



BUDGET SPEECH IN LEGISLATURE

(Continued from Page One)

venue for the year was \$5,979,054, and the expenditure \$4,590,673, leaving a surplus of \$1,388,381.

"Perhaps there is no better criterion of the advance made by the province than a comparison of the revenues for the last six years, showing that the receipts have very nearly trebled in that period.

1903 \$2,009,412
1904 2,597,847
1905 2,874,550
1906 2,992,900
1907 4,235,632
1908 5,931,372

But the greatest increase of all is that of the year with which we are dealing over that of 1907, being about 1 1/2 millions, or nearly 50 per cent.

"Sources of Increase
This increase is the more satisfactory when we consider that it is largely derived from crown properties, such as lands, timber, minerals and other sources which point to the advancement and development of the province and not from increased taxation.

"I think all must admit this showing is most satisfactory and yet we have not taken into account the valuable interest we have recently acquired in one-fourth of the townsite of Prince Rupert which has become one of the most important cities of the Pacific coast or of that immensely valuable tract of land at Point Grey immediately adjoining the city of Vancouver, some 3,500 acres in extent which is being surveyed and prepared for opening up and the value of which it is impossible to estimate further than to say one half of a million dollars, both of which properties will immediately repay the advance in order that the best returns may be obtained when the time comes to place them on the market.

"To come now to the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the coming year, I can congratulate the House on the change made last session, as we are now able to estimate more closely the year commencing April 1st than we would have been under former conditions. Again, the money so voted will become immediately available for use on our roads and other public works instead of being merely waiting until the season is too far advanced to get the best value in return.

"The estimate of receipts reaches nearly to six million dollars and is based on the receipts of the year coupled with present conditions and although there may be some give and take, the estimate is a very conservative one. I confidently expect this total will be reached.

"The estimate of expenditure amounts to \$5,615,788, the largest in the history of the province and I am glad to say one half of it is devoted to public works. The first item is public debt \$2,900,000, which shows a decrease from \$3,200,000 of 1907 and from 1907 of from \$1,900,000 in the annual cost of the debt being due on the redemption of the debentures of 1903 and the paying off the parliament building loan and the 1907 loan.

"The votes for civil government and administration of justice salaries and other public works are increased largely due to the increase of public business, necessitating additional clerks and other officials as well as increasing in many instances the responsibility of these offices. In the same remarks apply to public institutions (maintenance), increased about \$205,000, and education \$105,000.

"The vote for legislation is practically the same as last year, as is that for hospitals and charities and transportation while there is a reduction under the log scalers being removed from the item appearing in detail.

"Public Works.
To public works we have been able to devote more than \$2,000,000, by far the largest vote for that purpose ever placed on the provincial estimates. The total expenditure under this head is \$2,000,000.

1905 \$363,000
1906 462,726
1907 584,135
1908 1,418,318

So that as I pointed out, it is proposed this year to spend double as much as in last year, the larger portion being for the loan which is being repaid while I am sure the House will be glad to find a very liberal allowance has been made for the item. Among these items are two sums which partake of the nature of investments, one of \$400,000 on Point Grey and South Vancouver of \$200,000 for roads and sewers at Prince Rupert \$150,000 or three hundred thousand dollars for the Trunk Pacific on completion of the work. I may say this latter vote is not to be required until the beginning of the new fiscal year, consequently the special warrant for \$200,000 of October last intended for this purpose will be cancelled as none of the money was required as early as expected when the arrangement was entered into.

"In passing from this item, I can only express the hope that our friends on the opposite side of the House after looking over the District appropriations will acknowledge there has not been any attempt to discriminate, but a honest desire to administer fairly to the requirements of all constituencies.

The last item, miscellaneous, \$378,240, is an increase over last nine months estimate, which was at the rate of \$205,000 for the full year. The expansion of general business has rendered it necessary to increase the most of the ordinary items, such as advertising, stationery, etc. I may call attention to the item of \$25,000 for salary increases under the Civil Service Act. This Act provides for a commission who will grade the Civil Service and adjust the increases of salary.

1904-Bal. liabill. over assets \$3,764,412
1905 " " " 3,738,383
1906 " " " 3,108,152
1907 " " " 6,525,233
1908 " " " 6,525,233

Or in other words our net liabilities on the 30th June last were less than one-half what they amounted to on the 30th June 1904, while the total indebtedness of the province on 30 June last stood at \$1,100,998,144 against which I hold in sinking fund 1,589,528

Leaving the net debt of the province \$9,408,608

In 1905 this liability amounted to \$11,332,788

Consequently since that period our indebtedness has been decreased by \$1,974,178

And if we add the 100,000 which I have mentioned as having been bought in London 100,000

We obtain a total reduction of \$2,074,178

Other Assets.
I think all must admit this showing is most satisfactory and yet we have not taken into account the valuable interest we have recently acquired in one-fourth of the townsite of Prince Rupert which has become one of the most important cities of the Pacific coast or of that immensely valuable tract of land at Point Grey immediately adjoining the city of Vancouver, some 3,500 acres in extent which is being surveyed and prepared for opening up and the value of which it is impossible to estimate further than to say one half of a million dollars, both of which properties will immediately repay the advance in order that the best returns may be obtained when the time comes to place them on the market.

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"Notwithstanding a substantial increase in the price of agricultural produce the local market is still supplied to the very large extent from outside. The price of cattle last year included 1,400 head of cattle, 14,275 hogs and 35,000 to 40,000 sheep. There are constant carloads of hogs and sheep and poultry. Fifteen thousand carcasses of mutton were received from Australia in 1908 and forty car loads of poultry and eggs from the States and a considerable quantity of mutton and eggs from Victoria, Australia and New Zealand.

Vancouver Island, now being exterminated and for similar purposes elsewhere. He points out what has been done in East Kootenay in the last four years in the increase of game.

Fighting Forest Fires
Increases are asked in the Agricultural Votes and for fighting forest fires \$27,000, while \$400,000 is planned before the Log Scalers are included under this head. There are three commissions including the Forestry Commission, for which \$20,000 is provided—while the increased rent of our London Offices and other expenses will require a further \$5,000, all of which go to accounts for the increased sum asked for under miscellaneous.

"I have anticipated in some remarks for the Supplementary Estimates, which amount to \$1,038,950, including the redemption of \$100,000 of debentures and of the remainder nearly \$700,000 has been expended on necessary Public Works.

In leaving further explanation of the various amounts until the House goes into Committee, when all necessary details will be supplied, I would like before closing to make a few remarks about the general conditions of the farm of the province and more particularly of the department over which I have the honor to preside. At the present time we are endeavoring to re-organizing the Department of Agriculture. It is proposed to divide it into two or more divisions, the immediate supervision, live stock, etc., with a qualified practical official at the head of each—this is being done in the immediate future and it is hoped to obtain a better knowledge of the capabilities and resources of the country and to institute work and all other relations, render the department more practical in its action to the farmer and horticulturist.

Farmers' Institutes
The interest shown by members of Farmers' institutes during 1908, indicated by increased attendance at meetings and an intelligent appreciation of the work, is very encouraging. There are now 125 institutes in the province, and petitions for the formation of others are being received. The money so voted will become immediately available for use on our roads and other public works instead of being merely waiting until the season is too far advanced to get the best value in return.

Estimated Receipts.
The estimate of receipts reaches nearly to six million dollars and is based on the receipts of the year coupled with present conditions and although there may be some give and take, the estimate is a very conservative one. I confidently expect this total will be reached.

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The triumph awarded British Columbia fruit in the International Exhibition at Spokane, where success achieved at Spokane, where British Columbia apples in competition with those from the Pacific coast states of the United States, won out of fourteen entries, thirteen first prizes and one second prize. The medals were one silver cup and two medals. Cash prizes amounting to \$4,423 were won by Mrs. E. R. DeHart, of Kelowna. Two British Columbia ladies, Mrs. J. Smith, of Spence's Bridge, and Mrs. E. R. DeHart, of Kelowna, also won prizes. The winning of these prizes is a magnificent tribute to the superior quality of British Columbia fruit—one that cannot possibly be questioned by the most exacting critics—and establishes this province among the premier apple growing countries of the world.

Fruit Trees Planted.
During the year a number of fruit trees were planted in the valleys of the Skeena, between 44 and 55 north, which are really the most fertile of the province. In Bulkley valley, apple and other fruit trees in their third and fourth years are doing well, while at Hazelton and other points on the Skeena, between 54 and 55 north, the production of fruit has passed the experimental stage, the trees yielding large crops of excellent fruit. Every member of the board of horticulture who made a special examination of the Bulkley valley, pronounced it well adapted to fruit growing, so that we may hope in a few years to see new British Columbia fruiting in the southern districts in the excellence of the produce of its orchards.

Some pessimists have worried themselves over the fate which awaits our fruit growers when the day of over-production dawns, but that day is very far distant. I have already mentioned the inadequacy of the existing orchards to supply the demand, and when I add that of the thousands of car loads of fruit to Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

bacon, pork, lamb butter, cheese, canned fruit, jams and jellies, and other products of the farm the exact quantities of which I am unable to present, as the statistics are compiled at Ottawa and will not be available until March 31st. There is no reason to doubt, however, that when the figures have been tallied up they will show that nearly, if not quite, as large an amount of money was sent out of the province for these commodities as in 1907, when the value of agricultural imports was over six million dollars.

A gratifying feature of the year was the increase in the number of acres planted in fruit trees. In the first place our growers are better placed in sending their apples out of the province and placing them in competition with fruit from other states, and secondly, the local market was supplied with apples purchased in Oregon and Washington because the prices current in those states were much less—in some cases one-half lower—than those prevailing in British Columbia.

The success won by our fruit in Great Britain for several years past was many times mentioned in 1908. Exhibits were made in many cities in England, Scotland and Ireland, and at every place the general public, medals, and diplomas of merit were won by the growers. Lectures on horticulture were delivered at several large and interested audiences. The value of these exhibitions and lectures is shown by the increased number of personal and written inquiries received by the agents of the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Provincial Information, from well to do people who contemplate setting up in fruit growing in the province. They also served to direct widespread attention to British Columbia and its advantages through the flattering notices which appeared in all the principal newspapers of the United Kingdom.

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First Showing of Muslins for Sash and other Curtains

Fresh, new, dainty Curtains! What to say of them is the question. The feminine, house-pride eye which sees them will, however, take in more than we can quickly express. To enumerate their many beauties and good points for the home-beautiful would be a difficult task, but we may say that each lovely, filmy pattern would make a handsome addition to any house. A wide choice. These we itemize are especially desirable, as they will be in great demand this Spring:

White Scotch Grenadine

An exceptionally pretty Curtain Muslin, 30 inches wide, marked as low as possible. PER YARD . . . . . 20¢

Swiss Muslins

In spots and other charming fancy designs, 35 inches wide. A minimum price PER YARD . . . . . 20¢

Tasselled Madras Muslins

In white and ecru, 45 inches wide, just the beautiful drapes that will appeal to women of refined and artistic tastes, and these small prices cannot fail to appeal to the thriftest housewives. PER YARD 50c and .45¢

Henry Young & Co. 1123 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

New Zealand took some large lots, and the balance was sold locally. This residue or balance, saved from the outside demand by no means satisfied the needs of the home market, and a stronger argument can be used in favor of British Columbia as a field for fruit growing than the fact that, in spite of the large crop of last year, about 1,000 tons of apples alone were imported into this province from Oregon and Washington. That may be a surprise and a source of regret to some, but I am pleased to say that there are some very good reasons for this large importation of fruit. In the first place our growers are better placed in sending their apples out of the province and placing them in competition with fruit from other states, and secondly, the local market was supplied with apples purchased in Oregon and Washington because the prices current in those states were much less—in some cases one-half lower—than those prevailing in British Columbia.

The success won by our fruit in Great Britain for several years past was many times mentioned in 1908. Exhibits were made in many cities in England, Scotland and Ireland, and at every place the general public, medals, and diplomas of merit were won by the growers. Lectures on horticulture were delivered at several large and interested audiences. The value of these exhibitions and lectures is shown by the increased number of personal and written inquiries received by the agents of the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Provincial Information, from well to do people who contemplate setting up in fruit growing in the province. They also served to direct widespread attention to British Columbia and its advantages through the flattering notices which appeared in all the principal newspapers of the United Kingdom.

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Some pessimists have worried themselves over the fate which awaits our fruit growers when the day of over-production dawns, but that day is very far distant. I have already mentioned the inadequacy of the existing orchards to supply the demand, and when I add that of the thousands of car loads of fruit to Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

The triumph awarded British Columbia fruit in the International Exhibition at Spokane, where success achieved at Spokane, where British Columbia apples in competition with those from the Pacific coast states of the United States, won out of fourteen entries, thirteen first prizes and one second prize. The medals were one silver cup and two medals. Cash prizes amounting to \$4,423 were won by Mrs. E. R. DeHart, of Kelowna. Two British Columbia ladies, Mrs. J. Smith, of Spence's Bridge, and Mrs. E. R. DeHart, of Kelowna, also won prizes. The winning of these prizes is a magnificent tribute to the superior quality of British Columbia fruit—one that cannot possibly be questioned by the most exacting critics—and establishes this province among the premier apple growing countries of the world.

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PROTECT YOUNG BOYS FROM EVIL EXAMPLES







INCURABLE HEART TROUBLE LOOKED FOR DEATH IN A SHORT TIME

Entirely Cured by "Fruit-a-lives." "Gentlemen.—The days of miracles are not all past and I feel that my complete recovery, from what seemed inevitable death, is practically a miracle. I suffered from severe indigestion and dyspepsia for nearly two years. I could not take food without fearful distress and I became almost a skeleton as the result of the suffering. I could not do any work and being unable to run down and weak that I could hardly walk. I was attended by two experienced doctors. They both pronounced my case heart failure and incurable, and I looked forward for death in a short time. I not only had the doctors but after they gave me up I tried many remedies and treatments but got no better. At this time my son asked me to try "Fruit-a-lives" and from the outset of taking these wonderful tablets I was better and gradually this ailment completely cured. I took a large number of boxes, perhaps a dozen, and now I am entirely cured and I gained over thirty pounds in weight. I am now so well that I have sold my farm and bought 200 acres more land. I make this statement voluntarily for the sake of humanity, and I am convinced that "Fruit-a-lives" is a wonderful remedy that will cure stomach trouble where doctors and everything else fail." (Signed) Henry Speers, J.P.

The doctors were all wrong. Mr. Speers had what we call "irritated heart." Indigestion and dyspepsia completely upset the stomach. Poisonous gases were formed which swelled the walls of the stomach and pressed against the heart. "Fruit-a-lives" immediately strengthened and regulated the bowels. There were no poisons—no noxious gases remained in the system, and the heart was no longer irritated. Then the pain and fever subsided. "Fruit-a-lives" is put up in two sizes 25c and 50c. If your dealer has not both, write Fruit-a-lives, Limited, Ottawa.

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RAYMOND & SON

No. 612 Pandora St., Victoria, B.C. LAMP AND Form of Notice. Coast Land District—District of New Westminster.

Take notice that Guy Frederick Fox of Vancouver, B.C., occupation, lumberman, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:— Commencing at a post planted on the northeast shore of Frederick Arm of Estero Basin and about two miles north of the northeast corner of Westman & Edmund's lease No. 81, thence south ten (10) chains; thence west two (2) chains, more or less, to low water mark; thence north ten (10) chains; thence east two (2) chains, more or less, to the point of commencement; and thence five (5) acres more or less.

GUY FREDERICK FOX, Date, January 16th, 1909.

FLOATING BODY SOLVES MONTH OLD MYSTERY

The Disappearance of "Speak Easy Dave," Waterfront Character, Cleared Up

(From Tuesday's Daily) The mystery surrounding the whereabouts of Andrew Davids, for years a well-known waterfront character better known as "Speak Easy Dave," has been solved. Yesterday afternoon shortly after 7 o'clock a body, subsequently identified as that of Davids, was discovered under the E. & N. railway bridge at the foot of Johnson street, floating out with the tide. The body was first found by two boys who called the attention of some men working at the B. C. Salvo company's bunkers. It was secured and brought ashore, while the police were notified and taken to the morgue at Smith's undertaking rooms. The body was badly decomposed, but a key fob on the trousers pocket was identified by Frederick Smith, proprietor of the Light House saloon, by whom Davids was known. A watchman on the launch Elwood, as the one which was given by Mr. Smith to Davids. The key fitted the lock in a locker on the launch and when tested yesterday afternoon opened the locker door. From the clothing and other marks Mr. Smith declares he is self positive that the body found was that of his former employee. "Speak Easy Dave" was last seen on the night of Monday, January 12, when he called at the Light House saloon about 11:30 o'clock. He had had one or two drinks, but was not under the influence of liquor and after remaining a few minutes he was seen to get into a launch and was never seen afterwards until the body was dragged from the waters of the harbor yesterday afternoon. Early Tuesday morning, January 12, a watchman Robert Conn, on a boat lying near the Elwood, heard cries as if some one were calling for help. He listened but some time passed and he was not repeated he thought they proceeded from some drunken men and he paid no further attention. The watchman sailed to turn-up at the Light House saloon, on Tuesday as was his wont. Mr. Smith thought that perhaps he was ill, but it was not until the Wednesday following the man's disappearance, that an inquiry was instituted when a man was sent to the launch. Some meat which Davids had purchased in the afternoon of the day he disappeared was found in a locker, but no signs of the missing man were seen. The whistle pipe on the launch was broken and it is believed that Davids, after getting on board, tripped over the pipe and fell into the harbor. As he was an old man and the weather was very cold it is supposed that once in the chilly waters he could not make his way to the shore, but instead succumbed to the cold and sank. Twenty years ago Davids, who was a Norwegian by birth, arrived in Victoria on the "Adela," the captain of which was Hansen, known along the whole coast as "The Flying Dutchman." Davids for years was engaged in the spooling industry, being accounted one of the best business in these waters. For fourteen years he was employed as sailmaker for June Bros, but for the past two years he had been doing nothing except odd jobs for Mr. Smith, by whom he was practically supported. His quiet demeanor and soft manner of talking many years ago earned for him the sobriquet of "Speak Easy Dave." The coroner, Dr. Hart, will hold an inquest today at 3 o'clock.

TEN DOCTORS APPEAR IN SUPPORT OF BILL

Medical Men Ask Ministers to Support Medical Act As It Stands

(From Tuesday's Daily) A delegation of doctors interviewed the government yesterday to give their views in support of the bill respecting the regulation of the medical profession introduced by Dr. King. This is not a government measure and both opposition and support may be expected from both sides of the House, and many amendments are sure to be made when the bill reaches the committee. The delegation yesterday was headed by Dr. Procter, chairman of the medical council, and supported by about ten of his professional brethren, prominent among whom were Dr. M. Jones, Walter Fraser. The delegation asked that the bill go through practically as drawn, though they were willing to concede the point that permission to establish private hospitals be granted by the lieutenant-governor in council instead of by the medical council as at present. One of the clauses which provoked some hostile comment was the section throwing the onus of proof on the accused man, when such an one was charged with violation of the act. It was contended that this was contrary to the entire spirit of British law, though the doctors admitted the difficulty of obtaining evidence in such cases an extreme course like that suggested was justifiable. The ministers present told the delegation that their views would be given due weight when the bill came to be considered in the house on its merits. The doctors thanked them and withdrew.

BUILDING FIGURES AHEAD OF LAST YEAR

Increased Activity in Building Operations Shown By the Growing Figures

(From Tuesday's Daily) Though February is little more than half gone the aggregate value of the buildings under building permits has been issued is \$9,000 more than the total aggregate for February of last year. The demand for permits indicates clearly the increased activity in building operations throughout the city. Yesterday permits for buildings of an aggregate value of \$2,150 were issued as follows: To William H. Grant, of the Windsor hotel, for a dwelling to be erected on Carrol street at a cost of \$1,850; to Mrs. Murray Brown for two dwellings on Dunsmuir street at a cost of \$4,500; to Mrs. F. G. Farrar, dwelling on Sutcliffe street at a cost of \$2,500, and to Robert A. Ogilvie, dwelling on Richmond street at a cost of \$2,500. With the exception of the dwelling to be erected by Mr. Grant, the plans for which were prepared by C. H. Merkeley, the above dwellings were planned by R. McKinnon and will be erected by McKinnon and company, contractors. The January figures this year aggregated \$7,300, compared with \$5,728 last year, and February this year to date total \$32,315, compared with \$73,315 a year ago.

LABOR DEPUTATION ASKING FOR REFORMS

Deputation From Trades and Labor Congress Interviews Government

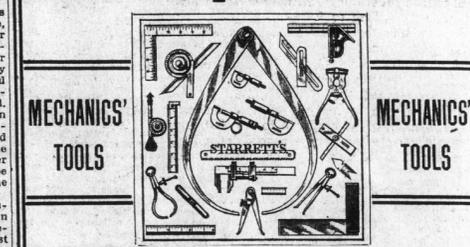
(From Tuesday's Daily) The government ownership of coal mines, classed as a public utility, was one of the recommendations urged upon the executive yesterday by a large deputation representing the B. C. executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Among the other points urged were objection to any assimilation of immigration, the abolition of the election deposit, no contracts in government work and the exemption from attachment of all property belonging to the government as well as other property. Canneries are also classed as public utilities in the petition. The delegation was introduced by two of the members for Victoria, and was received by the Premier and the Hon. Richard McBride, Taylor and Carter-Cotton. The leaders of the deputation who spoke in support of the petition were: J. H. McVety, president of the Vancouver Trades Council; W. W. Sayers, vice-president of the same body, and J. C. Waters, president of the local body. The question of immigration was brought up by Chairman Pettipiece, who was followed by the Premier, that the arrangement at present existing with the Salvation Army for bringing immigrants into the country was not being brought to an end, and that a similar method of assisting immigration would not be again adopted. The Premier spoke in support of the establishment of the B. C. Fur Manufacturing company on Government street. The Victoria Board of Trade has presented a splendid moose head to the steamer Princess Charlotte. The moose was shot by the board of the establishment of the B. C. Fur Manufacturing company on Government street.

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SPANISH RED MOTTLED CASTILE SOAP, fine pure soap, exceptionally good value at per bar, 25c.
SPANISH WHITE CASTILE SOAP, unrivalled value at 12 bars to box, \$1.25.
WHITE ROSE TOILET SOAP, pure, delicately perfumed, 6 cakes, 25c.
FANCY TOILET SOAPS, 3 cakes to box, 15c and 25c.
CLEAVER'S, a famous brand of unscented soap, 3 cakes, 25c.
IVORY SOAP, a pure soap that floats in the water, fine for bath, per bar, 15c.
"DIXIE" LAUNDRY SOAP, unexcelled, 6 cakes for, 25c.
SUNLIGHT SOAP, per bar, 5c.
LIFE BUOY SOAP, per bar, 5c.
NAPTHA SOAP, 3 cakes, 25c.
QUICK CLEANSER, 3 packages, 25c.
PEARLINE, 2 packages for, 25c.
MONKEY SOAP, per bar, 5c.

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Colonist Want Ads Bring Returns

CANADIAN

CANADIAN correspondent of the London Times as to attitude of Canadians to the problem of Imp may be described accurately of a people who are of plan which will permit them to of their willingness to bear, not murmur, but, indeed, with gentle share of the burden. Can for a single instant that Canadian the interests of the Empire when their sons to any part of the Brit in defence of the Flag? The que superfluous. It may then be asked that they have shown such a dil the question of contributing to the Navy when they have the ex colonies before them? The answers are a very busy people and been so fortunate as to have a posed to lead them along an Imper they are very willing to follow.

But recently there has been of the public conscience in Can to this neglected duty which pro the future. The Press of both the parties are agreed that the tim when Canada must either bear p dens of Empire, or be prepared t of defence upon which they are r so weakened as to imperil their istence. At the present moment their fined movement on foot for Can initial step in laying the foundati of her own, by constructing a nu cruisers of semi-warship type, knots that of very necessity th constructed as they will be in Can to plans not approved of by the be but travesties of fighting ship will, of course, serve the prima which they are to be built. point in this connection is that, to a certain extent satisfy the the Canadian people to "do some

Pheasant

(By Richard L. Poo DITOR COLONIST, I have read Mr. Poo your Sunday edition able interest, as I am interested in all game I and fish stories how

In yesterday's Colonist I nouncement of the arrival from an albino pheasant. This is pheasant is a white pheasant, in my pens. This bird killed it wire of the pen. The white p paratively little known and is I count them splendid game bird in places where there are snoc turn, as their plumage is suc them great protection. They prolific. I send a poor photo pheasants, taken in the snow, will just be able to distinguish birds, four in number, among golden and ring-neck. Some weeks ago Mr. Poo on Pheasant Shooting in China red backs of the golden pheasant has no red on its breast orange with black tips, the and the back yellow or golden GEO.

Nanaimo, B. C., Feb. 19, 19 The above letter called for grettable inaccuracies mention which I hasten to apologize, to all sportsmen who we that white pheasants could a distinct variety. The news the white pheasant alluded to was that a white pheasant had in the neighborhood of a naturally jumped to the conclu a wild albino such as I have s try covers and taxidermists' White pheasants are not k as a distinct variety so far Tegetmeier, the recognized pheasants which have been Europe, has this to say ab purely white variety of the c occasionally occurs in the any apparent cause. A cor has been a pheasant rearer fo writes: "Four years ago a eggs was brought in by the Hogs were hatched; eleven white birds, the other two th the others were kept in the ioned. The white pheasants layers, very delicate, their and those that were hatched rear, and there never was a The extraordinary thing is, nest was taken up the keeper fore or since seen a white ph cocks turned out never (to the keeper's) were the cause

AMENDMENT TO ACT TO BENEFIT GROWERS

Association Members' Liability Limited While Capital Can Be Increased

(From Tuesday's Daily) By reason of the amendment to the Farmers' Institute Act under which the Victoria Fruit Growers' Association was organized, that body will have its operations limited to the capital of the association as at present, but the liability of the members being unlimited and the capital of the association can be further increased. At present under the Farmers' Institute Act the capital of the association is limited to \$3,000. Under the amendments introduced, which has the support of the members of the government, the capital can be increased and as a result the operations of the association can be widely extended. A meeting of fruit growers was held yesterday afternoon at the Board of Trade rooms, when a large number were present not only from the district of Victoria, but also from other island points. The proposition had been advanced that the association should become incorporated as a joint stock company, but after a meeting decided that to take such a step would endanger the future of the association. It was, however, claimed that a few members might secure the majority of the stock and that the balance of the capital of the association would be in no better position than if they had to deal with any of the companies now in existence. The idea of co-operation, which has been the foundation of the operations of the Victoria Fruit Growers' Association, would be lost. On the other hand, the present capital of the company will be increased has not yet been decided upon. The amendments to the Farmers' Institute Act will permit of the Association being known in future as the Victoria Fruit Growers' Association, Limited. Another meeting will be held in a month's time when other details in connection with the change in the act will be decided upon. The statement made in a recent article that it was the intention of the association to disband and be re-organized under a different system of control, there was no intention of disbanding. The Association's affairs have never been in a better condition and now that the needed amendment to the act has been secured the members are confident that the interests of the Association and the fruit growers of the island will be greatly increased.

ROYAL BLACK KNIGHTS HOLD ANNUAL SESSION

Election of Officers Concludes Successful Meeting—Today's Programme

(From Tuesday's Daily) The Victoria Board of Trade has presented a splendid moose head to the steamer Princess Charlotte. The moose was shot by the board of the establishment of the B. C. Fur Manufacturing company on Government street. The principal business of the afternoon session, so far as the public is concerned, consisted of the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the following gentlemen were chosen officials of the provincial Grand Black Chapter: P. G. Master, Sir Kt. W. S. Jago, Vancouver. D. G. Registrar, Sir Kt. W. S. Jago, Vancouver. A. D. G. Master, Sir Kt. G. S. Grimson, Victoria. G. Chap. Rev. W. H. Brett, Vancouver. G. Registrar, J. J. Tulk, Vancouver. G. Treasurer, R. Fawcett, Vancouver. G. Lecturer, A. Armstrong, Cumberland. D. G. Lecturer, J. H. Armstrong, Roseland. J. Braden, R. G. Patterson, New Westminster. Second Senior, F. E. Packingham, Mission City. First St. Bearer, John Walsh, Victoria. Second St. Bearer, N. S. McDonald, New Westminster. G. Pursuivant, L. T. Smirl, Vancouver. D. G. Registrar, C. Elliott, Vancouver. D. G. Treasurer, H. Wilkinson, Kamloops. Outside Tyler, John Wallace, Victoria. Committee—Sir Knights Jas. Sopley, Victoria; R. J. Surgeon, Saanich; E. B. Langdale, Vancouver; G. A. Boothroyd, Surrey Center; D. B. Stevens, Roseland; J. Braden, Victoria; G. McDonald, Victoria. This concludes the session of the Grand Black Chapter, but many of the delegates are also members of the Provincial Grand Lodge of B. C. which begins its nineteenth annual session today. The morning the sessions will begin in the A. O. U. W. hall under the presidency of grand master D. C. MacDonald, in all there are over a hundred delegates, drawn from fifty-six primary lodges, four district, and four county lodges. Twenty-two charter chapters will also be represented. Today the grand lodge will appoint committees and delegates to the provincial annual session, which will be held in the A. O. U. W. hall. Tomorrow night the annual banquet will be held at which all the lodges will be represented.

MOOSE HEAD ON VIEW

The Victoria Board of Trade has presented a splendid moose head to the steamer Princess Charlotte. The moose was shot by the board of the establishment of the B. C. Fur Manufacturing company on Government street.

WRECKED FERRY BARGE PARTLY UNDER WATER

Covered for Fifty Feet Aft—Steamer Maude Sent North to Assist Salvors

(From Tuesday's Daily) News was received yesterday from the wrecked C. P. R. barge Transfer, stating that the vessel is more seriously injured than was previously reported. She almost turned over before the tug Cesar got the leaking barge, heavily loaded with lumber for Prince Rupert, into Plummer Bay, in Discovery passage. Word was telegraphed from Union bay yesterday by the B. C. Salvo company's tug William Jolliffe that the barge was making repairs under water and the big centrifugal pumps were to be put to work as soon as the barge was made tight. The salvors asked that the steamer Maude be sent from Vancouver and the B. C. Salvo company's tug William Jolliffe be sent to assist. The injured Transfer is not the vessel built by the Victoria Machinery company, but the Transfer No. 1, a smaller barge, built at Vancouver.

INVERIC EXPECTED FROM THE ORIENT

Bank Line Steamer is Due—Harold Grant Will Leave on the Shinano Maru

The steamer Inveric, of the Bank Line, which left Yokohama 17 days ago, is expected to reach port today from Manila, and ports of the far east. She has 200 tons of general freight to land here. The steamer Shinano Maru, Capt. Kawara, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, will arrive from Seattle tomorrow and will sail from the outer wharf about 5 p.m. Harold Grant, son of Capt. William Grant of this city, is one of the passengers booked by the Japanese liner.

COASTING SEAMEN NOT ADMITTED IN HOSPITAL

Order Issued From Ottawa That Only Men of Foreign-Giving Ships Are Admissible

An order has been received from Ottawa that seamen from coasting steamers are not in future to be admitted to the marine hospital. Only men from foreign going ships are in future to be taken in. It was stated that the order has provoked considerable adverse comment among shipping men. An inspection has just been held by Dr. Godin, who was sent from Ottawa for that purpose and while here he stated in answer to the complaints about the badly-found condition of the marine hospital, that it was proposed to cut down the expense of the hospital. He also stated while here that the intention was to close the hospital following the settlement of the Indian reserve question when other arrangements would be made for taking care of seamen in need of medical treatment and care.

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Colonist Want Ads Bring Returns

# CANADA AND THE BRITISH NAVY

CANADIAN correspondent writes to the London Times as follows: The attitude of Canadians today in respect to the problem of Imperial defence may be described accurately as that of a people who are only awaiting a plan which will permit them to give evidence of their willingness to bear, not only without murmur, but, indeed, with genuine pleasure, their share of the burden. Can it be doubted for a single instant that Canadians are loyal to the interests of the Empire when they will send their sons to any part of the British dominions in defence of the Flag? The question really is superfluous. It may then be asked: How is it that they have shown such a dilatory spirit on the question of contributing to the support of the Navy when they have the example of other colonies before them? The answer is that Canadians are a very busy people and they have not been so fortunate as to have statesmen disposed to lead them along an Imperial path which they are very willing to follow.

But recently there has been an awakening of the public conscience in Canada in regard to this neglected duty which promises well for the future. The Press of both the great political parties are agreed that the time has arrived when Canada must either bear part of the burdens of Empire, or be prepared to see that arm of defence upon which they are now dependent so weakened as to imperil their national existence.

At the present moment there is a well-defined movement on foot for Canada to take the initial step in laying the foundation of a "navy" of her own, by constructing a number of fishery cruisers of semi-warship type. Every one knows that of very necessity these craft, constructed as they will be in Canadian yards and to plans not approved of by the Admiralty, will be but travesties of fighting ships, though they will, of course, serve the primary purpose for which they are to be built. The important point in this connection is that, while they may to a certain extent satisfy the desire among the Canadian people to "do something" towards

the creation of a Canadian navy, as a matter of fact they will not advance the country one step towards participation in the work of Imperial defence.

Now, if I am correctly informed, the Admiralty every year places out of commission a number of ships which would make much better craft for the present purposes of Canada than these "cruisers" which are shortly to be laid down; and the point I would make must, I am sure, have already suggested itself. That is, that the Home government might offer to supply Canada from her retired warship class with just those ships for fishery protective purposes of which she stands in need, and thus induce Canada to take up in practical fashion the matter of the creation of the nucleus of a navy which would prove an Imperial asset.

In respect to the feasibility of this proposal, it would be necessary to give consideration to the following questions:

Is there a special service which can be rendered to Canada at the present moment by maintaining in her waters certain of the smaller type of British warships which would otherwise be placed out of commission?

Would an offer from the Home government to this end be welcomed by the people of Canada?

Would the people of Canada be disposed to instruct their government to bear the cost of the maintenance of these ships on Canadian stations?

Would such ships stationed in Canadian waters form the nucleus of a Canadian navy? Would the people of Canada ultimately demand of their government that these vessels should be augmented by others built by their own contributions?

Would the people of Canada consent to these vessels being at all times under the control of the Admiralty—to the extent of their being available for Imperial needs at a moment's notice?

No one who has an intelligent grasp of Canadian public opinion can doubt for a moment that all these questions may be answered

in the affirmative. In support of that statement I beg to submit herewith extracts from editorial articles in two of the leading papers in Canada, which came under my notice in quite a casual way and were not found at all as the result of a search for evidence to support my argument. The first is from the Montreal Gazette, easily the leading Conservative newspaper in Canada. It reads as follows:

"If the comments of newspapers throughout the country are an indication, a proposition that Canada should bear a share of the cost of the naval defence of the Empire would meet with as little effective opposition as did the resolution to send Canadian soldiers to South Africa when they seemed to be needed there. The call of that which looks like duty has its legitimate influence with Canadians."

The second is from the Ottawa Journal, and is as follows:

"Canadian cash for the British navy and a voice in the Imperial naval councils. 'Who says that the Canadian people are not willing to bear their share of the Imperial naval burden?' That question should be put specifically to the test."

Let it be conceded at once that there are a multitude of obstacles to the immediate success of the arrangement which I propose. What I feel sure of is that none of them are insuperable. One the one hand, we have people in Canada loyal to the core, ready and willing to lay down their lives, if need be, in defence of the Flag, and thoroughly conscious of their duty in the work of Imperial defence; but in a maze of doubt how to proceed; on the other hand, we have a group of far-seeing statesmen in Great Britain who feel that the psychological moment has arrived when an attempt should be made to knit closer the bonds of Empire for defence purposes, and yet undecided just what steps ought to be taken. This being the situation, then, is it not opportune to inquire whether one of the two parties may not, by a stroke of policy, take the initiative in a plan calculated to achieve the very purpose both have in mind?

A disquieting phase of the present situation on the continent of America in respect to the future of Canada is so obvious that I am sure it has not been overlooked by those British statesmen who have set their hands to the task of consolidating the Empire. This is the fact that, at a time when Canada is attaining the stature of nationhood, the United States should be engaged in building up a great navy. Now, as every one knows, all Canadians dearly love the sight of a battleship. This feeling is, no doubt, born of a realization of the fact that their possessions were won for them by Great Britain's strong right arm—the Navy—and also because they in their youth imbibed some of the tales of Britain's sea glory. It is easy to understand, then, that the spectacle of a naval force in adjacent waters possesses a glamor for them which they may easily mistake for the lustre which ought only, in the eyes of Canadians, to attach to a fleet of British warships. The means for inter-travel between Canada and the United States are so accessible to the masses that there is danger lest the younger generation of Canadians, at all events, may come to admire the fighting capacity of the United States to a degree which will lessen their admiration for the might of Britain.

But evidence that the time has arrived when statesmen should exert some effort along definite lines in the direction of Imperial unity we have in abundant quantity. Let us now dismiss as unworthy of consideration all speculation as to the genuineness of the loyalty of Canada to the Mother Country, and try to devise some modus operandi for giving practical effect to an aspiration which is the common possession of the Canadian people and the people of the United Kingdom. I have herein made a concrete suggestion to that end; and a useful purpose will be served if, as a result, there shall be full and free discussion of it.

In the course of an editorial article on "Empire Builders and Empire Destroyers," the Times said:

"We are all in our degree either Empire-

builders or Empire-destroyers. It is, therefore, good to recognize on such an occasion as the present evidence that Empire-building occupies the thoughts of our kinsmen in Canada. A Canadian correspondent bears welcome testimony to their growing desire—a desire not confined to any party—to make some efficient contribution to the naval defence of the Empire. No one remembering what the Canadians did in far-distant South Africa, in a quarrel which affected them on no selfish grounds, but solely through their Imperial sentiments, can doubt that in the Canadian people the desire is abundantly present to bear their part in maintaining the great service upon which their defence in certain circumstances would depend, and to which they mainly owe it that these circumstances have not arisen. But, as our Correspondent remarks, the Canadians are very busy, and wait for leadership upon a path which they would gladly follow. There is a movement on foot at present, probably arising out of the multifarious occupations that keep them busy, in favor of creating a local navy in the shape of fishery cruisers of semi-warship type. Our Correspondent makes the sensible suggestion that, as the Admiralty is constantly discarding vessels which would admirably discharge the duties contemplated, these vessels should be assigned to Canadian marine police work. Canada would thus save the expense of constructing new ships which could never form part of a fighting fleet, and would be encouraged to invest money to much better purpose in ships fit to take their place in the Imperial Navy. It is important that there should be as little overlapping and waste as possible, and for the avoiding of which intelligent utilization of resources from an Imperial standpoint. The idea we are discussing appears to further that aim. No doubt there will be technical and official objections, but if the idea were developed on broad lines and with a due sense of the solidarity of the Empire, the results might be found both morally and financially satisfactory."

## Pheasants—White, Mongolian and Some Other Kinds

(By Richard L. Pocock.)

DITOR COLONIST, Victoria, B. C. I have read Mr. Pocock's letters in your Sunday edition with considerable interest, as I am very much interested in all game life and in game and fish stories however—well, just however.

In yesterday's Colonist I noted the announcement of the arrival from Nanaimo of an albino pheasant. This is a joke. The pheasant is a white pheasant, a variety I breed in my pens. This bird killed itself against the wire of the pen. The white pheasant is comparatively little known and is somewhat rare. I count them splendid game birds, especially in places where there are snow falls in autumn, as their plumage is such as to give them great protection. They are hardy and prolific. I send a poor photo of some young pheasants, taken in the snow, in which you will just be able to distinguish some white birds, four in number, among some silvers, golden and ring-neck.

Some weeks ago Mr. Pocock, in an article on Pheasant Shooting in China, mentioned the red backs of the golden pheasant. The golden pheasant has no red on its back. The ruff is orange with black tips, the shoulder green and the back yellow or golden.

GEO. B. BROWN.

Nanaimo, B. C., Feb. 11, 1909.

The above letter called forth by the regrettable inaccuracies mentioned in it, for which I hasten to apologize, is interesting to all sportsmen who were not aware that white pheasants could be bred as a distinct variety. The news item concerning the white pheasant alluded to as it reached me was that a white pheasant had been "captured" in the neighborhood of Nanaimo, and I naturally jumped to the conclusion that it was a wild albino such as I have seen in Old Country coverts and taxidermists' shops.

White pheasants are not known in Europe as a distinct variety so far as I am aware. Tegetmeier, the recognized authority on pheasants which have been introduced into Europe, has this to say about them: "A purely white variety of the common pheasant occasionally occurs in the coverts without any apparent cause. A correspondent, who has been a pheasant rearer for thirty years, writes: 'Four years ago a nest of thirteen eggs was brought in by the mowers. All the eggs were hatched; eleven were perfectly white birds, the other two the common color. Nine of the white birds were reared—six cocks and three hens; three cocks were turned out, the others were kept in the pheasantry, pinioned. The white pheasants proved very bad layers, very delicate, their eggs very bad; and those that were hatched very difficult to rear, and there never was a white bird bred. The extraordinary thing is, that where the nest was taken up the keepers had never before or since seen a white pheasant. The three cocks turned out never (to my knowledge or the keeper's) were the cause of white pheas-

ants or pied pheasants being bred, and the three all disappeared in the second year. On another part of my estate a white cock pheasant was bred; he was considered a sacred bird, and lived seven years, when he disappeared. In the covert he resorted to I killed one pied pheasant, and I believe that one bird was the only pied pheasant (if bred through him) that ever was seen."

"By careful breeding there is no doubt that a permanent white race might be established if such a proceeding were thought desirable, which I much doubt, as white varieties are generally very deficient in hardiness. Left to themselves the white cocks are doubtless driven away from the hens by the stronger and more vigorous dark bird, and rarely increase their kind. When mated in pheastries the natural color has a strong tendency to reproduce itself; but white, or even pied or parti-colored birds, are not always to be produced from white parents. . . . The explanation of the difficulty of breeding pied birds from a white and a colored parent, and the ease with which ring-necks are produced and perpetuated, is soon given. Ring-necks are derived more or less directly from the P. torquatus, a permanent race that has a strong tendency to reproduce its like; but white and pied birds are merely accidental variations, and not even a thoroughly established breed, and therefore are not prepotent in propagating their like, but have a strong tendency to throw back to the stock from which they were derived."

Plumage of the Golden Pheasant

The description of the golden pheasant as having a red back was, of course, an error in writing, the back being really a deep yellow. The point I was trying to emphasize was the effect on my senses of the first sight of one of those most gorgeous of the tribe in full flight, which, with its mixture of red and yellow and orange, was that of a flaming missile against the dark background of trees and undergrowth with which the hills where I came across it were covered. In thinking of the general effect I fell into the blunder.

The male in mature plumage, which he does not assume until the autumn of his second year, is one of the most gorgeous of the whole tribe of pheasants, his appearance taken altogether being so remarkable as to make him look more like one of the bizarre creations of Chinese fancy than a real bird. On the head is a long crest of silky orange-colored feathers, which extends backwards over a tipset of broad flat feathers of a color which in the specimens I procured (nearly a hundred) varied from almost a pure yellow to a deep orange with dark blue bars, so dark as to be almost black, across the tips; below the tipset on the lower part of the neck the feathers are deep green margined with velvet black; below this again are the scapular feathers of a dark crimson; the back and rump are golden yellow; the tail is very long for the size of the bird, the two longest central feathers are covered with small, irregular circles of light brown on a dark ground, giving them a mottled appearance; the other feathers are barred

diagonally with dark brown on a lighter ground. On each side of the base of the tail extend the long narrow upper tail coverts of a bright orange crimson. The wings, when closed, show the deep blue tertiaries covering the chestnut secondary quills. The upper part of the throat light-brown, the breast and underparts orange-scarlet.

Mongolian Pheasants, Chinese or Ring-necked Pheasants and English Pheasants

As there still seems to be considerable confusion in the minds of local sportsmen as to the identity of these three varieties of pheasant I have taken the trouble to hunt up the authorities for accurate descriptions of the three varieties.

Many sportsmen here, including some who have written to and for the daily press, seem to be under the impression that the pheasants we have here are English pheasants and that Mongolian is merely another name for Chinese pheasant just as we sometimes loosely speak of a Chinese as a Mongolian.

The common pheasant of Europe, including England is, or perhaps I should say was, Phasianus Colchicus, a bird which has been introduced from its native country, Asia Minor, for upwards of a thousand years, and was very possibly brought into England by the Romans. Pheasants are mentioned in a bill of fare preserved in a manuscript in the British museum of the date of circa 1177. Until the introduction of the ring-necked pheasant, Phasianus torquatus, from China and subsequently of other varieties (Japanese, Reeves, etc.) P. Colchicus was the one distinct species or race known in Europe and was so named from its having been brought from the banks of the river Colchis in Asia Minor. Nowadays, however, it is rare to find wild pheasants true to the old type, as the different varieties, colchicus, torquatus, and versicolor (Japanese) having bred freely with one another, the common pheasant of England nowadays has the ringed neck of the Chinese variety. Henry Seebohm, writing in 1887 said: "The fact that all true pheasants interbreed freely with each other and produce fertile offspring, may be accepted as absolute proof that they are only subspecifically distinct from each other. Like all other subspecies, they only exist upon sufferance. The local races appear to be distinct enough, but they only retain their distinctive character as long as they are isolated from each other. The moment they are brought into contact they begin to interbreed; crosses of every kind rapidly appear, and in a comparatively short time the swamping effects of interbreeding reduce the two or more local races which have been brought into contact to a single and uniform intermediate race. Such swamping effects of interbreeding have practically stamped out in the British islands the two very different looking races of pheasants which were introduced into them—Phasianus colchicus from Asia Minor, and Phasianus torquatus from China. The pheasant of the British islands is, with very rare exceptions, only a mongrel between these two races, but, it must be admitted, a very healthy and fertile one."

The most noticeable difference, of course, between the old English pheasant and the Chinese pheasant is the white ring which is absent in the former. There are also other differences in body coloring, the English pheasant being generally of a rather darker plumage than the Chinese and lacking the light blue and green coloring of the rump and wing coverts.

The Mongolian pheasant (Phasianus Mongolicus) is a distinct variety from either of these and has only very recently been introduced into Europe. Tegetmeier says this truly splendid pheasant . . . is characterized by a broad, white ring round the neck, interrupted in the front by a narrow patch of color, and by having the whole of the wing coverts white, the mantle, chest, and breast bronzy orange red, the throat purplish bronzy red, and the breast and flank feathers tipped with very dark green. The species is of large size; coming as it does from the cold parts of China, the desert of Gobi, and Mongolia, it is exceedingly hardy, and suffers more from extreme heat than from severe cold.

"An unfortunate misunderstanding has arisen in the United States respecting this bird. The state authorities in Massachusetts and Oregon have in the most extraordinary manner confounded it with the Ring-neck, P. torquatus."

As to the value of these birds to cross with the existing stock in British Columbia there can be no doubt. All the varieties of the true pheasants interbreed freely when allowed to intermingle and the introduction of fresh blood of this extremely hardy variety should have excellent results. Though comparatively recently introduced in England results have been most gratifying. A recent correspondent of the Field has this to say of them:

"On the estate where I have recently been shooting, for some years the Chinese pheasant (P. torquatus) has been reared, and splendid sporting shots they have given. But for the last three years Mongolians have been introduced, and some of them have been crossed with the Chinese; the result is that the birds this year have shown better sport than ever. They rise freely to the beaters, and fly boldly, very fast and high; in fact, if flushed on rising ground they fly almost too high to be reached. On one occasion when we were shooting, there was a very high wind, and the birds were flushed on a hill side over the guns placed in the valley; no one who saw them fly could possibly say that they were 'lazy on the wing and never gave a good sporting shot'; in fact, if anything, they were too active on the wing and took such long flights that many of them went straight away out of that day's beat."

"As regards the hardiness of these birds, both pure and crossed, in a letter to the Field, June 20, 1903, the Hon. Walter Rothschild stated that for two or three years he had hatched and reared in the coverts at Tring a number of young birds both pure and half-bred, and those that were shot proved much superior in flavor and size to ordinary pheas-

ants. The keeper on the estate where I have been shooting fully bears out this opinion, stating that the chicks are very hardy and easier to rear than those of the common pheasant. This is the more easy to understand when it is remembered that the Mongolian pheasant comes from the rough climate of Northern China and Southern Siberia, while the Chinese ring-necked bird comes from the north of China; the cross between the two, therefore, should be able to withstand any changes of climate found in this country. . . . All crosses between the true pheasants will produce fertile birds, and, as Mr. C. E. Russell remarks, it is only when we go outside the pale of the true Phasianidae that we obtain infertile birds."

### A LEGISLATIVE CRISIS

The House was in Committee of the Whole on the Water Clauses Bill. It was the second week of Committee on this lengthy measure, and the chairman of committee, keeping himself awake by means of liberal doses of caffeine, was droning away at Clause 4-11-44. He reached the end of the clause at last, and then, delighted at the prospect of a rest, he thundered in stentorian tones: "Does this clause pass?"

There followed a silence, punctuated only by deep snores from the Opposition benches. Again the chairman put the question, and again the answer was in language that might not be construed either as "Ayes" or "Noes." Then the Sergeant-at-Arms, who had peeped in to see whether it was not time to bring back the Speaker from his long seclusion, was called in to arouse the members with his Mace of State. He went down the lines of desks, administering a mild buffet at every head in sight. But in vain! The members only stirred, mumbled sleepily, and returned again to slumber. Some of them muttered all but inarticulate words.

Said John Oliver: "The wrongs of the people! The wrongs of the people!"

Said the member for Newcastle: "I'm to be Queen of the May, Sergeant. I'm to be Queen of the May."

Said the member for Nanaimo: "When we get in, the fair sex will vote."

Said the member for Okanagan: "Peaches and Cream."

Said the Attorney-General: "Methinks that was another from the member for Delta."

Said the Premier: "I move that the House on its rising—"

Alarmed at the comatose condition of the House, the chairman hastily relinquished the chair and sent the Sergeant-at-Arms for the Speaker. As soon as the Speaker was enthroned, the erstwhile chairman announced in loud tones:

"I move that the House do now adjourn."

Instantly the House came to life. Signs of animation were evident on every countenance, and every member began to gather up his papers preparatory to leaving. The day was saved.

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# A HOST OF FRIDAY BARGAINS

Friday offers many attractions for the thrifty person. A sale of samples of Children's Garments is one of the attractions. Then the last of the Linoleum Sale starts, and some splendid values in Enamel Beds are offered. The sale of Whitewear samples still continues, and we offer a lot of new goods just opened at prices that are sure to attract you. Altogether there is no doubt about Friday being an interesting day at THE BIG STORE.

## The Last of the Linoleum Sale

Friday morning starts the final of the Linoleum Sale. We offer the balance of our Printed Linoleums and Oilcloths at clearing prices for two days to make room for our new assortment now to hand. This chance is too good a one to let pass. You don't often get the chance to buy these goods at less than the regular price, and in addition you have a good assortment to choose from.

- 50c and 65c Linoleums, 35c
- 300 Yards Printed Linoleums in a good assortment of colorings and designs, including blue and white and green and white bathroom tiles. Regular 50c and 65c per square yard. Friday, per square yard . . . . . **35c**
- Oilcloth Remnants
- All Remnants of Oilcloth, in lengths from 2 to 10 square yards. Regular 25c and 35c. Friday, per square yard . . . . . **20c**

## Extra Good Friday Bargains

- \$30.00 Brussels Carpet Squares, \$20.00
- 15 Only best grade English Brussels Carpet Squares, in reds, greens, blues and fawns, in a variety of designs. Size 11 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft. Regular \$30.00 each. Friday, each . . . . . **\$20.00**
- \$11.25 All-Wool Carpet Squares, \$7.90
- 10 Only All-Wool Reversible Carpet Squares, in an assortment of colorings and designs. Size 9 ft. x 9 ft. Regular \$11.25 each. Friday, each . . . . . **\$7.90**
- \$21.00 Brussels Carpet Squares \$13.75
- 20 Only Brussels Carpet Squares, in a variety of colorings and designs. Size 9 ft. x 30 ft. 6 in. Regular \$17.50 to \$21.00. Friday, each . . . . . **\$13.75**
- \$14.00 and \$16.00 Tapestry Squares, \$9.00
- 8 Only best grade English Tapestry Squares, in a variety of Oriental and Floral designs. Size 9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in. and 9 ft. x 12 ft. Regular \$14.00 and \$16.00. Friday, each. **\$9.00**
- 25c Extension Rods 15c
- 10 Dozen Brass Extension Rods, can be adjusted to any window up to 50 in. Regular 25c. each. Friday, each . . . **15c**
- 50c Brass Pole Ends, 25c
- 5 Dozen Pairs Brass Pole Ends, in a variety of designs, suitable for 1 1/2 and 2 inch poles. Regular, per pair, 50c. Friday, per pair . . . . . **25c**
- 50c Brass Pole Brackets, 25c
- 5 Dozen Pairs Brass Pole Brackets, in 1 1/2 and 2 inch sizes. Regular 50c per pair. Friday, per pair . . . . . **25c**
- Fancy Picture Nails
- 200 Dozen Fancy Picture Nails, in a variety of shades. Regular 25c per dozen. Friday, per dozen . . . . . **12 1/2c**
- Regular 50c per dozen. Friday, per dozen . . . . . **25c**
- 25c and 35c Cretonnes, 17 1/2c
- 300 Yards English Cretonnes, in a large assortment of colorings and designs, suitable for draping covering, etc., etc. Regular 25c and 35c. Friday, per yard . . . . . **17 1/2c**
- \$3.75 Nottingham Lace Curtains, \$2.50
- 250 Pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, in fine lacey and also heavy double net effects, in a variety of designs. Regular \$3.75 per pair. Friday . . . . . **\$2.50**

## Friday a Sale of Samples of Children's Wear

We have a manufacturer's set of sample Garments for Children that we will offer for sale on Friday. These samples include the following garments—Pinafores, Skirts, Drawers, Nightdresses, Slips, and White and Colored Muslin Dresses, Print Dresses, and some Cloth Dresses. These samples will be offered at very special prices, many being marked at half the regular figure. It will pay you to attend this sale.

At 25c, Worth to 60c WHITE PINAFORES WHITE UNDERSKIRTS DRAWERS NIGHT DRESSES	At \$1.00, Worth to \$2.25 UNDERSKIRTS WITH WAISTS COLORED GINGHAM DRESSES WHITE MUSLIN DRESSES NIGHT DRESSES COLORED LINEN DRESSES INFANTS' SLIPS	At \$1.75, Worth to \$4.00 INFANTS' SLIPS NAVY PRINT DRESSES COLORED GINGHAM DRESSES WHITE MUSLIN DRESSES
At 50c, Worth to \$1.25 WHITE PINAFORES UNDERSKIRTS WITH WAISTS NIGHT DRESSES COLORED PRINT DRESSES INFANTS' SLIPS DRAWERS WHITE MUSLIN DRESSES	At \$1.25, Worth to \$2.75 WHITE MUSLIN DRESSES COLORED LINEN DRESSES COLORED MUSLIN DRESSES COLORED GINGHAM DRESSES	At \$2.00, Worth to \$4.50 NAVY SERGE DRESSES COLORED MUSLIN DRESSES WHITE MUSLIN DRESSES COLORED GINGHAM DRESSES COLORED DUCK DRESSES
At 75c, Worth to \$1.75 WHITE PINAFORES UNDERSKIRTS WITH WAIST COLORED PRINT DRESSES INFANTS' SLIPS WHITE MUSLIN DRESSES COLORED DUCK DRESSES	At \$1.50, Worth to \$3.25 INFANTS' SLIPS WHITE MUSLIN DRESSES COLORED DUCK DRESSES NAVY LUSTRE DRESSES COLORED GINGHAM DRESSES	At \$2.50, Worth to \$5.75 Some very pretty White Muslin Dresses, made of fine quality muslins and daintily trimmed.

## Early Spring Footwear Special

WOMEN'S BOOTS come in good quality, patent colt, vici kid with patent tips, and in gun metal calf skin. Medium Weight Sewn Soles, Cuban heels, a good grade of American made footwear, on a smart dressy last. Friday, per pair . . . . . **\$2.50**

## Wash Dress Goods Specials

Attractive values are the Wash Goods this season. All kinds of cotton goods are lower in price than they have been for a long time, and Wash Dress Goods in particular. We have opened many very handsome lines, that are the very newest ideas and are wonderfully low in price. The attractiveness of the patterns and the attractiveness of the prices make it worth your while to look these over.

LINEN FINISHED SUITINGS, tan, brown, light, medium and dark blue, green and pink, with very fine stripe, fancy borders to be used for trimming, 27 in. to 32 in. wide . . . **25c**

HOLLY BATISTE, white ground with fancy dot and border for trimming, also mid-blue, pink and tan, with fancy stripe border, 30 in. wide . . . . . **25c**

COTTON FOULARD, black and navy, with small white dots and rings, light blue and mauve, with fancy borders . . . . . **25c**

POPLENE, in tan, brown, light blue, mauve and rose pink, plain, striped and checks, with and without borders, 28 in. wide . . . . . **35c**

COTTON VOILE, in green, light blue, pink and rose, floral designs, a very handsome, soft material, 28 in. wide . . . **50c**

FRENCH CHAMBRAYS, with wide striped border, in green, sky, mauve, grey and tan, 48 in. wide . . . . . **50c**

NEW DRESS GINGHAMS AND CHAMBRAYS, in large variety of style, checks, stripes and cross-bars, in all the best washing colors, also plain, in light blue, grey-blue, pink, tan and dark grey . . . . . **12 1/2c and 15c**

NEW PRINTS light and dark colors, nice, soft finish, pure indigo colorings . . . . . **10c and 15c**

## Samples of Women's Dressing Jackets at Small Prices

About seventy-five of these jackets to offer and at great savings, as they are marked at very attractive prices.

- WOMEN'S DRESSING JACKETS, made of colored print, regular 75c and 90c. Friday's price . . . . . **50c**
- WOMEN'S DRESSING JACKETS, made of white and colored muslins, regular values up to \$5.00. Friday . . . . . **\$1.00**
- WOMEN'S DRESSING JACKETS, made of white and colored muslins, regular values up to \$5.00. Friday . . . . . **\$1.25**

## Some Friday Bargains for Men

- Good Linen Collars, 12 1/2c
- MEN'S LINEN COLLARS, fine imported goods, made of good linen, all the most fashionable and popular styles and heights and all sizes, far ahead of any other collars that you can buy at this price. Each . . . . . **12 1/2c**
- MEN'S SHIRTS, fine print and chambray shirts, a large delivery of new styles and patterns, in pretty shades, the best we have ever had for the price. Special . . . . . **\$1.00**
- MEN'S SHIRTS, very superior quality, Oxford, Zephyr and Print shirts in different styles, with cuffs attached or separate, many of the coat cut. Special . . . . . **\$1.50**
- MEN'S SHIRTS, soft tennis or outing shirts, with collars attached and made to turn inside for use with a starched collar, soft cream cotton material, with stripes and fancy patterns. Special . . . . . **75c**
- MEN'S SHIRTS, with collars attached and reversible to fold inside, in fawn, black and blue stripes, nice, clean-looking shirt. Special . . . . . **75c**
- MEN'S SHIRTS, soft tennis or outing shirts in strong cream cotton with colored silk stripes collar attached and reversible. Special . . . . . **\$1.00**
- MEN'S SHIRTS, imported English flannel shirts, full cut, made with sateen collar bands for use with a starched collar, large and comfortable. Special . . . . . **\$1.75**
- MEN'S SHIRTS, imported English woven Oxford shirts, collar attached, special large cut and double stitched, made in check patterns. Special 75c and . . . . . **65c**
- MEN'S SHIRTS, strong English flannellette shirts, very full cut and double stitched in medium stripes. Special 75c, and . . . . . **50c**
- MEN'S SOX, special value in Men's black cashmere sox, our seamless black cashmere sox spliced with red silk at the toe and heel. Special, per pair . . . . . **25c**
- MEN'S SOX, English fine black cashmere seamless sox. Splendid quality. Special, per pair . . . . . **35c**
- MEN'S SOX, imported black llama cashmere sox, full fashioned and good serviceable weight. Special, per pair . . . . . **50c**
- MEN'S SOX, fine grade black and tan seamless cotton sox, medium weight, very strong. Special, per pair . . . . . **12 1/2c**
- MEN'S SOX—Scotch heather mixture pure wool, ribbed sox, a warm sox and splendid quality for hard wear. Special. **50c**
- MEN'S UNDERWEAR—Heavy striped wool shirts and drawers. Shirts double breasted. Special, per garment. **50c**
- MEN'S UNDERWEAR—Natural shade heavy weight shirts and drawers. Shirts double breasted. Special, per garment **35c**

## Friday Values in the Annex

- ELECTRIC LIGHT PAPER SHADES, assorted colors. Friday Special . . . . . **25c**
- WIRE COAT HANGERS. Regular 10c. Friday Special . . . . . **5c**
- CLOTHES WRINGERS, iron frame, solid rubber rolls. Regular \$4.00. Friday Special . . . . . **\$3.25**
- DOVER EGG BEATERS, large size. Regular 35c. Friday Special . . . . . **25c**
- SELF-WRINGING FLOOR MOPS. Regular 50c. Friday Special . . . . . **35c**
- FLOOR MOP CLOTHS. Regular 25c. Friday Special. **15c**
- FANCY DECORATED JARDINIERS, assorted shapes. Regular \$1.25 and \$1.50. Friday Special . . . . . **75c**
- PLAIN EARTHEN SLOP JARS, with the anti-splash top. Regular \$2.00. Friday Special . . . . . **\$1.25**
- PLAIN WHITE ENAMEL TOILET SETS, 5 pieces. Regular \$2.00. Friday Special . . . . . **\$1.60**
- CEILING BROOMS, 12 ft. handles. Regular 50c. Friday Special . . . . . **35c**
- WHITE AND GOLD TEA PLATES. Regular 10c. Friday Special, each . . . . . **5c**
- FOLDING IRONING BOARDS, 5 in. x 15 in. wide. Regular \$2.50. Friday Special . . . . . **\$1.75**
- STEP-LADDERS—Good attachments:
  - 4-Step. Regular \$1.45. Friday Special . . . . . **\$1.00**
  - 5-Step. Regular \$1.75. Friday Special . . . . . **\$1.25**
  - 6-Step. Regular \$2.10. Friday Special . . . . . **\$1.50**
  - 7-Step. Regular \$1.85. Friday Special . . . . . **\$1.75**
  - 8-Step. Regular \$2.80. Friday Special . . . . . **\$2.00**
- CUT GLASS SPECIMEN VASES assorted styles:
  - 5-inch. Regular 25c. Friday Special . . . . . **20c**
  - 6-inch. Regular 40c. Friday Special . . . . . **25c**
- PASTRY BOARDS, clear wood, three sizes. Regular 50c, 35c, 25c. Friday Special, 35c, 25c and . . . . . **15c**
- CUT GLASS CREAM JUG, half pint size. Regular 25c. Friday Special . . . . . **15c**

## FRIDAY OFFERS SPECIAL VALUES IN ENAMEL BEDSTEADS

- ENAMEL BEDSTEAD, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, regular value \$24.00. Friday . . . . . **\$19.50**
- ENAMEL BEDSTEAD, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, regular value \$18.00. Friday . . . . . **\$13.50**
- ENAMEL BEDSTEAD, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, regular value \$17.00. Friday . . . . . **\$13.00**
- ENAMEL BEDSTEAD, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, regular value \$25.00. Friday . . . . . **\$18.75**
- ENAMEL BEDSTEAD, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, regular value \$16.00. Friday . . . . . **\$14.75**
- ENAMEL BEDSTEAD, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, regular value \$14.00. Friday . . . . . **\$12.00**
- ENAMEL BEDSTEAD, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, regular value \$13.00. Friday . . . . . **\$11.75**
- ENAMEL BEDSTEAD, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, regular value \$14.50. Friday . . . . . **\$12.90**
- ENAMEL BEDSTEAD, 3 ft. 6 in. wide, regular value \$8.50. Friday . . . . . **\$6.90**
- ENAMEL BEDSTEAD, 3 ft. 6 in. wide, regular value \$8.50. Friday . . . . . **\$6.90**
- ENAMEL BEDSTEAD, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, regular value \$6.75. Friday . . . . . **\$5.50**
- ENAMEL BEDSTEAD, 3 ft. 6 in. wide, regular value \$6.75. Friday . . . . . **\$5.50**
- ENAMEL BEDSTEAD, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, regular value \$5.75. Friday . . . . . **\$4.50**
- ENAMEL BEDSTEAD, 3 ft. 6 in. wide, regular value \$5.75. Friday . . . . . **\$4.50**
- ENAMEL BEDSTEAD, 3 ft. 6 in. wide, regular value \$5.75. Friday . . . . . **\$4.50**
- ENAMEL BEDSTEAD, 3 ft. 6 in. wide, regular value \$4.90. Friday . . . . . **\$3.90**

## Pillow Slips, Sheetings, and Honeycomb Quilts

- HONEYCOMB QUILTS—For single or 3/4 size beds. Hemmed ready for use, at \$1.25 and . . . . . **\$1.00**
- HONEYCOMB QUILTS—Full size, hemmed ready for use. Nice, heavy quality, at \$1.50 and . . . . . **\$1.35**
- PILLOW SLIPS—Nice, soft finished cotton, sizes 42 and 44 inches. Per dozen . . . . . **\$1.50**
- BLEACHED SHEETING, 8-4, for full size beds, plain or twilled. Per yd., 40c, 35c and 25c
- PILLOW SLIPS—Nicely hemstitched, good grade of cotton. Sizes 40 to 46 inches. Per dozen . . . . . **\$1.80**
- BLEACHED SHEETING, 6-4 and 7-4, for single and 3/4 bed size. Plain finish. Per yard, 35c and . . . . . **25c**
- BLEACHED SHEETING, 9-4, makes very full sized sheets, plain or twilled finish. Per yard, 50c, 45c, 40c and . . . . . **30c**
- BLEACHED SHEETING, 10-4, makes extra large sized sheets, plain or twilled. Per yard, 50c and . . . . . **45c**
- PILLOW SLIPS—Nicely hemstitched, heavy soft cotton. Sizes 40 to 46 inches. Per dozen, \$3.00 and . . . . . **\$2.40**

## Clothing for Men and Boys

- NEW SPRING SUITS FOR MEN AND YOUTHS—A big assortment just to hand. To make Friday and Saturday busy days in the Men's Store, we will offer Suits that were bought to sell at \$10.00 and \$12.50, at special low prices. These suits are authoritative Spring Styles, the newest ideas in both cut and cloth. The special prices will be \$8.75 and . . . . . **\$7.50**
- BOY'S NEW SUITS, very nobby two-piece suits, finished with straps and pockets, and buttons on sleeves. Sizes 24 to 34. Prices \$8.50, down to . . . . . **\$3.75**
- MEN'S HATS, a big line of new Spring Styles in both stiff and crush, including all the newest shades. Priced from \$5.00 down to . . . . . **\$2.00**

Our Chocolates, the Best Made, per lb., 60c **DAVID SPENCER, LTD.** Perfection Chocolates, 25 Kinds, per lb., 60c

VOL. L. NO. 225

## SEVERE REBUKE FOR PRESIDENT

Senate Sub-Committee's Report on Merger of Tennessee Company

## ABSORPTION IS ILLEGAL

Senators Fear That Reflection on President is Too Severe

Washington, Feb. 20.—By a vote of 2 to 1 the sub-committee of the committee on judiciary, which has been investigating the merger of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and the United States Steel Corporation today decided to report to the full committee that the President was not authorized to permit the absorption. The committee found also that the President was equally authorized to direct the attorney general not to interfere with the merger, and not to enforce federal statutes against it. It was decided also that as both companies were engaged in interstate commerce the absorption was in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. It was found that the effect and purpose of the absorption was to monopolize the iron ore supply of the country, and generally eliminate the Tennessee Company as a competitor of the United States Steel Corporation.

The fact that such a report was made created consternation in the senate. It was realized that if the full committee subscribed to the findings of the sub-committee, the effect would be to administer the severest of rebukes to President Roosevelt, and practically to direct the attorney-general to bring proceedings against the steel corporation under the Sherman law. Leaders of the senate make no secret of the fact that they are unwilling to go that far. Under these circumstances the full committee, when it meets on Monday will vote to consider very carefully the possible effect of the report before deciding to adopt it. It is considered that the deliberations of the committee must extend over many days, and it is likely that action cannot be had before the end of the month.

The report acted upon was drafted by Senator Culberson, author of a resolution providing for the inquiry. The report quotes from the President's message declaring that the absorption was necessary, according to the representative of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, E. H. Gary and H. C. Frick, on behalf of the steel corporation, and that certain business firms of real importance in New York circles would be doubtfully fall unless the deal was made. From the testimony of a number of witnesses, the report declares that the firm of Gary and Frick, stock brokers of New York City was the one referred to by Messrs. Gary and Frick. This firm was one of the financiers who bought a major part of the stock of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company in 1907, and was asserted by the report that bar in New York, some of the most successful Morgan banks, pressed loans of Tennessee stock vigorously, and that these demands were met successfully until, fearful of the result on account of the business unpopularity in regard to the Tennessee stock deal, made by the steel corporation.

Sarcastic references are made to the sub-committee's report to statements of Judge Gary and Frick, in their interview with the President, that they did not want to buy the Tennessee concern and that but little benefit would come to the steel corporation from the purchase. From the testimony it is asserted that the Tennessee property is very valuable, worth probably several hundred million dollars, and would give the steel corporation ultimate control of the iron ore supply of the country, a practical monopoly of the iron and steel trade of the south. It was found on the opinion of the President's sub-committee that the President's communication to Attorney-General Sharp was not to be construed as not to be interfere with the merger. It was pointed out that under the federal constitution the President is not one official who is expressly enjoined to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

## Reprimed at Scaffold

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 19.—After warden had announced that "All ready," and the guards had prepared to lead R. Moan Shumway to the scaffold, the supreme court this afternoon suspended sentence until March 1. Shumway was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Sarah Martin.

## Low Water at Niagara

Niagara Falls, Ont., Feb. 19.—Notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, the Niagara river has not assumed its normal level. The American fall last night was practically only two small streams flowing of the brink. The power companies securing enough water to operate their plant. The falls will not return to their usual appearance before the week, at the present rate.

## Presidents Confer

Montreal, Feb. 19.—Jas. Ross, president of the Dominion Coal company and J. H. Plummer, president of Dominion Iron and Steel company had a conference today in the Windsor hotel, in reference to the judgment of the judicial committee of the privy council. No definite understanding was arrived at, Mr. Plummer leaving in the evening for Halifax where he is to consult Premier Gray of Nova Scotia. It is stated that the Dominion Iron and Steel company has decided to advertise for tenders for the supply of coal required for the Dominion Steel company for next six months, a year or years.