

EXPOSED BY SIR WILFRID-- DISCLAIMED BY MR. BORDEN-- REPUDIATED BY MR. BARNARD

Colonist Secures Rich Notoriety—Eastern Canada Treated to an Illuminating Exposure of Journalistic Tricks in the West—Conservative Leader's Telegram Was Garbled for Partisan Purposes During Campaign and Name Attached to Spurious "Facsimile."

On Saturday the Times printed a brief statement referring to the distortion of a telegram sent by Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservative party in Canada, to the Colonist newspaper of this city, a few days before the elections of Oct. 26th.

The statement of Mr. Borden in repudiating the telegram in question was so startling that the Times asked its correspondent in Ottawa to wire full details of the incident as it transpired in parliament. This arrived too late for use in the Saturday edition, but throws so much additional light on the subject that it is given in full below:

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—In the House of Commons yesterday, Sir Wilfrid Laurier made a scathing attack on the trickery and misrepresentation of the opposition election campaign in British Columbia on the question of Asiatic immigration. Sir Wilfrid referred to British Columbia as the only province where the election had been fought upon that principle. The government had been assailed on its immigration policy.

"The government," declared the premier, "takes no exception to the cry for a white Canada, but the opposition offers us no methods by which it should be obtained. We seek to reach a solution of the problem by negotiation and diplomatic action rather than by hostile legislation, which would not be to the best interest of Canada and the British Empire."

He produced an extract from the Victoria Colonist (Conservative), containing a copy of a telegram, said to have been sent by Mr. Borden to Mr. Barnard, and which was used extensively during the campaign.

The message, as printed in the Colonist, read: "The Conservative party stands for a White Canada, for protection of white labor, and the exclusion of Asiatics—R. L. Borden."

Mr. Borden arose and somewhat excitedly denied that he had sent a telegram in these words, and asserted that Sir Wilfrid was aware that he denied its authenticity.

"I don't know what the honorable gentleman," said Sir Wilfrid, "rather indelicately," "I have received no such communication as he suggests."

"Well, one of your colleagues knew that I denied the authenticity of the telegram," replied Mr. Borden.

"I accept the honorable gentleman's denial," said the premier, "but I read from a facsimile of the telegram."

Stepping forward Mr. Borden examined the newspaper clipping which lay on the clerk's desk.

"What does the right honorable gentleman mean by a facsimile?" he said, "this is only a typewritten copy," at which there was opposition applause.

Sir Wilfrid also stepped up to the table and held up the clipping. "This is printed in different type from newspaper type, and purports to be a facsimile of a telegram," he hurled back amid Liberal applause.

"If my honorable friend did not send this telegram, then his party obtained the seat of Victoria through false pretenses," he thundered amid loud applause.

At the conclusion of Sir Wilfrid's speech, Mr. Borden read the following as the message which he had sent to the Victoria Colonist: "The Conservative party stands for a White Canada and absolute protection of white labor."

"The balance of the telegram" (and the absolute exclusion of Asiatics) "was stuck in by the newspaper people," he added amid Liberal jeers. Sir Wilfrid also exposed the true nature of the opposition's policy of purity by alluding to Mr. Borden's successful attempt to bribe a whole province by his promises regarding increased subsidies to British Columbia. Mr. Borden had, he said, come under the magnetic influence of that astute politician Hon. Richard McBride, who had taken Mr. Borden to a high mountain and shown him the province at his feet. The honorable gentleman had not the courage to say, "Get thee behind me Satan," and instead had fallen down and worshipped.

Mr. Barnard, making his maiden speech later in the day, referred to the incident of the fabricated telegram in the Colonist, and said:

"As I have to stand in the estimation of members of this House, not only on this side but on the other side as well, as a man of honor and integrity, I deem it proper to make a statement with regard to the telegram. As a matter of fact the telegram was handed me when I was speaking on the platform at a public meeting in Victoria on the evening of Saturday, October 24th, by an emissary of the Colonist newspaper on the reportorial staff. I read the telegram as it was handed to me, and it appeared next morning in the Colonist newspaper in the form in which it was handed me."

"That is all I knew about the telegram at that time. I HEARD AFTERWARDS THAT THERE WAS SOME ALTERATION IN THE TELEGRAM, but I want to say, as my inquiries gave me any information, it was not made either with any knowledge of mine, or with the consent or connivance of the gentlemen who did me the honor of assisting me in any way to my election in Victoria."

By this it appears that in the last days of the campaign in this city, when it was evident that the only hope of the Conservative party in this city of defeating the Minister of Inland Revenue lay in inflaming the public mind on the subject of Oriental immigration, the Colonist newspaper dispatched a telegram to Mr. Borden, the terms of which have never been disclosed, but which was evidently in the nature of a request for some declaration on the Oriental immigration question.

Mr. Borden says he replied as follows: "Your message received. The Conservative party stands for a White Canada, and the protection of white labour. R. L. Borden."

The dispatch as it was printed next day in the Colonist read as follows: "Your message received. The Conservative party stands for a White Canada, the protection of white labour, AND THE ABSOLUTE EXCLUSION OF ASIATICS."

This telegram was given Mr. Barnard and read by him at the Victoria theatre. To give further force to this telegram, and to leave no question regarding its authenticity, an alleged facsimile (which is now shown to have been a forgery) was reproduced in the Colonist, and is herewith presented exactly as it appeared there:

Halifax, N. S. Oct. 24--1908.

The Colonist,

Victoria.

Your message received. The Conservative party stands for a White

Canada, the protection of white labour and the absolute exclusion of

Asiatics.

R. L. Borden.

The full force of that dispatch, and its effect on the public mind, are well known. It undoubtedly

HEAVY LOSS IN BIG SLEET STORM

(Special to the Times).
Toronto, Ont., Jan. 25.—A sleet storm which swept over Ontario and Quebec yesterday was the worst in the history of the provinces. Telegraph and telephone wires are down in all directions. Montreal is cut off from the world and railways are running under great difficulties. The loss to trees, especially fruit trees, will be enormous.

J. A. MACDONALD ON THE ADDRESS

LEADER DISCUSSES GOVERNMENT'S RECORD

John Oliver Has a Thirst for Information Which Must Be Satisfied.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The speech of the leader of the opposition on the address is the chief feature of interest in the House this afternoon. J. A. Macdonald is making an important speech, dealing thoroughly with the record of the government and its many shortcomings. The premier is likely to follow him. A number of members are preparing to speak in the course of the debate, which will last for some days.

The Conservatives will meet in caucus this evening. One of the matters to come up is the selection of a whip to replace Hon. Thomas Taylor. H. B. Thomson, of Victoria, seems to be the favorite, but others spoken of are Dr. McGuire, of Vancouver, and J. H. Schofield, of Trail.

John Oliver has been at work preparing questions for the government and motions for papers which should be brought down. He wants copies of all correspondence, agreements, etc., between the government and the C. P. R. and the C. P. R. and Development Company, and also copies of the judgments in Bowser Act cases.

Mr. Oliver also wants a return made of copies of regulations issued by the government under the "British Columbia Fisheries Act," also showing the names of officials appointed under authority of said act; the length of service of each official; the rate and the amount of pay of each official; the travelling expenses or other allowances of each official; the names of firms obtaining licenses, and the amounts paid in each case; the number of licenses issued to an individual fisherman, and (Continued on page 5.)

THREE SISTERS PERISH IN FIRE

(Special to the Times).
Montreal, Que., Jan. 25.—Three daughters of W. G. Slack, treasurer of the Bell Telephone Company, lost their lives in a fire in their home this morning. They were Ruth, aged 9; Marguerite, aged 12; and Beatrice, aged 16. Four others jumped and saved their lives, though one, Elizabeth, aged 20, received serious injuries to her back.

ACCESSION TO THRONE.

Eighth Anniversary of King Edward's Reign is Celebrated in London.

London, Jan. 25.—The eighth anniversary of the accession of King Edward was celebrated throughout the United Kingdom on Friday with salutes, flag flying and bell ringing. The King and Queen, with other members of the royal family, attended the annual memorial service in honor of the late Queen Victoria, which was held in the Frogmore Mausoleum at Windsor. The sarcophagus of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort was decorated with plants and white flowers.

IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 25.—E. W. McCready, editor of the Telegraph, will represent New Brunswick at the Imperial Press Conference in London next June.

SAYS PACIFIC MUST BE AMERICAN SEA

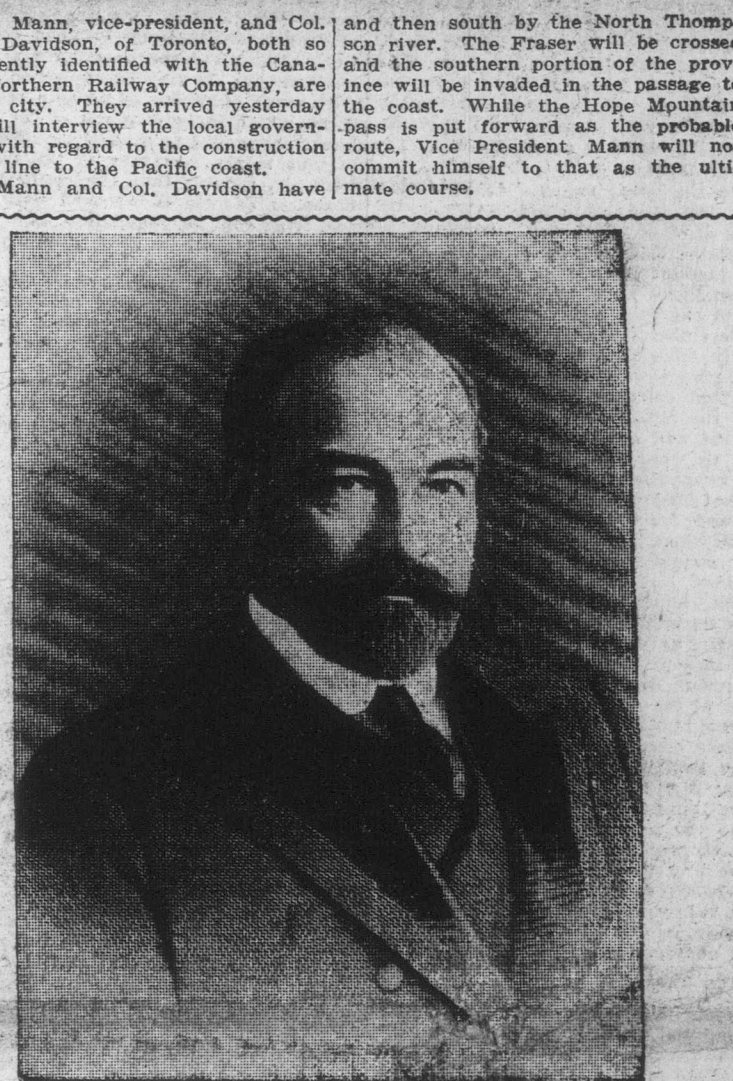
Leslie M. Shaw Points to Present Powerful Position of Japan.

New York, Jan. 25.—Leslie M. Shaw, former secretary of the United States treasury, speaking on Saturday night at the fifth annual dinner of the Maritime Association of New York, pointed out a lack of auxiliary vessels in the United States navy in case of war. He spoke of this while making a plea for subsidies for the merchant marine. He said:

"Last year we hired Japanese ships to send war material across the Pacific ocean. The Pacific ocean must be an American sea. Japan could put two hundred thousand troops in Hawaii within thirty days after a declaration of hostilities. We could not put 100,000 troops there to defend the island in two years in transports bearing our flag. This may be a rather unpopular subject, but I think that you will hear considerable about it within the next four years."

D. D. MANN IS HERE ON RAILWAY PROJECT

Active Head of Canadian Northern Has Come to Victoria to Meet Government in Connection With Construction of Line.



D. D. MANN,
Vice President of the Canadian Northern.

not yet had the opportunity of presenting their proposition before the government, and until that is done the vice-president is not prepared to make known the details of it.

The company's present plans, however, include the entrance of the province by way of the Yellow Head Pass,

and then south by the North Thompson river. The Fraser will be crossed and the southern portion of the province will be invaded in the passage to the coast. While the Hope Mountain pass is put forward as the probable route, Vice President Mann will not commit himself to that as the ultimate course.

It is probable that there are alternative routes along part of the way which have been found feasible by the company, and that the ultimate course of the line may be altered in parts to suit the wishes of the government, having in view the development of the country.

The advent of the Canadian Northern to British Columbia will be hailed with delight by all residents of the province. With the C. P. R. already doing its share in developing the country and the G. T. P. becoming an important factor in the work of opening up new territory it is gratifying to know that the other great system, that of Mackenzie & Mann, is now to take its share in the construction of lines, which will throw open other areas.

Mr. Mann admits that his company is ready now to give attention to the British Columbia end of the line. While not making any statement as to the question of aid from the local government it is highly probable that he will ask some assistance from this province. In the prairie provinces the bonds of the company have been guaranteed.

Mr. Mann and Col. Davidson will probably meet the government this afternoon, and will spend a few days in Victoria presenting their proposition before the executive council.

The Canadian Northern is one of the most interesting lines in Canada. It has been built through the energy of William Mackenzie and D. D. Mann and has gradually been pushed west from the Great Lakes, through the prairie provinces to the borders of British Columbia. At different times the question of coming on to the Pacific coast has been put forward and the harbor of Esquimalt has had a great attraction for the heads of the company. Now it looks as if the chance was to arise for the fulfillment of the hopes that the line would reach salt water on this coast. It would be no surprise to hear that when the plans of the company are fully made known, that Vancouver Island will be included in the area to be opened up by it.

GIRL LIVES IN BURROW.

Found Clad in Burlap Bags After Evading Police For Five Months.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 25.—While pursuing a cat on Saturday night a small boy discovered living under a stoop in Peekskill, Grace Powers, 15 years old, who had disappeared five months ago to evade capture by the police on a charge of theft. The young girl had burrowed a bed in the ground, and was garbed in burlap bags, which served her both for bedding and clothes. "For nearly five months, during which time she had remained hidden in her strange retreat, she had crept out at night and stolen scraps of food from neighboring houses. Weak and emaciated, she was removed to the Peekskill hospital, to enjoy the novelty of warm food and the comfort of sleeping in a real bed."

Part of Heading and Extract
"Crowded Smoker"
"Colonist" Oct. 25th 1908
CHEERS FOR BORDEN'S WIRE

Clear Cut Pledge to Exclude
Asiatics Evokes Tremendous Ovation

The Conservative campaign came to an enthusiastic end last night with a most successful smoker at the A.O.U.W. hall. The building was crowded to the doors with happy, confident voters representative of all sections of the community and all emotions with a single aim. The audience was very much in earnest and when Mr. Barnard read Mr. Borden's telegram stating that the Conservative party stood for the absolute exclusion of Asiatics the roar of applause which went up could be heard on Government street. The whole of that vast audience rose to its feet and shouted and cheered and it was several minutes before the proceedings could be resumed.

Colonist Editorial
Oct. 25th 1908

The Cabinet of which he is a member may not be in existence after the election. We must consider that to the Colonist Mr. Borden is on page Two this morning. We also point out that the trend of public sentiment has for a year or more been strongly against the Liberals as was shown by the provincial elections in Ontario and New Brunswick.

Extract "Colonist" Report
"Crowded Smoker"
Oct. 25th 1908

The greatest ovation occurred when just after Mr. Borden had finished his speech, Mr. Barnard got up and read the following telegram:

The Colonist, Victoria.
Your message received. The Conservative party stands for a White Canada, the protection of white labor, and the absolute exclusion of Asiatics.

He had hardly finished reading it when the audience rose as one man and fairly shouted itself hoarse. After several minutes of uproar three cheers and a tiger were enthusiastically given for R. L. Borden, following this up with "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." It was all that was needed to cap the climax, and was a striking proof of how deadly in earnest are British Columbians on the vital question of Asiatic exclusion. The life and death matter for the future of the province with which the Liberals have so recklessly played fast and loose.

The Song's Feature.

FREE BOOKS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

MINISTER PRESENTS THE FIRST REPORT

Experiment is Pronounced a Success by Officer in Charge

In the legislature yesterday, the first report of the free text book branch of the educational department was presented by the minister of education. The report is signed by David Wilson, officer in charge.

The report says: "In ordering the necessary books and other school supplies for free distribution, great care has been exercised to secure the lowest possible prices; no contracts were entered into at any time. The total expenditure of the free text book branch of the education department to December 31st, 1908, was \$23,794.68, made up as follows: Books, labels, etc., \$17,270.61; Union Jacks, \$1,783; freight, labor, drayage, etc., \$1,919.82; distribution (freight, boxes, cartage, etc.), \$1,076.80; salaries of staff of three, \$1,883.05. Total, \$23,794.68.

"On the books received to December 31st, 1908, the branch, however, still owes \$1,231.67. The cost, therefore, of December 31st, 1908, is \$25,026.35. From this amount the sum of \$1,783, paid for Union Jacks, must be deducted in order to get the true cost of free text books to December 31st, 1908, viz: \$23,243.35. As nearly one-half the second term's requisitions were filled before the close of the past calendar year, it is probable that the outlay for the succeeding six months will not exceed \$7,000 in addition to what has already been spent and guaranteed. Nor does it seem likely that during the next school year the demand for bound books will be so great, since the supply at present is in excess of what is required. Of course, additional shipments will be required as in the past to be sent out frequently, as books are filled (as in the case of copy books and scribbles) are destroyed, lost, worn out, or burned by order of the medical health officer, and as the number of schools and school children increases. All this only proves again that it is the initial step which costs; the succeeding stages usually prove less expensive.

"As the people of the province collectively are the principals in the purchase and distribution of free text-books for the use of their children, it is proper that they should learn whether or not this experiment has been of advantage to them financially. It has already been stated that the free text book branch of the education department distributed during the past six months text-books and supplies which would have cost the parents, at prevailing retail prices, the sum of \$27,347.25. To place these books in the hands of the public school children through the medium of the free text book branch required an outlay of \$23,043.19, made up as follows: Free text-books (paid down cost), \$17,319.34; distribution, freight, etc., \$1,076.80; salaries of staff, \$1,883.05. Total, \$20,284.19.

"The net profit on the half year's business is therefore \$4,063.06, and the percentage of profit 36.1."

The history of the change is described in the report:

"The adoption of a free text-book system is a natural outcome of free schools. Already several provinces of the Dominion of Canada have adopted such a system and are furnishing the pupils of their schools, free of charge, with all or nearly all the books required for the common school course. In the province of Alberta, the school books supplied by the education department become the property of the children who receive them. The province of New Brunswick has taken steps to place school books in the hands of pupils at cost price to the parents. But last year, when British Columbia decided to supply free text-books, it chose the old course or plan of lending the books to the pupils on certain conditions, a printed copy of which is pasted inside the front cover of each text book. The free text books supplied to the pupils in British Columbia thus form a lending library, a book being charged to a pupil who received and marked off when returned.

"With the first shipment of books to any school, a teacher's record is always supplied for the purpose of enabling the teacher to keep an account of the number and names of books received as well as of their disposition. To secure a strict compliance with this important requirement of the lending system, a post card was in November last addressed to each teacher in the province whose school had drawn free text-books, inquiring, among other things, if the proper entries of all receipts and disbursements had been made as required. It may also be added that before the first requisition for school books made by any trustee board was honored at the free text book branch, the members of that board were required to sign an agreement undertaking to provide suitable accommodation (book case or book racks) for all free text books and supplies furnished by the education department; and further to see that the teachers employed by them fulfill all the duties with regard to free text books and that he or they keep a proper record of all these books.

"The free text book branch of the education department of this province was opened in the basement of the Parliament buildings on July 1st, 1908, but much work of a preparatory nature had necessarily to be done before that date. The ordering of books, the furnishing of suitable quarters, the preparation of circulars, requisitions, receipts, agreements, record books, etc., occupied a good deal of time. On May 27th, 1908, explanatory circulars, blank requisitions and forms of agreement were mailed to all the school boards of the province, informing them of the recent decision of the education department to supply the public schools of the province (except high schools) free of charge, with certain text books and school requisites and pointing out that full directions with other particulars were printed on back of accompanying requisition forms for pre-

paring a requisition which would be honored, within certain limits, at the free text book branch.

"As far as I can determine, all the common and graded schools of the province, with perhaps two or three exceptions, have taken advantage of the offer of free text books made by the education department. The Provincial Normal school was also supplied from this branch. From July 1st, 1908, to December 31st, 1908, 729 requisitions were filled by the free text book branch. Of these, 489 were for the first term, 237 for the second term, two for school inspectors and one for the education department of Nova Scotia, in order to give samples of British Columbia text books. The 489 first term requisitions represent the needs of 410 public schools. In order to distribute all the supplies called for by the 726 public school requisitions referred to, it was necessary to ship 569 cases and about 530 parcels. The total weight of the shipments was over 90,000 pounds. In the majority of instances these supplies were forwarded to their destination by freight as the cheapest mode of carriage, although both express and post were also employed. The sum of \$23,243.35 (drawn from the general fund) was expended for the last-named service. It is satisfactory to be able to state that, as far as known all the shipments for the first term reached their respective destinations in good condition, although seven receipts are still outstanding. It may be explained that with every shipment of books a receipt is sent which includes a list of the books forwarded to a particular school, is sent to the secretary of the board, with the request that the contents of boxes or parcels be checked with list and with copy of requisition, and that the receipt form be then promptly returned, after having been signed and dated. All this appears very simple, but to secure the return of some 480 receipts cost the free text book branch several hundred letters of request and many duplicate receipts.

"The 729 requisitions just referred to called for the distribution of the following: 30,979 primers and readers; 18,465 arithmetics; 38,668 copy-books; 108,488 scribbles; 410 Union Jacks; 803 teacher's records; 100 principal's records. The items are: 5,830 first primers; 4,618 supplementary primers; 4,339 second readers; 4,284 third readers; 4,177 fourth readers; 8,687 arithmetics (first book); 7,237 arithmetics (second book); 3,541 arithmetics (third book); 1,117 copy-books (No. 1); 5,695 copy-books (No. 2); 5,559 copy-books (No. 3); 4,557 copy-books (No. 4); 4,376 copy-books (No. 5); 19,327 scribbles (No. 1); 52,838 scribbles (No. 2); 21,305 scribbles (No. 3); 14,966 scribbles (No. 4). If the parents of the thirty-three thousand school children throughout the province had purchased the text books called for by the 726 school requisitions at the prevailing retail prices, it would have meant an outlay for them of \$27,347.25. The stock of books on hand, December 31st, 1908, is at similar prices retail for \$5,026.25.

"In dealing with the various requests for free text-books, the utmost care has been exercised by me in order to give each school what it appeared to need, as well as what it was entitled to according to the enrolment by grades entered on requisition form presented to the free text book branch. It was necessary to be very careful in the matter of question regulations and even to decline to fill them, except in part, when they appeared to be excessive. Some criticism may have been passed upon the matter of the change, but I am sure, if one must, to commit a fault on the side of reasonable economy than on that of careless generosity. For instance, when a school of 38 pupils not all of whom are fit to use a text book in arithmetic, asks for 36 of these text books, after having been supplied with 28, it seems proper to question such a requisition. And this is only one of many cases of a somewhat similar, though not nearly so unreasonable, a character. To have honored every requisition in full would have proved a somewhat expensive and costly error."

"The adoption of a free text-book system is a natural outcome of free schools. Already several provinces of the Dominion of Canada have adopted such a system and are furnishing the pupils of their schools, free of charge, with all or nearly all the books required for the common school course. In the province of Alberta, the school books supplied by the education department become the property of the children who receive them. The province of New Brunswick has taken steps to place school books in the hands of pupils at cost price to the parents. But last year, when British Columbia decided to supply free text-books, it chose the old course or plan of lending the books to the pupils on certain conditions, a printed copy of which is pasted inside the front cover of each text book. The free text books supplied to the pupils in British Columbia thus form a lending library, a book being charged to a pupil who received and marked off when returned.

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ALD. TURNER WANTS MONEY

STREETS SHOULD BE PUT IN GOOD SHAPE

Chairman of Committee Gives Promise of Pushing Work During Year.

Ald. Turner, as chairman of the streets, bridges and sewers committee of the city council on Friday showed capacity for work and the initial meeting gave promise of good business throughout the year. During the sitting Ald. Turner clearly indicated that he wanted the streets put in good shape this year. He had had an estimate made by the city engineer as to the money required to keep the streets in good shape during the year. The estimate was as follows:

Cleaning	\$12,000.00
Drains	5,000.00
Sprinkling	7,000.00
Horse and cart maintenance	2,300.00
Bridge repairs	2,000.00
Oilings and greasings	900.00
Car maintenance	2,000.00
Taxi fares	100.00
Four horses and carts	1,600.00
Flank sidewalk maintenance	4,300.00
Surfing streets	1,500.00
Contingencies	3,000.00
Moving large crusher in quarry and bunkers at all to different points not including land	2,600.00
Total	\$64,300.00

The chairman explained that that sum was what it was estimated was required for maintenance alone.

In the discussion which followed it was announced that last year only about \$18,000 or \$20,000 was spent on the work. Ald. Turner said: "Gentlemen, we've got to have more money spent on the streets this year than last."

Ald. Henderson suggested that estimates would have to be got in under various heads before the appropriation was made.

Chairman Turner, however, looked at the subject in another light. He thought it was wise to get the amount settled which was to be spent on the streets first before the other estimates were struck. If the people wanted good streets they should have them. They paid for them and if they did not want them they could say so.

The sentiment expressed by Ald. Turner seemed to meet with general approval, some members of the council pointing out that the streets go only what was left over in other years.

The chairman wanted the council to be well informed on all questions relative to street work early in the year so that a start could be made. It was decided on motion of Ald. Fullerton to have copies made for each alderman of the committee by last year's committee as to improvement in carrying on street work.

The chairman said he did not know the contents of the report but he had some changes he would like to see carried out on street work. Some of these were radical.

Mayor Hall said a new system was needed on street work. He suggested that the first business of next Friday night's meeting of the committee should be to settle the question of the system for street work.

On several occasions Ald. Turner showed that the meetings of the streets, bridges and sewers committee was not to be made a time for disposing of business outside the work of the committee. He objected to several matters of business not dealing with the streets, bridges or sewers which had been referred to the committee by last year's council and refused to take them up.

The members of the council seemed to be quite well satisfied that in Ald. Turner they would have a model chairman this year.

SLIGHT MISHAPS TO STEAMERS IN NORTH

Queen City and Venture Have Troubles on Trips

(Special Correspondence.) Prince Rupert, Jan. 25.—The Queen City and the Venture had some trouble after an unusually long trip from Vancouver. The steamer ran into a series of snowstorms and dirty weather was experienced throughout. It is reported that just before reaching Hardy Bay the Queen City touched on a rock in a blinding snowstorm and received slight damage. Temporary repairs were made while she lay at Hardy Bay, where she was forced to remain for 24 hours on account of rough weather.

Word was brought here by the Queen City that the Boscovitz steamship Venture had met with a slight accident on Friday last near Bella Bella while on her way north and met a small boat. Capt. Goulding intended beaching his vessel at high tide and repairing the damage which would not occupy more than a couple of days, but the vessel was not able to do so. The Mackenzie Bros. steamship Henriette arrived from Union on Wednesday with a full cargo of coal, two hundred tons of which are being unloaded on the wharf by the railway contractors. The balance will be taken to Portside harbor and unloaded there for the use of Contractor Rankin's steam shovels, which are already on the ground and about ready to commence work on the Grand Trunk Pacific construction there.

BIG TORONTO FAILURE.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 22.—The wholesale druggists firm of Burton, Spence & Co., Limited, in business about thirty years, assigned yesterday. The liabilities are \$220,000 and the assets about the same.

SOO AS RIVAL TO U. S. STEEL INDUSTRY

(Special to the Times.) Toronto, Ont., Jan. 23.—The introduction of British capital at the Soo industries involves additions to the plant, which will make it a most dangerous competitor of the United States steel corporations. The Algoma Central and the Wainwright and North Shore railways will be pushed to immediate completion.

STUDENTS QUELL DISASTROUS FIRE

Bucket Brigade Used in Princeton Outbreak—Loss of \$100,000.

Princeton, N. J., Jan. 23.—Princeton students working like beavers in a bucket brigade were instrumental in checking a disastrous fire in this little town during the early hours of this morning. The fire broke out at 2 o'clock in the terminal restaurant in Witherspoon street, in the centre of the town, and spreading rapidly destroyed ten buildings with a loss of about \$100,000 before it was under control at 3.30 a.m. The property destroyed consisted chiefly of small restaurants and second-hand shops, with the exception of the Alhambra building, in which the terminal restaurant was situated and which was used by the order of Odd Fellows for lodge quarters.

The flames continued to spread, and it was feared that a greater part of the town was threatened, assistance was called from Trenton, but before the apparatus could reach here the fire was under control.

C.P.R. POLICY FOR ISLAND

GREATEST ACTIVITY FOR NEXT TEN YEARS

Important Statement Made by R. Marpole With Respect to Plans.

R. Marpole, general executive assistant of the C. P. R., in speaking to a vote of thanks to C. G. Chapman at the Vancouver Island Development League luncheon on Friday, made an important announcement relative to the policy of his company. It was that the C. P. R. was to be the scene of the greatest activity on the part of the C. P. R. for the next ten years. The speech of Mr. Marpole was delivered too late for reference to be made in Friday's Times.

Mr. Marpole, after referring to the pleasure which Mr. Chapman's speech had given him, said: "I strongly endorse the measures which have been entrusted to me by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and Mr. William Whyte, and which concern the advancement of the best and highest interests of Vancouver Island. (Applause.) Sir Thomas, moreover, told you here in this hall that the C. P. R. should be to settle the railway building which would be undertaken during the next ten years would be accomplished right upon this very island. (Applause.) I further desire to assure you, and in the most earnest fashion possible, that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's fully determined to carry out the pledges which he has made to the Premier of this province, and also to tell you that the Premier and his cabinet have always taken a very deep interest in the railway work which is done upon this island."

Referring to the Island and its potentialities, Mr. Marpole said: "We have done a great deal already and we are prepared to do much more, for we are well aware that an immense amount of potential wealth exists upon this island, which when it is developed, will be to our own advantage as well as your own."

Premier McBride in proposing the vote of thanks to Mr. Chapman expressed the determination to engage in more publicity work than had been done in the past. He said that the C. P. R. was in the work of development of the Island.

WATERWAYS TREATY EMINENTLY FAIR

London Times Praises Work of International Commission

London, Jan. 23.—The Times states that under the waterways treaty Canada gets half the flow in the St. Mary's river. The question of the general power on the St. Lawrence river near Cornwall has not been specifically dealt with, the new commission having full power to deal with all unsettled questions, subject to ratification by Washington and Ottawa. The treaty lasts five years.

The Times declares the treaty to be an eminently fair one and praised the work of the waterways commission.

DEATH OF PROF. MACKENZIE.

Montreal, Que., Jan. 22.—The Rev. Prof. E. A. Mackenzie, B. A., died suddenly of heart failure in the Presbyterian college yesterday afternoon. He was 47 years of age and a native of Western Ontario. He was the first pastor of the Presbyterian church at Chesley, Ont., and for five years previous to his professorship at the Presbyterian college here, he was the pastor of St. Matthew's Presbyterian church in this city. He leaves a widow, four daughters, and one son.

SNOW AVALANCHE IN COLORADO

FOUR MEN KILLED; THRILLING ESCAPES

Stage Full of People is Arrested on Verge of Disaster.

Grand Junction, Col., Jan. 23.—Four men were killed and more than a score injured in escapes from death when a 50-foot high avalanche of snow swept over the Camp-Burd mine at Ouray late yesterday. The four men were talking in the cook house when almost without warning the thousands of tons of snow and dirt came upon them in its rush down the mountain side. They were hurled into the canyon and covered with snow. It will be midsummer before their bodies can be recovered.

Caught in the steep mountain trails by the blizzard which raged all day, are eight six-horse teams and the Camp-Burd bullion stage carrying \$6,000 in gold and many passengers. It is feared they were in the path of the slide and great anxiety is felt for their safety.

The men who escaped narrowly were working in the mine. The shaft building was not in the path of the slide, but was close enough to tremble as the avalanche rushed by. A teamster saw the slide coming and unhitched one of his horses and escaped on its back, the slide missing him by only a few inches. "Dad" Austin, hero of many a wild ride through the mountains, and one of the stage drivers in the west, heard the slide when it started. He was driving a six-horse stage filled with people and the horses were plunging along at a gallop when he recognized the sound. Instantly he threw all his weight on the brake and succeeded in stopping the stage on the very edge of the avalanche. Two of the leading horses were cut off by the mass of snow and debris, but the stage was saved. The driver carried down the canyon hundreds of feet below. The camp of the Amfeller freight gang was completely wiped out. Forty horses were carried into the canyon and buried.

20,000 ON STRIKE. Efforts to Arbitrate in Deadlock Among Hatters.

New York, Jan. 23.—Efforts to bring about arbitration of the strike inaugurated last week by upwards of 20,000 members of the United Hatters in various parts of the country were begun yesterday. The board of the Hat Manufacturers' Association, in session at the Hotel Knickerbocker, was visited by M. J. Regan, and James Monahan, of the state bureau of industry, who submitted to the manufacturers a plan for a meeting with a committee of the strikers to arrange for a settlement of the dispute.

RUSSIA'S GOOD CREDIT. Loan on Paris Market is Several Times Over-Subscribed.

Paris, Jan. 23.—The new Russian loan has been a great success. It has been many times over-subscribed, and is already selling at a premium of two per cent. The exact amount of the subscription will not be known until the returns from the provinces are received.

\$10,000 A WEEK. New York, Jan. 23.—A London cable to the New York Times says: "Enrico Caruso has signed a contract to make a tour of the English provincial towns. This contract calls for payment to the tenor at the rate of \$10,000 a week."

TORONTO WOOD YARD ABLAZE. Toronto, Ont., Jan. 23.—Fire this morning caused \$50,000 damage to P. Burns & Co.'s coal and wood yard on the waterfront. Included in the property destroyed was a coal elevator used in unloading boats.

ANTI-GAMBLING LAW IN CALIFORNIA

Governor Gillette Will Sign Bill, Which is Nearly Ready.

Montreal, Que., Jan. 23.—Great surprise was expressed in railway circles yesterday afternoon when it became known that Frank W. Morse, general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, had resigned.

Mr. Morse left here on Monday, and sails from New York on Thursday next on the Carmania on a trip to the Mediterranean. The official announcement contained nothing beyond the fact, and C. M. Hays, vice-president of the Grand Trunk Pacific, declined to amplify it in any way beyond stating that he regretted that Mr. Morse was leaving and that he had performed magnificent work in the construction of the railway.

Mr. Hays also stated that Mr. Morse's successor would probably not be named for some time.

A London Rumor. London, Jan. 23.—Rumor says that Mr. Morse's resignation as general manager of the G. T. P. will be followed by that of Sir Charles Rivers Wilson.

CALIFORNIA FLOODS. San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 23.—The rain and wind storm which has been raging in all sections of California for almost two weeks, seems to have spent its force. As a result of the downpour Stockton is inundated. Sacramento is isolated and practically all train service in the north is at a standstill. The islands at the mouth of the Sacramento are all flooded, and steamboats are busy removing people and stock from the levees, where they took refuge from the water.

BANK STATEMENT. Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 22.—The bank statement for December shows an increase of savings deposits from \$206,315,809 in November, to \$210,180,147; an increase in deposits upon current accounts from \$410,163,147 to \$425,719,212. Meanwhile the current loans in Canada have decreased from \$515,656,476 to \$511,885,904.

U. S. A. VS. NEW YORK WORLD.

Secretary Root is Witness Before Federal Grand Jury in Panama Libel Case.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.—Secretary of State Root, Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, and Assistant Attorney-General Russell were witnesses at yesterday's session before the federal grand jury now sitting in this city, investigating the Panama libel case. The largest part of the morning was taken up by the jury in listening to the reading by Assistant United States Attorney McNamara of the various alleged libelous articles which appeared in the New York World and the Indianapolis News for several weeks preceding the recent presidential election and on several subsequent dates in December.

A BOURASSA DENIAL. Not Responsible for Articles in Nationalist Attacking Earl Grey.

(Special to the Times.) Montreal, Que., Jan. 23.—H. Bourassa asked about the truth of the statements that he is responsible for the articles lately appearing in the Nationalist reflecting on Governor-General Grey, gave a most emphatic disclaimer to the charge, stating he never had, and had not now, any editorial connection with the paper, and had been in any measure responsible for the utterances.

KAISER'S BROTHER AS AERONAUT

Prince Henry Makes Successful Ascent in Military Airship.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Emperor William, made a successful ascent in a military airship from Tegel this morning.

The balloon was under command of Major Gross. The weather was very cold, and the Prince was wrapped in heavy furs. The airship took a course over Charlottenburg and the Tiergarten, under Gen. Lindenberg, and around the old palace, where Emperor William waived a greeting from a balcony.

AMERICANS BUY FRASER TANNERY (Special to the Times.) Vancouver, Jan. 23.—The Fraser River tannery has been sold to Swift of Chicago for \$100,000. The same firm is making other large investments here and at New Westminster.

A PROUD CONVICT. Murderer Sentenced to Eighteen Years Refuses Parole After Serving Five Years.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 22.—Dr. Rueben E. Thompson, who was sentenced to eighteen years in state prison on January 1903, on a conviction of murder in Monmouth county, refuses to leave prison on the parole recently granted to him by the court of pardons, on the ground that unless he is given a full pardon he cannot be regarded as a physician, and will stay in prison the full term.

JOSEPH LEITER'S ILLNESS. Chicago, Ill., Jan. 23.—Joseph Leiter, who was suffering from appendicitis, was operated upon yesterday. The operation was successful and the recovery of the patient is expected.

G. T. P. IS WITHOUT GENERAL MANAGER. Frank W. Morse Resigns Important Post—Surprise in Railway Circles.

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The details of the advertising proposition have not yet been elaborated, but in view of the rare occasion which will be afforded for special effect, the idea was accepted that the fullest endeavor should be made to devise a programme calculated to expose the advantages of a Vancouver trip to the thousands who are expected to visit the coast during the exposition season. The secretary pointed out that it was better not to undertake the venture until they had that it should be prosecuted in a half-hearted way. Generally he suggested that magazines, railway folders, etc., might be used as advertising mediums and that electrical devices might be judiciously employed.

The idea was enthusiastically endorsed by the meeting. R. Cassidy, K. C. Mayor Douglas and others expressing themselves heartily in favor of it. The secretary pointed out that the proposition would probably be taken up more in detail, following the meeting with the finance committee.

At the meeting the association was practically remodelled. Dr. Rowe, who has occupied the position of secretary, assuming the management of the new organization. A code of by-laws was adopted, practically the same as those obtaining hitherto, defining the duties of officers and governing the conduct of the association. The association is elected to the office of the executive. The selection of officers resulted as follows: President, J. F. Proctor; first vice-president, William Godfrey; second vice-president, R. H. Spelling; hon. treasurer, J. J. Banfield; manager, Dr. E. S. Rowe.

The executive committee is composed as follows: Messrs.

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R. MARPOLE'S VIEWS ON DEVELOPMENT

C.P.R. Official Says the Time Is Ripe For Govern-
ment and Community Action in Opening
Up Vancouver Island.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Before the Vancouver Island Development Association, which is meeting to-day, R. Marpoie, general executive assistant of the C. P. R., this morning read a paper which is full of promise for this part of the province. Coming from one in the position which Mr. Marpoie occupies and taking into account the opportunities which his company possesses to aid in the development of the Island, the paper is one of the utmost importance.

Mr. Marpoie said the facts he was presenting was a hastily prepared memorandum prepared on the good ship, the Princess Charlotte—the pride of British Columbia—the day before. The paper was as follows:

"In the Colonist of last Christmas morning appeared an article under the caption, 'The Whole Island a Mine of Wealth,' which struck me at the time as particularly appropriate, as no doubt the facts imparted by Mr. Sutton, M. E., in this very interesting address to the committee of the board of trade of Victoria attracted the attention of many of the 'old timers,' as it did me—a truthful and instructive address on what was rapidly becoming a 'Christmas gift' which nature has left at our doors, waiting only for the people of Vancouver Island to wake up and take it in. The question which naturally arises is, 'What are we going to do about it?' And just at this period in the history of the Island it struck me that there has never been a more opportune moment for the formation of a development association for Vancouver Island, which will grasp the questions affecting it in an energetic and comprehensive manner.

Island's Resources.

"It is now obvious that Vancouver Island has resources and possibilities that particularly require more than the ordinary administration to secure the best results. Separately, the island, the Mainland, its trade depends largely on what it can attract or develop. Let us look back over the past twenty years, beyond the opening up of about one quarter of the north of the Island by Dominion assistance in the construction of some 75 miles of railway, and which, by the way, was a part of the act of confederation, we have practically been standing still, outside of the construction of a few miles of water road. Compare this position with that of the Mainland, now reaping its reward by the large development in minerals, timber and fruit industries, and a quarter billion feet of merchantable timber which has its natural outlet to tidewater by rail to the spacious and land-locked Cowichan bay. Imagine the lives of industry the opening up of these lands—these 'mines of wealth' will create, picture the commercial activity that will follow and the benefits and advantages to local points and to the city of Victoria in particular. By the completion of that great enterprise, the Panama canal, and particularly the rapid and phenomenal growth of the population of the great Northwest—an Empire-wide—over Vancouver Island and harbor having timber tributary thereto will see a monumental development in the way of lumber manufacturing that we little dream of. It is lumbermen are taking time by the forelock and securing all they can get hold of preparatory to moving their immense sawmill plants to this country.

Timber Lands.

"To illustrate this feature, take the immense areas of timber lands held by private owners in the country, as well as by the E. & N. railway—the latter holdings when sold, as you know, immediately become taxable, and so long as they are inaccessible they will remain as they are, an unproductive 'wilderness of wealth,' if you will allow the term, while the taxes now paid by private owners on their holdings will be greatly increased when these become accessible, and consequently of greater commercial value.

"The inaction of the past years can aptly be illustrated by a trip over the E. & N. railway from Victoria to Wellington, and thence by wagon road to the ends of the government trails. The country lying between Victoria and Nanaimo is becoming fairly well settled on either side of the railway, but once you leave Wellington you come to a wilderness, outside of a ranch here and there; and the conditions continue until you reach the Comox valley, where we find the finest place of agricultural development in British Columbia, and thousands of acres for a distance of 40 miles or so north of magnificent lands rich in timber, and nearly all of which, according to our friend, Mr. Sutton, is a veritable 'mine of wealth' to-day a veritable 'wilderness of wealth' waiting the consummation of a modern means of quick and economical communication and transportation. Direct rail communication between the south end of

the island and Campbell river to begin with, and the north end of the island ultimately, will place the capital within forty miles of these 'mines of wealth,' which to-day are waiting, we repeat, the coming of easy means of access—the crux of the whole situation.

"From the city of Victoria to Campbell river is about 170 miles, or less than six hours run by rail, while under present conditions it takes two whole days via the island route (but less via Vancouver and as the northern steamship travel increases, which it is bound to do, and as all northern boats will pass the northern island port, instead of passengers traveling from Victoria to Vancouver and taking steamer to the end of the island, you will have the mainland passengers making for the island points, Victoria and Nanaimo, and those destined farther north will embark on the steamer at the north end. Passengers northbound for points south, for instance from Seattle, Tacoma and Portland, etc., would take advantage of many hours' stop at home, or better still, in Victoria, have a six-hour rail journey some 200 miles on his way and then arrive at the same time as those who left 24 or more hours ahead; and consider the advantage these travelers give to the country through which they travel, recognized as the readiest medium of imparting knowledge all the world over!

Some of the Needs.

"You can reap the full advantage of your grand island heritage by a rapid extension of the railway system, the liberal construction of roads and trails to points warranted and now positively inaccessible, and thus encourage the prospector, miner and manufacturer to adventure.

"Vancouver Island requires a main rail artery and branches to tap the interior valleys and especially the West Coast and thus gather the trade into the cities of Victoria, Nanaimo, Alberni and Comox, creating therein centres of industry, the derivable profits of which will materially help the local settlers, largely increase the population, augment the provincial revenues, and incidentally make the city of Victoria the great clearing house of trade for the island, the same as the Mainland is to-day to the mainland.

"Let us follow the present 78 miles of railway from Victoria. After 23 or 24 miles we reach the Shawnigan Lake district; here we have a sawmill in full operation, why? Because it is tributary to a large body of timber, has good roads and trails, and above all, has a railway connection. A little further on we reach the Cowichan valley, a prosperous little hamlet of Duncan, where we find a happy thriving agricultural population, with a climate unsurpassed in the world, and with a quarter billion feet of merchantable timber. Just let us digress for a moment and say a few words regarding the immense wealth surrounding Duncan. We have the famous Cowichan valley and lake with its scenic attractions, the beauty of which is beyond any word description. At a moderate estimate, the lands tributary to this lake and in the valley have over four and a quarter billion feet of merchantable timber which has its natural outlet to tidewater by rail to the spacious and land-locked Cowichan bay. Imagine the lives of industry the opening up of these lands—these 'mines of wealth' will create, picture the commercial activity that will follow and the benefits and advantages to local points and to the city of Victoria in particular. By the completion of that great enterprise, the Panama canal, and particularly the rapid and phenomenal growth of the population of the great Northwest—an Empire-wide—over Vancouver Island and harbor having timber tributary thereto will see a monumental development in the way of lumber manufacturing that we little dream of. It is lumbermen are taking time by the forelock and securing all they can get hold of preparatory to moving their immense sawmill plants to this country.

Await Advent of Railway.

"Take the harbor of Ladysmith—note the ships that pass in the night. Here we see steamers from all parts of the world. What has brought them to the port? The result of opening of one coal mine by a railway, resulting in a prosperous city, and the establishment of a well managed smelter and lumber mills.

"Then we have the Black Diamond City—Nanaimo, one of the most prosperous in the province. Look at a time-table and you will find the map of the Island of Vancouver and see the timber resources tributary to this city alone—there are, I am confidently assured, along the Nanaimo river 200,000,000 feet of merchantable timber, all of which must necessarily find its way to tidewater in Nanaimo harbor. The mineral prospects of the island are becoming fairly well settled on either side of the railway, but once you leave Wellington you come to a wilderness, outside of a ranch here and there; and the conditions continue until you reach the Comox valley, where we find the finest place of agricultural development in British Columbia, and thousands of acres for a distance of 40 miles or so north of magnificent lands rich in timber, and nearly all of which, according to our friend, Mr. Sutton, is a veritable 'mine of wealth' to-day a veritable 'wilderness of wealth' waiting the consummation of a modern means of quick and economical communication and transportation. Direct rail communication between the south end of

toria north, with a branch line to Alberni, for the express purpose of opening up the West Coast of the island via the Alberni Valley and Barclay Sound, and thus establish an artery of transportation facilities through the very heart of the island to the Capital city. This was over thirty, long years ago, before the southern interior portion of the Mainland was barely known except to a few explorers. What is the position to-day? Beyond Englishman's river for sixty miles north and west the country remains practically undisturbed, except by an intrepid rancher here and there, who, as with those adventurous people who settled in the beautiful Alberni Valley many long years ago, have groined and dug grey, waiting the coming of a railroad. Alberni, however, in spite of this temporary disability, has been waking up, largely no doubt on the prospects of the E. & N. railway, completing the construction of its line from French Creek. It is by the opening up of a line through this territory that the island generally, and Victoria in particular, will reap the advantages of direct means of communication. On the Alberni canal and tributary to Alberni Valley, including the Great Central and Sproat Lake districts, as well as a large portion of the thousands of acres of waterfront of the West Coast of the island, referred to by Mr. Sutton, are millions upon millions of feet of the finest timber in the world, thousands and thousands of acres of the richest agricultural lands, as Mr. Sutton has mentioned, rich in lumber and minerals, and all waiting for sufficient enterprise on the part of our people to up and be doing.

Comprehensive Scheme Necessary.

"Naturally there must be some comprehensive scheme of development in order that the timber, the mineral and the agricultural wealth can be exploited and developed on lines untrammelled by the barriers Nature has placed in the way, and which overcome will render accessible to the cities of the island 'practically the whole West Coast and interior of Vancouver Island. The slogan 'back to the soil' is all very well, but before doing so our merchantable timber must be cleared off by a commercial process, that is, by manufacturing and shipping it, which will give us the wealth it contains and incidentally a large increase in population (as it has done in districts already served by proper railway and roadway communication), and as the timber business progresses, contemporaneously the clearing and cultivating of our lands will be done, resulting in the much desired agricultural expansion, and which, as we all know, is the surest permanent foundation for a prosperous community. Instead of a hamlet here and there across our vast areas, we will have dozens of industrial centres working out our natural resources, and giving the inhabitants of the country the riches of nature our forefathers foresaw when this island of such great potential wealth was discovered and annexed.

"In conclusion, allow me to give the assurance on behalf of the E. & N. Railway Company, of our hearty support and co-operation, and to express the hope that the provincial government, which has always been so keenly alive to the situation, will co-operate and inaugurate promptly a progressive policy as regards the construction of roads and trails—the precursor of the railways.

"Perhaps it is unnecessary for me to add that now is the time for concerted action, as an opportunity at this particular period in your history that will be difficult to overcome if trade tributary to you now is diverted to other channels."

ANTI-JAPANESE LEGISLATION

STRONG PROTEST OF
'FRISCO BUSINESS MEN

Drastic Action by California
Would Cripple Oriental
Trade.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 22.—A strong protest against anti-Japanese legislation has been sent to the members of both houses by the San Francisco business men who recently returned from an extended visit to Japan, on the invitation of several Japanese commercial organizations. The protest is conveyed in a letter addressed to the speaker of the house, president of the senate, and to all the members of both houses.

"During our visit to Japan," says the letter, "we ascertained that the Emperor and the government of Japan are acting in absolutely good faith regarding the restriction of Japanese immigration to the United States. We fully believe that any action by the legislature which is directed at the Japanese residents of this state will be taken as an affront by the entire Japanese nation.

"The Oriental trade passing through the ports of this state has assumed large proportions, and is likely to be seriously crippled by such proposed legislation. We therefore respectfully trust that action on any of these bills that affect the Japanese people be deferred indefinitely as being unwise and injudicious."

'FRISCO BRIBERY TRIAL.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 22.—With the second panel in the trial of Patrick Calhoun approaching exhaustion yesterday's session closed after 22 citizens had been examined and none acquitted.

CAPITALIST ACQUITTED.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 22.—E. Kenyon Stow, the English capitalist, who was charged with perjury in connection with Cobalt mining property, was acquitted by a jury yesterday.

CANADA'S NEXT GOVERNOR-GENERAL

(Special to the Times).
Toronto, Ont., Jan. 22.—It is stated on good authority that Lord Northcote will succeed Earl Grey as governor-general of Canada.



LORD NORTHCOTE
Who is mentioned as the probable successor to Earl Grey as Governor-General.

DO YOU WANT A CITY BEAUTIFUL?

VICTORIANS ASKED TO
ENDORSE TASSE SCHEME

Public Petition to Be Presented
to Provincial Authorities.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The campaign for the beautifying of Victoria, so energetically carried on by Joseph Tasse, is making great progress. A petition has been drawn up for the signature of citizens and will be placed in stores and at other points where all who are in favor of the scheme can go and sign.

The petition is for presentation to the Lieutenant-governor and to the members of the legislative assembly of British Columbia. It runs as follows: "The city of Victoria was selected for the purpose of the province and the capital city of the province and the selection has been universally approved.

"Throughout the civilized world the capital cities of kingdoms and states have been 'beautified' by the government, and the example has been followed in Canada and elsewhere on this continent. Your petitioners consider that Victoria should now receive attention with a view of continuing its 'beautification' and that aids in money or in some other form should be granted, and such aid will, at the present moment, materially assist the impetus recently given by the work of the citizens themselves. Victoria has not to look forward to a future as an industrial or manufacturing centre, and it must always be, as the capital city, a favorite residential centre, and by improving its natural beauties and advantages can be made into a city of which British Columbians will have reason to be proud.

"The following resolution, on motion of Alderman Turner, seconded by Alderman Bishop, was unanimously passed by the city council on Monday the 18th inst.: 'That this council endorse the scheme proposed by Joseph Tasse for improving and beautifying the city of Victoria, and that a committee be appointed to interview the government in connection with the matter.'

"Your petitioners, therefore, pray that Your Honor will see his way fit to recommend, and your honorable body will take into consideration the recommendation of a grant of public money towards the beautification of Victoria as the capital city of the province."

"The petitioners themselves, urged by Mr. Tasse, whose splendid labors for the past year in the direction of a beautiful Victoria are at last bearing fruit, have arranged for a public meeting, in which the question of good streets, good buildings, good entertainment and good times are all mixed up, and Mr. Tasse has, with commendable zeal, approached the provincial government and asked a vote of money for the purpose of beautifying the city. So far nature has been the only friend Victoria has had, her own sons and daughters, and her own people, the maid of the Pacific to a smartly-gowned and well-groomed Mother of the west. The city in itself is beautiful—a perfect climate—a situation beyond compare—good people as well as poverty—no disease—oceans of room for millions of people, and yet a more hide-bound place, and a more incomprehensible civic management you never knew.

"During the coming months the city of Victoria is going to don new dress; going to send out cards of invitation; going to entertain her guests as a hostess state; and every one, from the watchman on the dock to the Lieutenant-governor on the hill, is offering the out-reached hand in welcome! We are to have a beautiful Victoria; the material is here—there is nothing lacking to make the city the most beautiful on the continent of America; that is nothing but the don't-care-a-whiff, which has characterized the people until the Quebec man came along

and held up the mirror to the 'queen of the west.' Straightway she begins to smooth her tresses and to trim her robes; so good people who are told whether to come to the coast (to spend the winter, at least), let me say: you will find a warm welcome during the year 1909, and you'll also find possibilities in real estate which you have heretofore heard nothing about. Come and see the revived Victoria!"

DEAD ON SIDEWALK.

Windsor Merchant Believed to Have
Suicided in Toronto.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 22.—The body of J. A. Doherty, a Windsor merchant, was found on King street sidewalk below the window of his room on the fifth floor of the King Edward hotel this morning. He is reported to have committed suicide.

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 22.—The Manitoba legislature will meet for the dispatch of business on Thursday, February 4th.

BRITAIN SHOULD BACK UP NEWFOUNDLAND'S VIEWS

Firmness is Necessary in
Dealing With Fisheries
Question.

London, Jan. 22.—The Morning Post thinks the attitude of the British government regarding the Newfoundland fisheries has been deplorable, but hopes that now the weight of British diplomacy will be thrown on the side of the oldest colony. It trusts also that Mr. Bryce will display a becoming firmness after calling in representatives of the colonies concerned.

INSURANCE COMBINE.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 22.—The Traders' Fire Insurance Company of this city has closed its doors and the management and control hereafter will remain with the Dominion Fire Insurance Company. The Traders' Fire Insurance Company, which has about nine years' experience, and the Dominion about two. The subscribed capital stock of the company is about \$337,000, and is held chiefly in Ontario and the Maritime provinces. It is understood that in the future the direct business of the Traders Company will be confined to Ontario under an Ontario charter. Any business it secures from other provinces will be put through by a possible reinsurance treaty with the Dominion.

FARMER SUICIDES.

Guelph, Ont., Jan. 22.—David McMillan, aged 53, a well-known farmer of Erin township, committed suicide by cutting his throat yesterday. He had been confined in the Guelph sanitarium for several weeks, and went home last night. He leaves a widow and many prominent relatives in South Wellington.

INFIRMARY AFIRE.

Inmates Suffer Injuries and One May
Succumb.

Canfield, O., Jan. 22.—Fire of unknown origin yesterday afternoon destroyed the men's building of the Mahoning county infirmary and twelve of the inmates received burns more or less serious. Steven Kelly, burned about the face and hands and legs, may die. The fire loss will be about \$30,000.

HUTS RAISED ON MESSINA RUINS

TEMPORARY SHELTERS
FOR 'QUAKE SUFFERERS

Eight Thousand Soldiers Are at
Work Removing
Debris.

Messina, Jan. 22.—The work of erecting buildings to shelter the sufferers is now well organized. The crews of the Italian warships Regina, Elena, Regina and Margherita have constructed huts at the village of San Salvatore, near Messina, where a large number of refugees have gathered. Meanwhile the military engineers are erecting huts on the outskirts of the city. Altogether 8,000 soldiers are working at the excavations in Messina removing debris and building shelters.

Vatican's Thanks.

Rome, Jan. 22.—The archbishop having ascertained the great work of relief accomplished by the Vatican through the bishops and clergymen in the earthquake districts, has decided to remit to the Pope \$5,000 which the archbishop had received from Ambassador Griseo, acting in behalf of the American Roman committee. The archbishop went personally to the Vatican to deliver the funds. Both the Pope and Cardinal Merry Del Val were touched by the generosity of the committee, and said the Vatican appreciates highly all that America had done in this distressing occasion.

Refugees in Reggio.

Reggio, Jan. 22.—The crew of the battleship Napoli have completed the construction of 19 temporary houses, together with an office for the mayor of Reggio and his clerk and already the buildings are occupied by 1,000 refugees. Medical attendance is being supplied and the people are being fed.

At Villa San Giovanni the men of the battleship Re Umberto have built 15 houses, and at Piale the crew of another battleship have built shelters for three hundred people, together with an infirmary which is in the hands of the naval doctors. Other workshops have built huts for refugees at various other places.

VANCOUVER ISLAND'S NATURAL RESOURCES

Association Formed to Urge Fuller Development—
C. C. Chapman Addresses Meeting on
Work of Publicity.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The Vancouver Island Development Association, with the object of advancing rapidly the development of Vancouver Island, was formed at a meeting of delegates from all important points on the island held at the Board of Trade rooms this morning. Upwards of one hundred, including the visiting delegates, were present to hear addresses from the chairman, Col. Prior, W. J. Sutton, M. E.; R. Marpoie, general executive assistant of C. P. R.; W. H. Trewartha James, general manager of the Tyee company, and C. C. Chapman of Portland, the guest of the association.

Simon Leiser, chairman of the Victoria Board of Trade, welcomed the delegates and outlined the objects of the meeting. He said the matter was one for the general benefit of the whole island, and not of Victoria separately. (Applause.) After outlining the ground he called on Col. Prior to take the chair.

Col. Prior, chairman of the special committee which organized the meeting, said the time had arrived when active steps should be taken to open up the island and assist development in every possible way. Unity being strength, the best means of attaining the desired end was to combine the great effort before them. It was time the association was formed and there was no time so desirable that the work should be commenced. He introduced Mr. Sutton.

W. J. Sutton.

Mr. Sutton in a comprehensive speech went over the many advantages the island possesses. He said the island had not moved forward with that rapidity to which it was entitled and drew comparisons between it and England, naming Vancouver Island John Bull, pointing out its geographical and climatic resemblance to the mother country, and quoting the following: "Behold another England in the West with purer air and rival scenery blest."

In a birdseye sketch of the island he went over its tremendous resources, beginning with the vast timber areas, which he said were the primary reason of its development. The main timber being the Douglas fir, which was the principal wood in the south, with red cedar in the north. On the West Coast there is fir for Port San Juan, spruce in San Juan valley and up the coast, cedar, spruce and hemlock. Barkley Sound was cedar covered, and north of that fir, while the same wood is in the upper reaches of Nootka Sound. The East Coast was principally fir, then cedar inland and hemlock. At Cowichan Lake there was the best fir in the world, said Mr. Sutton. A belt of 1,000 acres is there which will average very high to the acre, perfectly straight and uniform. At Comox the timber is similarly heavy. The whole island was covered with splendid timber wherever a tree could grow.

Speaking on the shore line, he said there was a mistaken impression of the West Coast, which was really an excellent one, with its many sounds open for large ships. Rich in Minerals. On the geology of the island, Mr. Sutton said there were six very distinctive formations, the earliest rocks being sedimentary. He showed on a large map the various deposits of minerals—coal, iron, copper, gold—and traced the various formations from earliest years. Copper he thought would be the principal mineral of the island, but there were numerous indications of iron. There is magnetite eight miles from San Juan harbor. There had been \$1,000 free milling gold found in parts. The island had immense bodies of mineral formation, some of which he detailed.

Before concluding he dealt with the fisheries and other resources of the island. His conclusion was the absolute necessity that existed for the opening up of the island by trails for the railways, suggesting that the government get to work with a road from Cameron lake to Nootka Sound and build trails from the main line of route. He was accorded generous applause and a vote of thanks.

Trails Necessary.

W. H. Trewartha James, called upon by the chairman, endorsed Mr. Sutton's words as to the importance of having the island opened up. Prospector, he said, should be encouraged and trails be built through the vast forests, after which capital could be used and great development follow. Mr. James also said that the principal of the opinion was that the wealth of the island would be found to lie in the copper mines of the future.

Mr. Marpoie read an address, which is printed in another column.

C. C. Chapman, who was called upon by the chairman to give the committee his views on publicity as applied to the exploration of Vancouver Island, he was vigorously applauded on raising, together with an office for the mayor of Reggio and his clerk and already the buildings are occupied by 1,000 refugees. Medical attendance is being supplied and the people are being fed.

At Villa San Giovanni the men of the battleship Re Umberto have built 15 houses, and at Piale the crew of another battleship have built shelters for three hundred people, together with an infirmary which is in the hands of the naval doctors. Other workshops have built huts for refugees at various other places.

This central organization advertises Oregon in magazines, journals, newspapers. As a consequence there pour into the central office thousands of inquiries. In six weeks 17,000 inquiries poured into that office. A corps of secretaries tabulated these inquiries and most selfish of all motives—to populate the state.

sent to each of the bodies in the league a copy of the same. Each of the units then followed these inquiries with folders dealing with their own community that could be enclosed in a one-cent envelope. This literature all has its individuality. Every settler who went into Oregon meant more to Portland than a dozen pot hunters going directly into Portland.

Then the railways were interested, and as Mr. Marpoie had said, there was no advertising so effective as that obtained by the talk occasioned by travel over the railways. The railways entering Oregon had been invaluable in their aid. Press notices, magazine articles, etc., had also been sedulously cultivated, and every information possible given.

What does it profit a community, said Mr. Chapman, to live a narrow life and not to emblazon its advantages before the world. Then, he continued, the school children and women had been interested, and had been the most effective boosters, and he explained the different places by which the children had been interested.

Mr. Chapman's enthusiasm seemed to be caught by the committee which enthusiastically applauded his remarks, especially when he declared he had himself the previous evening sent the press notices east telling of what Vancouver had in contemplation. The committee then adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock for organization.

RAILROAD TRAFFIC OF NORTHWEST TIED UP

Heavy Flood Carries Away
Bridge Near Cascades of
Columbia.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 22.—As a result of thaws and heavy rains which have been general in Washington and Northern Oregon during the past week, the railroads are in considerable trouble, the North Bank losing a bridge near the Cascades of the Columbia and being tied up. About one hundred passengers are stranded at Pendleton. Spokane is cut off from railroad communication with the west and south.

Reports from various towns in the Northwest indicate that the loss occasioned by the floods will be heavy. Huge cakes of ice threaten hundreds of thousands of dollars' damage at Cello, and reports from the Cascades to Galena are that the aggregate damage to docks and other shore property will also run high.

ZEPPELIN II. IS BEING CONSTRUCTED

Aged German Inventor Builds
Floating Tent for Housing
Purposes.

Friedrichshafen, Jan. 22.—Count Zeppelin is building another airship which will bear the name of Zeppelin II. He is also constructing a floating tent for housing the new airship.

The count has introduced a new method for discharging the gas from balloons. Heretofore the gas has been discharged within the cigar-shaped covering, but with the new airship tubes will reach upward, discharging it into the open air, thus preventing danger of explosion.

TWO NEW MEMBERS OF QUEBEC CABINET

Legislature Will Convene on
March 3—Belchasse
By-election.

(Special to the Times.)

Quebec, Jan. 22.—The provincial cabinet yesterday ratified the appointment of Hon. Mr. Allard as commissioner of crown lands in place of Hon. A. Turgeon, and Jeremiah DeCarie, M. L. A., for Hochelaga, as commissioner of agriculture, in place of Mr. Allard. J. Ed. Caron, M. L. A., for Lesiet, also was called to the cabinet as a minister without a portfolio.

The legislature meets on the 3rd and 4th of March next. Nominations in Belchasse to choose a candidate to replace Mr. Turgeon will take place on February 2nd.

The Nile is noted for the variety of its fish. An expedition sent by the British museum brought home 3,300 specimens.

Welcome Words To Women

If, you are an intelligent thinking woman, in need of relief from weakness, nervousness, pain and suffering, then it means much to you that there is one tried and true honest square-deal medicine OF KNOWN COMPOSITION, sold by druggists for the cure of woman's ills. The makers of

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

for the cure of weak, nervous, run-down, over-worked, debilitated, pain-racked women, knowing this medicine to be made up of ingredients, every one of which has the strongest possible endorsement of the leading and standard authorities of the several schools of practice, are perfectly willing, and in fact, are only too glad to print, as they do, the formula, or list of ingredients, of which it is composed, in plain English, on every bottle-wrapper. Is this not a significant fact worthy of careful consideration?

Women use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in preference to all other advocated medicines sold by druggists for their peculiar weaknesses and ailments because it is

THE ONE REMEDY which contains no alcohol or habit-forming drugs, is not anything like advertised secret compounds or patent medicines.

THE ONE REMEDY for women devised by a regularly graduated physician of vast experience in woman's ailments and carefully adapted to her delicate organism.

THE ONE REMEDY good enough that its makers are not afraid to print its every ingredient on its outside bottle-wrapper.

It's foolish—often dangerous to be over-persuaded into accepting a secret nostrum in place of this time-proven medicine of KNOWN COMPOSITION. World's Dispensary Medical Association. Buffalo, N. Y.

ADVANTAGES OF PUBLICITY

C. C. CHAPMAN GIVES VALUABLE ADVICE

His Address at Luncheon Today Was Full of Information.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The Vancouver Island Development Association luncheon took place this afternoon at the Empress hotel, when upwards of two hundred were present including the premier, Hon. Richard McBride, members of the cabinet, Mayor Hall and members of the municipal council and many prominent citizens and business men, together with the fifteen delegates from cities and towns of Vancouver Island and representatives of every trade organization and board of trade on the island. Simon Leiser, chairman of the board of trade, presided, with the premier on his right and the mayor of his left. The speaker, "But, gentlemen, old Salem came forward and saw it the country was developed Salem was bound to grow. They started a fund which has increased beyond what they had ever thought possible. "Brownsville—Who ever heard of Brownsville? The inhabitants recognized they were not on the map. They woke up and found that they had been left out of the improvements are now worth their land value. "Eugene, Ore., woke up and started a publicity bureau, established power works and cleaned its streets. "Albany did likewise, urged by the progress of their surrounding towns. People see the results, see the effects and set into the habit of giving. They see the value of it. There is yet to be recorded in the Pacific northwest where a city has made a mistake by advertising.

"There is going to be great travel here this year. The cream of the world's population will be here. The Seattle exposition is but the excuse. They are coming to see the great and boundless country in the northwest. "Those communities that take notice of the tourists coming to the Seattle fair next year will be those that will benefit. California and Idaho are reaching out for them.

"There are 3,000 to 4,000 towns in the northwest. Don't think all these are advertising, because they are not. Only ones that are advertising are those you are hearing about. "We can foresee when even London and New York will have rivals on the Pacific, and prophesy is all right, but it is the man who takes up the island work now and uses clever, resourceful and high class advertising that is to be at the front.

"Take Vancouver Island and the wonderful story told this morning of its wealth and the untouched resources reserved for this day when capital and brains can be used for its development. Get the marvellous resources before the world and Vancouver Island shall take its place among those sections of the country that are looked at from the great east as Eldorados.

"The eastern market is poorer than the west, and the farmer here gets better values. Shout the name of the island. The traffic that has come Oregon in the last two years will come on ward. It is not for me to tell you what to do. You don't have to listen to what an Oregonian has to say. "We have come up here to learn before. Victoria on Vancouver can't grow without helping Portland. You can't get the people unless they come past us, and we will do our best to keep them. If you have got a better territory you'll get them, but we'll take a shot at them first if we can." He then thanked the association for the invitation and sat down amid tumultuous applause from every corner of the room.

Premier McBride moved a vote of thanks, which was seconded by Mayor Hall. Mr. Marpole made a short address, and three hearty cheers terminated the inauguration banquet of the Vancouver Island Development Association.

They united the city and the outlying districts, resulting in a campaign of generous advertising throughout the country. They have made Spokane a city of progress and industry, and also developed the surrounding country. The population has trebled, realty values have risen, and Spokane is now ranked in the 100,000 city class.

Portland is a little slow, but when we are awake we are in earnest. It is a city of wealthy men, who are opposed to booms. Eight men got together there and followed in the steps of Spokane. They sent for Mr. Richardson and he, with their backing, organized the Portland Development Club. Every man of that body has in four years attended all the meetings of the club regularly. His work is an example of good advertising.

First these cities had to overcome small jealousies. They overcame this idea and showed the advantages. Portland people went before commercial bodies and announced their intention of advertising Oregon, and not Portland in particular. They showed that the growth of Portland depended on the development of the state as a whole. Astoria is on the map through a \$6,000 fund, the result of advertising and publicity. Individual subscribers have increased their subscriptions. Big names in Portland came forward in month of January and doubled their subscriptions, and they did it because results had been produced.

"Salem—moss-covered Salem—Sunshine never could penetrate it," said the speaker. "But, gentlemen, old Salem came forward and saw it the country was developed Salem was bound to grow. They started a fund which has increased beyond what they had ever thought possible.

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CANADIAN CURRLERS BEATEN. Glasgow, Jan. 22.—The Canadian curlers were defeated here to-day by a score of 178 to 170.

AWFUL DISASTER IN GOLD MINE

BURST DAM CAUSES FLOOD; 173 VICTIMS

Water Sweeps Through South African Town, Carrying Away Houses.

(From Friday's Daily.)

Johannesburg, Jan. 22.—Ten white men and 150 natives were drowned to-day in the Witwatersrand gold mine which became flooded by the bursting of Knight's dam. Heavy rains caused the dam to give way.

The water from the dam flooded the lower section of the town of Elsburg, where many houses were swept away and thirteen persons were drowned.

NAVAL CONFERENCE NOT WORKING SMOOTHLY

Powers Cannot Reconcile Their Differences on International Law.

(From Friday's Daily.)

London, Jan. 22.—There is a growing impression here that the Powers will not be able to reconcile their differences and that the International Naval Conference, which opened here last month, is doomed to failure. Great Britain is working desperately to prevent this and she put off the evil day by cancelling the meeting called for this morning after arranging that the committee shall take up the decision of technical subjects only. The committee meetings will be continued until definite instructions may be received by the delegates whose insistence that the views of their governments shall prevail brought about the deadlock. The American delegates are included in this group for they, acting on instructions from Washington, refused particularly to concede anything on the question of "continuous voyages."

DIVIDEND ON B. C. ELECTRIC.

West Canadian Company Acquires Option on Mining Lease in Cariboo.

London, Jan. 22.—The B. C. Electric Railway has declared a dividend of 6 per cent. on the preferred ordinary stock. The West Canadian Company has been formed with a capital of \$275,000 and has acquired an option for turning over a mining lease at Cariboo, B. C.

HUSBANDS DROWN; WIVES SAFE

Pilton, Ont., Jan. 22.—David Frederick and Gilbert Brooks were drowned through the ice on the bay of Quinte, while driving home from Trenton. Their wives escaped from the cutter.

Oldest Resident of Vancouver Island Died at Age of Eighty-one.

(From Friday's Daily.)

There will be general regret felt in the city at the announcement of the death of J. Muir, of Sooke, which occurred this morning at his home. Coming to this district from Scotland with his father's family, he has been identified all his life with the development of the southern part of Vancouver Island. He was 81 years of age and leaves a widow and several sons.

In the death of Mr. Muir, the oldest resident on Vancouver Island has passed away. Dr. Helmcken now has the distinction of having the longest residence here.

—The attorney-general, it is understood, will shortly introduce a bill dealing with the regulation of private clubs. There are some sixteen of these in Victoria, and in the absence of any power under the license laws the police are unable to deal with the drinking which goes on in them. Several of the clubs are held to be really only saloons in disguise, and the attorney-general promised some time ago to deal with these this session.

ACCIDENT FOLLOWS TRAGEDY.

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 22.—George McLean, brother-in-law of George Teeter, one of those killed at the Grimsby level crossing last Saturday, was run over this morning by a Hamilton, Grimsby and Beavertown electric car and lost one of his legs. He will likely recover.

SHIMIZU RECALLED.

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—Seluburo Shimizu, Japanese consul general for Canada, has been recalled by his government to take over an important post in the Japanese foreign office at Tokyo. Mr. Shimizu will sail from San Francisco about the middle of next month. No mention has been made of his probable successor.

CONSERVATIVES IN ANNUAL CONVENTION

Delegates From All Parts of Province at Present at Gathering.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The Conservative Association of the province is in convention here to-day, meeting in the rooms of the Athletic Association, in the Duck block. In the absence of the president, G. H. Barnard, M. P., Vice-President Woodworth, of Vancouver, occupied the chair.

The first business of the meeting was naming of a credential committee which was occupied during the morning with the work of examining into the standing of the delegates.

The attendance is a large one, and the delegates all appear to be enjoying their visit to Victoria. Each riding is entitled to ten representatives for each member of the legislature. Victoria is of course fully represented, while Vancouver and New Westminster are also fully up to their limit. From various other ridings the delegations are quite strong, and few are not represented.

In opening Mr. Woodworth regretted the absence of the president, Mr. Barnard, referring to the success which had been his within the last year. He had been elected president of the local association, president of the provincial association, and then elected member for Victoria. The chairman also praised the work done by the secretary, Mr. McKay, and his assistant, as well as the organizer. He had words of encouragement for the way the province association had returned. Conservative members at the late election and advocated united action.

Premier McBride, second honorary president, addressed the gathering this morning, encouraging all in the work of the party.

Committees on resolutions and on the constitution were appointed, and the secretary's report received.

The evening session was held at 8 o'clock. This evening the delegates will be the guests of the local Conservatives at a smoker.

Further sittings will be held to-morrow in order to complete the business.

J. MUIR OF SOOKE PASSED AWAY TO-DA

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MANUAL WORK IN THE SCHOOLS

INSPECTOR DUNNELL COMMENTS IT HIGHLY

Proposes That Government Supply Equipment to City Schools.

A report which will be of great interest to all who believe in manual training in the public schools is contained in the annual report of the education department. This is made by Harry Dunnell, of this city, manual training inspector, and is his first report on that work. It is addressed to the superintendent of education, and is as follows:

Sir,—I have the honor to submit to you my first annual report of the manual training schools in British Columbia, and in doing so, I propose, with your permission, referring to the work since its introduction in 1900.

In November of 1900, Prof. Robertson, on behalf of Sir Wm. Macdonald, visited British Columbia to make arrangements with the educational department and the school trustees of Victoria and Vancouver for the introduction of manual training into the schools, for a period of three years, to illustrate the usefulness of some form of handwork being taken in connection with a child's school life.

Except the providing of rooms in which to carry on this branch of study, neither the education department nor the trustees of Victoria and Vancouver were asked to bear any of the expense. This was borne entirely by Sir Wm. Macdonald.

For three years the work was steadily carried on. By means of the press, exhibitions of the boys at work and the work done, the public was gradually educated to the meaning and the scope of this branch of study.

Though no active opposition was apparent during these three years, there was no doubt many were very skeptical about the work, its usefulness, and ultimate success; not only amongst the public, but more so amongst the teaching profession.

However, we had faith in the work we were trying to introduce, and on its own merits we were confident of success.

Test Was Successful. In the spring of 1903, Professor Robertson again visited the province to see what progress had been made, and also to see what prospects there were of the work being continued.

Now came the testing time as to whether our three years' labors were to bear any fruit. On condition that the school trustees of Victoria and Vancouver carried on the work for one year at their own expense, the equipment, of the various schools was given to them free of any expense.

In Victoria, the school trustees decided to carry on the work. In Vancouver the school trustees, at a public meeting held in the city hall, unanimously decided to carry on and extend the work.

For two years the entire cost of working the schools was borne respectively by Victoria and Vancouver; and since that time the education department has assisted in paying the salaries of both the manual training and domestic science instructors.

During the introduction of manual training (1900-3), and since that time, I have had applications from school trustees in different parts of the province, asking if Sir Wm. Macdonald would not assist in establishing more of such schools; but no further help could reasonably be expected, as Sir Wm. Macdonald's intentions, both here and in other parts of the Dominion, were to bear the expense of the introduction of the work, to prove that this branch of study was worth including in the school studies.

The initial expense is the stumbling block to the opening of new schools in the other cities of the province, only one city having got over that difficulty unaided, namely, New Westminster.

Work Should Be Extended. Now, I venture to say that had not a start been made by Sir Wm. Macdonald seven years ago, there would still not be any manual training in this province. Not that the public or the teachers would not want it, but that the initial expense would be the stumbling block.

I think the time has now come when the education department should take up the work vigorously, and in cities like Nelson, Rossland, Grand Forks, Revelstoke, Cranbrook, Fernie, Armstrong, Vernon, Kamloops and Nanaimo, provide the equipment (about \$600 each), if the cities provide the room and carry on the work.

The equipment, with ordinary care, would last many years, without even having to replenish any of the stock, and a great part of the stock would last a lifetime.

All around us (in other parts of the Dominion, in the United States, and the countries of Europe) we find manual training being introduced largely into the studies of the schools. Can a young country like ours, that is constantly drawing from the older countries for its increasing population, ignore this fact? Our schools, good as they are, cannot afford to lag behind, and where the attendance is large enough, manual training schools should be established as soon as possible. Once established, I feel confident the work would be appreciated and carried on.

For over seven years manual training has been carried on in the two largest cities of the province (Victoria and Vancouver), and by now the work has either proved itself a success or a failure. Evidently the work has gained some measure of success, and is considered of some value in the curriculum of the school work, else there this a decay would surely have set in. Instead of decay there is a slow but steady growth (even though the work is not compulsory), a growth that would be rapid if financial aid were forthcoming to help the smaller towns in establishing the schools.

Beginning with the opening of the schools in August, there were ten manual training schools at work, providing accommodation for 2,000, with a staff of nine instructors. This is a small proportion of the boys in this province who should be enjoying the advantage of manual training in connection with their school life, and I hope before another year passes away some means will be devised whereby the country towns can have the benefit of manual training in the schools.

Suggested Regulations For Schools. 1. A course of work, approved by the education department, to be taught in each school. 2. Every instructor must also be a qualified public school teacher. 3. Each boy or girl must receive at least two hours' instruction per week. 4. Each instructor must be responsible for not more than 24 pupils per session, and not more than 24 pupils per week. 5. Plans of all new work-rooms to be submitted for approval to the education department.

U. S. BANK PRESIDENT IS UNDER ARREST

Embezzlement Charges Said to Involve Sum of \$750,000.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 22.—Homer G. Taber, former president of the United States bank of Los Angeles, former president of the International bank of Searchlight, Nevada, and now president of the San Diego Bank and Trust company, was taken into custody in San Diego last evening, according to information received by the sheriff here, and will be brought to Los Angeles and then taken to Pierre, the county seat of Lincoln county, Nevada, to answer to 19 indictments found by the grand jury, and said to involve the embezzlement of approximately \$750,000. It is said only those indictments saved Taber from having to answer a serious charge in this county of embezzling \$400,000 of telephone bonds from Mr. Grant, Jr., of San Diego. This transaction was completed when Taber was president of the West Side bank in this city, and according to the story District Attorney Frederick was ready to proceed against Taber when the requisition from the governor of Nevada took precedence.

At the time that Taber was taken into custody S. K. Williamson, formerly cashier of the West Side bank, and cashier of the Lincoln National bank, of Searchlight, was arrested in Pasadena and brought to this city and locked in the county jail.

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UNITED STATES VS. NEW YORK WORLD

British Law Journal Says There is Precedent for Such Proceedings.

London, Jan. 22.—The British Law Journal, discussing the action brought in the United States against certain newspapers for libel, says that in England the purchase of the Panama canal from the French company, says that there is ample justification and precedent for proceedings for libel on behalf of a government. The papers and a basis for this action in the common law, and cites a number of precedents. The latest being in 1905.

It concludes in these words: "Whatever else may be said of the proceedings, the United States government cannot be charged with an innovation or want of legality in any action against those responsible for charges of corruption in what was undoubtedly an act of state."

A BISHOP'S FUNERAL.

America's Tribute to the Late Right Rev. Bernard McQuaid.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 22.—The funeral services over the body of the Right Rev. Bernard J. McQuaid, Bishop of Rochester, were held in St. Patrick's cathedral this morning. Dignitaries of the church from all over the United States and Canada attended, and never before in this city has there been such general mourning over the death of one of its citizens. The Supreme courts and the various local courts adjourned at the close of yesterday's session until after the ceremonies this morning.

The Rev. John M. Farley, Archbishop of New York, was the celebrant of the pontifical mass of requiem. The body was taken to the holy sepulchre at the cemetery where Bishop Thomas Hickey, who is now the second Bishop of Rochester, gave a benediction.

No. 1. Notice is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum upon the following described lands, situated in Sayward District of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post placed at the northwest corner of M. King's location, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres. Located this 8th day of December, 1908. H. W. SMITH, Locator. By his Agent, M. KING.

No. 2. Notice is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum upon the following described lands, situated in Sayward District of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post placed at the northwest corner of M. King's location, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres. Located this 8th day of December, 1908. H. W. SMITH, Locator. By his Agent, M. KING.

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No. 11. Notice

OPEN DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS

H. G. PARSONS MOVER;
F. DAVEY, SECONDER

John Oliver Asks for Information Regarding Prince Rupert Townsite.

Legislative Press Gallery, Jan. 22.

The Legislature is taking it easy at the outset, like similar bodies everywhere. This afternoon it sat for forty-five minutes, but it made a start on the work before it, which is very little so far. Before anything else can be taken up in detail the speech from the throne has to be disposed of by the adoption of a reply. This was moved yesterday and seconded by supporters of the government, who followed by the opposition.

Both gentlemen made good speeches, whatever may be thought of the policy they support, and the opposition joined as heartily in the applause which they got, as did the government members. H. G. Parsons, the member for Golden, did not make a long speech, contenting himself with a general survey of the country as outlined in the words of His Honor yesterday. Frederick Davey, second member for Victoria, went a little further, suggesting legislation for the protection of forests and the reduction, if not abolition, of the personal property and income tax. Seeing that these sources produced a revenue of over \$287,000 in the last fiscal year and are likely to go on in an increased ratio, it remains to be seen what weight his words and influence have with the government.

From the Liberal side the government was reminded that the people are entitled to full information regarding the arrangements made between the province and the Grand Trunk Pacific in connection with the Prince Rupert townsite. The premier recognized the justice of the demand by promising to consult his colleagues and bring down what papers there are.

A marked improvement is noticeable in the galleries in the acoustic properties of the chamber since the walls were hung with draperies. How it may be in the conversational debate of the committee of the whole, cannot be told until later.

Two of the Socialist members were in their places yesterday, Parker Williams and John McInnes. On the Conservative side J. F. Garden was present, completing the Vancouver delegation. There was some little delay in opening the House, owing to the premier being detained at the luncheon of the Island development convention. It was ten minutes to three before Speaker Eberts took the chair. The words of the day were read by Rev. Canon Beaulieu.

H. G. Parsons Moved Address.

Mr. Parsons expressed his sense of the honor of moving the address, and asked the indulgence of his fellow-members during his first speech in the House. He was then asked to read the address at the references to the property of the province contained in the speech. The people at large would not fail to give the present government a fair share of the credit for the improved state of affairs. General sympathy was felt for the destruction caused by the fire at Fernie, and gratitude was due to the people of the other provinces and elsewhere for their ready assistance. The death of Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere was much regretted throughout the province, where the late lieutenant-governor was esteemed for his high qualities, and the expressions of regret in the speech from the throne would be echoed by every citizen of British Columbia.

In regard to proposed legislation to aid irrigation, Mr. Parsons said that such enterprises were likely to be carried on much more energetically than before as a result. He congratulated the government on the creation of a separate department of public works, and considered that the policy of Mr. Taylor to the new portfolio, the government had acted wisely. There were many very necessary public works which he hoped the new minister would deal with.

Wealth of Columbia District.

Speaking of his own district, Mr. Parsons said that with the almost immediate construction of the Kootenay Central railway, the development of the district was likely to be rapid. Everybody, the valley from Golden southward to the Crow's Nest Pass was one of the most beautiful and fertile in British Columbia, with a healthful climate, fish and game in abundance, and offering home to thousands. It was a splendid fruit-growing country, and when it began to be filled with orchards the member for Okanagan would have to bestir the people of his district in real earnest.

Mr. Parsons concluded by moving the adoption of the address, which he read. This is really the speech from the throne turned around, so as to express the pleasure and gratification and satisfaction and everything else of the House at the various statements.

Seconded by F. Davey.

Mr. Davey said he rose with a good deal of diffidence to address the House, his task had been lightened by the eloquent speech of the mover. It added a word of supererogation to add to what Mr. Parsons had said. All must feel proud and grateful that their province had experienced such a bountiful year, while they regretted that there had been such wide destruction of life and property in the Fernie district. It was not a stretch of imagination to ascribe the prosperity of the province in some degree to the fact that the government which the province had enjoyed for some years and apparently was destined to enjoy for many years to come. The people looked to the Conservative party to furnish them with honest and efficient administration. The smile which spread over John

Oliver's face at this was worth going miles to see.

Mr. Davey went on to say that the affairs of the province since last session appeared to have been conducted in a very exemplary manner and almost beyond the reach of censure or even of criticism. It would tax the ingenuity of the member for Delta (John Oliver) to find a grievance on which to hang an attack upon the government.

A broader and more sardonic smile from the member for Delta should have warned the other side that this was a vain expectation.

The Income Tax.

"In view of the surplus and the rapidly developing resources of the province," Mr. Davey went on, "I hope the finance minister will be able to promise us a reduction or even an abolition of those unpopular and vexatious taxes on personal property and income. I would remind the government that the income tax has always been regarded by the people as the exchequer as an exceptional imposition for times of emergency or danger; a war tax, as it has been called. I do not think the present condition of this country offers a justification for its being levied any longer."

The progress in the agricultural and fruit-growing industries were described by Mr. Davey as phenomenal. British Columbia fruit was always successful in the prize lists. The exchequer of the province while in the Old Country were referred to as having awakened great interest in this province and having been invariably spoken of by the press with approval. The speaker mentioned the recent trial shipment of fruit sent to China, hoping it would prove a success and that another market for British Columbia fruit would be found there.

The Price of Coal.

It was gratifying, said Mr. Davey, that the public lands were being taken up by bona-fide settlers to a large extent. The arrangement between the government and the Grand Trunk Pacific were worthy of much commendation, and it was to be hoped that the efforts of the company and the government would result in the establishment of a model town, from a commercial, residential, sanitary and artistic point of view. The mining industry of the province was in a state of great activity. Although the value showed a falling off of two million dollars, owing to the fall in the price of copper, the tonnage would be found to be about the same. It was a pleasing fact that the coal mined in the vicinity of Puget Sound was being sold to the province at a price of \$7 a ton for coal which could be sold in Seattle, after paying an import duty of 67 cents a ton, freight and all other charges, for very much less?

The result of the first year's operation of the free tree cut scheme, Mr. Davey considered, was such as to fully justify the government's action. In regard to forestry he recommended the adoption of means which would prevent the continued depletion of our forests, and avoid a repetition of the state of affairs which had been the result of the free tree cut scheme. The timber was as valuable as diamonds.

The License Law.

Mr. Davey declared that there had been a great improvement in the administration of the license law, and that temperance advocates and right-minded people welcomed the refusal of the government to cancel the license of 23 during the year, as well as the decision to grant no license in Prince Rupert. In his determination to have the law enforced strictly and impartially, Mr. Davey said, he was confident that the government would be successful. The licensing of social clubs was highly desirable, as they unfairly interfered with the legitimate trade and in some cases afforded, maybe, a cloak for the sale of liquor. The Conservative government did not pose as a temperance one, but its actions showed that it was not controlled by the liquor trade. Before closing, Mr. Davey said, he would like to thank Mr. Bowser's skill and the assistance of his staff, and advised him to get out and gain first-hand knowledge of all public works required.

The debate was adjourned on motion of the leader of the opposition. Mr. Bowser's bill to amend the Magistrate's Act was read a second time, and will next be considered in committee of the whole.

Prince Rupert Townsite.

John Oliver, before the House adjourned, asked the government for the information in regard to Prince Rupert townsite.

"So far as we are able to advise the House the government will be able to bring down on Monday copies of what papers are on the subject of information to the House, and I will be glad to consult with my colleagues."

At 3:35 p. m. the House rose until Monday.

SPECIAL MEETING

OF PARKS BOARD

Rotation for Retirement of Appointed Members Arranged.

A special meeting of the parks board was held Friday afternoon for the purpose of arranging the rotation for the retirement of members. The board was created in the spring of 1907, and it was the intention of the board to have members retire in such rotation as will insure a three-year term for each.

This arrangement is for the purpose of insuring that continuity of policy without which the work of the board cannot be effectively carried out.

The members who will retire this year are F. B. Pemberton and John Nelson. Next year the other two appointed members, John Arbuthnot and W. W. Kesteven, will retire. These are all eligible for re-election if they so desire, and the council approve.

At yesterday's meeting Ald. Turner took his seat for the first time as chairman of the parks committee, by virtue of which he becomes a member of the board. Ald. Henderson presided, and the other members present were Messrs. Wilkerson and Nelson.

The regular weekly dance will be held in A. O. U. W. hall to-night as usual.

GOOD STANDING IN COLLEGE

VICTORIAN PUPILS
MAKE HIGH RECORD

List of Successful Students in McGill Christmas Examinations.

The results of the Christmas examinations of the McGill University College of British Columbia have just been received. The following lists contain the names of both the Victoria and Vancouver undergraduates who were successful. It will be noticed that in the first year exceptionally good work was done by Miss Mary Hamilton, of Victoria. This young lady made an average of over 87 per cent, taking first place in French, trigonometry and geometry, in the last of which she made a perfect paper. Marshall Gordon, of Victoria, came second, making a first class in every subject. He is the only student who has that distinction. The results follow:

Second Year Arts.

English: Class I.—Smith, Letynoff, Desbriay and Paterson, equal; Macleod, Lindsay and Macleod, H. E., equal; Chandler (Victoria). Class II.—Sparling, McKilloch (Victoria), Boak and Boyd, equal. Class III.—Willett, Howell, Taylor, Macleod, Dixon, Knowlton, Selman, Meadows and Thomas, equal; Boyce and McKenzie, equal; Papke (Victoria), Eberts (Victoria).

French: Class I.—Desbriay, Chandler (Victoria), Class III.—Taylor, Sparling, Lindsay, Beckwith (Victoria), Boak, Macleod, Willett, Bunt, Selman.

Solid Geometry: Class II.—McKilloch (Victoria), Chandler (Victoria), Class III.—Paterson, Meadows, Boyce, Dixon and Macleod, equal; Lindsay, Boyd and Willett and Beckwith (Victoria), and Knowlton, equal.

Latin: Class I.—Beckwith (Victoria), Chandler (Victoria), Class II.—Paterson, Lindsay, Sparling, Desbriay and Smith, equal; Bunt and Howell, equal; Taylor, McKilloch (Victoria), Class III.—Macleod, Rapke (Victoria), Macleod, H. E., Meadows, Thomas, Dixon, Boak and Knowlton and Letynoff and Selman, equal; McKee, Boyd, Willett.

First Year Arts.

English: Class I.—Murray and Reid (equal), Muddell, Hamilton (Victoria), Gordon (Victoria), Class II.—Mills, Harris, Holland, Corry (Victoria), and Roberts (Victoria), equal; Davidson, Busby, Hamilton and Muttitt and Ross (Victoria), equal; Allan, Cattell, Class III.—Greggs and Wilson, equal; Stewart, Drury (Victoria), Macleod, Lane, Underhill, Mowat (Victoria), Beckman, Turnbull and Orme, equal; Lehman (Victoria), Kirkpatrick, Fox (Victoria), Luscombe (Victoria), Logan and Loehholm, equal; Logan (Victoria).

French: Class I.—Hamilton (Victoria), Gordon (Victoria), Class II.—Loehholm (Victoria), Corry (Victoria), Class III.—Mills, Harris, Holland, Corry (Victoria), and Roberts (Victoria), equal; Davidson, Busby, Hamilton and Muttitt and Ross (Victoria), equal; Allan, Cattell, Class III.—Greggs and Wilson, equal; Stewart, Drury (Victoria), Macleod, Lane, Underhill, Mowat (Victoria), Beckman, Turnbull and Orme, equal; Lehman (Victoria), Kirkpatrick, Fox (Victoria), Luscombe (Victoria), Logan and Loehholm, equal; Logan (Victoria).

Geometry: Class I.—Hamilton (Victoria), Logan (Victoria), Kirkpatrick, Douglas, Gordon (Victoria), McCree, Class II.—Stewart, Davidson, Murray and Ross (Victoria), equal; Savers, Muddell and Loehholm (Victoria), equal; Holland, Hamilton and Lane, equal; Ross and Corry (Victoria), Class III.—Barrett and Cattell and Evans, equal; Jones, Lehman (Victoria), Rogers, Drury (Victoria), Mills, Corry (Victoria), Mowat (Victoria), equal; Busby, Raynes, England and Jones, equal; Patrick, Beckman and Greggs and Roberts (Victoria), equal.

Latin: Class I.—Gordon (Victoria), Murray, Hamilton (Victoria), Luscombe (Victoria), Loehholm (Victoria), Mowat (Victoria), Corry (Victoria), Class II.—Lehman (Victoria), Muddell, Muttitt and Ross (Victoria), equal; Cowan and Logan (Victoria), equal; Mills, Beckman and Coates (Victoria), equal; Drury (Victoria), equal; Douglas and Evans, equal. Class III.—Turnbull, Reid, Fox (Victoria), Lane, Hamilton and Savers, Davidson, Stewart, Harris, Wilson, Busby and Jones, equal; Orme.

Trigonometry: Class I.—Hamilton (Victoria), Cowan, Atkins, Reid, Loehholm (Victoria), Gordon (Victoria), Macleod, Lane, Class II.—Busby and Lehman (Victoria), equal; Hamilton, Douglas, Murray, Wilson, Ross, Drury (Victoria), Luscombe (Victoria), Raynes, Rogers and Stewart, equal. Class III.—Greggs and Wilson, equal; Turnbull, Ross (Victoria), Davidson and Kirkpatrick, equal; Evans and Corry (Victoria), equal; Allan, Underhill, Armstrong and Barrett and Cattell and Savers and Logan (Victoria), equal; Orme, Mills, Roberts (Victoria).

Physics: Class I.—Lane, Stewart, Muddell, Gordon (Victoria), Class II.—Hamilton (Victoria), Murray, Kirkpatrick, Greggs, Holland and Jones, equal. Class III.—Ross (Victoria), Allan and Drury (Victoria), equal; Busby, Fox (Victoria), Davidson, Barker, Turnbull, Barrett and Hamilton and Lehman (Victoria), equal; Armstrong, Jones and Atkins, equal; Loehholm (Victoria), Harris and Ross, equal; Paddon and Muttitt and Savers, equal.

The annual meeting of the Metho- chin Farmers' Institute was held in Metho- chin hall, January 20th. The following officers were elected: George Heatherbell, president; John Wallace, vice-president; J. H. Smart, secretary; treasurer: directors, D. Henry, G. Ball, W. O. Sweetman, G. F. Weir, A. E.

Two drunks were fined the usual amount in the police court this morning, having pleaded guilty to the charges entered against them. A girl in domestic service charged with stealing a bracelet, valued at \$5, from an employer, was let out on suspended sentence by Magistrate Jay. She expressed regret for her action.

PERCHERON BREEDING FARM

Will Be Established at Kamloops—Sum of \$150,000 to Be Invested.

Kamloops, Jan. 22.—Kamloops has secured a valued industry and one that promises to be an important factor in the development of this district. Frank Bradford of Medicine Hat, a man of large financial means, has completed a deal by which he will establish a breeding farm for thoroughbred Percherons.

Two hundred and fifty head of full blood Percherons will be placed on the farm.

The farm will likely be located on the property of McArthur and Harper, located on the island just outside this city. The cost involved will be upwards of \$150,000 and the promoter is sparing no effort or expense to make the farm a success.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

F. Starkey Is Again President of Nelson Island Board of Trade.

Nelson, Jan. 22.—President Fred. Starkey, of the board of trade, was again elected by acclamation to the chair for the fourth year in succession at the annual meeting of the board of trade. His report was the subject of much praise by the meeting, covering the commercial history of the Kootenay district for the past year very thoroughly.

CONSERVATIVES HELD

SMOKING CONCERT

Delegates to Convention Are Entertained With Speech and Song.

The delegates to the Conservative convention were on Friday entertained to a smoking concert in the Duck block. The programme included speeches and songs, while cigars and refreshments were also provided. It was, however, particularly noticeable that outside of the delegates very few Victorians were present, and even some of the delegates were conspicuous by their absence. W. H. Price occupied the chair.

Hon. Richard McBride was the first speaker. He expressed his pride at being able to take part at such a time in a gathering of that sort. The results of the recent elections showed that the Conservative party had a duty to perform. McBride said that he felt sure that if they had been better organized and had had more faith in the candidate they would have won. In Comox-Alton the situation could safely be left to the constituency, but in other cases it was to be decided whether or not to precipitate a contest. There were many things to be considered, and much patience was needed with the people in that constituency in order to come to a wise decision. The election of Martin Burrell and A. S. Godevee in the upper country, the premier ascribed wholly to the perfect organization and the unanimity of the part of the Conservatives. There were differences among the members of the party, but when an election came on they sank these in the face of the common foe. This was the reason they were able to make such a good showing.

The premier then spoke of his tour through the upper country, and paid tributes each in their turns to his colleagues. He mentioned Capt. Talbot, Mr. King, Hon. F. J. Fulton, and the said.

"Coming to the warhorse of Vancouver, my old chum Billy Bowser. A voice, 'Napoleon.' Yes, Napoleon, He is looked upon as responsible for most of the legislation before the House at this session. A voice, 'All of it.' Yes, all of it. Mr. Bowser made a trip to the East in company with Mr. Borden, and in following his movements I realized that the man was big enough to stand up to the best men in the country."

Boquets were also handed out to the president of the council, and the new member of the government, Hon. Mr. Taylor. Speaker Roberts also came in for his share of praise, and in concluding Mr. McBride said he thought they had a governing body that would compare favorably with any in Canada. They also had a good opposition and "they may they wave," exclaimed the premier, "on the opposition benches."

Hon. W. J. Bowser then made one of his characteristic orations. He regretted that the results of the election had been against them throughout Canada. He noticed, however, that in the places where he had had the honor of addressing the electorate they had all returned Conservative candidates. He was shown a card by the speaker, and the opposition, Mr. Borden, was in need of stronger lieutenants, and there was a feeling in the East that their own Mr. McBride should be the man to support Mr. Borden in the Dominion House.

A. B. McPhillips and C. M. Woodward each gave interesting addresses before the gathering adjourned.

GERMANY'S NAVAL BASE IN PACIFIC

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The admonition of Major William Cooke-Daniels, millionaire scientist, yachtsman and cosmopolitan American, who is in the city. The visitor makes his home at the Chateau de la Motte, in France.

NEW ALDERMEN PRESS REFORMS

MATTERS DISPOSED OF
AT COMMITTEE MEETING

Representative of Ward 2 to Resign if Systematic Work is Not Done.

Ald. Humber and Ald. Bishop, of ward 2 in this year's council are out for reforms. There was a general laugh went round at Friday night's sitting of the streets, bridges and sewers committee when Ald. Bishop asked what he was to do about the sewerage emptying into Rock Bay, and none joined more heartily in the laugh than the alderman himself when Mayor Hall called attention to the fact that that was a question for every new alderman.

But Ald. Humber, as the fellow-alderman from the ward, was not prepared to be set aside by this move, and he treated the committee to his views on a number of questions. He said the city had outgrown its sewerage system, a proposition which the city engineer agreed was correct. The result was that with surface water and drains emptying into the sewers there was an overflow everywhere it rained and sewerage came out into Rock Bay and into James Bay. He did not blame the city engineer for that, but the situation existed.

Ald. Henderson called attention to the fact that the putting in of the surface drain system would carry off about half the water now going into the sewers. Fifteen years ago when he was in the council before a surface drain was laid on Cook street. The proposition was now to complete that system.

Ald. Humber went on to explain that he was in the council to see reforms carried out. He was going to try it for three months. If at the end of that time no change was made where dirt was being carted away from beside a street while good rock blasted out near by was being dumped into the bottom of a five-foot trench. Such work had to be stopped.

Quite a number of matters were brought up before the committee during the evening and disposed of. A request from Robert Ward & Co. asking that the city should put out a list of which tenders were invited was considered.

In reply to a question the city engineer said that the cement was got from the Creek works at a rate of \$2.50 a barrel.

Ald. Henderson said that he had heard that Vancouver got their cement a little cheaper than Victoria. He asked the city engineer to call for tenders which was agreed.

When the recommendations as to the payment of men was brought up, Ald. Turner wanted to know why this was done before the bridges and sewers committee, and it was set aside.

On a petition relative to work on Linden avenue coming up, Ald. Ray-England, equal; Lane and Wilson and Drury (Victoria), equal, Greggs, Mowat (Victoria), Busby.

Geometry: Class I.—Hamilton (Victoria), Logan (Victoria), Kirkpatrick, Douglas, Gordon (Victoria), McCree, Class II.—Stewart, Davidson, Murray and Ross (Victoria), equal; Savers, Muddell and Loehholm (Victoria), equal; Holland, Hamilton and Lane, equal; Ross and Corry (Victoria), Class III.—Barrett and Cattell and Evans, equal; Jones, Lehman (Victoria), Rogers, Drury (Victoria), Mills, Corry (Victoria), Mowat (Victoria), equal; Busby, Raynes, England and Jones, equal; Patrick, Beckman and Greggs and Roberts (Victoria), equal.

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The annual meeting of the Metho- chin Farmers' Institute was held in Metho- chin hall, January 20th. The following officers were elected: George Heatherbell, president; John Wallace, vice-president; J. H. Smart, secretary; treasurer: directors, D. Henry, G. Ball, W. O. Sweetman, G. F. Weir, A. E.

Two drunks were fined the usual amount in the police court this morning, having pleaded guilty to the charges entered against them. A girl in domestic service charged with stealing a bracelet, valued at \$5, from an employer, was let out on suspended sentence by Magistrate Jay. She expressed regret for her action.

PLEASSED WITH PROGRESS.

H. N. Galer, President of Royal Collieries, Ltd., Pays Visit to Mines.

Lethbridge, Jan. 22.—H. N. Galer, president of the Royal Collieries, Ltd., is in the city attending a meeting of the Western Coal Operators' Association. Mr. Galer drove out to the mines and is very well pleased with the progress made. The work of development has been completed, the spur has been laid for some time, and the shipments are made regularly. The company would like to procure the services of twenty-five more miners at once.

D. McPhee, formerly of the Coleman Mercantile Co., has opened a general store at Royal City. In the spring the company will greatly increase the output.

BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE GOODS AGAIN RIGID

Chinese Continue Their Retaliatory Tactics—Tosa Maru Arrives.

There were but two white men on the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner Tosa Maru when she arrived in port from the Orient Friday afternoon. One of these was Captain Nagao at Kobe, and the other was an American returning after eighteen months' sojourn in China. There were in all six first-class passengers and twenty-nine in the steerage. Among the former was Ikutara Akis, who is going to Portland, Oregon, to join the Japanese consulate in that city. The others were merchants dealing in silk or tea. Six of the steerage passengers landed in Victoria four of them being women.

The Tosa Maru brought 2,000 tons of freight, including 800 bales of raw and manufactured silk. This was valued at \$31,700. The remainder of the cargo was chiefly mating, tea and porcelain. The steamer landed 230 tons at this port before the vessel left for Seattle.

Shortly after the steamer arrived the police patrol wagon drove up and took into custody a Japanese stowaway. He will be returned on the steamer when she leaves for the Orient.

The one white passenger, B. E. McKibben, was in Nanking at the time of the recent riots. The steamer is 400 miles up the Yangtze river, and there is little communication in that district. According to Mr. McKibben 13 officers and 200 men were killed during the fighting. It was at the time of the national manoeuvres, and some gunboats were a little way down the river. These soon arrived on the scene and opened fire on the insurgents, who retreated, and up to the time Mr. McKibben left, had been captured.

According to the officers of the ship the boycott of Japanese merchandise by the Chinese is being continued, the last of a month or two ago having been only temporary. The Tosa brought neither Chinese goods or passengers.

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MEETINGS ARE OPEN TO PRESS

COUNCIL ACCEDES TO
REQUEST OF TIMES

W. Oliphant's Complaint With Respect to Flooding Gives Trouble.

The committee meetings of the city council are to be open this time to the press. This was decided on motion of Ald. Raymond and Ald. Turner at Friday night's meeting of the streets, bridges and sewers committee. The first business to be disposed of was the suggestion made by the Times that the meetings be open to the press. Chairman Turner asked that the question be disposed of at once.

Ald. Raymond moved that the request of the Times for the opening of the meetings to the press be acceded to. Ald. Humber at once seconded the motion.

Ald. Stewart said he had no objection to this proposal with one exception. When legal matters were

DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE FORMED

DELEGATES DECIDE ON LINE OF ACTION

Dominion Government Will Continue Geological Survey Next Season.

Friday afternoon under the name of the Vancouver Island Development League the delegates from different parts of the island in attendance at the Board of Trade rooms formally launched the association, which is to have for its object the more complete opening up of this part of the Dominion. The organization begins under happy conditions. A united feeling exists with the hearty cooperation of all wonderful results should follow.

Having elected officers and decided upon the name of the body, the delegates Friday afternoon discussed the question of the amalgamation of the league with the Victoria Tourist Association, and from the remarks of the delegates this union will probably be brought about in the future. The league planned to have a united federation with headquarters in Victoria and established branches in the cities and towns on the island represented at the convention. The branches will collect information and data regarding their centres and send them to the central office for distribution.

C. C. Chapman again addressed the meeting and gave valuable advice as to the best methods of advertising. R. Marple also addressed the members and promised all the assistance the C. P. E. could give the league. He was in accord with the idea that Victoria should take the lead and be the central headquarters. The distribution of printed matter at the A. Y. P. fair was suggested and will be acted upon. The Nanaimo representative, John Coburn, brought up the matter of trails for opening up the island with the result that the branch organizations will suggest the trails required in each district when all will be included in a petition to the government. This will be done within seven days after the delegates return home.

On the question of a geological survey of the island being made the following letter from the minister of mines was read by Mr. Sutton and the Dominion government will be asked to print maps in a large scale.

W. J. Sutton, Esq., care Wellington Colliery Company, Victoria, B. C.

Dear Mr. Sutton—My attention has been called to a very interesting and important letter recently given by you before the Vancouver Island Development League of the Board of Trade with "Vancouver Island" as the subject.

I quite appreciate your view that nothing must be left undone, in the way of opening our island, and rendering accessible to capital and labor its undoubted resources.

I am sure you will be pleased to learn that the Department of Mines has already begun to earnestly attempt a geological survey of the island, as complete as present conditions will admit. The first party sent out last season, and a plan is now before the department for an additional party for next season's work. It was probably our party operating last summer which you mistook for geologists from the United States.

As you are probably aware, Dr. Dawson issued a geological map of the northeastern portion of the island, and wrote a report on the accessible parts, which has given us some information. The department is anxious to complete this work, and to obtain all the information possible.

Yours very truly,
W. TEMPLEMAN,
Minister of Mines.

Officers of the new organization were elected as follows:

President—Col. E. G. Prior.
First vice-president—J. W. Coburn.
Second vice-president—Mr. Peterson.
Third vice-president—Mayor Nicholson, Ladysmith.
Fourth vice-president—Joseph McSpence, Courtenay.
Fifth vice-president—Leonard Frank, Alberni.

Secretary-treasurer—F. Elworthy.

Mr. Chapman, in addressing the afternoon meeting at the request of Col. Prior, said there are always a large number of people in each town who will receive individual benefit from systematic advertising. There would not be a large sum of money required, but funds would be wanted and they would have to be judiciously spent along progressive lines. A disinterested person who looks after the visitors who came to the town and show them the country, giving them all the information they want, was a policy worth paying attention to. The branches were just as important as the main office. The Portland Commercial Club is a central body to which many inquiries are sent. These are distributed to the various district organizations which furnish the opportunities which the inquiry seeks, but very often the information asked for is sought straight from the district organization.

A. W. McCurdy made the suggestion that while the parent organization would be known as the Vancouver Island Development League, the local organizations could adopt any name they saw fit and Victoria could transcribe under whatever name it desired upon.

Leonard Frank called attention to the necessity of a better mail service in many sections of the island. Albert, he said, had made complaints. The mail was left at the secretary's house up with the post office.

Rayway Will Assist.

Mr. Marple said that as far as the C. P. E. was concerned he would see that every assistance was given the

advertising bureau through it. The distribution of advertising matter in book form and in detail would be carried to and from the points on the line free. The company recognized that the development of the island would be of great benefit to the community as well as to the settlers and the incoming people. Victoria should be the central point of the work for Vancouver Island, he said, with which the outside economy would keep in touch at all times. The Tourist Association had done good work and the government also. He had read the advertising literature on British Columbia in England and Wales on his last trip home to the old country. He considered the Portland plan the right one and that Mr. Chapman's suggestions were very valuable.

Evening Session.

At the evening and concluding session, First Vice-President J. W. Coburn, of Nanaimo, was the chairman of the meeting. Col. Prior, who was otherwise engaged for the evening, expressed his regret at the close of the afternoon session that he would be absent during the evening. The gathering was limited to the visiting delegates and a few visitors, including H. B. Thomson, M. P. P.

The matters of trails and land clearing, together with the best design for a letter head to be used by the league were taken up and discussed.

At the invitation of the first vice president it was agreed that the next general meeting of the league shall take place at Nanaimo. The date, however, was not fixed. It was left open to the president to call a meeting later on. It will probably, from suggestions made, take place in three months' time and meetings will be held quarterly. Different centres will be visited at the meetings.

Mr. McPhee invited the delegates to go to Cumberland and Comox, where he said they would have a warm and spontaneous welcome. The gentlemen were thanked for their invitations.

Need of Trails.

Resuming the question of trails it was decided that the fullest information as to the needs of each district should be sent down for the central committee to embody in the request to the government. The delegates will take this matter up, together with the collection of the photographs and data for inclusion in the advertising literature to be reissued at the A. Y. P. fair.

William G. Way, Sooke, offered a lengthy resolution on land clearing, which, after a long discussion, was withdrawn in favor of the following:

"That the provincial government be asked to make its official consideration the advisability of adopting the scheme of land clearing with a view of demonstrating the possibilities of bringing wooded areas under cultivation at a reduced cost."

Land Clearing.

Mr. Way in speaking to his own resolution and to the resolution finally accepted by him, said that the question of land clearing was the most important one of any which the settler had to face. A cheap land clearing process was necessary. He had seen fields on the island getting smaller and heard of the settlers who were being driven off the land under the present conditions. His first resolution was in connection with government financing of land clearing, the cost being charged against the farmer who would have a reduced cost.

Mr. Way said his idea was to have a workable scheme which the government might modify.

Mr. Sutton said a practical scheme was needed. Land clearing must be done during the winter months, when the ground is frozen and the cost is at all. He suggested that settlers could get together and obtain a small portable sawmill which would be easily moved and the wood cut could be used by them for building purposes. He explained afterwards that it was not his intention that the idea should be in form of a motion. He offered it as a suggestion. The small farmer was indeed handicapped and would welcome an inexpensive land clearing apparatus.

Value of Stumping Plant.

R. E. Gossell gave a short address on the value of a stumping plant as against a logging engine. He said a stumping machine could clear two acres a week and was not as expensive as a logging engine in the cost of cables or maintenance.

Delegates thought it would be a good idea if the government could be prevailed upon to give demonstrations in the farming districts with a stumping plant or some other inexpensive method of clearing.

The chairman finally appointed a committee to take the matter up and afterwards arrange with the league for presentation of plans and resolutions before the government.

The committee consisted of R. E. Gossell, H. E. Gossell, Metcosh and William Way.

H. B. Thompson, M. P. P., said that a large and influential delegation of members should wait on the provincial government about the matter when the plans had been formed. He told the meeting that a deputation of island delegates with the Victoria branch backed up by the board of trade would have a better chance of success. He promised any assistance he could render in introducing the delegation.

The league took up the question of a plate to use on its stationery as it had been one of many suggestions offered by Mr. Chapman earlier in the day. It was suggested that the map of Vancouver island should be used for a heading so as to fix the island continuously in the minds of everyone. Other features will be introduced. One delegate suggested that the letter head would not be complete unless it contained the picture of a large red strawberry. He said there were none better in the world and they obtained a better price than others on the prairie markets. It was thought the idea could be embodied and that each district wishing some distinctive feature could send it to the central committee or secretary and it could then be used on the letter head plate. The island plate, however, was decided on and the other designs left at the suggestion

of Mr. Newton to a printing committee which can later be formed. The letter heads before adoption will be submitted to all branches.

Mr. Peterson urged that all business men throughout the island should use the Vancouver island trade mark, a map of the island on their stationery and envelopes. Every letter sent out he said would bring the island before some one, who would remark on it and advertise it. The suggestion was regarded as a good one and many of those present said they personally would adopt it.

Freight Rates.

A discussion on freight rates by water to Vancouver as regards lumber was taken.

Mr. Solly, of the E. & N., said there would be three big sawmills at Alberni as soon as the road was completed. He said in answer to Mr. McPhee that there was no reservation on any land in the Comox section north of the place. There were 70,000 acres that had been surveyed into townships and sections and some of this had been sold to settlers. The want of roads and trails, however, handicapped settlers. The league should press this matter on the government.

J. W. Coburn said in reference to a remark in regard to Nanaimo, that the postoffice revenue had increased about \$5,000 in the last two years.

William Way submitted a resolution that the navy force should be increased in the Pacific and proper defense afforded the island. The meeting held the matter could not come before them for discussion at that stage. The meeting was adjourned to the board of trade by the visiting delegates for bringing about the meeting and for their entertainment while in the city. The meeting was adjourned to the board of trade by the visiting delegates for bringing about the meeting and for their entertainment while in the city.

Before the adjournment Mr. Lester said he hoped all the delegates would work together for the object they had in hand. Mr. Sutton said harmony and good-fellowship should prevail and the meeting dispersed till recalled by the president.

LOGS SWEEP AWAY FROM MOORINGS

Tugs at Work on Fraser Picking Up Timber Before it Reaches Sea.

New Westminster, Jan. 21.—Swollen by the rush of water from the rapidly melting snow of the valley which is draining the Pitt river on Tuesday night burst its prison of ice, sweeping the broken logs before it to the Fraser. There, crushing and straining, it stopped for a time gathering weight from up stream until sufficiently powerful to force the ice of the greater river; then it swept all before to the Gulf.

At the mouth of the Pitt river the Fraser River Lumber Company had its booms of logs, many millions of feet, piled up by the earlier ice which runs into an apparently inextinguishable mass. These were swept free by the tremendous power of the ice and gave impetus as they went they were hurled upon the piers of the Fraser river bridge.

So far as can be learned, at no time did the great ice break the bridge, and though the steel structure was shattered under the shocks, its vast strength was never taxed, and could have withstood an assault many times greater, such a one as it is never likely to receive. The Pitt river is open clear to the lake, but the ice is still solid on the Fraser above the mouth of that river and shows no sign of breaking away at the present time. Logs and ice are still floating down the river and many small boats and tugs are engaged in catching them.

The Fraser River Lumber Company was not unprepared for the occurrence; in fact they had anticipated it to the extent that a fleet of tugs had been sent during the previous day to clear around the mouth of the river and in such an event pick up all they could move and some half-dozen large ocean-going tugs from this city, the latter including the Flyer, the Brunette, Olive and the Leda.

Mr. W. Laird suggested that in the registration of deaths the full name should be given. Too often the name was familiarly known by the forefathers. He said it was impossible to identify a name on the list as that of the same man.

James Bell believed that the voters themselves had a duty. The man who would not go and register of his own accord was not worth having, and when he did register he would change his allegiance.

President McKicking welcomed the visiting members on behalf of the association. Liberals had always been in the forefront of the cause of the people. He said, and to them the people owed all the reforms which had been brought about. Liberalism meant popular government, while Conservatism meant the direct opposite, the holding of power for the few, the government of the few.

There was nothing to be gained by a man to change from the Liberal to Liberalism. It was beyond him to understand any man once in the ranks and conversant with Liberal principles altering his political faith, but it was easy to comprehend why a Conservative should change.

John Oliver, of Delta.

John Oliver said he was glad to get down among a gathering of such fellow Liberals after sitting all day facing so many Conservatives that one wondered how they could have been so long in Victoria. He said if any Liberals were left in the province, he would not doubt of the existence of a strong Liberal electorate in the capital when he saw so many present and such a live association. Liberals had much to regret at the federal election, the people had been to a certain extent deluded, but the fact was that Liberals of British Columbia had not done their duty to the province of British Columbia. A few members in the legislature were practically helpless without the enthusiastic support of the rank and file to back them up.

Referring to the cleaning up of the lists, Mr. Oliver said it was not a matter of legislation, but of men with the courage of their convictions to see that the lists were cleaned between the time they were posted and the final revision. An excellent thing to do would be to advertise the list of names objected to and the reason. If the party did its duty there would be no reason why next summer, or whenever the elections

came, it should not give a good account of itself even if it did not remove from power the worst government the province had had.

That afternoon Mr. Davey had been praising the government for what was really the adoption of a small portion of the Liberal policy, proposed by the government two years ago and voted down by every Conservative. The government could not live through another election unless it adopted the Liberal policy to a larger extent. The government boasted of a surplus, but how was that acquired? Principally, outside the increase in the Dominion subsidy, by the granting of immense areas of our natural resources to speculators. There had been more timber alienated last year than could be manufactured in two hundred years, and all under license to be cut in the next twenty-one years.

Wasteful Conservative Policies.

The result of such a policy was not only the waste of our timber, but that the government and timber grantee worked hand-in-hand, the government amending the laws so as to favor the timber grantee. The same unwary policy was adopted in regard to the land and settlers being turned away because they found the best of the land in the hands of speculators and held at exorbitant prices. Recently a local Conservative had sold a block of land in the Neche valley and 53,000 acres were still held at prices ranging from \$12 to \$30 an acre. Were these the conditions that would build up British Columbia and put the province where it ought to stand. The other hand, was the land for the actual settler. (Cheers.) Railway corporations were still casting a lustful eye on British Columbia's resources, and the present government was left in power much longer the province would have nothing left.

Victoria, like every other city, found itself in need of more money to carry out its necessary works, and country districts wanted money for roads. The Liberal policy was to give to the municipalities the personal property tax now levied by the government. Was this a policy worth fighting for? (Applause.)

There was a Conservative convention in the city, as he believed to receive instructions to give a cut-and-dried policy. Liberals were too democratic to accept a ready-made policy. Referring to the report from Ottawa that Hon. Wm. Templeman will run in Comox-Alberni, Mr. Oliver said:

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier has confidence in him and is not willing to take away British Columbia's cabinet minister. He should be returned by acclamation, but if the Conservatives oppose him the people should turn out and give him an overwhelming majority." (Cheers.)

CITY LIBERALS GREET LEADER

J. A. MACDONALD AND COLLEAGUES SPEAK

Rousing Gathering Last Night—Plans for Future Discussed.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

In the breasts of the three hundred Liberals who gathered in the rooms of the Victoria Liberal Association last night on the occasion of the quarterly meeting, there was a common determination to wipe out the recent defeats suffered by the party of the people in British Columbia; to look upon the future of the province as possible and to carry on an educational propaganda among the electorate, secure in the conviction that right principles must prevail.

There was some reference to reasons for the loss of the last election, but of federal election, but not in words of despondency. The attitude of the party, as evidenced in those present, was that of men who know they are right and are determined that right shall be victorious. It is the sort of attitude that convinces an opponent of the certainty of coming defeat. That the same feeling which animates the party here is general in its ranks was suggested by the speaker, who pointed out the Liberal members of the legislature. All of them who are in the city were present at the meeting and brought words of encouragement.

The leader of the party, J. A. Macdonald, K. C., then the Roseland was given welcome which spoke of the loyalty and esteem which he commands. Mr. Macdonald touched on several points in regard to organization and expressed his thorough conviction that if only required attention to these to enable the Liberal party to regain what it has lost.

Revising the Lists.

R. B. McKicking presided over the meeting and around him were grouped J. A. Macdonald, K. C.; John Oliver, member for Delta and president of the provincial association; Dr. J. King (Cranbrook), John Jardine (Esquimalt), H. C. Brewster (Alberni), W. Munro (Chilliwack), John M. Yorton and Harry Jones (Cariboo), G. B. Naden (Greenwood), Dr. W. T. Kergin (Skeena), Dr. G. A. B. Hall (Nelson).

At the outset of the meeting an unusually large number of applications for admission were passed.

W. E. Ditchburn brought up the question of the voters' lists. From the experience gained at the late election he declared that there were 2,000 names of people of whom no track could be got and 450 of these were of dead men. The others were largely of people who had moved to places at lower town hotels. The registrar of voters was perfectly honest and impartial, and because of this was loath to strike any name off unless the owner was sworn to as dead or left the city. This was a very hard thing to do, besides being very expensive to the government did not intend to cancel the lists and have new ones made. The lists should be some machinery provided for lessening the lists, and the members of the party must do the work. If a notice was given to the address of a man objected to and no reply came it should be cancelled against that name and the registrar of voters compelled to strike it off. Commissioners should be allowed to keep lists made up by them more than 48 hours. Mr. Ditchburn mentioned that since November, 1907, there had been 818 Liberal names put on the lists.

W. E. Laird suggested that in the registration of deaths the full name should be given. Too often the name was familiarly known by the forefathers. He said it was impossible to identify a name on the list as that of the same man.

James Bell believed that the voters themselves had a duty. The man who would not go and register of his own accord was not worth having, and when he did register he would change his allegiance.

President McKicking welcomed the visiting members on behalf of the association. Liberals had always been in the forefront of the cause of the people. He said, and to them the people owed all the reforms which had been brought about. Liberalism meant popular government, while Conservatism meant the direct opposite, the holding of power for the few, the government of the few.

There was nothing to be gained by a man to change from the Liberal to Liberalism. It was beyond him to understand any man once in the ranks and conversant with Liberal principles altering his political faith, but it was easy to comprehend why a Conservative should change.

John Oliver, of Delta.

John Oliver said he was glad to get down among a gathering of such fellow Liberals after sitting all day facing so many Conservatives that one wondered how they could have been so long in Victoria. He said if any Liberals were left in the province, he would not doubt of the existence of a strong Liberal electorate in the capital when he saw so many present and such a live association. Liberals had much to regret at the federal election, the people had been to a certain extent deluded, but the fact was that Liberals of British Columbia had not done their duty to the province of British Columbia. A few members in the legislature were practically helpless without the enthusiastic support of the rank and file to back them up.

Referring to the cleaning up of the lists, Mr. Oliver said it was not a matter of legislation, but of men with the courage of their convictions to see that the lists were cleaned between the time they were posted and the final revision. An excellent thing to do would be to advertise the list of names objected to and the reason. If the party did its duty there would be no reason why next summer, or whenever the elections

came, it should not give a good account of itself even if it did not remove from power the worst government the province had had.

That afternoon Mr. Davey had been praising the government for what was really the adoption of a small portion of the Liberal policy, proposed by the government two years ago and voted down by every Conservative. The government could not live through another election unless it adopted the Liberal policy to a larger extent. The government boasted of a surplus, but how was that acquired? Principally, outside the increase in the Dominion subsidy, by the granting of immense areas of our natural resources to speculators. There had been more timber alienated last year than could be manufactured in two hundred years, and all under license to be cut in the next twenty-one years.

Wasteful Conservative Policies.

The result of such a policy was not only the waste of our timber, but that the government and timber grantee worked hand-in-hand, the government amending the laws so as to favor the timber grantee. The same unwary policy was adopted in regard to the land and settlers being turned away because they found the best of the land in the hands of speculators and held at exorbitant prices. Recently a local Conservative had sold a block of land in the Neche valley and 53,000 acres were still held at prices ranging from \$12 to \$30 an acre. Were these the conditions that would build up British Columbia and put the province where it ought to stand. The other hand, was the land for the actual settler. (Cheers.) Railway corporations were still casting a lustful eye on British Columbia's resources, and the present government was left in power much longer the province would have nothing left.

Victoria, like every other city, found itself in need of more money to carry out its necessary works, and country districts wanted money for roads. The Liberal policy was to give to the municipalities the personal property tax now levied by the government. Was this a policy worth fighting for? (Applause.)

There was a Conservative convention in the city, as he believed to receive instructions to give a cut-and-dried policy. Liberals were too democratic to accept a ready-made policy. Referring to the report from Ottawa that Hon. Wm. Templeman will run in Comox-Alberni, Mr. Oliver said:

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Loyalty to the Leader.

C. W. Munro, like his colleague, expressed his delight at seeing that Liberalism was still very much alive in Victoria and that, as he humorously put it, there were so many people whom he had been mistaking in the streets for Tories. He had been bitterly disappointed in the recent defeat of Hon. William Templeman, a man whom he had learned to respect and admire. The rank and file must be kept in mind, and the party must do the work. If a notice was given to the address of a man objected to and no reply came it should be cancelled against that name and the registrar of voters compelled to strike it off. Commissioners should be allowed to keep lists made up by them more than 48 hours. Mr. Ditchburn mentioned that since November, 1907, there had been 818 Liberal names put on the lists.

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More Workers Than Voters.

Mr. Macdonald spoke again, briefly reviewing some of the matters mentioned. The whole machinery of the provincial government was used against the people having a free voice

in choosing their representatives, and in some cases voters in a district were told that unless the ballot box showed Conservative majority works, which they urgently needed and on which a start was made just before election would not go on. So well were the public servants organized in support of the government that in one constituency at last election there were more Conservative workers than there were voters.

Mr. Macdonald reiterated his belief in a triumphant result for the Liberal party if every member of it did his share.

Before the meeting closed a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the members of the legislature for their attendance, on motion of R. L. Drury, seconded by H. A. Munn.

How the Tories Work.

H. C. Brewster (Alberni) devoted some attention to questions of organization and to consideration of forces employed by the government. Every possible agency was being used in the Conservative interest. Last session's license law amendments meant simply that every saloon man was in the hands of the government to be used as a weapon against opposition candidates. The road bonuses were government boosters, and the spending of road money was so directed as to do the most good for the Conservative party.

The situation in the province was that it had become a question whether the people were to be ruled by their representatives or by order in council, and the men who arrogated to themselves a right to put the screws on business men and compel them to vote Tory or Conservative. Speaking of the coming election in Comox-Alberni, Mr. Brewster said that there was no question of the Alberni election of the riding giving the minister of inland revenue an overwhelming majority. Every man on the west coast knew they had Mr. Templeman to thank largely for what had been done for the improvement of navigation on that coast.

Land Policy Excludes Settlers.

J. M. Yorton gave Victorians a rub about the weather by telling them of reading at 150-Mile House in the Times of the thermometer 7 above, while at the moment it was 52 below outside "and no business suspended, either," added the junior member for the Cariboo.

Living on the Cariboo as he does, Mr. Yorton was able to tell the meeting something about the land conditions up north. Although hundreds of settlers are facing the difficulties of going in, the land is tied up by speculators. Government engineers were staking out land for private speculators as well as doing their official work, making money both ways. The people of the Cariboo believed in the northern country, but the policy of the present government had made it impossible for actual settlers to get lands.

Mr. Yorton added his testimony to the necessity for looking after the lists vigilantly, and to the way in which public servants are acting as Conservative election agents.

All Should Work.

G. R. Naden told a little story to illustrate the value of personal effort. Let every Liberal depend on himself for the success of the party, while all working in organized harmony, and there would be a Liberal government in office across James Bay before long.

Revenue for 1907-8 Shows a Large Increase—The Expenditure.

Shuswap & Okanagan railway payments
Kakua & Slocan railway payments

paid)	29,108 81	87,542
s (repaid)	4,434 18	5,472
providence, unclaimed,		
42,876 58		
ance, unclaimed, Act		
5,034 00		
s (Act, 1890)	51,000 00	30,190
Oct. 1894)	26,240 00	35,240

News was obtained by passengers on the steamer of a big potlatch which was being held at Nootka, nearly all the West Coast Indians being present. One Indian, who has been preparing for this event for years, gave away \$1,000 in gold, one of the biggest potlatches that has yet been reported from the coast.

Opposition Leader and Supporters Ready for Their Duty.

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1908 was 37 and 40 per cent., respectively, greater than in the two years mentioned, says Bradstreet's.

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been sold to the Parke Steamship Company, of Glasgow, and will return to the old country as soon as possible. Preparations are already being made for the steamer to get away, although she has not been chartered. It is expected that she will take a cargo on her way round the Horn. This steamer has been lying here for the past nine months. The steamer had been in the market for some time and on one or two occasions was reported sold.

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Following up the rule the Premier moved that the votes and proceedings of the House be printed after having been perused by the speaker, and that no person but such as he should appoint should presume to print them. This was ordered.

Standing committees were ordered to examine standing orders and private bills, public accounts, on printing, on railways, on the

friend, he is all these in turn. During the season he travels 2,000 miles to scout poor fisherfolk. He has turned the only gaol on the coast into a school, club and lending library, has opened day and night schools, has made the gaol the headquarters of a football club—when he was at Oxford he used himself to play Rugby football for the university—and has established the Christian Union Society. He gives lectures in ambulance drill; lectures

Nineteen hundred and eight was a year of considerable business mortality. The liabilities were very heavy, but the failures were not as great as in 1907 or 1893, the number of failures was not as large as in either 1893 or 1896, despite the fact that the number of those in business in 1908 was 37 and 40 per cent, respectively greater than in the two years mentioned by Bradstreet's.

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Bygone Days of British Columbia

THE FOUNDING OF THE YUKON

BY R. E. GOSNELL

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The territory since comprising the Yukon and the now adjoining districts of Stikine and Cassiar, and Alaska, was long coveted by the Hudson's Bay Company as a promising field for furs. On the eastern side were two forts, Halkett on the lower Liard, and Fort Simpson at the junction of the Liard and the Mackenzie. On the west the Russians had possession of Russian-America, which was exploited by them simply for fur-trading purposes in much the same way as the rest of the vast extent of north and west country was exploited by the Hudson's Bay Company. To the south of the Russians the British company had built forts at various points along the coast. The country lying between the Mackenzie and the Alaskan coast was wide, physically very difficult to traverse, was unknown to white men, and contained many tribes of Indians, strangers to the pale face traders, and, as it turned out, anything but easy to deal with. It was a country rich in furs and, what was important to the fur-traders, had plenty of fresh meat and fish.

Commercial Conditions and the Alaskan Boundary.

The management of the Hudson's Bay Company at an early date was anxious to get a foothold in it and share the trade which went to the Russians through indirect channels. Along the Alaskan coast dwelt the fierce Chilkats, who were the middlemen of the fur trade. The interior Indians were not permitted, under pain of death, to come to the tidal waters to sell furs. They were met on and beyond the divide by the Chilkats, who purchased their stock in trade and resold to the Russians. It was a monopoly they enjoyed for many years, and one which they guarded with extreme vigilance.

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the Liard and its tributaries, which flow in a northeasterly direction, and their way into the Mackenzie river, which again finally debouches into the Arctic ocean; the Yukon and its tributaries, which flow northwesterly into the ocean at about 65° N. Lat. Broadly speaking, they all find their sources in the vicinity of Dease lake. It took a long time to determine the courses of the Yukon, as we know it to-day, and parts of it had different names under the supposition of its being different rivers, such as the Pelly and the Lewes. It has important tributaries, such as the Upper Pelly, the Stewart, the Porcupine, etc. It was along these difficult, turbulent water stretches that the fur-traders had to follow, crossing the various divides that separated them to reach the almost inaccessible outposts where they established themselves. So inaccessible, indeed, (as I pointed out in my last contribution) that it took seven years in which to receive goods via Hudson's Bay and place the furs in the market.

The Founding of Forts.

Fort Yukon was one of these outposts. It was founded in 1847 by A. H. Murray, on the Yukon river, just about its confluence with the Porcupine river. The journal to which I am about to refer tells the story and describes the country as it was in those days.

But before entering upon the story of Murray, a few notes explanatory of the founding of other forts will be useful. The company made attempts from the Stikine and the eastern side of the mountains about the same time. I have already referred to the failure to establish a post at the mouth of the Stikine, owing to the hostility of the Russians. The latter built a post there, named Dionysius, which, when

the lease was effected in 1837, was transferred to the Hudson's Bay Company in 1840, and renamed Fort Stikine by Sir James Douglas. Fort Durham, sometimes named Fort Taku, was founded at Locality Inlet, in sight of Douglas Island, but was abandoned in 1843. I refer to these facts as the earliest attempts to get into the Yukon from the coast side.

Stikine and Dease Lake Districts.

J. M. McLeod, coming overland from the Mackenzie, reached the upper part of the Stikine in 1834. He discovered the mouth of the Stikine, and named Dease Lake and river after Peter Warren Dease, the Arctic explorer. His farthest point was Tooyu river. Another attempt was made from Fort Halkett in 1836 to reach and establish trade on the Stikine, but was abandoned in 1838. It was not, as a matter of fact, until 1862 or 1863 that a trading post was established at a point on the east side of the Stikine, where it was maintained until 1874, then moved to near Glenora, and abandoned in 1878.

Robt. Campbell, the intrepid explorer and trader, in 1838 succeeded in establishing a post at Dease lake. His experience there was of the most trying character, the men being obliged to eat their parchments, windows, and, finally, in abandoning the post in 1838, they were reduced to the lacing of their snowshoes.

In the Yukon.

Fort Selkirk, in the Yukon proper, the ruins of which were seen for many a day, was built in 1848 by this same Robert Campbell, who had previously constructed Frances Lake House in 1840 or 1841, and Fort Pelly Banks in 1843. It was to him, says Dr. Dawson, that the exploration of the Upper Liard and the Yukon is almost entirely due. It is a pity that his life in the north was not recorded in greater detail. He lived to a good old age in Manitoba, but left little of his life's story.

J. Bell, another of the craft, reached the Porcupine, or Rat, river from across the mountains, and descended for three days. At a later date, in 1846, in pursuance of instructions, he reached the mouth of the Porcupine, and saw the great river into which it flows, and was informed by the Indians that the name was "Yukon." The route from Fort Selkirk to Fort Simpson, via Fort Yukon and the Porcupine, was afterwards taken by Campbell, when it was discovered that it was much preferable, as being less arduous and dangerous than by way of the

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Liard and Frances lake, and was afterwards regularly followed.

Fort Selkirk and Yukon.

Fort Selkirk was in 1852 raided by the Chilkat Indians from the coast, in revenge for breaking into their monopoly of trade with the interior Indians, between whom and the white traders, as previously stated, they had long acted as intermediaries. It was never again occupied and was afterwards demolished by the local Indians for the iron and nails, and still later set on fire. Fort Pelly Banks, which is referred to in Murray's journal, was accidentally burned in 1849, and was abandoned in the following year; Fort Frances had been done with steel pens. Murray carried on until 1863, when having been ascertained to be within United States, or Alaskan precincts, the representatives of the Hudson's Bay Company were officially notified to quit the country, thus ending practically their career in the Yukon.

Murray's Journal.

Coming back to the journal of Mr. Murray. He sets out by request "to give a full and particular account of the Yukon." Having been also requested to send some drawings of the country, he apologizes for them by saying they had been done with steel pens. "Going on their third year and fled down to stumps," although, as will be apparent from the reproductions, they were very good indeed, particularly considering his facilities for making them. The starting point was Fort Simpson, Peel's river on the 11th June, 1847, for Lapierre's House. His party consisted of Mr. J. McKenzie, eight men and one woman, accompanied by two of the Peel's river men and four Indians to assist in carrying part of the things, "particularly the potatoes

On the 15th Mr. Murray speaks of spending the forenoon in talking with five Indians, "all the way from the Yukon," who were awaiting his arrival. From these Indians he heard of the Russians being at the Yukon the previous summer, and here he adds, "We Indians at Lapierre's house supplied with Russian goods and taking the furs from almost before our doors, intending to dispose of them to the Russians this summer," surely the Hudson's Bay Company can supply the articles these Indians require as well as the Russian-American Trading Company.

Here one by one the remaining members of the party kept dropping in all safe and sound. On the 18th, "this being Friday," says Murray, "we were thrown out by the men (they no doubt expecting to be allowed another day's repose) deferred starting until Saturday, but it could not be allowed.

Down the Porcupine.

On July 1st regular operations were begun, but proceeded very slowly. Most of them were Orkney men, green hands with axes, who could scarcely square a log, and it was but seldom but some of them were not off duty by being out and lamed. The wood for the fort had to be brought over by a circuitous route from an island three-quarters of a mile, and more time was occupied in bringing it than in cutting and squaring. Murray, already having formed great ideas of the country, determined on building a fort worthy of it, and as history goes to show, it was the most permanent fort in the entire northern country. Apparently, all things considered, they had a very good time but for the fear that the Russians might give battle, it was concluded to build a convenient and substantial fort according to the plan shown in the illustration. The weather was generally fine with the month of July oppressively warm. On July 10th the thermometer stood 90 degrees above zero. "We were seldom without visit-

where. In the meantime a pleasant excitement was formed containing no less than six dwelling houses, all built on the Sabbath, "for which," Murray says, "I am not to be held accountable." They were made of willow poles, covered with pine bark, fashioned according to the fancy of their owners. Besides the house there was a log store, a cabin containing dried fish, two more scaffolds, and above all things, a garden measuring 12 feet by 8. The garden was prepared and fenced, and on the 1st of July a few potatoes were planted. Although Mr. Murray regarded this as his peculiar care and pleasure he never expected at that advanced season the "crop" would be brought out at maturity; his object was to preserve seed for the ensuing summer.

Weather and Game.

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Murray describes in an interesting way the principal arrivals during the summer. On the 6th of July the "Letter-Carrier," chief of the Vanta Kootchin (people of the lakes), arrived with twenty men. The "Letter-Carrier" was a well-known Indian at Peel's river. They brought some dried meat, geese and Babiche, but their principal object was to get ammunition and see the site of the fort. Indians are always anxious to get credit for goods, and these were no exception to the rule. In this case, however, what they brought in was paid for in ammunition, tobacco and knives, "and a few of them only got credit, though they all asked for it."

An Exciting Incident.

Murray describes a rather exciting scene as follows: "The Yukon chief and his brother were here when the band arrived next day. They had a row next day which nearly ended in bloodshed. Their quarrel was, as all their

quarrels seem to be, over a woman. One of the 'Letter-Carrier's' party had taken to wife a sister of the young chief, and he heard that they had killed her. The chief demanded payment in beads for his sister's death, which was refused, and something said that insulted him, when he drew his knife and walked boldly up to the other, who would soon have cut him to pieces but for my interference. A few words of explanation from one Indian hunter, who was acquainted with the merits of the case, brought matters to a better understanding—the woman had not been killed, but was drowned in crossing a river by her canoe upsetting. The 'Letter-Carrier' made the brother a present of a large Esquimaux spear, value ten skins, and friendship was again restored. They remained here four days, during which time a party of Yukon Indians arrived, and we witnessed some of their great dances and gymnastic games between the two tribes. Such a dancing and singing, leaping and wrestling, whooping and yelling I have never heard before since. This was always persevered in through the night, and although amusing to us at first, by being continued became very tiresome. We could not sleep at night for the noise they made. Though requested by the men I would not ask them to desist in case of giving offence. These people consider it the greatest treat they can give us by carrying on their game in our camp. They said they had been so happy for many years. We were heartily glad when they all left and allowed us to enjoy peace and quietness for a few days."

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MRS. E. R. ROBERTS—Manufacturing and repairing furs. Room 50, Five Star Block. Phone 116.

Gravel

B. C. SAND & GRAVEL CO., foot Johnson street. Tel. 1388. Producers of washed and graded sand and gravel, best for concrete work of all kinds, delivered by train in the city, or on scoops at pit, on Royal Bar.

Hacks

HACKS' PHONE 575, Victoria Hack Stand, cor. Yates and Government Sts.

Hardy Plants

GET OUR LISTS—Three of them, Bulbs, Roses and Hardy Plants. We handle only varieties suitable for this climate, and our lists tell you what you want to know. Flewin's Gardens, 608 Heywood avenue.

Horse-shoeing

HORSE-SHOEING—Work executed in first-class manner by most competent men. John McKay, successor to Wm. Hodge, 60 Johnson street, Victoria, B.C.

Lithographing

THE WESTERN LITHOGRAPH CO., 55 Yates street. Producers of fine stationery and artistic work. Estimates and samples upon request.

Machinists

L. HAFER, General Machinist, No. 150 Government street. Tel. 280.

Merchant Tailors

WING FOCK YUEN, 21 or 57 Commercial street. Clothes cleaned, pressed and repaired.

Metal Polish

GLOBE METAL POLISH cleans silver, copper and brass. For sale by The Shore Hardware Co., Ltd.

Moving Picture Machines

MOTION PICTURES—A new supply of first-class "Fatho" film and projecting lanterns for sale, at Maynard's Photo Stock House, 75 Pandora street.

Nursing Homes

MRS. WALKER (C. M. B. Eng.), attends patients or receives them into her nursing home. Maternity, medical or surgical. 1017 Burdette avenue. Phone 4100.

MISS H. H. JONES, 721 Vancouver St.

Painter and Decorator

JAMES SCOTT ROSS, 215 Pandora Ave., expert paperhanger and decorator; rooms papered or painted cheap. Signs, Estimates. Write or telephone 4140.

Pawnshop

MONEY LOANED on diamonds, jewelry and personal effects. A. A. Aaronson, cor. Johnson and Broad.

Pottery Ware, Etc.

SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Works, Ltd., 78 Johnson St., just east of Douglas, Victoria, B.C.

Scavenging

VICTORIA SCAVENGING CO.—Office, 70 Yates street. Phone 622. Ashes and garbage removed.

WING ON, 1709 Government St. Phone 22.

Second-Hand Goods

WANTED—Old coats and vests, pants, boots and shoes, trunks, valises, shotguns, revolvers, overcoats, etc. Highest cash prices paid. Will call at any address. Jacob Aaronson's new and second-hand store, 572 Johnson street, four doors below Government St. Phone 1747.

WANTED—Scrap brass, copper, zinc, lead, cast iron, scales and all kinds of bottles and rubber; highest cash prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1520 Store street. Phone 1288.

Stoves

STOVES, RANGES AND HEATERS of all kinds bought and sold. N. R. Foxgord, 1507 Douglas St. Phone 4142.

Teaming

TRIMBLE & SON, general teaming, ploughing and excavating. 17 Putman street. Phone 4190.

Truck and Dray

TRUCKING—Quick service, reasonable charges. Welsh & Sons, Baker's Feed Store, 50 Yates street.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO.—Telephone 13. Stable Phone 1720.

Watch Repairing

A. PETCH, 99 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing. All kinds of clocks and watches repaired.

PHONE 97 FOR YOUR

Wood and Coal

R. DAVERNE

—The Times' office is open every evening excepting Sunday for the transaction of business.

Business Chances.

MONEY MAKING PROPOSITION—We have a good rooming house in the heart of the city for sale, 12 rooms, nicely furnished, 3 years' lease and low rent. Apply Empire Realty Co., 612 Yates St.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—Saloon and grocery corner house, good business. Apply Box No. 72, Times Office.

Houses to Rent

ADVERTISEMENTS under this head 1 cent per word per insertion; 3 insertions, 2 cents per word; 4 cents per word per week; 50 cents per line per month. No advertisement for less than 10 cents.

TO LET—Four roomed cottage. Mrs. M. R. Smith, 124 Dallas road.

TO LET—4 roomed cottage on Dallas road. Apply to Mrs. M. R. Smith, 104 Dallas road.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT. Apply 1311 Quadra street.

Houses for Sale

ADVERTISEMENTS under this head 1 cent per word per insertion; 3 insertions, 2 cents per word; 4 cents per word per week; 50 cents per line per month. No advertisement for less than 10 cents.

\$50 DOWN and \$25 a month will buy a half lot and five roomed house, modern, on corner of 12th and Bond & Clark, 64 Trousseau avenue.

COOK ST.—4 room furnished house, corner lot, \$4,750. MaySmith & Co., Mahon Bldg.

HARBINGER AVE.—Large lot, 7 room modern bungalow, \$12,500 cash, \$35 per month. MaySmith & Co., Mahon Bldg.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Snap, 7 roomed house and 1/2 acre ground, close to car. Box 53, Times.

FOR SALE—Three roomed house and two lots 50x100, near car line; price \$300; terms. Apply Owner, Box 515, Times.

FOR SALE—New bungalow, ideal home, off Dallas road, near car line, sea view, 4 rooms, bathroom and W. C., hot and cold water, pantry, hall, all modern improvements, a snap easy terms. Apply Owner, Box 717, Times Office.

FOR SALE—Five roomed cottage, furnished or unfurnished; a snap if sold at once. 2539 Blanchard Ave.

A MODERN HOUSE of 3 rooms, 1 block from Pandora street, for sale, \$2,800 cash. MaySmith & Co., Mahon Bldg.

WILL SELL CHEAP, a new 6 roomed cottage, never been occupied, with 1/2 or 3 acres of fine land, on easy terms, close to car line. Call at Room 8, 1214 Government street.

FOR SALE—A nice home, well built, and a good investment; 5 room cottage, new and entirely modern, with 7 ft. basement, corner lot 50x120, situated on Hillside Ave. Empire Realty Co., 612 Yates street.

HOUSES, cottages, etc., built at lowest contract prices consistent with good workmanship and material; designs and estimates free. Box 285, Times Office.

CHOICE LITTLE PROPERTY near Victoria, fine situation, beautiful surrounding views, splendidly timbered, extra well fenced, fruit trees, shrubs, ornamental shrubs; stylish new house, well furnished; and with new barn, dairy, few house and woodshed. The whole, including furniture, stock and complete set of implements, horse, buggy, wagon, etc., \$1,000 per acre; terms. Address "B. C." Times Office.

FOR RENT OR SALE—House and one acre, stables and chicken houses, at Mt. Pome. 55 William street, Victoria.

Houses Wanted

WANTED—Modern 4 roomed cottage, with sewer connection, within 15 minutes' walk of City Hall, price \$2,000 or thereabouts; terms substantial amount. Apply Box 385, Times Office.

WANTED—To rent, good rooming house, central and modern; also small cottage or bungalow. Apply Box 510, Times Office.

WANTED—To rent, modern seven roomed house, must be close in, rent about \$25. Address House, this office.

WANTED—To rent, good rooming house, central and modern; also small cottage or bungalow. Apply Box 510, Times Office.

WANTED—Five or six room furnished cottage, close in, no children. Apply P. O. Box 119.

WANTED—Housekeeping rooms, or small furnished cottage within 10 minutes' Post Office. Box 734, Times Office.

Help Wanted—Male

A LIVE REPRESENTATIVE at Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Chilliwack, Nanaimo, for our made-to-measure clothing. Local testing done from pleased customers. Good proposition to right party. "The Consumers' Tailoring Co., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—Energetic, sober, progressive man in each large town to sell subdivision lots at one of the most important points in Western Canada. Good commission. References required. Will also like to be expected to travel. W. A. Campbell, Nanaimo, B.C., Winnipeg.

WANTED—A farm hand; must be a good milker. Apply M. Flannery & Sons, Flannery road, Cadboro Bay.

BOY WANTED for all day work; must have own wheel. Angus Campbell & Co., Limited, 1010 Government street.

Help Wanted—Female

WANTED—A waitress. Apply Dominion Hotel.

WANTED—A woman to wait on old couple; wages \$20 a month. Apply Captain Moore, 218 Kingston street.

WANTED—Dressmaking. 854 Kane St.

Lost and Found

ADVERTISEMENTS under this head 1 cent per word per insertion; 3 insertions, 2 cents per word; 4 cents per word per week; 50 cents per line per month. No advertisement for less than 10 cents.

LOST—A black collie dog, white breast and white on legs. Answers to the name of "Bob." When let loose, he barks with brass tips and small brass lock. A chain was attached to collar. Finder will be rewarded by applying to Capt. Jacobson, Head street. Anyone harboring "Bob" after this will be prosecuted.

LOST—STRAYED OR STOLEN—Part dachshund and terrier bitch, five months old, black and brindle, four white feet. Suitable reward to finder. Return to 183 Collinson street.

LOST—A hand bag containing bills, keys, etc., between Rock Bay avenue and Taylor's mill. Finder please return to 183 Collinson street.

Miscellaneous Goods for Sale

ADVERTISEMENTS under this head 1 cent per word per insertion; 3 insertions, 2 cents per word; 4 cents per word per week; 50 cents per line per month. No advertisement for less than 10 cents.

FOR SALE—38 young hens and pullets; also new shingled roofed chicken or outdoor 10x7 feet. What offer? For exchange for cheap horse and rig. Cosh, 1321 Fort street. Phone 4329.

LOOK AHEAD—Buy Fort Angeles property now before the boom commences. Owner will sell block of 10 good lots for \$15. This is a snap. Apply P. O. Box 103.

FOR SALE—Mason & Hinch piano, high grade, good as new. Apply 2223 Douglas street. Office.

FOR SALE—Piano by Ivory, price \$90; 4 brooders and 2 incubators for \$45. Apply S. Perry Mills, 4157.

FOR SALE—Good young cow, Apply Oliphant, cor. Vancouver street and Beacon Hill Park.

FOR SALE—At a sacrifice, 500 shares Canadian Northwest Ltd. at 20 cents per share. Address Post Office Box 67.

CORDWOOD—1st quality, \$5.50, 2nd, \$5; also cut wood. Hull, phone 1134.

FOR SALE—Fine iron bed and spring, a bargain, \$10; solid oak bed set, nearly new Victoria range; gent's English saddle and set of spurs; set of 4 horse brass candlesticks and other goods, at bargain, at the Old Curiosity Shop, cor. Fort and Blanchard streets.

EXTRA LARGE Columbia Disc Gramophone, with 50 select records, price \$50 complete. Apply 250 St. James street.

FOR SALE—300 Cyphers incubator and 3 brooders, price \$50. Apply "Brooder," Times Office.

SOUTH AFRICAN SCRIP FOR SALE. J. A. Flinders, 289 Main street, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—Manure and black soil. Burt's Wood Yard. Telephone 624.

FOR SALE—20-foot launch, equipped with Fairbank's motor, 12-hp. engine, everything first-class, whole outfit almost new. Apply Times Office for names of owners.

FOR SALE—Incubator and brooder. Apply 1138 Johnson street.

FOR SALE—Underhill shingle hatchets, \$1.75; claw hammers, 50c; steel squares, 10c; two ft. rule, 20c; tent, \$3.50; quart saw, 25c; 12 ft. pole, 25c; tool set, 10 tools, 75c; automatic bachelors buttons, 25c; pair of gloves, 10c; 12 ft. rule, 10c; small orange, 15c; overall, 75c; reg. 41. Apply J. E. Taylor & Co., opposite Pantheatre, in alley, F. Bittencourt.

FOR SALE—A few new buggies, latest style, second-hand buggies, wagons and carts, two good fresh calves, cows, also all kinds of horses. Apply at J. J. Stuart's Carriage Shop, 614 Broadway street.

WANTED—200 lots of cast off clothing for out of town market. For sale, gas ranges; toaster, \$1.50; up; 20 ft. rule, 10c; small orange, 15c; overall, 75c; reg. 41. Apply J. E. Taylor & Co., opposite Pantheatre, in alley, F. Bittencourt.

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