Foreman Yeadon was in charge. The advice of Engineer Girdworth in the case of lines and elevations, and under the advice of Engineer Birks as to erection. There was no other authority. No departure could be made in the plans without the concurrence of the head office. Some had been so English speaking, they had been approved by Mr. Cooper, the consulting engineer. The investigation was then adjourned until this morning.

The inquiry was resumed into the Quebec bridge disaster this morning. J. Serling Deans, chief engineer of the Phoenix Bridge company, resumed his testimony, giving details of the work of the company's officials on the bridge and the various official objections to the work. All the officials of both the Phoenix and the Quebec Bridge companies were in accord, and the investigation was taken to prevent any flaws in the structure. The most thorough inspection was carried on through every detail of construction, and any defect being noticed it was the duty of the officials to report it to the proper officials. Another body was recovered this morning—that of George Cook of New York, who was a 36 missing, and the Phoenix company has a reward of \$50 for each recovered. Philadelphia, Sept. 10.—David Reeves, resident engineer of the Phoenix Bridge company, said today that although the inquiry into the concern's loss as a result of the fall of the Quebec bridge has not been completed, he did not believe that the loss would be one-fourth as large as was first supposed. Other officials of the bridge company declared that the work of the bridge has been well continued in the belief that the Canadian government did not object. "Several weeks must elapse before any conclusion as to the cause of the accident can be reached," said Reeves. "Continuing the investigation, we say that it will take two years of hard work to reach the stage at which we stood when the accident occurred."

RICHPACER STRIKE

Rich Vein of Great Promise Is Found in Franklin Camp

Grand Forks, B. C., Sept. 10.—The various copper showings on the Maple Leaf property in Franklin camp have been far outclassed by a strike made on that property Saturday. A two-inch vein of copper ore widens to three feet six inches in a distance of ten feet. This strike is the wonder of Franklin camp. Heretofore the working force of eleven men at Gloucester hotel at Gloucester City and had to walk a mile to its work, but on Wednesday it will be moved into the new buildings of the Maple Leaf, which are just completed. In addition to the Maple Leaf property in Franklin camp, the Dominion claims have renewed operations among which is the Mineral Hill group in Gloucester camp, which is owned by Hill and Minnie. The Averill is building extensive quarters for the Averill group. It is estimated that at present about a hundred men are employed in the Franklin camp in mining and prospecting.

THE FAR NORTH

Dawson, Sept. 10.—One of the most gigantic placer deals in the history of the world was made here, when 200 acres of placer claims were purchased by corporate interests. The records of the transfers have been filed in the gold commissioner's office in Dawson.

It is understood that all the paying portions of Dominion Creek will be taken by the new corporation. The trust, as trustee, has acquired 128 of the claims, and Peter Root has secured the remainder. The new owner is a rich California company. The ground just bought on Dominion Creek extends from number ten above Upper Discovery to 22 below. Lower Discovery, a distance of twenty miles. Dominion is the longest paying creek in the Klondike. It has yielded many fortunes. It is the richest stream on the Indian side of the high divide, and the first stream on that side to be bought by the new corporation. Granville camp, which comprises the lower few miles of Dominion Creek, has been purchased by the new corporation for the Morrison mining company. The extension of Dominion, which is a mile from end to end, to 20-40 R. Sulphur, Eureka, Quartz and other rich creeks have been organized to a large extent, and also may be bought.

GRANBY SMELTER NOW RUNNING FULL BLAST

Whole Eight Furnaces Are in Operation for First Time in a Year

(From Wednesday's Daily.) For the first time since the strike of the coal miners last May the big Granby smelter has enough coke to keep all the eight blast furnaces running. A. W. B. Hodges, local manager of the Granby Mining and Smelting company received a telegram to this effect on Monday, Mr. Hodges, who is here to interview the premier concerning various matters, has sole charge of the company's interests in British Columbia, including as they do the mammoth smelting plant at Grand Forks. The immense copper deposits at Phoenix and other properties which are being developed at Rosland and in the independence group, also a copper proposition, under bond and has a force of men, including as they do development work. Speaking of the question of coke supply at the Grand Forks, Mr. Hodges said: "I got a telegram yesterday to the effect that all our eight furnaces are going full blast. This is the first time they have been kept running since the strike was on at the coal mines, and since then we have never had enough coke to keep more than seventy-five per cent. of our plant going. We need 500 tons of coke each day, or nearly twenty carloads, to keep our plant running. We have eight blast furnaces, each with a capacity of from four to five hundred tons of ore per diem, the amount varying according to the proportion of silica in the ore. "This coke shortage is a serious matter with us and one of the subjects on which I wish to interview the government. The fact that we are getting more coke just now may be the result of the coal strike, which I have not yet seen him. The situation has been rather complicated by the fact that the transport smelter, which is situated on the American side, treats the ore of the Le Roi, the biggest Rosland mine, and is in fact under the same management as the Canadian camp. I should think, however, that this difficulty could be easily solved by permitting the export of coke to such American smelters seventy-five or eighty per cent of whose tonnage is Canadian ore. Of course, the American side, in event to the mines shipping their surplus coke to the States so long as the price is above the market rate." In response to questions regarding the rumored ownership of the stock in the Granby, Mr. Hodges said: "The statement that James J. Hill controls the stock of the Granby company is absolutely untrue. I have seen the list of shareholders several times and I know it absolutely. Mr. Hill does not and never has owned a single share of stock, nor does his son. Some of Mr. Hill's friends own a few scattered shares but they are not together, they make a very small minority interest."

Speaking of the company's mines at Phoenix, Mr. Hodges said: "The mines are probably unique in the history of mining both on account of the fact that the ore bodies are of the form of the values and of the intrinsic value of the ore, varies with the price of copper from about \$1 to \$7 per ton, but the other factors are not very different. We are treating about a million tons of ore annually, or about 80,000 tons a month. The ore of one month's output will not vary 15 cents to the ton from the following month. It was at one time doubtful if it would be a success, and those who believed in the mine from the first did not know any more about it than those who know it now. They were all guessing. As a matter of fact, the ore is a metal contents the mine would be a losing proposition did the ore contain less than 20 per cent of copper. But as it is, it is as near a self-fusing ore as you will find. No other ores of any kind is necessary. The ore is treated in a way handled with a minimum of expense. "The mine is opened up by immense tunnels and trains consisting of ten to twelve cars, pulled by electrical locomotives, go into the openings right up to the ore chutes where the ore falls into the cars by gravity. The cars are then drawn to the bucket elevators where the cars dump themselves after passing over an automatic weighing device. By opening a gate the ore falls into the cars that are on the smelter, some twenty miles away. It is dumped into the smelter ore bins, which are filled by gravity into the crushers whence it falls, always by gravity, into another train of cars, which have a patented self-dumping device of my own invention, carry the ore to and dump it into the furnaces over an automatic weighing machine. Thus the ore, once it is mined, is never handled manually. It is a tremendous amount of expense. Otherwise, the ore could not be treated at a profit. "We have made plans for increasing our smelter capacity to five thousand tons a day. This will be done by lengthening the existing furnaces from eighteen to twenty-two feet each. The walls of the lower part of the furnaces are composed of riveted steel jackets. These jackets are about four feet wide and are spaced by one hundred tons per diem. Thus all we have to do to increase the capacity of the furnaces is to add another jacket on each side, and the capacity, put in new brickwork at the corners. We have already increased our capacity in this way. "Another improvement about to be made by the company is the pulling down of all wooden buildings at the smelter and the substitution of fire-proof structures. These will be made of structural steel with corrugated iron roofs. At present the company has about 850 men in the mine, of which a little over 500 are at the mine."

MINER SHOTS ITALIAN

Michel, Sept. 10.—An Italian named Angelo Orlando, thirty-five years old, was shot here by Pat Mullen, a well known miner. Mullen had been ejected from an Italian mine in the lower town, and going to his room he took a revolver and again tried to enter the house and on again being put out, he shot the Italian. The trouble started by Mullen having a row with an Englishman. Mullen has escaped and his whereabouts are unknown. Orlando was taken to the Michel hospital, and the bullet was found in his left side. His recovery is uncertain.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864. Head Office: Montreal. CAPITAL (all paid up).....\$6,000,000.00. RESERVE FUND..... \$4,000,000.00. A General Banking Business Conducted. Savings Bank Department. Deposits received of one dollar and upwards and interest allowed from date of deposit and is compounded four times a year. Banking by Mail. All out of town business will receive prompt attention, deposits can be made and money withdrawn by mail without any delay. VICTORIA BRANCH, - R. F. TAYLOR, Manager

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE. Acts like a charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY. Contains Medical Testimony accompanying each Bottle. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/11, 2/6, 4/6. Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London S.E.

JUST ARRIVED Full Shipment of PIPE 1-8 inch to 4 inch. The Hickman, Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. VICTORIA, B.C., AGENTS. 32 and 34 Yates Street Phone 58.

Kootenay Steel Range. If you purchase a Kootenay without the reservoir and decide later that the reservoir is a real necessity, why, just order it and attach it yourself. It's easily done. Merely remove the screws and take off the plate marked "REMOVE FOR RESERVOIR" (see top illustration), which provides an opening for the hot air to come through and circulate under the reservoir. Then attach, by means of screws, the reservoir and the flue box shown in lower illustration. A screwdriver is the only tool required. McClary's London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, Hamilton. Free Kootenay booklet on request. Clarke & Pearson, Local Agents.

ELLA G. BRINGS MANY SEALKINS

Smallest of Victoria Sealing Fleet is Reported Passing Inward

HAS 262 PELTS ON BOARD

Capt. W. Tilkum Farris, in Charge of Littlest of the Sealing Schooners

(From Tuesday's Daily). The sealing schooner Ella G. was reported from Tootoosh yesterday passing into the straits on her way home to Victoria with 262 seal skins on board...

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT. District of Coast. TAKE NOTICE that the B.C. Canning Co. Limited of London, Eng. and Victoria, B.C. owners and sawmill owners, intend to apply for permission to clear, plant and cultivate the land...

NOTICE. That 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the following described foreshore for mill...

NOTICE. That I, Marshall J. Kinney, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the Province of British Columbia, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the following described land...

NOTICE. Commencing at a post situated on the north shore of the Skeena River, about 40 chains north of the point of commencement, containing 100 acres more or less...

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JAPANESE AS WAITERS. Charmer's Steward's Department Now Manned by Brown Men. The steward's department of the steamer Charmer is now manned by Japanese waiters instead of white men...

THE NEW DREADNOUGHT. The third battleship of the Dreadnought class was launched at Devonport dockyard two weeks ago, and is the fourth vessel with the name Temeraire that has existed in the British Navy...

HARVESTING. Consignments of harvesting machinery, aggregating 300 tons, will be shipped to Australian ports on the steamer "Araucario," scheduled to sail next Friday for Sydney...

MUTTON ON MOANA. The largest shipment of frozen mutton ever sent to this coast from Victoria is coming on the Canadian-Australian liner Moana...

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VICTORIA TIDE TABLE. To every graduate. Students always in command. The Sproull-Shaw BUSINESS UNIVERSITY. Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions. H.C. COLLEGE, VANCOUVER, B.C. Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

