



TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION VICTORIA, B.C., FRIDAY MARCH 2, 1906.

C. P. R. WINS FAMOUS STREET ENDS CASE

Judgment of the Privy Council Sustains Contention of the Railway Company Regarding Right of Passage.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—A cable from London says that judgment was delivered before the Imperial Privy Council today on an appeal from the Attorney-General of British Columbia vs. The Canadian Pacific. Sir Arthur Wilson delivered the judgment, and concluded by saying: "It is enough to say that the language of the C. P. R. act must prevail over that of the Consolidated Railway Act, which applies only so far as it is not inconsistent with the special act, and it is clear in their lordships' opinion that the power given to the company to appropriate the foreshore or the purpose of their railway, of necessity includes the right to obstruct its rights of passage previously existing across that foreshore. The appeal should be dismissed. Appellant will pay costs."

WESTERN MAN WILL MOVE ADDRESS

REPLY TO SPEECH IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

Mr. Knowles Selected by the Premier—Second Will be Mr. Chisholm—The Insurance Commission.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—In selecting the order of the address in reply to the speech from the throne, the premier has again given evidence of his recognition of the growing importance of the West by naming W. E. Knowles, member-elect for West Assiniboia, as speaker. Mr. Knowles has accepted the honor. He takes the place in the House of Walter Scott, premier of Saskatchewan. The speaker of the address will be Mr. Chisholm, Antigonish, who replaces Colin McIsaac, now commissioner of the transcontinental railway. It has always been the custom in the past for a French-Canadian to have recited the address, so that in this case there has been a departure in favor of an English-speaking man. To Investigate Insurance. An order in council was passed yesterday appointing commissioners to investigate life insurance in Canada. The commission will be Judge McTavish, L. Ottawa (chairman), J. W. Langmuir, of Toronto, managing director of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, and A. L. Kent, of Kent & Tuttle, accountants, Montreal.

Customs Returns.

The customs returns of the Dominion for the month of February show an increase of \$318,197 over February, 1905. The receipts for eight months of the fiscal year were \$29,623,362, an increase of \$2,401,344 over the same time last year.

SCHOONER FLOATED.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 27.—A wrecking company yesterday released the stranded schooner Manila, of the Pittsburg Steamship Company, which went ashore at Encampment Island on November 19. Work has been in progress on this boat since December 10th.

DUTY ON LUMBER.

Important Decision Given by General Appraiser McClelland. New York, Feb. 23.—The Journal of Commerce says: "A decision of importance to the lumber trade was handed down yesterday by General Appraiser McClelland for the board of general appraisers in the case of Cleveland Sarnia Lumber Company. The company's protest was against the assessment of duty on the collector at Port Huron, Mich., on lumber imported as lumber at 30 percent ad valorem under paragraph 146 of the tariff schedule. The board has returned by special provision for 6 percent on 10 and 6 by 12 inches in size sections 20 to 28 feet in length. The importers claimed that duty should have been assessed at the rate of \$1 per 1,000 feet board measure, under paragraph 155, or at 1 cent per cubic foot, under paragraph 154 of the tariff schedule. The board has ruled that the lumber is dutiable at 28 per 1,000 feet board measure."

GOTCH DEFEATED PARR.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 27.—Frank Gotch last night in Convention hall won two straight falls in a wrestling match with Jim Parr of England in 15 and 13 minutes respectively. The ease with which Gotch won robbed the contest of interest.

KING EDWARD.

Dr. Ott Denies Rumors of His Majesty's Ill-Health.

Vienna, Feb. 28.—Dr. Ott, King Edward's Maribad physician, has taken the occasion of his return from his visit to England to publicly deny the rumors of His Majesty's ill-health. These, Dr. Ott declares, are malicious inventions possibly traceable to political motives. He says King Edward was never in better health than at the present time.

MINERS AND THEIR WAGES.

Roosevelt Urges Further Effort to Avoid a Strike—National Convention Summoned.

New York, Feb. 28.—President Roosevelt has again intervened as peacemaker between the coal miners and operators, and as the result of a letter addressed by him to John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, a national convention of the miners will be held on March 13th to try to reach an agreement with the soft coal operators, in the hope of averting the threatened strike of April 1st in the bituminous coal fields.

The President's letter and the announcement that the convention would be called were made public to-night by Mr. Mitchell after a long conference with Francis L. Robbins, president of the Pittsburgh Coal Company and chairman of the bituminous operators. Present at this conference were W. G. Perry, of the Southwestern Coal Association, and E. F. Bush, representing the soft coal interests allied with the Gould railroads.

The President's letter is dated Washington, D. C., Feb. 24th, and says: "Sir—I note with very great concern the failure in your late convention on the joint interstate agreement to come to a basis of settlement of the bituminous mining scale of wages. You in this business have enjoyed a great industrial peace for many years, thanks to the joint agreement that has resulted in the action of your successive conventions."

"A strike such as is threatened on April 1st is a menace to the peace and general welfare of the country. I urge you to make further effort to avoid such a calamity."

"You and Mr. Robbins are joint chairmen of the trade agreement committee of the National Coal Federation, and it seems to me that this imposes additional duty upon you both and gives an additional reason why each of you should join in making a further effort. Yours respectfully,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

President Mitchell himself has been quoted as saying that as far as he knew there would certainly be a strike in the bituminous fields on April 1st. The negotiations for an agreement between the hard coal workers and the anthracite operators have been progressing smoothly to all outward appearances, and arrangements have been made for a joint conference on Wednesday between the sub-committees having settlement of the difficulties in hand.

BALFOUR'S MAJORITY.

Defeated Liberal in City of London by Over Eleven Thousand Votes.

London, Feb. 27.—Arthur J. Balfour, the former Premier, to-day was elected to the House of Commons for the city of London by a majority of 11,340 over his Liberal free trade opponent, Thos. Gibson Bowles. The vote was a strictly party one, the candidates receiving fewer votes than were cast for the Conservative and Liberal nominees at the general election, when the Conservative majority was 10,300.

Mr. Balfour, who is not well, was unable to appear at the Guildhall where the votes were counted, but was represented by Miss Balfour, who in a speech thanked the electors on behalf of her brother. The result of the election was a foregone conclusion, there was no celebration.

The result of the election was: Arthur Balfour, Unionist, 15,474; Thos. Gibson Bowles, Liberal, 4,134. Unionist majority, 11,340.

SEVERAL PERSONS WOUNDED.

Further Trouble During Taking of Inventory of French Church.

Lepuy, France, Feb. 27.—Serious disturbances occurred to-day during the taking of the inventory of a village church near Saugues, department of Haute Loire. An enormous crowd armed with sticks and stones surrounded the gendarmes, many of whom were beaten or pelted with heavy stones. The gendarmes fired their revolvers, wounding fifteen of the manufacturers, wounding others were mortally hurt. The officers commanding the gendarmes and the government commissioner were both badly injured by the rioters. The gendarmes retired with difficulty.

BANTAMWEIGHTS.

Tenny and Nell Will Meet To-Night to Decide Championship of America.

San Francisco, Feb. 28.—Harry Tenny and Frankie Nell will contend to-night at the Mechanics' pavilion for the bantamweight championship of America. The contest will be for twenty rounds. Both of the lads are in good condition as the result of careful training. Betting on the bout last night was at 10 to 8 with Nell favorite. There was considerable money to be had, however, and it is quite likely that before the boys enter the ring to-night the price may be 10 to 9 or even money.

THE MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES

ALL PARTICIPANTS WILL BE PUNISHED

The Chinese Government Declares It is Willing to Make any Reasonable Reparation.

Pekin, Feb. 28.—The government has instructed the Governor of Nanchang, province of Kiangsi, where on February 24th six French missionaries and four British subjects were killed, to punish severely all participants in the massacre and declares it is willing to make any reasonable reparation demanded.

Many foreigners at Peking know the Governor of Nanchang, and considers him to be efficient and friendly. They believe his version of the troubles and credit his statement that he was unable to prevent the disturbances.

American, British and German gunboats are proceeding to the nearest possible point to Nanchang.

ACCUSED OF MURDER.

Nome, Feb. 27.—Ellas, a Russian half-breed, is accused of murdering three children of Lind, a trader at the mouth of Kuskokwim river.

RUSSIA STRIVES TO PRESERVE PEACE

BRINGS PRESSURE TO BEAR ON GERMANY

St. Petersburg, Feb. 27.—Russia is using all her influence at Berlin to prevent a rupture between France and Germany. Her action has been taken at the instance of Paris, where the Rouvier government is apparently convinced that Germany proposes to persist in her attitude even to the point of provoking war. On account of the close relations existing between the courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg it is believed in France that Russia will have more influence upon Emperor William than any other power.

Czar's Representative at the Moroccan Conference Believes Hostilities Will Not Result.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 27.—The Russian representative at the Moroccan conference believes that hostilities will not result. He is confident that the conference will be successful in settling the Moroccan question.

IGNORING WARRANTS.

St. Louis Police Captain Ailed Under Orders From Board of Commissioners.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 28.—The recent decision of the Supreme court that the police of St. Louis have no authority to act in the county outside the confines of the city has occasioned much speculation in regard to the liquor districts. Rumors are circulated that an attempt will be made to open race tracks this summer, and likewise that the famous Sunday "lid" may be lifted in the summer gardens in St. Louis county. Not only is the Russian government so engaged with the interior situation as not to be in a position to offer to Russia as much concerned about the situation, as war between France and Germany would greatly embarrass her.

IMPORTATION OF GAME.

Must Not Be Taken Into State of New York During Close Season.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The court of appeals to-day decided that the legislature has the power to prohibit the possession or sale in this state of game from foreign countries during the state's close season for game of that species. In rendering this decision the court reverses the appellate division of the Supreme court, and declares unconstitutional legislation of that character.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

John Morley Favors Upholding the Supremacy of Civil Government.

London, Feb. 27.—John Morley's first official act as secretary for India has been over the thorny dispute which led to the resignation of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the former viceroy. His decision, as indicated by dispatches just published, is strongly in favor of upholding the supremacy of the civil government in Indian military matters, which confirms the view taken by Lord Curzon as against Lord Kitchener.

CANADIAN NOTES.

Colonization Work in the Northwest—Another Fire in Montreal.

Regina, Sask., Feb. 27.—As evidence of remarkable interest manifested in colonization work this year and an indication of a record immigration movement, it may be noted that 7,000 letters have been received at the land office here during the present month and 80 homesteads have been entered for against 251 in the same month last year.

Settlers' Effects.

North Portal, Feb. 27.—Thirty cars of settlers' effects from Iowa passed through here to-day, consigned to points in Western Canada.

Game Preserves.

Winnipeg, Feb. 27.—The Dominion timber reserves in this province will be declared provincial game preserves by the local government. These will be policed, and it is probable that the carrying of firearms therein will be made an offence, punishable by fine and confiscation.

Extending Operations.

Montreal, Feb. 27.—The Bank of Montreal has decided to open a branch in the City of Mexico. Canadian capitalists have made large investments in Mexico in recent years.

Montreal Blaze.

Montreal, Feb. 27.—Three thousand dollars damage done to Karn hall, St. Catherine street, by fire to-day. Building owned by Norris Modj Wardrobe, J. H. Superior photographic and music store, Banks Photo Company and others. The cafe and confectionery store of John F. Alexander in same building was also damaged by fire and water.

Anti-Usury Bill.

Quebec, Feb. 27.—Premier Gouin to-day introduced his anti-usury bill in the legislature. It allows the court when it appears that the interest rate charged is usurious to order that such interest be paid by instalments and fix the amount of the instalments and term of payment at its discretion.

Defaulting Teller.

Halifax, Feb. 27.—Steamer Boston, from Jamaica, having on board Detective Black, who has in custody Edwin St. George, a notorious defaulter, left for the Crown Bank of Canada, and his wife, arrived in port this afternoon. When Banwell arrived it was learned he had four thousand dollars worth of diamonds and \$50,000 in money on him. He is accompanied by his wife, whom he married the day after leaving Toronto.

Death of Hon. J. W. Stairs.

Halifax, Feb. 27.—Hon. J. W. Stairs, father of late John F. Stairs, and head of the firm of Stairs, Don & Morrow, died this morning, aged 75.

Fast Train.

Toronto, Feb. 27.—It is rumored here that the Canadian Pacific authorities contemplate putting on a fast express between Montreal and Detroit, which would break the routing record of the line and all other Canadian railways. Between Montreal and Toronto the speed would average over 60 miles an hour. Nothing definite has been settled yet, but in about three weeks a meeting of the directors of departments will be held to discuss matter.

CASTRO'S MOVE.

May Call Upon States to Arbitrate Venezuela's Claim Against France.

Wilmington, Del., Feb. 28.—It is learned from official sources at Caracas, Venezuela, that President Castro's next move in the French question will be to call upon the United States to arbitrate the question of the amount of damage done by France in permitting the sinking of the filibustering steamer Barrig at Port de France, Island of Martinique, to prey upon Venezuelan commerce and transport troops during the Matos revolution. The United States claim against Great Britain in the case of the Alabama will be cited as a precedent.

FORMER PREMIER ILL.

A. J. Balfour Ordered to Remain in Bed—Election in City of London To-Dar.

London, Feb. 27.—The bye-election in the city of London to decide whether former Premier Balfour shall return immediately to parliament, has been robbed of much of its expected excitement by the illness of Mr. Balfour, whose doctor has ordered him to remain in bed.

Mr. Balfour's health has not been

COMMISSION URGES MANY IMPROVEMENTS

Suggests Additional Lights, Lifeboats, Surfboats, Steamer, Beach Trails, Patrols, Wireless Telegraphy and Lightship.

The commission appointed by the Dominion government to inquire into all the circumstances connected with the Valencia wreck has not yet completed its labors, but the members have forwarded to the minister a preliminary statement which embodies their views with regard to improved aids to navigation and provision for rendering assistance to wrecked or endangered vessels. This report, which is signed by Capt. Gaudin, commissioner, and Captains Cox and Newcomb, assessors, is as follows:

Hon. W. Tupper, Minister of Inland Revenue, Victoria:

Sir,—In compliance with your request, we, the commissioner and assessors appointed to investigate into the cause of the recent disaster to the S. S. Valencia, near Clatsworth, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, have the honor to report that owing to the principal officers of the Valencia not being among the survivors from the wreck, we have not been able to obtain reliable evidence as to the weather conditions prevailing at the time of the accident and for some time previous thereto, or to ascertain whether the aids to navigation on the Vancouver Island coast, as at present existing, are sufficient to prevent the recurrence of other accidents under similar circumstances.

As the scope of the investigation covered a request for suggestions relating to improvements to aids to navigation on the outer coast of this province, we have obtained expert evidence as to the principal points where it may be desirable to install new lights and fog signals near the approach to the entrance of the Straits of Juan de Fuca, through which channel, at present, all vessels engaged in the overseas commerce of the province of British Columbia and the state of Washington must necessarily navigate to reach their destinations. The prevalence of southerly gales during the autumn and winter months causes a strong surface current to the north and west, the strength of which is augmented by the strong tides setting out of the Straits as well as by the force and duration of these gales, and the result is a difficult and dangerous passage. This is current with the occasional fogs and thick weather encountered on approaching the coast, which render it impossible for the mariner to verify the position of his ship by astronomical observations, makes this a dangerous lee shore, and unless the mariner has been keeping a very correct run of his vessel the soundings on his chart are likely to prove misleading. The depth of the water and the nature of the ground on the Vancouver Island coast corresponding with those on the coast of the state of Washington. Taking these facts into consideration, and the recent loss of life attending the wrecks of the Valencia, King David and Pass of Melfort, we would strongly urge upon the Dominion government the establishment of efficient aids to navigation as regards to lights and fog signals on the south and west coasts of Vancouver Island, as follow:

- 1. Light and fog alarm on Sherringham Point, in the Straits of Juan de Fuca.
2. Improvements to the light and fog alarm at Carmanah.
3. A more powerful light at Cape Beale; also a fog alarm.
4. The establishment of first-order lights and fog alarms on the more prominent headlands from Triangle Island (Scott Islands) to Lennax Island.

Also: The establishment of self-propelling, self-righting and self-bailing approved lifeboats, to be stationed at points within reach of telegraph communication with Bamfield on Victoria; also a surf boat to be stationed at Ucluelet or Clayoquot; also a powerful, roomy steamer suitable for the work in connection with her other duties as a coast guard or fisher cruiser.

While we advocate the establishment of life boats on our own coast we cannot but acknowledge that at port stations, being to the leeward of the localities, where wrecks are more frequent, must of necessity be operated to disadvantage, owing to the difficulty of putting off to a wreck, as compared with a station at Neah Bay, the state of Washington, which is always the windward, where there are always a number of sea-going tugs, and from which point a life boat could get away under almost any circumstances.

The recent wreck of the Valencia and the attendant loss of life has amply demonstrated that in the event of shipwrecks, assistance must be promptly given to be of any use. It has been shown that in stormy weather with the high seas washing on our rockbound coast, aid from the nearest means of life boats may not always be practicable. We would impress upon the government the urgent necessity of having a road or trail as close to the shore as possible built between Owen Point, at the western entrance to Port San Juan, to Cape Beale, with telegraph operators' huts, fitted with instruments, etc., at easy intervals, say, six miles apart; the operators to be instructed to patrol this road at least once a day in all sorts of weather. The road to be constantly kept in repair as to permit the transportation of a mortar and rocket apparatus at a fair speed during day or night at all seasons.

We recommend to the favorable consideration of the government the advisability of utilizing wireless telegraphy in connection with the protection of the coast and for reporting casualties when they occur. The United States government, in an informed, adopting this system upon the coast of the state of Washington. It has been repeatedly urged by practical seamen, giving evidence before us, that in the interests of navigation, as well as those of life and property, there exists a need of greater protection to the shipping interests of Canada, as well as to those of the United States, than from aids to navigation, established on their respective shores and the establishment of a light-ship, fitted with all modern appliances, to be moored at the entrance to the Straits of Juan de Fuca in such a position as may hereafter be determined. This is a matter which concerns the governments of both countries, as the position where such a light-ship may be established would be outside of the territorial waters of both countries. While we strongly recommend such a light-ship, we realize that it is a subject that may be most advantageously commended to the two governments acting in concert.

Respectfully submitted, JAS. GAUDIN, Commissioner. JOHN G. COX, HOLMES NEWCOMB, Assessors.

SINGER'S APPEAL.

Elders Sons of Mm. Schuman-Heink May Accompany Their Mother to States.

Desdem, Saxony, Feb. 27.—The courts here have decided that the three eldest sons of Mm. Schuman-Heink, the singer, will be permitted to accompany her to America in April, and have also awarded her the fortune of her late husband, Herr Heink, on the ground that it was earned by her.

Mm. Schuman-Heink recently appealed to the state department at Washington for assistance in gaining possession of her elder sons, who were said to be detained in Germany on the ground that they were liable to military service, whereas the singer, a naturalized American by her second marriage to William Rapp, her manager, in May, 1895, it is claimed that her sons were entitled to come to this country with her.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

THE COLUMBIA AND WESTERN LAND GRANT

Bill Introduced by Government to Give C. P. R. Over Eight Hundred Thousand Acres.

Victoria, February 28th, 1906. In the legislature this afternoon a bill which is expected to give rise to more contention than any other part of this session was introduced by message of His Honor the Lieut-Governor. This is the bill to authorize the handing over of 808,572 acres of land to the C. P. R., although the time has elapsed under which a grant could legally be made under the Columbia and Western Subsidy Act. The bill is as follows: Whereas, by chapter 54 of the statutes of 1896, the Columbia and Western Railway Company was incorporated and empowered to construct a line of railway of standard or narrow gauge from a point at or near the mouth of Trill creek to a point at or near the town of Pentticon, and the company was authorized to divide its undertaking into six sections; that, fourth, fifth and sixth sections respectively, as follows: The first section to consist of that portion of the line extending from a point at or near the mouth of Trill creek, on the Columbia river, thence westerly to a point at or near the town of Rossland; The second section to consist of that portion of the line, or extension thereof, extending from a point at or near the mouth of Trill creek aforesaid, in an easterly or southerly direction, for a more than twenty miles in a direct line; The third section to consist of that portion of the line extending from such point at or near the town of Rossland to a point at or near Christina lake; The fourth section to consist of that portion of the line extending from such point at or near Christina lake to a point at or near the town of Midway; The fifth section to consist of that portion of the line extending from a point at or near the said town of Midway to a point half way or more to the town of Pentticon; The sixth section to consist of that portion of the line extending from such half way point to a point at or near the town of Pentticon; And whereas the company has constructed a narrow gauge railway upon section one, and a standard gauge railway upon sections three and four, and no construction has taken place upon sections two, five and six; And whereas, under the provisions of chapter 54 of the statutes of 1896, being the "Columbia and Western Railway Subsidy Act, 1896," hereinafter called the "Subsidy Act," the company has earned in respect to the province of these an area amounting to one million six hundred and three thousand three hundred and twelve (1,603,312) acres of land, of which seven hundred and ninety-four thousand four hundred and forty (794,440) acres have already been granted to the company, leaving a balance of eight hundred and eighty thousand eight hundred and seventy-two (808,572) acres earned, but not granted; And whereas the company has applied for a grant of the last-mentioned area of land, but it appears that the Lieut-Governor has not now the power to make said grant, in virtue of the provision of section 5 of the "Subsidy Act" that no lands shall be granted to the company which have not been designated and surveyed by the company within seven years from the passing of the "Subsidy Act," which was enacted and came into force on the 17th day of April, 1896; And whereas the company urges that the said aid was duly earned and that the delay in surveying the land has arisen from the fact that negotiations with regard to this aid were carried on between the company and the executive of the province for a long time, and finally resulted in the passing of an order-in-council bearing date the 10th day of August, A. D. 1901 (which order-in-council was subsequently rescinded), by which an area of land in Southeast Kootenay was conveyed to the company in full settlement of its said claim for aid in respect of the construction of said sections one and three of its railway; And whereas the company is justly entitled to obtain the full measure of aid earned by it as aforesaid under its "Subsidy Act"; Therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia, enacts as follows: 1. This act may be cited as the "Columbia and Western Railway Subsidy Act, 1896, Amendment, Act, 1906." 2. It shall be lawful for the Lieut-Governor-in-Council to issue crown grants in favor of the said company for not more than eight hundred and eighty thousand eight hundred and seventy-two (808,572) acres of the land from which grants may be made according to the provisions of said "Subsidy Act," in full satisfaction of the aid earned by the company under the "Subsidy Act" in respect of said sections 1 and 3, provided the said lands shall be designated and surveyed in the manner prescribed by said "Subsidy Act" within one year from the passing of this act. 3. The land to be granted to the company under the powers conferred by this act shall not be subject to provincial taxation until the expiration of ten years from the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1901, or until alienated by lease, agreement for sale, or otherwise by the company, whichever event may first happen; and the provisions of section 8 of the "Subsidy Act" shall not apply to said last-mentioned land. The consideration of this bill was left over until to-morrow. In connection with the debate on the resolution introduced by J. Oliver in favor of majority representation in the House J. H. Hawthornthwaite was shown up by the leader of the opposi-

tion to have two missions in the legislature: One to attack on all occasions the Liberal party, and the other to maintain the Conservative party in power. Prayers were read by Rev. H. A. Carson. Petitions. John Oliver presented a petition from Geo. T. Kane representing himself and others who had applied for pre-emptions on Kaizen Island. The petition set forth that the applications were refused June 6th, 1904, on the ground that the lands were put under reserve in 1901. The petition further set forth that previous wrong had been done the applicants as the reserve of 1901 only applied to the Timphean peninsula. The petition was received and on motion of Mr. Oliver referred to the select committee investigating the Kaizen Island land grant. W. Manson presented a petition from John Hendry, opposing bill (No. 46) intitled "An Act to Accelerate the Incorporation of the city of North Vancouver." This was received. Dr. King moved the following resolution: That an order of the House be granted of all petitions from residents of the Province, Cranbrook and Columbia districts regarding aid to Kootenay Central railway. Dr. King said that there had been a large petition arising that the Kootenay Central railway should be built. Residents of that district had desired that aid should be given to this line which was badly needed. The Kootenay Central would, he said, open up a very rich section of country. The Premier said that he had no objection to bringing down the petition. The government had by adding a steamboat line to Golden attempted to serve this territory as well as could be with the means at hand. He believed that the Kootenay Central would soon be built without any provincial subsidy. On motion of W. C. Wells the debate was adjourned. Public Accounts Abstract. A return was presented by Hon. R. G. Tatlow giving an abstract of the public accounts up to the 31st day of December last. As a resolution was on the order paper asking for this in the name of John Oliver, the latter said as the return was brought down that this was a case of "don't shoot and I'll come down." C. & W. Lands. John Oliver moved the following resolution: That an order of the House be granted for a return forthwith of copies of all letters, telegrams, reports, applications or any other papers in connection with the land grant of the Columbia and Western Railway Company for lands claimed by way of subsidy, or in connection with the survey of said lands, said return to cover the period from June 1st, 1905, to the present time. The resolution carried. Dr. King moved the following resolution: That an order of the House be granted for a return of the report of the secretary of provincial board of health dealing with patent medicines. The resolution carried. Questions. John Oliver asked the minister of finance the following questions: 1. How many acres of the holdings of each shipping Coal Mine Company were assessed in 1904, as wild land, and what was the assessed value thereof and the amount of taxes levied on such wild land in each company? 2. How many acres of the holdings of each of said companies were exempt from taxation in 1904, and under what section of the Assessment Act were they exempt? 3. How many acres of the holdings of such companies were assessed in 1905 and in 1906, respectively, as wild lands, and what was or is the assessed value thereof? 4. How many acres of the holdings of each of said companies were assessed in 1905 and 1906, respectively, as coal lands, Class A, and as coal lands, Class B, respectively? 5. Did the coal lands so assessed as Class A pay any tax whatever, and if not why were they exempt? 6. What is the rate of taxation on the coal lands, Class B, so assessed to said companies? what was the assessed value thereof? and how much tax did each of the said companies pay on these Class B lands in 1905? 7. How many acres of the holdings of approximately, in revenue did the change from assessing these coal companies' holdings as wild lands to coal lands, Classes A and B, make? 8. Since the acquisition last year of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway and Canadian Pacific Railway Company, what additional coal lands, Class A and Class B, have been granted to the company, and what is the assessed value of the same as such and to whom assessed? If none, what steps has the government taken to learn what coal and other lands were, under the terms of the "Subsidy Act," granted to certain parties or companies? Hon. R. G. Tatlow replied as follows: Assessed Acres. Value. Tax. 1. Wellington Colliery Co., Ltd. 29 145 00 1 25 Union Collieries, 1,060 5,300 00 255 00 Western Fuel Co., Ltd. 5,723 16,643 00 832 15 Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Ltd. 1,000 5,000 00 250 00 2. Wellington Colliery Co., Ltd. 29 145 00 1 25 Union Collieries, 1,064 5,270 00 260 00 Union Collieries, 1,034 5,170 00 256 00 Wellington Colliery Co., Ltd. 970 4,550 00 227 50 Western Fuel Co., Ltd. 5,851 12,100 00 291 25 Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Ltd. 1,000 5,000 00 250 00 3. Wellington Colliery Co., Ltd. 29 145 00 1 25 Union Collieries, 1,064 5,270 00 260 00 Union Collieries, 1,034 5,170 00 256 00 Wellington Colliery Co., Ltd. 970 4,550 00 227 50 Western Fuel Co., Ltd. 5,851 12,100 00 291 25 Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Ltd. 1,000 5,000 00 250 00 (Under appeal). 1906

4. The classification of coal lands, A and B, was authorized by the "Assessment Act, 1903, Amendment Act, 1905," chap. 54, statutes, 1905, assented to 8th April, 1905, and did not apply to the rolls of 1905, which had theretofore been completed, and therefore no portion of the holdings of the said companies was assessed for the year 1905, under Classes A and B. The following is the acreage assessed as coal lands in Classes A and B, respectively, for the year 1906 of each of said companies: Wellington Colliery Co., Ltd. 612 612 Nil. Union Collieries, 1,540 1,540 Nil. Western Fuel Co., Ltd. 7,024 7,024 Nil. Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Ltd. 227,944 227,944 Nil. 5. Taxes for 1906 not yet paid, usual time for payment being about 30th June. 6. Two per cent. See answer to No. 4. 7. It is impossible at present date to answer this question, on account of appeal pending in courts. 8. All lands alienated by the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company, out of their land grant, have been assessed. Mr. Oliver asked the chief commissioner of lands and works the following questions: 1. What lands were crown grants as stated in the fifth paragraph of the minute of council does not state that the Hon. the Lieut-Governor on the 18th day of February, 1905? 2. Were crown grants issued for all or any part of the 808,572 acres of land claimed by the Columbia and Western railways? If so, for what lands were crown grants issued? 3. Were crown grants prepared and not issued for all or any portion of the 808,572 acres of land claimed by the Columbia and Western railways? If so, for what lands were crown grants prepared? Hon. Mr. Green replied as follows: 1. The fifth paragraph of the said minute of council does not state that any lands have been crown granted, but the lands mentioned in said minute of council as having been crown granted are lots 4,597, 4,698, 4,599, 5,816 and 5,817, group 1, Kootenay district, and lots 2,698 to 2,710, inclusive, group 1, Sooyook district. 2. No. 3. No. 4. Hawthornthwaite asked the minister of mines the following questions: 1. How many accidents have occurred in the mines operated by the Western Fuel Company, Nanaimo, since October last? 2. Are the "man-holes" in the slope at Protection mine in good order? 3. How many accidents have occurred on this "slope" during the past three months? 4. Are any men working in these mines "double shifts," or sixteen hours in twenty-four? Hon. Mr. McBride replied as follows: 1. 16. 2. Yes; on February 5th, last inspected. 3. 3. 4. Department is not aware of any. Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he wished to call the attention of the premier and the House to the fact these man-holes were cleared after he asked these questions. Returns. The following papers were presented: By Hon. F. J. Fulton—The thirty-fourth annual report of the public schools of the province, 1904-05. By Hon. Mr. Green—A return showing the number of timber leases and licenses granted during the years 1903, 1904 and 1905, covering limits in that section of the province known as the Big Bend, lying north of the town of Revelstoke, with the names of holders, date of issue, and number of acres held in each case, the amount of fees and bonus paid for each lease or license during the three years in question. County Courts Bill. The bill to amend the County Courts Act passed its third reading. Timber Bill. J. A. Macdonald moved, upon consideration of the report on the bill respecting the use and manufacture, within British Columbia, of timber cut on lands of the crown, the following: To amend section 2 by inserting after the word "all" in the first line thereof, the words "Grade A," and by adding to the said section 2 the following sub-sections: "(a) The Lieutenant-Governor in council is hereby authorized to make rules and regulations for defining what shall be deemed to be Grade A timber under this section; and the appointment of and fixing the qualifications, powers and duties of government timber scalers, which said scalers shall have authority to enter upon any province in accordance with said regulations; "(b) No timber shall be removed from the province, or the waters adjacent thereto, unless it has been so defined by this section, until it has been scaled by one of such government scalers and certified by him to be not Grade A timber as defined by this act and said regulations; "(c) Notwithstanding anything contained in this act, the holder of a hand-logger's license, upon satisfying the government scaler, who shall scale his logs, that the same have been cut by him, the said hand-logger, on his own account and not for some other person or persons, shall be exempt from the provisions of said section 2 requiring Grade A timber to be cut and manufactured in this province." This amendment was defeated on the following division: Yeas—Messrs. King, Brown, McNeill, Murphy, Jones, Evans, Tanner, Oliver, J. A. Macdonald, Henderson, Munro, Paterson, Hall—13. Nays—Messrs. Davidson, Wells, Hawthornthwaite, Williams, Tatlow, McBride, Cotton, Ellison, Clifford, Bowser, Fraser, Ross, A. McDonald, Green, Fulton, Gordon, Taylor, Wright, Young, Gifford, Macgowan, Shattford, Grant, Munro—24. John Oliver moved to amend section 2 by adding the words "on timber" at the end of the section. This was not accepted by the chief commissioner and the motion was lost. John Oliver moved to strike out section 5 and insert the following in lieu thereof: "5. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent the ex-

port to any other province of Canada of pile and crib timber, railway ties, mining props, telegraph or telephone poles, fence posts or other fence timbers, corded or other fire wood, subject to such regulations as to inspection as the Lieutenant-Governor in council may prescribe." In support of this amendment Mr. Oliver said that the territory east of the Cascade mountains was exempted from the provisions of the act. Timber under the bill as it now existed could be floated down the Kootenay river and saved to the United States. The Columbia river could also be used as a means for floating timber into the United States. It was a question whether the Kettle river could not be proposed for the same purpose. There were other streams which could be used probably in this way. He proposed that piles, etc., should be allowed to be shipped into the other provinces. Hon. R. F. Green held that while it was possible to float logs by the Kootenay river into the United States, it was not probable. Some logs had been incorporated into the lumber of the United States. He did not think that the Columbia river could be utilized for this purpose, as there were rapids which would prevent this being done. He would not accept the amendment. The amendment was lost. The report on the bill was adopted. Measurement of Timber. The bill respecting the measurement of timber was committed, with A. H. B. Macgowan in the chair. The committee rose and reported progress. North Vancouver Assessment Roll. The bill to cancel the assessment roll for the district of North Vancouver for 1905 and to prepare a new assessment roll to be prepared, was committed, with S. Henderson in the chair. The bill was reported complete and passed its third reading. Benevolent Societies' Act. On the second reading of the bill to amend the Benevolent Societies' Act, Hon. Mr. J. Fulton said he wished to do away with the section permitting of the incorporation of clubs under this act. It had been found that in many instances clubs had been incorporated under this act and were really only drinking and gambling clubs. Under an amendment passed last session five of these clubs had had their charters cancelled. There were other ways of incorporating clubs and it was thought wise to wipe out this provision altogether. The bill passed its second reading. Ashcroft, Barkerville and Fort George Railway. On the adjourned committee on the bill to incorporate the Ashcroft, Barkerville and Fort George Railway, Mr. W. Manson moved to reconsider section 3. The motion carried, and Mr. Manson proposed to insert the words "or Kamloops" in the designation of the starting point for the railway. This had been struck out a few days before. The amendment was lost. W. Manson then proposed to insert the words "or Savonias" or some intermediate point as a starting point of starting in addition to Ashcroft. S. Henderson objected to this amendment. To go to Savonias as the starting point would make the road parallel to the C. P. R. a distance of 22 miles. To come to Savonias would throw the people of Cariboo 44 miles farther from the coast. Hon. R. G. Tatlow said no aid was asked, and that the company should be allowed to select its starting point, as it saw fit to do. Hon. F. J. Fulton did not think that the line could be built from Ashcroft. From Savonias it would be more practicable. He thought the construction Ashcroft would derive benefits, but this would be a tie, and Mr. Pater-son gave the casting vote against the amendment. The bill was reported complete. Drainage Company. The bill to amend the Lighting Creek Gold Gravels and Drainage Company, was committed with Dr. Young in the chair. The bill was reported complete. C. & W. Subsidy. A bill to amend the Columbia and Western Subsidy Act was presented to the House by message from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. On motion of Mr. Oliver the message and the bill accompanying it to the House J. A. Macdonald asked that the bill should not be considered in committee until Wednesday. He pointed out that the report of the committee to consider the matter before proceeding with it. Hon. Mr. Green said that he was quite willing to let the second reading of the bill be postponed until Wednesday and he considered now. The Premier said it was not the rule to distribute the bill until after it had been referred to the committee. John Oliver said this was not the practice. He said that it had been found out in the House at a former time and the rule established that the bill should be distributed at the time the message was brought in. There was on the order paper a resolution calling for the production of documents. It was considered wise that the bill should be laid over until these were produced. The leader of the opposition said he would consent to an adjournment though the reference to the committee of the House should be laid over until to-morrow. The chief commissioner agreed to this and the bill stood over until to-morrow. Majority Representation. John Oliver moved, upon consideration of the report of the bill to amend the Provincial Elections Act that all the words of the resolution after the first word, "That," be struck out, and the following words be substituted therefor: "Whereas the system of majority government presupposes that the legislature shall be composed of persons representing a majority of the electors in the several constituencies; And whereas in the past it has been deemed expedient to require a deposit of two hundred dollars to be made with the returning officer by or on behalf of each candidate at the time of his nomination; which said deposit was to be forfeited if the candidate (on whose behalf such deposit was made) did not receive at least one-half as many votes as the successful candidate who had received the smallest number of votes; And whereas the requiring of such before-mentioned deposit, or any deposit, is objectionable to many electors; Therefore be it resolved, that this House is of the opinion that it is desirable to amend the statutes relating to elections that only candidates receiving over one-half of the votes polled at the election at which they are candidates shall be elected as members of the legislative assembly, and that the deposit of two hundred dollars by or on behalf of the candidates now required by law be abolished." Mr. Oliver said that the reduction of the deposit to a lower sum than \$200 was not calculated to deter irresponsible persons from presenting themselves for election. Of the members of the House there were at present 14 who had not secured a majority vote at the election. The proposal represented in the resolution was something which would appeal to both sides of the House. J. H. Hawthornthwaite said that labor representatives found it very difficult to get a legislation through the House. There were many methods adopted to strangle the bills. As a last resort abstract propositions were put forward to win votes from both sides of the House to kill the bill. This resolution was of this kind. This was intended only to defeat the bill. It was "a contemptible effort" made by the member from Delta. Mr. Oliver said that a point of order, thought it was time that the member for Nanaimo should be taken to task for his language. He was in the habit of using unparliamentary language from time to time. "I do not care very much what language the member for Nanaimo applies to me," said Mr. Oliver, "as he cannot call me anything worse than I think he is." Mr. Hawthornthwaite withdrew the language and proceeding attacked the Liberal party. J. A. Macdonald said that as usual the member for Nanaimo had made an attack upon the Liberal party. The other member he had was the upholding of the Conservative party. The Liberal party had been most consistent in its attitude on the subject. This was the best method of protecting the Labor party and other parties from irresponsible representatives. Mr. Hawthornthwaite was not a Labor man. He did not represent the Labor party in the House. He represented the Socialists and the Labor organ in Vancouver described him as the worst enemy of Labor. The member for Nanaimo represented an international revolutionary society which aimed at creating chaos. The principle of the resolution was one which the Liberal party had stood by in order to give the people of the province true representation on the floor of the House. Mr. Davidson said that it was peculiar if the Socialists did not represent labor that the only labor legislation introduced was by the Socialists. Hon. R. G. Tatlow said that if this resolution passed it would practically mean that the government be required to bring down legislation embodying this principle. W. J. Bowser said that it was strange that there was no amendment introduced by the members of the opposition along the line outlined when the bill was before the House. The intention of this proposal was to kill the bill. The result of putting this into effect would be that bye-elections would be continued from time to time until someone got a majority. The resolution was defeated, the Socialists and Labor representatives voting with the government against it. The report of the bill was adopted. More Inconsistency. Before adjourning Mr. Oliver called attention to the fact that although Mr. Hawthornthwaite complained so bitterly of waste of time in the legislature through the action of the Liberal party, there was no complaint offered by him the House adjourning at the present hour, five o'clock and the waste of time which the government was thus necessitating. The House then adjourned. Victoria, Feb. 27th, 1906. The legislature had a very brief sitting this afternoon rising shortly after 3 o'clock. In order to make up for the time now being wasted it is expected that an hour or more of the week the government will force evening sittings upon the House. The Columbia and Western bill introduced according to agreement with J. S. Dennis, the land commissioner of the C. P. R., passed its first reading. To the surprise of the government no opposition was offered to it at this stage. W. C. Wells on the resolution introduced by Dr. King calling for a production of all petitions for the construction of the Kootenay Central railway made a strong speech in favor of that railway. The bill looking to the extermination of wild horses in the interior was introduced by Price Ellison. Prayers were read by Rev. H. A. Carson. Placer Mining Act. On the motion of Dr. Young, a bill to amend the Placer Mining Act, was introduced, read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow. Municipal Committee. W. R. Ross presented the first report from the standing committee on municipal matters to the effect that they had considered many proposed amendments to the Municipal Clauses Act, annexed and recommended the same to the favorable consideration of the House. The report was received. Questions. P. Williams asked the hon. the chief commissioner of lands and works the following questions: 1. In the matter of tramway crossings, does the duty of protecting the public rest with the tramway owners or with the government? 2. Has the government of British Columbia forfeited the right of eminent domain in lands of the Wellington Colliery Company? Hon. R. F. Green replied as follows: "1. The tramway owners. 2. No." John Oliver asked the provincial secretary the following questions: 1. Has the government received any (Continued on page 4)

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Salvor the gov- to increase the not the case, if such applica- could not charge- should serve to oper- services of the it was by ten- of the tender- in said, collect- services on that at is untrue, as applied with a applies, without to the govern- included by quot- improved aids have been instal- under the Lib- with those servativess were 1896 there were alarms, etc., on day there were money expended gh. The speak- sent to the elec- impleman their to return that majority. be brought to a of the National

Laxative. ANDRAKE AND PILLS. supposed entirely able extracts dangerous min- in action from are mild, do not take you well by y tone up any sick headache, se your system poisonous mat- well, keep the ick. Save doc- 25c per box dealers, or Pol- Ont., and Hart-

ANKS. late Ethel C. all those who at- other ways as- bereavement. STON. of Deceased. that an applica- Parliament on there by the Telegraph Com- act amending the as amended by and 50-54. Vic- power said Com- and under it by said Act of Canada and purposes in- his 21st day of

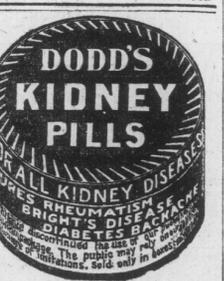
SKULLS, for Applicants. laws of said Com- given that the of the Victoria Mining Company, their office, No. 2 city of Victoria, at the date of April, 1906, at of electing Di- other bills be- before the said ALMER, Local Secretary.

AN APPEAL TO REASON.

It is claimed that no relationship between the fiscal policy of the Laurier government and the admitted prosperity of Canada can be established. In fact it is asserted that the protectionist system adopted by the Conservative party under Sir John Macdonald is still in force, and that to the retention of that policy the remarkable trade expansion of the country in the past nine years must be ascribed. A comparison of the rates of duty in force at the present time with the average duties under the National Policy effectually disposes of that contention. It has been demonstrated that if the N. P. rates had still been in existence, the people of Canada during the years the Liberals have been administering affairs—and if the volume of trade had expanded as it has done, which is a very doubtful proposition—would have paid into the treasury in excess of the amount that has actually been collected. That is without taking into account the amount the protected interests would have drawn from the pockets of consumers as their share of the benefits of protection. Forty millions of dollars is a fair measure of relief from taxation, and it is reasonable to assume such a sum turned into business channels has had some effect in creating the prosperity which has been a distinguishing feature of the present political regime. Let us consider briefly the statistical facts by which we measure the progress of the country. Hon. Mr. Templeman has quoted some figures bearing on the subject. In 1887, at which period the National Policy had had time to do the work for which it was designed, the total foreign trade had amounted to \$202,000,000, while in 1896, the first year of the Liberal administration, the figures reached \$239,000,000—an increase of 18 per cent. in nine years of Conservative rule. In 1906 the returns were \$470,000,000, or an increase of 96 per cent. since the Laurier administration had assumed control of the reins of government. To illustrate the same point the speaker quoted figures comparing the increase in the quantity of exports of domestic products. During the Conservative administration an advance had been made from \$77,000,000 to \$109,000,000, an increase of 40 per cent., while in 1906 the figures had gone up to a total of \$190,000,000, 73 per cent. of an increase. The bank deposits also told the same story. From 1887 to 1896 they had risen from \$158,000,000 to \$245,000,000, an increase of 54 per cent. The returns in 1906 were \$555,000,000, an increase of 126 per cent. It is confidently expected that the trade of Canada during the current financial year will reach the extraordinary figure of five hundred millions of dollars. And we are yet but standing upon the border of our prospects. The period of prosperity has just commenced. Are the people of Canada likely to turn their backs upon the administration under which they have advanced from a condition of comparative poverty to a state of affluence? The present government is strong in the confidence of the people. Is there any reason why the voters of Victoria should prove by their votes on Tuesday next that they are at variance with the political sentiment of the country? Is there any element in the personality of the Conservative candidate or in the personalities of those who are responsible for his appearance in the field that should induce the people of Victoria at this time to reject a Minister and elect Mr. Beckwith? The proposition is as preposterous as the claim of the father of the opposition movement that the Kalen Island deal was a good business transaction.

ELEMENTS OF STRENGTH.

Mr. McPhillips gave utterance to a truth of considerable importance when he said Monday that there is a large element in the body politic who do not hold themselves bound to either party. That is a fact. It applies with more or less force to the electorate of all parts of the country at all times and with particular force to the electorate of Victoria at the present time. The unattached element it is that sustains governments in power just as long as governments by acts of administration and by virtue of the policies they pursue meet the desires and realize the aspirations of the people. The administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been in office for nearly ten years. It is stronger to-day in the confidence of the people of Canada than it was at the end of its first Parliamentary term for various reasons.



sons, but the chief of the reasons why the Laurier government is strong is that under the policy it has pursued Canada has prospered exceedingly. Business has improved steadily since the year 1886, the first year of Liberal rule. The commercial and industrial revival is the notable feature in the history of Canada during the decade in which the Liberal party has been at the head of the affairs of the country. The measure of the prosperity of Canada is the measure of the confidence of the people of Canada in the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. There are strong party men allied with Conservatives and Liberals whom no force short of a constitutional revolution could detach from their allegiance. But these are not the factors which build up parties and pull down governments. They adhere to the political principles which have become part of their being through good and ill report. They are as unchangeable in their allegiance as the Jacobites who drank the health of the king over the water. The masses of the people of the country, the class whose chief aim is business, and who desire the maintenance of conditions highly favorable to the conduct of business, are not so firmly set in their political convictions that they cannot be moved from their environment. They are amenable to the logic of events. They perceive that under Liberal rule conditions of business have steadily improved and that the prospects for a continuation of the good times which have prevailed for the past ten years are remarkably bright. They ask themselves what the country could possibly gain if they were to vote for a change of government. Great works are projected which in the course of the next few years will completely change the face of the country, and of the Western section of the country especially. Would it not be an act of folly on their part, as business men, to set their faces against the policy which promises such important results? The Liberal party is at present in the ascendancy because it has faith in the future of Canada and because it has had the courage to inaugurate works which in the course of a few short years will amply justify its faith. The masses of the people who place business and politics in their proper relationship to each other are now allied with Liberalism and are strong in their allegiance to the Laurier government. While these conditions continue the Liberal party will retain power. While the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, or of any leader of the Liberal party who may succeed Sir Wilfrid Laurier, continues to give the people of Canada honest and clean administration, as administrations go in this or in any other country, allied with a policy expressive of unbounded faith in the potential wealth of the Dominion, the unattached political element will vote with that government and sustain it in its acts. The Conservative party of Canada is at the present time in a comatose condition, as it were. It has neither policy nor programme that is not negative in character and pessimistic in expression. It is dolorous in tone, the result of the apparent hopelessness of the position into which it has been forced by the optimism and aggressiveness of the ruling, dominant power. The conditions which obtain in Victoria to-day reflect the conditions which are general in the Dominion. The result of the voting on Tuesday next will indicate with a close approach to exactitude the relative strength of Liberalism and Conservatism in Canada at the present time. And there are no immediate prospects of a change. Listen to the "sound of going," as reported in the Montreal Star, a Conservative newspaper: "Mr. Alphonse Verville, the Labor candidate in the division of Malheur, addressed, last evening, a large meeting of workmen in the hall at the corner of Letourneau street. In the course of his speech Mr. Verville adduced several facts in refutation of the statement made recently that he was a Conservative. He was the founder of the Workmen's Club, he had worked for the late Mr. Prefontaine against Mr. Oulmet, and he would have allowed Mr. Gaudet to be elected by acclamation had been the choice of the convention instead of the present candidate."

Mr. William Blakemore, who modestly and deprecatingly says he has been a Conservative worker and speaker for the past thirty years, expresses the opinion that the party in Victoria will be none the weaker for the loss of a few mosquitos. Certainly not, when distinguished strangers like this apostle of Toryism are arriving and unobtrusively assuming positions as leaders. It is not a matter of vast importance this mispelling of a few of the names of the gentlemen who affixed their signatures to Mr. Templeman's nomination papers. Messrs. R. W. Riddell, H. J. Brady, Leonard Locke, Stephen Court and others are on the voters' lists and will cast their ballots on Monday next. Reasons why Hon. Wm. Templeman was opposed: 1. Because Green wished it. 2. Because McPhillips wished it. 3. Because Wolley wished it. 4. Because Beckwith wished it. There is indeed a "sound of going." Anyone who applies his ear to the head of the writer of the Colonist's exclamationary political editorials may hear the buzz.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 3.)

communications urging the advisability of the government printing and publishing text books for use in public schools?

3. If not, why not? 4. If so, what decision has the government arrived at?

Hon. F. J. Fulton replied as follows: "1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. Answered by reply to No. 2."

4. Government is now considering question of co-operating with other provinces as to adopting uniform set of text books throughout the Dominion."

Jas. Murphy asked the provincial secretary the following question: "1. Has an order-in-council been passed allowing beaver to be killed north of Blackwater stream, Cariboo district, for the next two years?"

2. If so, what is the object of such an order-in-council? Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows: "1. An order in council has been passed allowing beaver to be killed by Indians north of Blackwater river for the next two years."

2. The object is to allow the Indians in that part of the province to continue for the present to obtain their livelihood from beaver, it having been represented to the government that they were chiefly dependent on beaver, and jealously guard and protect same."

North Vancouver Assessment. The bill to cancel the assessment roll for North Vancouver and to authorize a new assessment roll being prepared passed its third reading.

Vancouver General Hospital. Hon. F. J. Fulton moved that the order for the report of the bill to amend the Vancouver General Hospital Act, 1902, should be discharged and that the bill be withdrawn.

Land Surveyors Act. On the report of the bill to amend the B. C. Land Surveyors Act, 1905, J. R. Brown moved an amendment to make it clear that a register of all persons entitled to be registered under the act should be kept. This was carried.

Hon. R. F. Green moved to add section 16: "16. Section 52 of the act is hereby amended by striking out the words 'may be received as a student by any land surveyor in this province' by the ninth and tenth lines thereof, and by substituting therefor the words 'on satisfying the board that he is duly qualified as aforesaid, may, without undergoing the examination for admission to the study of land surveying, be received as a student by any member of the corporation practising in this province.'"

This also carried and the report of the bill was adopted. C. & W. Railway Bill. The House went into committee of the whole on the message of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor transmitting the bill to amend the Columbia & Western railway with C. W. D. Clifton.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House, after which it passed its first reading. Benevolent Societies. The bill to amend the Benevolent Societies Act was committed with Price Ellison in the chair.

The bill was reported complete. Vancouver Incorporation. On the second reading of the bill to amend the Vancouver Incorporation Act, 1900, J. F. Gaudet said that these amendments should be passed.

The bill passed its second reading. Provincial Elections Act. The bill to amend the Provincial Elections Act passed its third reading. Kootenay Central. Premier McBride asked the debate on the resolution moved by Dr. King's return of all petitions regarding aid to the Kootenay & Central railway to stand over as he had just received the report made to Ottawa by the committee.

Mr. Wells continuing the adjourned debate on Dr. King's resolution for certain papers connected with the Kootenay Central Railway Company, said by the signature granting aid to several railway companies under a schedule which comprised the Kootenay Central, entitling that company to a subsidy of \$4,000,000 a mile. One of the conditions under this subsidy act was that this company was to commence construction by the 1st day of July, 1902. "This would seem a very limited time within which the company was to put itself into position to assume the interest in the construction of any subsidy which may be provided. This is evidenced by the fact that in 1903 the government brought down special legislation for the Midway & Vernon railway, and I think for the Pacific Northern & Omnesco, not only extending its time for construction but granting an additional subsidy as well.

It may be contended that this was the time that the Kootenay Central should have secured similar legislation, but there are very substantial reasons why it did not do so. Assurance was given by the government that at a future session similar concessions would be granted to the Kootenay Central. This was confirmed by the fact that the directors of the company were assured by the Attorney-General and the agent-general in London and received further assurances from the premier culminating in a letter from him, an extract of which is now produced, and which reads as follows: "Although I cannot make a definite promise, I feel satisfied that if substantial people took the matter up the legislature would renew the subsidy for a further term of five years. With this modification, however, that in lieu of cash the province would give 3 per cent 50-year debentures in inscribed stock of the province, payable to the company entering into the contract upon the completion of each 20 miles of road."

"Now, this is a pretty strong assurance, given direct from the premier, upon which any company under the circumstances would feel clearly entitled to feel sure that when the proper time came it would be dealt with with every degree of consideration. The company, however, did not stop here, and if further evidence of their good faith and earnestness was desired their further secured a charter at Ottawa and following this a subsidy under the Dominion statutes. An important condition of this subsidy was that the present agreement under which the subsidy was given it was to expire, as I believe, during the coming summer. This expenditure is now being incurred and by the time the bill is passed the company will be in actual construction work. It is a mistake indulged in by many, and I may say by the government, that this expenditure is being incurred by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, whereas it is very oppositely the case. In fact there is a grave misapprehension existing not only in the minds of the people but evidently with the government, that the Canadian Pacific have not taken any steps to carry out the contract of this company with all its rights and privileges. This is what may be understood from the remarks of the honorable premier yesterday when he said that the defence being offered of this road might be looked forward to. The fact of the matter is the premier presumed to have knowledge of certain facts which no one else had any knowledge of, even the Canadian Pacific or the Kootenay Central, and upon that took the extraordinary position that inasmuch as the road was to be built as a subsidiary company of the Canadian Pacific that it would not be entitled to any aid. If the honorable premier has any knowledge of such facts as would warrant him in making such a statement to this House he should take the House into his confidence and state what they are. But the fact of the matter is that the road was fully, showing that the C. P. R. had nothing coming to it under the original arrangements. He charged home against the company that it had attempted to take the province of some of its lands."

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Mr. Oliver asked the premier the following questions: 1. Is it the intention of the government to station a provincial constable at the international boundary near Blaine? 2. The Hon. Mr. McBride replied as follows: "The matter is under the consideration of the government."

J. H. Hawthornthwaite asked the minister of mines the following questions: 1. Does No. 1 shaft, Western Fuel Company's mines, Nanaimo, contain a large area of gas? 2. If so, is said area fenced off? 3. If not, why not?

4. Has the inspector of mines made a report upon the existence of such an area of gas, if existing? 5. If not, why not? Hon. Mr. McBride replied as follows: "1. It contains an area of gas, to what extent it is impossible to say; this area is on one side of the slope where no mining is being carried on, a few men only, under a first boss, being employed with locked safety lamps attending the ventilation as the water is being pumped out."

"2. Yes, by a large fall of rock through which it is not almost impossible for a man to crawl. 3. Answered by answer to No. 2. 4. The inspector of mines has reported upon the existence of an area of gas. Answered by answer to No. 4."

J. H. Hawthornthwaite said that he wished to inform the House that it was generally understood that there were large quantities of gas in the Nanaimo mines which had not been fenced off, and which was dangerous. A. B. & F. George Railway. The report of the bill to incorporate the Ashcroft, Westville & Fort George Railway was adopted, and the bill passed its third reading.

Lighting Creek Bill. The report of the bill to amend the Lighting Creek Gold Gravels & Drainage Company was adopted and passed its third reading. Surveyors' Bill. The bill to amend the B. C. Land Surveyors' Act, 1905, passed its third reading. Transfer of Land. The bill relating to the transfer of land and to provide for the registration of titles to land passed the report stage.

Benevolent Societies' Act. The report of the bill to amend the Benevolent Societies' Act was adopted. Land Act. The bill to amend the Land Act was further considered in

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Was there any forfeiture of the \$50,000 which the company was obliged to make if the line was not built to Pentiction? Where was the reputation of the part of the province under these circumstances. It was really reputation on the part of the company.

Premier McBride said that the government was not the creature of the C. P. R. or any other corporation. The government by this act was but trying to do right where right should be done. He felt that just such a proposition as this would be unpopular. It was unpopular on account of the unsatisfactory way in which the C. P. R. had conducted its business in British Columbia. The railway company had no strings on the government.

The Premier said that the original plans of the C. P. R. were changed as a result of an agreement entered into by which Mackenzie & Mann agreed to construct a line and to build from Pentiction to Midway and to build from the coast to Pentiction.

Had the Semlin government not destroyed these contracts with Mackenzie & Mann these lines would have been built.

The Semlin government in the speech of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor in 1900 recognized the company's rights to the subsidy not only for section 3 but for section 4.

The Dunsmuir government was not satisfied with an attempt made to settle for lands in Southeast Kootenay. The legislature cancelled that grant. If the legislature entered into an agreement which was not in the public interest the present government had no right to blame the company.

The Premier said that he felt it his duty to give these lands which the company had honestly earned. He was not going to go as far as a former government and say that the subsidy for section 4 should be paid. He felt that the subsidy for section 3 only should be paid. The company had built section No. 4. It had been a costly one, and one which could never pay. He could not agree that the subsidy should be paid for this section.

If the company wished to go to the courts it might do so.

The Parliament of 1894 clearly demonstrated in the act that the company was to be paid section by section as constructed. A great deal of consideration should be allowed the company as a result of the accidents which had befallen since 1896. The defeat of various governments and the cancellation of the grants made by the Dunsmuir government had delayed matters for the company.

The province he said was never in a more prosperous condition, and this was due to the present government.

The opposition was simply trying to set a cry against his administration.

The government was not the creature of the C. P. R. Among the first acts of the present administration was the attempt to make the C. P. R. pay five times more than had been paid in taxation. The opposition took exception to this and tried to destroy it.

The leader of the opposition said he did not point out that the opposition did not take any exception to the increase of taxation upon the railway company. It was pointed out by the opposition that certain railways could avoid this and tried to destroy it.

The Premier then said it was the liberal press of the country which had

a connecting link between Kootenay and the coast.

Mr. Kelly, who had charge of the bill said that it was not necessary to force the line to build from Midway to Pentiction, as that was a part of the road which the company wished to build and would have to construct.

A charter was sought by Mr. Corbin to build into the Boundary. The C. P. R. then purchased Mr. Helme's interests in the Columbia & Western. A vigorous fight was put up by the C. P. R. against Mr. Corbin and by the Boundary. The Boundary was being constructed earlier than expected.

The company, therefore, did not desire much credit for the building of this part of the road even.

Mr. Oliver referred to the orders in council brought down to the House a few days ago, in which it was shown that a grant of the land in question had been made to the railway company. This was without any survey being made and contrary to all authorities.

Referring to the granting of the blocks in Southeast Kootenay Mr. Oliver said the negotiations were a plot by this province to rob the people of this province of some of the richest lands it possessed, valued at millions. The company came to the Legislature as a creditor, and instead of asking for the amount due takes the debtor by the throat and demands a much larger sum. Being frustrated in this attempted robbery the company asked and asks for the amount formerly due.

The company came like a contractor who had dropped of building a house and demanded the money which was due six years before.

The state clearly implied that the land subsidies were payable from time to time in order that money might be borrowed as it found necessary. The company built the line into the Boundary only to keep another line out. The province had lost the money in the building of the line into the Okanagan country.

The government said to another company: "You can go to the courts." The opposition had no objection to the C. P. R. being told to go to the courts. He did object to the company coming down here with a falsehood in the bill. The government were but the creature of the C. P. R. It was a peculiar circumstance that just before the Alameda election when the aid of the C. P. R. was necessary these orders in council conveying the lands to the company were passed. Not satisfied with this the government had to go in the streets and make statements to cripple a deserving enterprise in the province upon which \$140,000 had been expended. The result was that hundreds of workmen were thrown out of labor.

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The Premier then said it was the liberal press of the country which had

attacked his measure. (Laughter.)

Proceeding later to again charge the opposition with combating the railway taxation the premier was again checked by Mr. Macdonald who defied the premier to show that a single word had been raised by the opposition against the railway assessment bill.

The premier got around this by saying that the leader of the opposition was attempting to draw a red herring across his track. (Laughter.)

The premier continuing his address contended that the government was in league with no individuals or corporations. He contended that this company under the circumstances was being dealt with just as a private individual in private life would ask to be dealt with.

Henderson moved the adjournment of the debate.

Cry of "no" from Mr. Hawthorth-walle.

After consultation among the premier, Conservative Whip Taylor and the Assessee and Controller the adjournment was agreed to.

Vancouver General Hospital. The bill to further amend the Vancouver General Hospital Act, 1902, passed its second reading.

Municipal Clauses Act. Hon. F. J. Fulton moved the second reading of the Municipal Clauses Act.

Wild Horses Bill. The House went into committee on the bill for the extension of wild horses, with Dr. King in the chair.

Mr. Ellison offered an amendment by which on the requisition of five owners of ranch horses a license might be issued by the government agent for the killing of these wild horses.

S. Henderson thought it would be wise to limit the time for killing these wild horses to one month in the year so as to avoid the chance of killing wild horses and thus thus limited there would be an opportunity afforded owners to get their herds together and thus avoid the danger of killing.

Mr. Ellison thought it impracticable to hope to exterminate the wild horses under such conditions. It was necessary to get rid of them.

Mr. Henderson said there were 1,300 branded horses running on one range in his district.

Mr. Ellison and Hon. F. J. Fulton thought that the safeguard afforded by those license being appointed by those directly interested would avoid any danger.

The bill was reported.

Placer Mining Act. Dr. Young on the second reading of the bill to amend the Placer Mining Act explained that the intention of the act was to allow of a claim extending from hill to hill. The length of the claim would not be increased. The greatest width would be limited to 1,000 feet, while none would be less than 250 feet in width.

The bill was essential, he said, in his district as there was a tendency on account of the larger claims allowed in United States territory for miners to leave for the American mining country.

It was further provided in the bill to fix the court costs in mining cases. There had been a practice to impose Supreme court costs although the cases came up in the County court. The amendment proposed to make County court costs prevail.

The Estimates. The estimates for the year were brought down by message from His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and referred to committee of the whole House tomorrow.

The House then adjourned until tomorrow.

DAUGHTERS OF PITY. Regular Meeting Held in the City Hall - Sacred Concert Next Sunday.

The regular meeting of the Daughters of Pity, Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital was held at the City Hall on Tuesday. The secretary reported the arrival and installation of the two final chairs donated by Mr. and Mrs. Percy Williston to the hospital. The treasurer reported a balance of \$83 in the bank, and \$2.50 in the working fund. Various suggestions were made for augmenting funds and a large meeting is expected on the last Monday in March to consider these and vote upon them.

The usual sacred concert will take place on Sunday next and is in the care of Miss Hiscoks and Miss C. Spencer. The concert on Sunday in April will be Palm Sunday an effort will be made to secure a special musical programme.

The Daughters of Pity are reminded that they are invited to exert their influence on behalf of the play to be given in aid of the Joint Hospital Aid Societies on March 12 and 13th at the Victoria theatre, and in which their president and other members are taking part. They are also asked to contribute to the fund for the play on the morning of the 12th to assist in decorating the theatre, and it is proposed that six little girls, wearing in miniature the dress of a hospital nurse, should sell home-made candy. Kind contributions of the same to be invited from the many friends of the society.

A new organ stool was asked for and given by the members. The members were reminded that the weekly service was now being continued on Fridays at the hospital until Easter, when all are welcome.

The King's Daughters sent a cordial invitation to the society to attend the tea and musicale to be given in the interests of the work of the Ministering Circle by Mrs. Henry Croft at the Mount Adelaide, Esquimalt, on Tuesday next, March 6, from 3:30 to 6:30 p. m.

The meeting adjourned until Monday, March 29th.

ESTIMATES FOR THE COMING YEAR

AS PREPARED BY THE FINANCE MINISTER

Vancouver is Well Looked After by Government - Large Appropriations For Public Works.

The estimates as brought down to the House Wednesday show that the government figures on a slight deficit next year unless the revenues exceed the estimate placed upon them. The total revenue estimated is put at \$2,947,978.58 as compared with \$2,859,376.86 estimated last year.

An increase of \$10,000, just the amount received for Kaiaen Island townsite, is anticipated in the revenue. Another \$10,000 additional over last year's estimate is expected under the head of timber leases. Under timber royalties \$125,000 more than last year is looked forward to. The estimated increase from commercial travellers' licenses is put at \$20,000.

The revenue tax is expected to give \$160,000 this ensuing year compared with \$150,000 last year's estimate. The real property tax is supposed to yield \$235,000 as compared with \$250,000 last year. Personal property tax is put down as likely to yield \$125,000 instead of \$150,000 last year. The income tax will probably give \$75,000 as compared with \$100,000 last year. The mineral tax is expected to give \$100,000 instead of \$85,000 last year's estimate. The royalty and tax on coal is lowered from \$120,000 last year to \$100,000 this year.

The log scalers fees are put at \$10,000 this year. The refund from the Dominion government under Chinese Restriction Act disappears from the list of estimated revenue.

The expenditure as compared with last year's estimate is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, 1907, 1906. Includes Public debt, Civil government, Administration of justice, Public institutions, Hospitals and charities, Administration of justice, Works and buildings, Government House, Roads, bridges, streets, wharves, surveys, Contingencies, Miscellaneous, Total.

There is a large increase under the head of works and buildings. Nearly \$100,000 additional over last year's expenditure is estimated under this heading. In this department Vancouver city is being well looked after. There is a vote of \$50,000 for a new court house there and \$15,000 towards the construction of the Vancouver City hospital. Nelson's long delayed court house, which has been the subject of questions each year from John Houston is apparently to be built, \$20,000 being appropriated for this purpose. The public school buildings, for construction and repairs, are supposed to take \$45,000 this year, as compared with \$25,000 last year.

Under the head of roads, streets, bridges and wharves the vote has this year gone from \$321,080 to \$445,160. There is also \$25,000 appropriated for surveys as compared with \$5,000 last year.

An assistant inspector of fruit pests is to be provided.

The salaries of the deputy minister of mines and the deputy attorney-general are each advanced \$25 a month, making this respectively \$300 and \$250. A clerk is done away with in the attorney-general's department.

Two clerks are done away with in the Vancouver land registry office.

Under the head of timber inspectors the new act introduced for government scaling of logs adds considerably to the staff. An additional assistant inspector is required and log scalers are estimated to require \$10,000 expenditure.

Under the head of hospitals and charities \$5,000 is devoted towards building tuberculosis sanitarium. Two additional resident physicians are put on the list of those aided. These are at Telegraph creek and Texada.

The vote for education is lowered this year from \$422,333 to \$409,675. The estimates for public works are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Works and Buildings, Repairs to Government buildings, Hospital for the insane, Provincial house, Kamloops, Vancouver city hospital, Victoria-Campbell river road, Flathead valley trail, Lake Creek trail, Pemberton Meadows trail, North Fork Carpenter Creek trail, Beaver Creek road, North Fork Kettle river road, Quilchena Creek road, North Thompson river roads, Woodberry Creek trail, Enderby-Mable lake road, Pentiction roads, Twenty-Mile Creek road, Bear Creek road, Victoria-Campbell river road, Flathead valley trail, Lake Creek trail, Pemberton Meadows trail, North Fork Carpenter Creek trail, Beaver Creek road, North Fork Kettle river road, Quilchena Creek road, North Thompson river roads, Woodberry Creek trail, Enderby-Mable lake road, Pentiction roads, Twenty-Mile Creek road, Bear Creek road, Victoria-Campbell river road, Flathead valley trail, Lake Creek trail, Pemberton Meadows trail, North Fork Carpenter Creek trail, Beaver Creek road, North Fork Kettle river road, 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YEAR'S ESTIMATES SHOW AN INCREASE

CITY COUNCIL VOTE \$142,053 FOR 1906

Appropriations For Band Concerts, Water Meters, Wood Mains, and General Repairs.

The regular weekly meeting of the city council was held Monday with His Worship the Mayor in the chair and all the aldermen in their seats.

A letter was read from R. B. McKicking, of the E. C. Telephone Co., acknowledging receipt of a communication as to rates charged for telephone services to the city.

Ald. Yates asked Ald. Stewart to make his motion read a reduction of \$2, which would make it equal to the rate charged in Vancouver.

Ald. Hall pointed out that the city was paying for phones for the aldermen, city offices, and school trustees, and was entitled to some reduction.

Ald. Stewart adopted the suggestion. Ald. Hall pointed out that the city was paying for phones for the aldermen, city offices, and school trustees, and was entitled to some reduction.

Ald. Stewart thought that even if such were the case the officers should not be interfered with. If he furnished premises outside the city limits it was in the interests of the city.

Mrs. C. L. Roper complained of the laying of a concrete sidewalk opposite her property on McClure street.

It was decided to inform the writer that the by-law dealing with this particular work had not as yet passed.

The city engineer reported that he had examined the following plank sidewalks where it was intended to lay concrete sidewalks, and found some in fair condition: Fort street from Stanley avenue to Eloff street, Belcher street from Moss to St. Charles street, Belcher street from Oak Bay avenue to Mr. Holland's residence, Eloff street (both sides) from Fort to Pandora streets, Quadra from Pandora to Mason, and California to Pembroke, Rock Bay avenue from Hwy street to Gorge road, Stanley avenue from Fort to Pandora, Flisguard from Quadra to Cook. The report was laid on the table, to be considered with the by-law.

The city solicitor and city engineer reported on the application of J. A. Skayward & Co. to connect with the Rock Bay bridge. They saw no objection to granting the application provided the city be duly protected as to its rights.

The report was referred back for further particulars, as some of the aldermen understood that Mr. Skayward was encroaching on the city property, especially on Constance street.

Chas. E. Clarke requested to have a water main laid to a house on the building on the Work Estate. Referred to city engineer.

A report was read from the city solicitor in reference to legislation now before the local house, as to the sale of land for park purposes.

Ald. Fell complained that the amendments to the Municipal Clauses Act, approved by the council, and left in charge of W. G. Cameron, M. P., were ignored by that gentleman, and amendments to which the council would not consent, substituted. Mr. Cameron's bill would give a vote to every British subject in the city over 21 years of age, whether taxpayers or not. He would give a vote to inmates of the Old Men's Home and the Old Women's Home. This was going too far, the alderman thought, and moved that the bill in question be placed in the hands of another member of the house to have same presented in accordance with the views of the council.

This motion carried, and it was also decided that the Mayor and a deputation of aldermen wait upon the government and press the importance of having the desired legislation passed.

The city engineer reported that he could see no objection to the application of the Victoria Chemical Co. extending their wharf.

The Mayor suggested that the matter lie over until they understood what the chemical company intended to do, so as not to create a nuisance. The fumes at present were objectionable.

flats be not used as a dumping ground. It was dangerous to health.

Ald. Stewart thought that the time had come when the city should have a crematory.

The Mayor pointed out that these crematories were proving a source of revenue in other quarters, while minimizing the danger from garbage.

Referred to the board of health.

The residents of Edmonton road petitioned in favor of lights, and the communication was referred to the electric light committee.

Some of the residents of Victoria Crescent wrote protesting against changing the name of that thoroughfare, as suggested, to Quadra street.

John A. Daly, wiring inspector, submitted a statement of inspections made by him, and requested that they be placed on the salary list, instead of being paid a fee for each inspection as at present.

The matter was laid over pending consideration of estimates.

The finance committee recommended the payment of \$4,614 for various purposes specified. A number of contributions to charitable organizations were also recommended, but these were held over to the estimates committee.

Tenders were received for the supply of horses and drivers for the street sprinkler, which were referred to Inspector Northcott. There was some discussion as to the employment of boy drivers, and it was decided to insert a clause regarding such.

The council went into committee of the whole, with the Mayor in the chair, and proceeded to deal with the estimates for the year.

The Mayor announced that he had done some careful figuring, and found they were in a better position than last year, so that there would not be any absolute necessity for severe economies.

Building Inspector Northcott explained the repairs needed at the city market. The cost was estimated at \$1,600.

Ald. Vincent suggested that the V. & S. Co. should bear this expense.

After some discussion the item passed.

The repair of the pumping station on Yates street was next considered. The cost would be \$500. This item also passed.

The Old Men's Home was the next appropriation considered.

It was pointed out that the appropriation of \$2,500 for the Old Men's Home had been reduced by \$500.

Mr. Raymur said that this would not work out, as there were a greater number of patients this year than last.

The repair of the fire hall headquarters was set down at \$500, and this passed.

An appropriation of \$500 was asked for band concerts in the public parks. Ald. Douglas proposed that this amount be increased to \$1,000, but met with no support, and the item passed at \$500.

Two railway mains the sum of \$10,000 was asked, and the water commissioner explained that arrangements had been made last year for the supply of water mains. She said that if the estimate was to be cut down he would prefer that this be reduced to \$8,000, and the difference spent in meters.

A discussion ensued as to whether iron or wooden mains were best. It resulted in the suggestion of the water commissioner being adopted, and \$2,000 voted for meters, the other item being reduced by that sum.

The expense for meters met with considerable opposition, but the Mayor said that it resolved itself into a question of spending a few hundred dollars for meters or doing without a supply of water in the summer.

The aldermen then began to figure out the position as compared with last year. It was found that the estimates totalled \$142,053, or nearly \$4,000 more than last year, leaving a deficit of some \$20,000.

It was after 11 o'clock when the council adjourned.

THE RELIEF CREW.

Officers Who Serve in the New Commission of H. M. S. Egeria.

Special correspondence to the Times from London, Eng., dated Feb. 10th, reports that a new crew is being dispatched to Esquimaux to join the survey ship Egeria. Amongst the new officers of the Egeria are Lieutenants Bishop, O. M. Davy and J. A. G. Troup. Lieutenant Davy has worn the navy blue since July, 1899, got his lieutenantcy in October, 1899, and he also has the medal of the Royal Humane Society for saving life.

Lieutenant Troup got his appointment of midship direct in September, 1898, and he reached his present rank in September, 1902. He was a midship of the Terrible in the South African war, 1899-1900, and served with the naval brigade in Natal and elsewhere (medals with clasps, and he received the Victoria Cross with the same cruiser he saw further service in the Chinese troubles of 1900, and accompanied the naval brigade to the relief of Pekin, including the actions on the way, the battle of Piesang, and the fighting round Peking.

Lieutenants J. H. Nankivell, J. S. G. Fraser and S. K. Smyth have been appointed to the Egeria on re-commissioning.

Complaints have been made from time to time that the prestige of the British flag has waned in the numerous isles of the North and South Pacific since the abolition of the Pacific squadron, a cruiser from which formerly visited the more important of the islands annually. When parliament gets into full swing questions on the matter will be asked. It would also have an effect on the recent decision of the admiralty to thoroughly test the efficiency of the redistribution of the fleet, one of the features of which was the abolition of the Pacific squadron.

Dr. Ernest Hall gave an address on tuberculosis in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. on Sunday. Dr. Fagan was to have been the speaker on the occasion, but was unavoidably absent, and at short notice Dr. Hall filled the gap. The doctor dwelt on the prevalence of the disease, and showed that while it was contagious it was not hereditary, as many supposed, and that it was curable. One-ninth of the death rate of this country was attributable to consumption, while in Germany so prevalent was the disease that one-half of the deaths recorded between the ages of 20 and 25 were due to it. Dr. Hall spoke of preventive measures, and counselled the building up of a healthy system.

Mr. Chester Arthur, third son of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Freeman, of Victoria West, and Annie Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Freeman, of Shawnigan Lake, were married in the Mill Bay Methodist church on Saturday last, Rev. T. H. Wright officiating. Mr. A. S. Willard, of Victoria West, and Miss Lillian Freeman, sister of the bride, supported the young couple as groomsmen and bridesmaids respectively. The church was prettily decorated for the occasion. After the marriage ceremony, which was served at the home of the bride's parents. The happy couple will make their home on Jessie street in this city.

TO REGULATE ALL CORPORATION WORK

ANOTHER INNOVATION OUTLINED BY MAYOR

Wants Expenditure Upon Civic Improvements Made More Systematic—More Permanent Repairs.

Mayor Morley does not intend allowing his policy of civic reform to stop at the complete suppression of gambling. He has now another proposition under way which, he believes, will commend itself to all reasonable ratepayers. It aims at the systematizing of the annual expenditures upon corporation improvements. Up to the present time the Mayor's contracts for the repairs to roads, sidewalks, etc., have not been properly regulated, that the appropriations granted for such purposes have been prompted to some extent by favoritism, but more especially to the petitioners having the wisdom or the good fortune, as the case might be, to make their requirements known early in the year—before the funds have become practically exhausted. Realizing this the Mayor's first contemplated innovation is a system in making such expenditures which will result in more permanent work and in attention being given those thoroughfares throughout the respective wards which the city engineer may think need most attention. The plan, he says, has been adopted in all modern municipalities, and would, if introduced here, be appreciated by Victorians.

The Mayor's proposal is by no means complicated. In conversation with a Times reporter yesterday he explained it in general but lucid terms. He stated that he had given the city engineer instructions to prepare a map showing the trunk roads and third class roads within the city limits, and clearly defining the permanent improvements already consummated. With such a diagram before them the council would be in a position to estimate the amount necessary for the maintenance of the trunk roads, which, of course, had always to be kept in thorough repair. They would be able to follow out the same plan with regard to the secondary roads, and the city engineer would be able to reach something like a definite idea of the money left for general improvements in the respective wards.

It is principally with the idea of obtaining this result that the Mayor has formulated his plan. Having secured the approximate surplus the council could then divide it equally, according to the population of the three different sections into which the city is divided, and the expenditures could be placed in the most necessary improvements, all of which could be carried out in such a manner as to render them permanent. As the various roads are marked on the map, they could be marked off upon the map mentioned. Thus the funds expended each year could be placed to the best advantage, and year by year the appearance of the city would become more and more credit instead of a discredit to the municipality.

The plan outlined is not the only indication that Mayor Morley has an eye to the future as well as to the present pressing needs of the city. He has another proposal in connection with the curbing of the principal street ways. If he is supported in his efforts hereafter to construct an underground sewerage system intended to form the receptacle for the telegraph and telephone wires when it is decided to remove the present numerous and unsightly poles. He contends that this is more in time, and that the expenditure in carrying out his suggestion would amount to comparatively little above the really necessary outlay, it would be well to be prepared for contingencies.

So far these matters have not been brought before the council, but when Mayor Morley takes this step an interesting discussion is expected.

PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

R. Truswell, of Trill, B. C., obtained recently through the agency of Rowland Britton, patent attorney, Vancouver, a Canadian patent for a method of providing mould for the casting of metal plates such as are used in the electrolytic refining of metals, and is designed to provide a plate of more uniform thickness and denser surface, and free from warp or twist.

The present practice is to cast these plates on the flat in open moulds which system produces a plate of uneven thickness and denser surface, and the plates not only require to be straightened by hammering, but in the process of electrolytic reduction portions of the plate fall away where a flaw is present by contracting with the adjacent plates short circuit the current. Mr. Truswell's mould, which is of metal, is designed to avoid this by enabling the plates to be cast vertically and to be poured from the lower end of the mould which forms the head of the plate, so that the impurities rise to what, in place in the refining trough, is the lower end of the plate. The mould is also supported on trunnions so that when a plate is cast the mould may be inverted, and that portion of the mould which forms the head may be laterally rotated, so that the casting may be removed from the mould. The cast plate is then lifted by overhead tackle out of its mould and transported to the refining room where it is lowered into the trough without any necessity for further handling.

—On Monday at the residence of Dr. E. C. Hart, Carboro Bay Road, Mr. Edward B. Cogswell, barrister, of Edmonton, and Miss Jennie Rose, of Bedouin, Prince Edward Island, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by Rev. Leslie Clay. After the ceremony the newly-married couple left for Edmonton where they will take up their residence.

—An application was before Mr. Justice Irving in Chambers Monday morning to strike out the defence in the case of the E. & N. Railway Co. vs. Hoggan. The application was refused. Probate was granted to the will of the late Mrs. Jane S. Dewdney.

PRESBYTERY OF VICTORIA.

Business Transacted at the Half-Yearly Meeting.

The usual half-yearly meeting of the Presbytery of Victoria was held in St. Andrew's church on Monday and Tuesday. The following members being present: Reys, T. Menzies, moderator; Dr. J. Campbell, W. Leslie Clay, Joseph McCoy, D. MacRae, A. W. R. Whiteman, Robt. Boyce, J. M. Millar, J. S. Ross, James McMillan and J. D. McGillivray.

The home mission work in the following fields for the past six months was carefully reviewed and found to have been regularly supplied and in a satisfactory state: Cedar Hill and associated stations, Sooke and Colwood, Pender, Duncan and associated stations, Crofton, Wellington, Denman and Union Bay.

Arrangements were made for the induction of Rev. J. D. McGillivray to the pastoral charge of St. George's church, Cumberland, on the 15th March, when the following will take part: Reys, T. Menzies, Dr. J. Campbell, J. S. Ross and J. M. Millar. Dr. J. Campbell presented a satisfactory report on the Chinese and Indian missions on the coast.

Dr. J. Campbell and Dr. MacRae were appointed commissioners to the general assembly to meet in London, Ont., in June next. Rev. Dr. Falkner, of Pictou, N. S., was nominated moderator of the next general assembly.

The next meeting will be held in Ladysmith in September.

C. P. R. WISHES ARE TO PREVAIL

GOVERNMENT GETS RID OF OPPOSITION

Price Ellison Deserted by Conservatives on Railway Bills—Estimates Expected To-Day.

With the approaching end of the legislative session there is likely to be a wild scramble on the part of the government to get the remaining business through. The estimates for the coming year are likely to be brought down this afternoon with the budget speech the following day or the day after.

Two railway bills which have been the cause of much trouble to the government remain to be rushed through if possible. One of these is the bill introduced by Price Ellison to confirm the Midway and Vernon in so far as the provincial aid was concerned and the other is the bill introduced by the government to grant 800,000 acres to the C. P. R.

J. S. Dennis, who is acting as the C. P. R. representative, has been active during the past few days, and it is believed that the government is now prepared to go on with the measures.

The former is opposed by the C. P. R., and the government and the latter is opposed to it by the C. P. R. and the government. Price Ellison, who has stood by his Midway and Vernon bill from early in the session in spite of the premier giving notice of a motion which would kill it, is likely to stand by it even to the last, and even to voting against the government. Other members on the Conservative side are said to have been less consistent in this respect. Support was assured from the promoters of the road, but they have lately fallen down from the stand taken at first.

Complaint is raised against L. V. Shatford, the member for Similkameen, who left last evening for Pasadena where his father is ill. Had Mr. Shatford lived to help the bill it is pointed out that he could have arranged to have no pair on that particular vote. This, however, was not done. There are rumors that others who were expected to stand by the bill and against the Columbia and Western will find it necessary to go home also.

Hon. Chas. Wilson, the attorney-general, has found it necessary to resign the office of his office a very important time in the House and leave the province on private business. It is said that the attorney-general's heart is not in favor of the Columbia and Western bill.

The likelihood of the C. P. R. is likely to prevail, therefore, on these two bills, and Price Ellison may have to stand alone among the government supporters as corporations to raise his voice against that body.

The Liberal opposition in some of the constituencies of members affected will it is said give an indication of the attitude taken by some of the members on these bills.

The annual meeting of the Saanich Liberal Association is called to take place on March 3rd in the Royal Oak school house. Important business will be dealt with, besides the election of officers. The presidency is vacant, caused by the death of J. T. Chandler, who held that position for many years with great credit. His loss to the association is a serious one, as he was a very earnest and self-sacrificing worker. Ralph Smith, M. P., is expected to be present at the meeting, together with several members of the local House.

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THREE CANDIDATES ARE IN THE FIELD

Nominations Took Place To-Day—Hon. W. Templeman, J. L. Beckwith and W. H. Marcon Will Contest the Seat.

Returning Officer Hicks opened the rooms of the old Royal Cafe, on Fort street, at noon to-day for the purpose of receiving nominations for the vacancy in the Dominion House of Commons rendered vacant by the retirement of George Riley. The proclamation had been duly posted fixing the date for nominations, and setting forth that if more than one candidate be nominated, then the date of election be Tuesday March 6th.

The returning officer, his clerk, and a Times representative were the only ones present at the official opening of the proceedings, and not until 12:30 was there any show whatever of interest in the event. Then William Herbert Marcon, accompanied by William T. Best, entered the room, and approaching the returning officer handed in the nomination paper of the first named. Mr. Best swearing that the list of names attached thereto were duly registered voters for the electoral district. This formal ceremony was gone through on Saturday in the case of Hon. W. Templeman, the Liberal candidate, whose nomination was signed by the following:

- Robert Burns McMicking, William Ernest Ditchburn, Ronald Alexander Conway Grant, William Kyle Houston, David Leeming, Alex. McDonald Black Fraser, Jr., Angus Beeton McNeill, Charles Joseph Vancouver Spratt, John Nelson, William Geo. Lemm, Richard Low Drury, John Piercy, Andrew Fairfull, John Edward Kinsman, William Edward Kinsman, William Hamilton Kinsman, Richard Hall, S. Perry Mills, John Hugh Johnston, Arthur William Currie, Herbert Prest Winsby, James Albert Lindsay, James Dunsmuir, James Hill Lawson Jr., John Cochran, Thomas Irwin Worthington, Thomas Joseph Jones, Irwin Lemm, Alexander F. McCrimmon, Henry Alexander Munn, C. H. Kent, Alfred Huggett, Alexander McNiven, Walter Walker, Alex. Wilson, Geo. Preston Kelly, Edward Benjamin Marvill, Wm. G. Munro, Charles Henry Lugin, Joshua Kingham, John Taylor, W. H. Wilkinson, Chas. Hayward, Wm. G. Robertson, Robt. J. Parker, William A. Smith, Edmond J. Wall, William Broderick, Thos. Shotbolt, Wm. Bownass, S. Sea, Jr., M. Young, Robert Beaven, Fred Carme, T. W. Walker, J. L. White, James Forman, Stephen Jones, Chas. E. Redfern, W. F. Pope, W. A. Robertson, W. Jones, Albert Onions, James Tagg, A. F. McCrimmon, W. Geiger, Geo. Kirkendall, David Dewar, G. Mesher, G. Taylor, G. Johnston, G. E. Chambers, A. Emerson, James Wood, Robert H. Bassett, George Lawson Milne, H. G. Munro, F. A. Pauline, A. J. Morris, Ernest Temple, Frederick Galley, Geo. H. Gower, R. M. McEwen, S. J. Pitts, Jos. Pierson, Joseph Boscowitz, F. G. Vernon, T. W. Walker, L. G. McQuade, H. I. Bradley, Geo. Glover, Walter S. Fraser, Fred W. Robertson, J. B. H. Rickaby, J. H. Lawson, L. H. Hardie, L. R. Locke, G. D. Christie, Geo. R. Ross, Angus Galbraith, C. J. Brownrigg, Geo. P. Kelly, A. S. Ashwell, A. Allen, S. D. McNiven, A. Shert, John G. Cox, Thos. Donovan, E. S. Rowe, Joseph Henney, R. Bray, Henry Rutland, George Powell, R. H. Powell, A. McGregor, Joseph Henney, W. T. Williams, Frederick Norris, Angus Campbell, T. Lubbe, Geo. Robinson, J. P. Walls, Fred Peters.

- George Pauline, James Moss, H. Moxon, W. V. North, James Paterson, S. M. Ross, H. E. A. Courtenay, William Cox, Thos. Jackson, Thos. Bebbington, Otto Buckholtz, Thomas H. Allice, H. G. Wilson, John B. Lovell, D. Campbell, Jas. E. Painter, S. W. Bucknam, A. Brakes, Wm. Lorimer, James Rebbeck, Thos. C. Sorby, E. B. Clark, C. J. Savage, Wm. Houston, Thos. Jacklin, A. E. Bechtel, Robt. K. Law, William McGregor, W. Dinsmore, William Ellis, Wm. Dockings, Noel M. Barker, Wm. B. Christopher, S. J. Stapledon, J. Brakes, John Petticrew, C. J. Magrill, J. Dudgeon, Wm. C. Petticrew, J. Daley, Maurice H. Law, Stephen Corte, R. Purser, N. Basso, O. Richards, Henry Cooley, J. S. Hastie, Wm. Anslie, William Humphrey, Thos. R. Cusack, A. A. Aaronson, John Meston, A. G. McGregor, Clarence B. Sylvester, Wm. Lang, Samuel Johns, Clarence C. Johns, A. Johns, E. W. Fawcett, E. Kermode, Robt. Dinsdale, Robert Sellick, F. P. Watson, F. C. Jones, G. E. Wilson, G. F. Langley, Frank A. Bennett, Wm. Dalby, H. Hinton, W. M. Dean, Jas. Bell, A. Richardson, C. P. Todd, F. P. Hodges, F. W. Adams, A. E. Fraser, Sen. Lewis Hall, Arthur Lee, W. J. Stephens, Thos. Shotbolt, A. Stewart, David Spencer, T. M. Henderson, Geo. P. Weiler, Otto Weller, Robert Sangster, F. M. Russell, T. H. Jones, A. Maxwell Muir, Harrie G. Ross, G. R. Marvin, D. R. Ker, C. W. Rhode, Robt. Mowat, A. E. Kent, W. S. Chambers, D. E. Campbell, R. L. Fraser, F. W. Hall, L. W. Conyers, Arthur E. Jones, C. Winger, Sydney J. Heald, D. S. Spencer, A. H. Mitchell, A. A. Clayton, H. C. Meredith Jones, Thomas Hooper, Robert Foster, William Alfred Diep, Wm. Hatrick Dempster, William Wilson, Geo. Lucas, D. M. Evans, Wm. Turpel, David L. Jones, Frank Mellor, Arthur E. Jones, W. F. Fullerton, Arthur Albert Humber, G. A. Coldwell, Samuel Kirby, S. T. McGuire, James Waelecoch, C. W. Frank, Wm. McKay, G. C. Wilson, L. J. Quagliotti, D. Fraser, J. C. Mackay, M. C. Lemm, Jas. Scott, John Campbell, Wm. McCarter, W. H. Gibson, Donald Grant, Aaron Parfitt, T. F. Geiger, F. M. Linklater, C. Mackie, Russ Humber, E. Matthews.

The following list of nominators was recorded by Mr. Best on behalf of the Socialist candidate, and the necessary \$200 deposit paid over by Mr. Marcon, who is described as a manufacturer.

- Archibald Ed. McEachern, carpenter; Ormond Lee Charlton, laborer; Tanton Newbery Gaston, laborer; Guy P. Ponnall, near Victoria; Arthur G. Beckwith, contractor; Martin G. Winn, barber; Robt. Loosk Leiding, ham, blacksmith; Elbridge Jesse

Christie carriage builder; John Finn, laborer; Philip Robert Smith, printer and publisher; Wm. Bell Christopher, clerk; Frank Wm. Garland, restaurateur; Nell Stewart Paul, clothes renovator; Jas. Card, boot and shoemaker; Fred Daniel Thomas Hodges, machine hand; Herbert Hill, laborer; Jas. Goldstraw, barber; Geo. Way, laborer; John Chas. Mapleton, laborer; Jas. Miles Lawson, hotel keeper; Wm. Angus Gleason, contractor; T. M. Fox, stained glass worker; Henry Fayden Cameron, woodworker; Albert Jesse Benson, barber; Arthur Ernest Maitram, hotel waiter; Harold Burnett, news agent; Henry Palmer Melton, machinist; Robt. Curtis Eccles, mill hand.

This application having been dealt with, George Jay advanced and handed in the nomination papers of John Leander Beckwith, commission agent, and also the \$200 deposit.

Albert Edward McPhillips, Wm. Frederick William Behnen, Henry Taylor Hardaker, Alex. Monteith, R. Edward Gosnell, Leonard Tall, Thos. Stephen Fulcher, Richard Ryan, Malcolm Cookson, Edward Arm, Lewis, Geo. Penketh, Murray Clarke, Potts, John Wesley Haskins, John W. Bolden, Wm. Henry, Henry Rivers, Geo. Herby, John Thos. Cross, Wm. James Meale, Wm. Oakes Wallace, Harry Freahe Bishop, Day Hosiery, Harold Bruce Robertson, Macdowell, Dallas Helmecken, Henry Francis Langton, Geo. Henry Marquard.

The returning officer declared a poll necessary and announced that it would be held in the Royal Cafe building on Tuesday next, the booths being open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

This closed the proceedings, and all left the room with the exception of the officials, who held the fort until 10 o'clock, the hour reserved by law, without receiving any further nominations.

The chairman, Alfred Seldom, if ever before Fellows' Hall, Spring R. scene of a more routine affair than that which occurred last evening on the opening meeting in the hands of William Templeman (Laud). He displayed by the crowd the hall may be taken of the feeling throughout the city there can be little candidate's success at the 8th of March. Besides a dress by Hon. Mr. Templeman's success was made (Laud). Revenue, if it and Ralph Smith, M. P., was listened to with much interest and frequently punctuated by applause.

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OPPOSITION HOPE ONLY TO CRITICIZE

DO NOT EXPECT TO WIN THE ELECTION

Meetings Arranged For the Campaign—Liberals at Spring Ridge Hall To-Night.

(From Tuesday's Daily.) As the present campaign progresses it now seems the more evident that the opposition hope of doing by bringing on a contest to criticize the government's policy. In other words, it is a campaign of fault-finding from their standpoint with no expectation whatever of winning. At the meeting held in the A. O. U. W. hall last evening the principal topics for discussion, and the best speakers obtainable were procured to make strong the Conservative cause. But their efforts were attended with very poor results. It was seen that the meeting was largely composed of the older men in the party who have always voted Conservative, and probably always will irrespective of policy, men or things.

Numer

ROUSING RALLY AT OPENING MEETING

The Case For the Liberal Government put in a Convincing Speech by the New Minister.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Seldom, if ever before, has the Odd Fellows' Hall, Spring Ridge, been the scene of a more rousing public gathering than that which assembled there last evening on the occasion of the opening meeting in the interests of the Hon. William Templeman, Minister of Inland Revenue. If the enthusiasm displayed by the crowd which thronged the hall may be taken as a criterion of the feeling throughout the community there can be little doubt that the candidate's success at the polls on the 6th of March. Besides a personal address by Hon. Mr. Templeman, excellent speeches were made by J. D. Mc-Niven, M. P., John Oliver, M. P., and Ralph Smith, M. P., each of which was listened to with marked attention and frequently punctuated with appreciative applause.

The Chairman.

The chairman, Alfred Huggett, opened his address by referring to the honor accorded him in being selected to preside at the first meeting of the present campaign in the interests of the Liberal candidate. He held Hon. Mr. Templeman, personally, in the highest esteem and thought all would agree that the confidence the electors showed in the administration when it was elected to power ten years ago had been fully justified. "He felt sure that this would be endorsed at the polls on the 6th of March. (Applause.) The work of the Canadian government was highly appreciated in Great Britain. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was, perhaps, the greatest statesman Canada had ever produced. (Applause.) There was no doubt in the minds of all present, he felt confident that the party candidate would be returned.

With reference to the Conservative standard bearer, J. L. Beckwith, for whom he had every respect personally, the chairman expressed the opinion that his supporters were displaying poor judgment in placing him before the electorate at the present time. (Applause.)

J. D. Mc-Niven, M. P. P.

J. D. Mc-Niven, M. P. P., was first called upon. Although not prepared, having had very short notice of his name being included upon the programme, it gave him great pleasure to address the meeting. He said that he did not think that it was wise or in good taste for the Conservatives and Liberals to put up candidates against each other, especially as the people of British Columbia had been crying for such representation for years. It, however, was everybody's privilege to fight and the contest was now in progress. He said that the government since it had come into power, had done more than any other administration. It was only necessary to glance about to see the progress being made on all hands. Credit had been given where credit was due. (Applause.)

Mr. Mc-Niven stated that the present Federal authorities had enacted more legislation in favor of the laboring classes than any other government. He said that the late minister, Sir Wm. Mulock, the laboring man had a true friend and one who constantly worked in their interests. Of the present incumbent of that office he knew little. But he had had a good example set him and would follow out the policy previously laid down. (Loud applause.)

John Oliver, M. P. P.

John Oliver, M. P. P., was enthusiastically greeted. He was a laboring man, having worked his way up from a pair of overalls. (Laughter and applause.) He had heard the Conservative speakers at last evening's meeting and during that time felt something like what it meant to find one's self in the position of a laboring man.

He referred to the fact that many of the opposing party's strongest adherents had deserted to the ranks of the Liberals. He mentioned the name of Clives Phillips Woolley had been one of the principal Conservative speakers. One of his beautiful remarks was that some of the Conservatives thought more of their principles than they did of their pockets. He put them in the same category as the hogs in the field, "only anxious to get their noses into the trough." That was the eloquent way the gallant captain had put it. (Laughter.) Of the young Conservatives he had said that it would be necessary to "blood them" to "lick them into line," before they would enter the fight in the proper spirit. They were likely to get that training in the forthcoming election. (Laughter and applause.)

Candidate Beckwith's chief complaint was that it was only a little while ago that there were no Liberals in British Columbia. The only reason that the people had returned the "old" seven, was because the electors were disgusted with the mal-practices of the previous administration. The members of the present ship of state were made of "British oak" and would last for a "thousand years." Since coming into power the Liberals had given preference to British manufactures. This had drawn closer the vital ties between the mother country and the colony. It was also to the credit of the Dominion government that when the forces were withdrawn from Halifax and Esquimaux they were ready to garrison those stations with troops as loyal as any to be found in the empire. (Applause.)

Mr. Oliver mentioned in a complimentary manner the contribution to the forces which the Boers upon the Veldt of South Africa. He mentioned the recent Valencia wreck was a lamentable affair. The Conservatives took advantage of this to lay the whole blame of the accident at the doors of

the Dominion government. The west coast of Vancouver Island was dangerous and so were all coasts to a captain "forty miles off his course." But the administration intended to do everything possible to obviate the possibility of the recurrence of such a disaster. A life-boat had been promised and other safeguards were assured. It was stated that these were election dodges. "What would satisfy the opposition," he asked, "is a concrete action it was "election tactics" and if nothing was done their negligence was criminal. What reasonable person, he asked, would believe that a government which had been in power for ten years would resort to such measures to return a candidate in a constituency which had returned a Liberal by 500 of a majority at the last election?

With respect to the criticism of Lord Dundonald's dismissal, the speaker could not see the trend of the opposing party's argument. When that official had attempted to introduce legislation, a commission of inquiry over 15 years of age to bear arms, he didn't understand the spirit of Canadians. (Cheers.)

Considerable had been heard of the Automobile Bill. He didn't think it was necessary to go into the matter in detail, because when the people of the Northwest—those affected—had been appealed to, their answer had been made decisively. The numbers of the Liberals were elected by a majority of four to one. This was from the people who were being ill-treated and ill-used by the government. (Applause.) The whole matter of the Northwest School Act was included in one small clause. It was a change of a provision of the B. N. A. Act in order to make it apply to the conditions prevailing there. The alteration simply gave the residents of the prairie provinces what they wanted. The only difference between the school conditions in British Columbia and the Northwest was that in the latter the last half hour of a school day was devoted to religious instruction, the speaker thought it was not wise to have a religious instruction in the school. It was also provided that any children objecting might leave during that period, and if not allowed to do so a suitable punishment was provided. In view of all this the speaker wanted to know wherein the much advertised "injustice" lay? (Applause.)

Reading the list of members of the Conservative meeting of Monday night, Mr. Oliver drew attention to the British flag which set it off. What he wanted to know was the good of the flag with the people of British Columbia. The Liberal party, in his opinion, had just as good men as their opponents. Premier McBride had been mentioned as a speaker for Monday night. Was the speaker a railway man? He had a high standard as to forward any candidate's interest? He asked. He didn't think so. (Laughter.)

Of all things, the Conservatives had done more to spend the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. The ridiculousness of their attitude was apparent when he pointed out that the McBride government granted \$375,000 of provincial money to a railway which had already been fully bonused by the Dominion government. The speaker also ridiculed the provincial Conservative administration for their connection with the Kaitian Island scandal. (Applause.)

Mr. Oliver concluded by expressing the opinion that all electors would be true to themselves on the 6th of March by returning the Liberal candidate, Hon. Wm. Templeman. (Loud and continued applause.)

Hon. Wm. Templeman.

When introduced Hon. Wm. Templeman was accorded an enthusiastic reception. His introductory remarks dealt with Col. Prior's brief term of office as a member of the Mackenzie-Bowell administration. That gentleman had come back from Ottawa as a controller and had been re-elected. From the fact that the speaker had been introduced to enter the list in opposition to him at that time, the Conservatives were now arguing a justification of their action in the present instance. It had been said that he hadn't done the "right thing" before going any further he wished it understood that he didn't complain of the opposition being offered his candidature. He wanted the unmistakable endorsement of the public. (Applause.) But the conditions prevailing in 1896 and 1905 politically were very different. At the former date the then Conservative party was tottering to its fall, and it was his duty, as a representative Liberal, with the confidence of his party, to enter the lists against Col. Prior. The latter had been returned at that time, but didn't occupy his position of controller for more than a few months. Shortly afterwards the general election had come on, the Liberals had been placed in power, and had continued to hold office ever since. He acknowledged that the Liberal government of the forthcoming election would be a serious blow to the government, that it would be interpreted as want of confidence on the part of the West in the administration, but that defeat would be such a thing would not occur. (Applause.)

Referring to reference made from time to time in the Colonist newspaper regarding his candidature, Hon. Mr. Templeman drew attention to the fact that an article had been published in its issue of the 7th of the month announcing his appointment to the position of minister of inland revenue, and mentioning him in a complimentary manner. He only drew attention to this in order that those present might draw their own conclusions as to that party's consistency in view of the attitude more recently assumed. He didn't wish to descend to personalities and thought that the Colonist had been go-

ing out of its way in that direction during the past two or three days. He intended according his opponent, Mr. Beckwith, every courtesy throughout the campaign, and expected like treatment. (Applause.)

The revision of the tariff had been one of the first questions when the Liberal government came into power in 1896. A year later the new tariff had been introduced and had done service, with slight amendment, ever since that time. It had been contended that it was essentially the tariff of the late Conservative government. It was claimed that the Liberals maintained the same degree of protection. He took exception to such statements. To bear out his argument he pointed out that the average duty on all goods imported, during the eighteen years of Conservative rule, was \$19.10 on every \$100. The amount since then was \$16.60, or a reduction in duty of 13.6 per cent. He contended that if the tariff of the Conservatives had remained in force and the same volume of importations had been received, the people of Canada would have paid \$40,000,000 more into the Dominion treasury than has been the case. (Applause.) In other words that amount had been saved to the people of Canada under the Fielding tariff.

Hon. Mr. Templeman went on to say that there was no country more prosperous than the Dominion of Canada. The country had advanced phenomenally under the Liberal government and he quoted comparative statistics for two nine years periods of Canada's foreign trade, while the Conservatives and Liberals were in power. In 1887 the total value of exports amounted to \$202,000,000, while in 1896, the first year of the Liberal administration, the figures reached \$233,000,000—an increase of 15 per cent in nine years of Conservative rule. In 1905 the returns were \$470,000,000, or an increase of 56 per cent, since the Laurier administration had assumed control of the reins of government. (Applause.) To illustrate the same point the speaker quoted figures comparing the increases in the quantity of exports of domestic products. During the Conservative administration an advance had been made from \$7,000,000 to \$169,000,000, an increase of 40 per cent, while in 1905 the figures had gone up to a total of \$190,000,000, 73 per cent, of an increase. The bank deposits also told the same story. From 1887 to 1896 they had risen from \$158,000,000 to \$245,000,000, an increase of 54 per cent. The returns in 1905 were \$556,000,000, an increase of 126 per cent. (Applause.)

There were hundreds of ways, the speaker continued, to prove the remarkable progress being made by the country. Of course, the Liberal Government didn't claim all the credit for this happy condition of affairs. But he contended that the changes in the tariff had materially assisted in bringing about the improvement. The government was now once more on the eve of a revision of the tariff. It would be believed, he one of the principal questions for consideration at the forthcoming session. The proposal was to introduce a maximum general tariff, a minimum general tariff, and a preferential tariff for Great Britain and the colonies. The former would be utilized in connection with all countries disposed to be hostile to Canada, the second to all countries with whom we were fairly and the third to the Mother Country and colonies. (Applause.)

When this was brought into effect he believed that it would still further enhance the idea of "unity of empire." (Applause.) The question of public expenditure was one often criticised by the Conservatives. It was true that they had been great but the revenue had been correspondingly so. The public works which had been increased only to a slight extent. Indeed many millions had been spent on capital account and not more than \$1,000,000, had been added to the country's indebtedness. It was not probable that the surpluses of the next two years would permit members and supporters of the Liberal government to come again before the people in a position to carry out a progressive policy, including the construction of railways, canals, etc., without adding anything to the public debt. (Applause.)

The railway commission was another institution for which the Liberal government might claim some credit. The speaker thought it could be depended upon to do much valuable work in settling disputes between railways and the people. Another undertaking of the same administration was the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, a line which would run from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He contended that an excellent example had been made in the interests of the country as a whole. Because it was not going on as fast as some Conservatives thought necessary the project was subjected to severe criticism. He had been stated that he had made pledges in this connection which had never been carried out. He defied anyone to prove such a thing. He was never and was not now in a position to make any promise.

Some time ago an agitation had been started in British Columbia advocating the setting aside of a Provincial land grant in order to ensure the commencement of construction work on the route from the Pacific coast. There was nothing in the contract compelling the railway company to commence their line anywhere, but it was provided that it should be finished through to Fort Simpson by 1911. The only thing the speaker had been responsible for in this connection was the reading of Mr. Hayes' letter, promising that work would start from the Pacific coast. He believed that and still believed that letter to have been true. Within the past few days the old question had been resurrected by the publication in the Colonist, originally produced in the Vancouver World, of a despatch to the effect that the Grand Trunk Pacific directors had decided to defer construction work on the line west of Edmonton. In order to satisfy himself as to what foundation there was for such a report he had telegraphed F. W. Morse and had received the following reply:

Montreal, Que., Feb. 23rd, 1906.

Hon. Wm. Templeman, Victoria, B. C. The alleged cable referred to in your message of yesterday undoubtedly emanated from local parties. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in referring to subject in Toronto replied that statement was without foundation. The cable was a misapprehension. No such notice either by letter or cable. The Grand Trunk Pacific will have its railway completed from the East extending through to the Pacific Coast well within the time called for in contract entered into with Dominion government, which requires that it be ready for occupation in 1911.

FRANK W. MORSE.

Continuing, the speaker stated that he believed what the G. T. P. officials said, because there was \$5,000,000 of that company's money in the Dominion treasury as a guarantee of good faith, besides other security. All the money raised on bonds issued by the railway company and endorsed by the government was held by the Finance Minister and disbursed for purposes of railway construction alone. He was of the opinion that the prairie sections would be completed in time to handle the wheat crop of 1907, or in a little more than a year and a half. There was no action of the Dominion Government upon which he was willing to take a stronger stand than upon this G.T.P. project and, certainly, there was nothing that would rebound so much to the benefit of British Columbia.

Hon. Mr. Templeman then recited the statistics of the Y. V. & B. Railway. He outlined the fight in committee for certain amendments to the charter desired by J. J. Hill and of the finally successful efforts of the Liberal representatives to secure these changes. He told of how Mr. Hill had immediately after commenced construction work in British Columbia, without asking for the consent of the government. He recalled that Mr. Hill had planned out a railway through the interior across Westminster bridge to Vancouver, an undertaking which was expected to be completed in two years. In starting the project he had secured the services of C. M. B. had the speaker said, amply justified the confidence placed in him by the electors.

Hon. Mr. Templeman referred to the proposed department of mines, and the promise to place him in charge of such a department as soon as the legislation necessary for its inauguration had passed the house. Its scope, he explained, would be very broad, and the duties involved, like those of the agricultural department, largely of an educational character.

It had been stated that the coast of Vancouver Island was neglected in the expenditures set aside for aids to navigation by the federal government. To refute this he wished to point out that in 1896 there were 15 light stations on the coast, while in 1905 there were 19 light houses. There were now 19 lighthouse keepers. There were now 14 expenditure upon construction work on the coast in 1896 had been \$180, while in 1904 it had been \$1,851, and in 1905 \$63,000. In 1897 the maintenance of light involved an expenditure of \$12,000, while last year it had totalled \$32,000. The speaker quoted other figures, all proving the same point, and went on to say that it was obviously untrue to say that the marine interests of the British Columbia coast had been overlooked. The recommendations of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the Valencia wreck he said would receive his best consideration and most hearty support.

Concluding, he expressed the hope that the people of Victoria would go to the polls on the 6th of March. He wanted a substantial majority, and felt sure of being accorded it. (Applause.) The speaker quoted other figures, all announcing themselves in his favor he gave credit for the strength and honesty of their convictions. He believed that the electorate was overwhelmed in its favor of the Liberal government, and would so express themselves upon election day. (Loud applause.)

At this stage the chairman paid Hon. Wm. Templeman a high compliment. He had not found him a self-seeking man. His appointment to the cabinet was a tribute to his support of Liberalism in Canada and British Columbia. He hoped that all would endorse him on election day. (Applause.)

Ralph Smith, M. P.

Mr. Smith was warmly received and

announced that the present Liberal candidate never had a better case to present to the electorate. During his occupancy of seat in the Dominion House of Commons he had always endeavored to take an impartial view of affairs. Only on two occasions had he felt impelled to oppose the administration. He believed that they considered every problem thoroughly and endeavored to arrive at a solution in the interests of the people.

He had attended the recent Conservative meeting, and heard the most disconnected trash ever spoken. While there he listened to an appeal from Clives Phillips-Woolley to the loyalty of those present. As he listened he came to the conclusion that there were many others with a far more intelligent view of public questions than the speaker.

Continuing, Mr. Smith deprecated the action taken by the Conservative party in making political capital out of such a deplorable accident as that of the Valencia wreck. When a man sought to make politics out of such an occurrence he could not obtain the support of the public.

Mr. Beckwith had said that the contract by which the Salvor had been subsidized was nothing but a "piece of graft." That had come home to him personally, as he had had something to do with the public works. The object and intention of establishing such a wrecking plant, was a proposition which any reasonable business man would endorse. The unfortunate feature was that the deplorable catastrophe had occurred before the people understood matters. They thought the Salvor was there to save life. It was not subsidized for the saving of life, but for the purpose of saving freight and vessels in case of an accident, and incidentally to save life. On the coast of England, in spite of the elaborate precautions taken, thousands of lives were lost. It was ridiculous to expect any corporation to accept \$10,000 and become responsible for the saving of lives. When the contract was given for the Salvor it was for wrecking purposes, a very important matter. Two bonuses were given such vessels on the Atlantic Coast.

It is true every precaution should be taken to prevent such lamentable occurrences, but these things could be provided for as well as the salvage provision, which was just as necessary on this coast as the Atlantic.

The Dominion government were improving the aids to navigation on the British Columbia coast just as fast as the necessity for them was reported on by their officials.

The Salvor, outside the precautions necessary for life saving, was a needed institution. It was a business contract for the preservation of valuable property. The \$10,000 bonus which was set aside for the maintenance of the craft was earned. The boat had to be kept under steam every day of the year, and it cost the company \$13,000 a year to provide such a steamer.

Mr. Smith also explained that when the Salvor was taken out to the assistance of the wreck it was done without the slightest remuneration. He made this statement because it had been said that Mr. Bullen had received \$40 a day while doing what service possible for the shipwrecked "unfortunates upon the West Coast. He also referred to the contention that the Salvor had not been subjected to the usual inspection while the contract was issued that ship when she was last examined.

A point which he thought had been overlooked was the cause of these terrible accidents. The cause of the Cliallan disaster was a "bad boat," while that of the Valencia, in his opinion, was "bad seamanship." There were American vessels sailing from and to American ports, and incidentally touching at Victoria, a British port, Canada had little authority over companies so operating. The question to consider was how to obtain some jurisdiction over these ships, and over the crews who got their certificates from the United States authorities. The Valencia, he believed, had been on the

stocks in "Frisco for many days, and was pressed into service suddenly to take the place of one of the regular ships which had lost her propeller. She also had been manned by a crew unfamiliar with the boat and collected haphazardly. He knew of what he spoke, and thought these were facts that should be considered. (Applause.)

It was a great pleasure, Mr. Smith said, for him to support Hon. Mr. Templeman. He believed him to be thoroughly in earnest. (Applause.) He never made a promise that he didn't try to carry out in every detail. (Applause.)

The speaker concluded by appealing for support in rousing terms. The gathering then dispersed.

NEW POLICY HAS BEEN INAUGURATED

BOARD OF MANAGERS TO CONTROL LACROSSE CLUB

Messrs. Bolton, Hooper and Virtue Secluded at Meeting Held Monday—Treasurer's Statement.

At the annual meeting of the Victoria Lacrosse Club, held on Monday, the policy already outlined by the president, Rev. W. W. Bolton, in these columns, was endorsed. There was a large and representative attendance, and the proceedings were marked by gratifying enthusiasm.

After the usual formalities the reports of retiring officials was called for, and the treasurer, J. G. Brown, was the first to respond. His statement gave the total receipts as \$3,324.80, and the expenditures as \$3,922.10, with a balance on hand of \$270. The only liability was a note payable at the Royal Bank of Canada amounting to an even \$100. Mr. Brown appended the following explanatory paragraph: "The difference of \$1,041.75 between the above statement and that which was presented at the semi-annual meeting last November, which amounted to \$2,883.05, is explained by the fact that on the treasurer's books there appears moneys loaned by friends of the club to meet urgent needs, also cross entries occasioned by book-keeping errors, etc." The report was adopted.

The annual address of the president was then read. Although very interesting it is an exceedingly lengthy document, and, therefore, the exigencies of space prevent its reproduction in full. The present situation of the club, as Mr. A. L. A. was first dealt with, and then Rev. Mr. Bolton passed on to a discussion of the City League. After referring to the state of the constitution at the beginning of the season, old debts are mentioned as having been paid, and under that heading, the president said: "We took the position, call it foolish or prudish or what men will, that the unfortunate indebtedness of a previous season should not and could not be honorably ignored by a new executive. What may have been done in the past is no concern of ours. Although not incorporated we felt that for the good name of the game we should not repudiate a debt incurred for the game. After all our efforts we have not been able to clear everything off, but we have done our utmost, and have had to come before you with a small adverse balance."

Continuing, Rev. Mr. Bolton contended that the failure of the team in the league series could not in fairness be laid at the doors of the club. He admitted that there might have been errors of judgment, but the real reasons were to be sought far deeper,

and would remain so long as a "more or less scratch team has to compete with those who are units."

With reference to professionalism the report said:

"With regard to professionalism it is a question whether Victoria would take any real interest in such a team even where they organized, what Victoria wants is her own team. The real pleasure in the game would be gone for most of us if we had hired strangers to do battle for our name. It is not for us to presume to interfere in the affairs and methods of other clubs, except in so far as such methods affect ourselves; but on this safe ground I can say that under the present conditions we are fighting a perfectly hopeless fight with the present senior teams in British Columbia. Those teams are treading a dangerous path for amateurs, there is only one end to it, and that end they will, having attained it, bitterly regret. It is one thing to be free and independent and to play lacrosse for the game's sake; it is quite another to be wholly under the orders of another, to be treated as a chattel and to have to stand meekly the too often bullying methods of a manager who relentlessly handles you according to the hoots or applause of the fickle crowd."

"The least we can touch upon the subject of the present attitude of Victorians. The support given us in the game was on the whole half-hearted. The 24th May was an inspiring beginning, considering the fact that, despite our appeal to stand by the club whilst we are passing through a formative period, we did not receive the support we were entitled to. I fear that it must be said with truth that Victoria has lost heart; but if this policy of staying away till we have a winning team is persevered in, it means one of two things either, some few will carry the burden of the team, and have to dig deeply into their pockets, or a victorious team will be postponed to the Greek kalends."

Of the new policy Rev. Mr. Bolton made the following statement: "I have already so fully outlined the policy which some of us consider the only possible solution of the matter, that I need not here repeat it. It is a drastic policy, and calls for patience. It cannot be carried out if opinion are divided, and there must be a perfect trust reposed in those who are willing to bear the main burden. It is for you to say whether it shall be done or not, for I for one could not be a party to running in opposition to the V. L. C., which I have served for so many years, even though strong influences were brought to bear upon me that such should be done."

The president's remarks were heartily applauded by those present. After a somewhat prolonged discussion the appended resolution carried unanimously: "That the Victoria Lacrosse Club for the season of 1906 be placed in the hands of a board of managers to consist of Messrs. Bolton, Hooper and Virtue, who shall have full power to act for the club."

An informal debate on matters of minor importance brought the business to a close, and the meeting adjourned.

A coroner's jury at Vancouver have exonerated Capt. G. C. McKeen, of the tug Natives, from all blame in the matter of the death of Frank Johnson, who was drowned at Chatham Channel on the 8th instant. The evidence went to show that the deceased was knocked overboard from his own sloop by the mainmast boom, and that so far as the crew of the Native were concerned, every effort was made to save him. "Accidental death" was the jury's verdict in the case.

—There were 182 applications for new cards at the Public Library during the month of February; 1,451 volumes were issued, giving a daily average of 32. The greatest number in any one day was 120. During the month the attendance in the reading room showed a marked increase.

We Paid \$100,000

For the American Rights to Ligozone, Yet We Will Buy the First Bottle and Give it to You to Try.

We paid \$100,000 for the American rights to Ligozone. Then we spent, in two years, over one million dollars to let others test it at our expense. These facts will indicate how we value this product—we who know it best.

We ask you to learn what its value is to you. Learn what it does in germ troubles, where common remedies fail. Millions have already used it, and countless cured ones know what it meant to them. Please learn now—foryour own sake—how much it means to you.

We ask you again to let us buy you a bottle to try.

What Ligozone Is.

The virtues of Ligozone are derived solely from gases, created from five substances, all of which are stated on the bottle. These substances include the best producers of oxygen, sulphur dioxide and other germicidal gases. The process of making requires large apparatus, and from 8 to 14 days' time; and it is directed by chemists of the highest class. The object is to so fix and combine the gases as to carry their virtues into the system. The result is a blending of gas-made products, each of which is now enclosed in a remedial agent, by the world's highest authorities. The gases are harmless, and the product they create is harmless. The gases are beneficial, and the result is a tonic, a remedial agent, and the tests were repeated again and again and uniting with the liquid multiplies their germ-killing power.

Ligozone contains no alcohol, no opiates, no narcotics. It is a pure, clean, non-toxic gas. The invention of Ligozone has meant a way to utilize

gases in the treatment of germ diseases.

Kills Disease Germs

The main value of Ligozone lies in the fact that it is deadly to germs, yet helpful to bodily tissues. It is a germicide so certain that we publish with every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for the discovery of a disease germ which Ligozone cannot kill.

Common germicides are poisons which cannot be taken internally. They destroy the tissues as well as the germs. That is why medicine has proved so helpless in dealing with germ diseases.

Ligozone is not only harmless, but it is a tonic. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Its benefits are quickly apparent—often from the very first dose.

We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Ligozone, after its power had been demonstrated. This was after the product had been tested for years, in hundreds of cases, including many of the most difficult diseases of mankind. As a result, the results seemed incredible, and the tests were repeated again and again to confirm them. When the power of the product was thus proved beyond question, we purchased the rights and brought it to wider fields.

Since then we have let every sick one we learned of test it at our ex-

Common Germicides

perience. The result is that millions have learned by experience some things that Ligozone can do. Most of the cured told others, and the others told others. The result is that about 12,000,000 bottles of Ligozone have been used, mostly in the past two years. There is now almost no hamlet or neighborhood—without living examples of its power.

Germ Diseases.

In the past few years, scores of diseases have been traced to germ attacks. All of these diseases, until a few years ago, were attributed to other causes, and treated in various and ineffective ways.

The list of known germ diseases now numbers about one hundred. It includes most of our minor ills, and most of our serious sickness. And there are very few diseases which are known not to be due, directly or indirectly, to a germ infection.

Some germs—as in skin troubles—directly attack the tissues. Some create toxins, causing such troubles as Rheumatism, Blood Poison, Kidney Disease and nerve weakness. Some destroy vital organs, as in Consumption. Some like the germs of Catarrh—create inflammation; some cause indigestion. Directly or indirectly, nearly every serious ailment is a germ result.

Any disease which calls for a germicide, or for a tonic, calls for Ligozone. In this class of troubles, the gas-made product has rendered immeasurable

service. It brings such results as may not be brought without it.

In any ailment caused in any way by germs, we supply the first bottle of Ligozone free. Then in all—no matter how difficult—we offer each case a two months' further test without the risk of a penny.

50c Bottle Free.

If you need Ligozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. Its acceptance places you under no obligations whatever.

If your ailment is not one to which Ligozone applies, we will tell you. If it is, we will give you the fullest advice and directions, based on a vast experience. Please don't delay or hesitate. Don't suffer from a trouble that Ligozone can end. Please learn on experience how much this product means to you. Send us this coupon to-day. Ligozone costs 50c. and \$1.

Fill it out and mail it to The Ligozone Company, 458-464 Wabass Ave., Chicago.

My disease is

I have never tried Ligozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

.....

Give full address—write plainly. 184 C.

The Crimson Hind

By FRED. M. WHITE

CHAPTER XXXIV. The Puzzling of Henson.

Chris smiled with the air of one who is perfectly satisfied with her work. "For the present, my fancy we have done enough," she said. "I want to go to bed now, and I want you both to do the same. Also I shall be glad if you will come down in the morning as if nothing had happened. Tell Reginald Henson casually that you have been convinced that you have done Dr. Bell a grave injustice, and give no kind of particulars. And please treat Mr. Henson in the same fashion as before. There is only one other thing."

"Name it, and it is yours," Littimer cried. "Well, cut the margin off that print, or at any rate turn the margin down, so that it fits into the frame, and hang it up as if nothing had happened."

Littimer looked at Chris with a puzzled expression for a moment, and then his features relaxed into a satyr-like grin.

"Capital," he said. "I quite understand what you mean. And I must be there to see it, eh?—Yes, I must be there to see it. I would not miss it for a strawberry leaf."

The thing was done and the picture restored to its place. Bell drew Chris aside for a moment.

"Do you rise early in the morning?" he asked, meaningly.

"Always," Chris replied, demurely. "And the morning before breakfast. Good-night."

Bell was down betimes despite the fact that it had been daylight before he was in bed. Among the terrace, looking over the cliffs, Chris was already walking, a great cluster of red and yellow roses in her hand. She looked as fresh and bright as if she and excitement were strangers. All the same she seemed to avoid Bell's eyes.

"Isn't it lovely here?" she exclaimed. "And these roses with the dew still upon them. Well, Dr. Bell, have you made fresh discoveries?"

"I have discovered that Henson is going to take his breakfast in bed," Bell said gravely. "Also that he requires a valet at half-past ten. At that time I hope to be in the corridor with Lord Littimer and yourself. Also I have made a further discovery."

"And what is that, Dr. Bell?"

"That you and I have met before—once before when I attended you in a kind of official capacity, and when I behaved in a distinctly discreditable professional manner. Dr. Walker was present. Dr. Walker seems to have been singularly short-sighted."

"The roses are in your hands on the path. Her face had grown very pale indeed; there was a frightened, appealing look in her eyes."

"Dr. Bell," she gasped, "do you suppose that anything else knows—Henson, for instance? And I imagined that I had utterly deceived him!"

Bell smiled meaningly.

"I don't think you need have the slightest anxiety on that score," he said. "You see, Henson is comfortably assured that you are dead and buried. Whereas I know all about it. Fortunately for me, I became mixed up in this strange business on behalf of my friend, David Steel, indeed, but for Steel, I should probably have given you away to our friend Walker."

"Not surely you guessed that?"

"Not for the moment. You see, it was only a few minutes before that flood of interesting light had been let in upon Henson's character by your sister to me, and my first idea was that Henson was poisoning you for some purpose of his own. Subsequently Steel told me all about that side of the story on our way back to Brighton."

"How did you penetrate my disguise?"

"My dear young lady, I have not penetrated your disguise. Your disguise is perfect—so quaint and dainty—original—and would deceive even Henson's eyes. I am sure that you were directly I found that you were taking a philanthropic interest in our friend. It came to me by a kind of intuition, the knack that stood me in such good stead on my professional days. When you said that you had been warned of Henson's coming by telegram I was certain."

"Then perhaps you guessed that Henson sent me the telegram?"

"That was obvious. Also it was obvious that Henson brought Frank Littimer along."

"Oh, he did. It was Frank's mission to steal the picture from the room, and with a revolver and looked him in one of the bedrooms. It took all my courage and good resolutions to prevent me from betraying myself to the poor fellow."

"Rather cruel of you, wasn't it?"

"Well, yes. But I wanted to make the exposure as complete as possible. When the time comes to strip Reginald Henson of his pretensions and fling him from the family, the more evidence we can pile up the better. But Frank is not bad; he is merely weak and utterly in the power of that man. If we can only break the bonds, Frank will be a powerful factor on our side."

"I dare say. But how was the Rembrandt stolen? Littimer's I mean."

"It was worked through an accomplice," Chris explained. "It had to be done before you arrived. And there was no better time than night for the operation. I guessed that when Henson drew the fact from the picture on the terrace after dinner. By a bit of good luck I found the accomplice and myself together in the day; in fact, I forced Reginald's hand so that he had to introduce me to the man."

"In which case you would know him again?"

"Of course. Presently I am going to show you a little more of the comedy. Well, I was on the terrace pretty late when I heard dear Reginald down the cliff calling for assistance. He pretended that he had slipped down the cliff and could not get up again. By the aid of a rope that fortunately happened to be close at hand I saved our

dear friend's life. I have learnt from one of the gardeners just now that Reginald placed the rope there himself—a most effective touch, you must admit."

"Very," Bell said, drily. "But I quite fail to see why."

"I am coming to that. Don't you see that if anything happened Reginald could prove that he was not near the house at the time? But just before that I saw his accomplice come up the cliff; indeed, he passed quite close to his way to the house. Reginald quite overlooked this fact in his heed for his own safety. When I had effected my gallant rescue I heard an owl hoot. Now, there are no owls about here."

"I guessed what that meant—it was a signal of success. Then I went back to the corridor and the Rembrandt was gone. The stays had been cut away. At first I was dreadfully upset, but the more I thought of it the more sure I was that it was all for the best."

"But you might have raised an alarm and caught the thief, who?"

"Who would have been promptly disclaimed by Reginald. Let me tell you, sir, that I have the thief and the Rembrandt in the hollow of my hand. Before the day is out I shall make good my boast. And there's the breakfast bell."

It looked quite natural some time later for the three conspirators to be lounging about the gallery when Henson emerged from his bedroom. He appeared bright and smiling, and most of the bandages had been removed from his throat. All the same he was not pleased to see Bell there; he gazed uneasily at the doctor and from him to Littimer.

"You know Bell," the latter said, carelessly. "Fact is, there's been a great mistake."

Bell offered him his hand heartily. It cost him a huge effort, but the slimy scoundrel had to be fought with his own weapons. Henson shook his head with the air of a man extending a large and generous measure of forgiveness. He sought in vain to read Bell's eyes, but there was a steady, almost boyish, smile in them.

"I indeed rejoice—rejoice—rejoice!" He repeated the last word helplessly; he seemed to have lost all his backbone, and lapsed into a flabby, jellified mass of quivering white muscle. His vacant, fishy eyes were fixed upon the Rembrandt in a kind of dull, sleepy terror.

"I'm not well," he gasped. "Not so well as I imagined. I'll—I'll go and lie down again. Later on I shall want a dogcart to drive me to Moreton Wells. I—"

"He paused again, glanced at the picture, and passed heavily to his room. "Splendid," he said. "It was worth thousands just to see his face."

"All the same," Chris said, quietly; "all the same, that man is not to leave for Moreton Wells till he has a clear hour's start of him. Dr. Bell will accompany me?"

CHAPTER XXXV.
Chris Has an Idea.

Lord Littimer polished his rarely used eye-glass carefully and favored Chris with a long admiring stare. At the same time he was wondering why the girl should have taken such a vivid interest in Reginald Henson and his doings. For some years past it had been a lady's whim to hold a clear house before everybody as his successor, so far as the castle went. He liked to see Henson's modest smirk and beautiful self-abandonment. For in south his lordship's pretty contempt for the man who hoped to succeed him, but the will made some time ago by Littimer would have come as a painful shock to the philanthropist.

"It is a very pretty tangle as it stands," he said. "Miss Lee, let me compliment you upon your astuteness in this matter. Only don't tell me you schemed your way here, and that you are a lady detective who reads a good many novels, and I don't like them."

"You may be easy on that score," Chris laughed. "I am not a lady detective. All the same, I have defeated Mr. Reginald Henson."

"I am certain of it; unless you like to believe in the truth of his charming scheme to give you a lesson, as he called it. As a matter of fact, Mr. Henson discovered the existence of a certain print; he discovered that Dr. Bell possessed it—the rest I leave to your own astuteness. You saw his face just now."

"I hope to restore it to you before the day has passed."

Littimer applauded, gently. He was charmed, he said, with the whole comedy. The first two acts had been a brilliant success. If the third was only as good he would regard Miss Lee as his benefactor for ever. It was not often that anybody intellectually amused him; in fact, he must add Miss Lee to his collection.

"Then you must play a part yourself," Chris said gaily. "I am going into Moreton Wells, and Dr. Bell and his companies me. Mr. Henson is not to know that we have gone, and he is not to leave the house for a good hour or so."

"I will do my best," Chris said. "I am going to bring a guest home to dinner."

"Vague, mysterious, and alluring," Littimer said. "Bring the guest by all means. I will pledge my diplomacy that you have a long start. Really, I don't know when I have enjoyed myself so much. You shall have the big wagnette for your journey."

"And then it beyond the lodge gates," Chris said, thoughtfully. "Dr. Bell, you shall stroll through the park casually; I will follow as casually later on."

A little later Henson emerged from his room dressed evidently for a journey. He looked flabby and worried; there was an expression very like fear in his eyes. The corridor was deserted when he passed the place where the Rembrandt hung. He paused before the

picture in a hesitating, fascinated way. His feet seemed to pull up before it involuntarily.

"What does it mean?" he muttered. "Why in the name of fate has happened? It is impossible that Merritt could have played me a trick like that; he would never have dared. Besides, he has too much to gain by following my instructions. I fancy."

Henson slipped up to the picture as a sudden idea came to him. If the picture had not been removed at all the stays would still be intact. And if they were intact Merritt was likely to have a bad quarter of an hour later on. It would be proof that—

But the stays were not intact. The heads had been shaved off with some cutting instrument; half of the stays gleamed like silver in the morning light. And yet the Rembrandt was there. The more Henson dwelt upon it the more he was puzzled. He began to wonder whether some deep trap was being laid for him.

But, no, he had seen no signs of it. In some way or another Bell had managed to ingratiate himself with Littimer again, but not necessarily for long. Henson told himself, with a vicious grin. Nor was Littimer a man who should be troubled with himself to restrain his feelings. If he had got to the bottom of the whole business he would have had Henson kicked out of the house without delay.

But Henson suspected nothing. His greeting just now showed that Bell suspected nothing, because he had shaken hands in the heartiest manner possible. And as for Miss Lee, she was a smart, smart Yankee girl, and absolutely an outsider.

Still, it was dreadfully puzzling. And it was not nice to be puzzled at a time when the arch-conspirator ought to know the moves of the game. Therefore it became necessary to go onto Moreton Wells and see Merritt without delay. As Henson crossed the hall the cheerful voice of Littimer hailed him.

"Reginald," he cried, "I want your assistance and advice."

With a muttered curse Henson entered the library. Littimer was seated at a table, with a cigarette in his mouth, his brows drawn over a mass of papers.

"Sit down and have a cigar," he said. "The fact is I am setting my affairs in order—I am going to make a fresh will. If you hadn't come down last night I should probably have sent for you. Now take my bank book and check those figures."

"I shall be long," Henson asked, anxiously.

Littimer tartly hoped that Henson could spare him an hour. It was not usual, he said, for a testator to be refused assistance from the chief benefactor under his will. Henson apologized, with a sickly smile. He had impeded the business of a philanthropic kind in Moreton Wells, but he had no doubt that it could wait for an hour. And then for the best part of the morning he sat fuming politely, whilst Littimer chattered in the most familiar fashion. Henson had rarely seen him in a better mood. It was quite obvious that he suspected nothing. Meanwhile Chris and Bell were bowling over the heads of Moreton Wells, and sat well back in the roomy wagnette, so that the servants could not hear them. Chris regarded Bell with a brilliant smile on her face.

"I am consumed with curiosity," she said. "It would be just as well to acknowledge it at once," Bell admitted. "In the happy old days your sister Edna always said that you were the clever and audacious one of the family. I thought you would do or dare anything."

"I used to imagine so," Chris said, more quietly. "But the life of the last few years tried one's nerves terribly. Since the change has done me a deal of good—the change and the knowledge that Reginald Henson regards me as dead. But you want to know how I am going to get the Rembrandt?"

"What is it that is consuming me at present?" Bell asked.

"Well, we are going to see the man who has it," Chris explained, coolly. "I have his address in Moreton Wells at the present moment, and for the rest I am in the hands of the police."

"Merritt dodged his head back defiantly as if half expecting a blow. His eyes were strained a little anxiously over Bell's shoulder as if fearful of a shadow. But he was following Merritt—Merritt was unconsciously looking for the police."

"I am so glad to find you at home," Chris said, sweetly.

Merritt muttered something that hardly sounded complimentary, but he returned the compliment. He had recognized Bell, and was wondering fearfully if the latter was as sure of his identity. Bell's face betrayed nothing, all the same he was following Merritt's uneasy eye till it rested on a roll of dirty paper on the mantelshelf. That roll of paper was the missing Rembrandt, and he knew it.

"Won't you offer me a chair?" Chris asked, in the sweetest possible manner.

Merritt sulkily emptied a chair of a pile of cheap sporting papers, and demanded none too politely what business the lady had with him. Chris proceeded to explain at considerable length. As Merritt listened his eyes gleamed and a broadening grin spread over his face. He had done a great deal of that kind of thing, he admitted. Since Henson had taken him up the police had not been anything like so inquisitive, and his present pose was fruitless of large predatory gains. The latter fact Merritt kept to himself.

"You say that man steal the Rembrandt?" Bell gasped.

"Certainly not. But I did see him with a big diamond star in his hand, and I can swear an information on that."

"I see that you have something interesting to tell me," Bell said.

"Oh, indeed, I have. We will hark back now to the night before last, when Reginald Henson made his personal attempt to obtain the Rembrandt and then played the trick upon you that was so very near to being a brilliant success."

"It would have been but for you," Bell murmured.

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"Reginald," he cried, "I want your assistance and advice."

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"Sit down and have a cigar," he said. "The fact is I am setting my affairs in order—I am going to make a fresh will. If you hadn't come down last night I should probably have sent for you. Now take my bank book and check those figures."

"I shall be long," Henson asked, anxiously.

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"I am consumed with curiosity," she said. "It would be just as well to acknowledge it at once," Bell admitted. "In the happy old days your sister Edna always said that you were the clever and audacious one of the family. I thought you would do or dare anything."

"I used to imagine so," Chris said, more quietly. "But the life of the last few years tried one's nerves terribly. Since the change has done me a deal of good—the change and the knowledge that Reginald Henson regards me as dead. But you want to know how I am going to get the Rembrandt?"

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WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office. 21st to 27th February, 1906

During this week the barometer has been comparatively low over the province and throughout the island...

Victoria—Amount of bright sunshine was 27 hours and 45 minutes; rain, .58 inch; highest temperature, 51.4 on 23rd; lowest, 37.8 on 27th...

LOCAL NEWS

The Victoria clearing house returns for the week ending yesterday total \$688,898.

A small fire in the Queen's hotel Tuesday afternoon called out the fire department. Some of the wall papers in the rooms ignited by a stove pipe was the cause of the trouble.

During the election campaign the candidates' agents are: Frank Higgins, barrister, acting for Hon. Wm. Templeman (Liberal); Geo. Jay, barrister, on behalf of J. B. Keith (Conservative); and W. F. Beckwith, lawyer, for W. C. Marcon (Socialist).

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.

\$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course. English, Diploma granted, positions obtained for successful students.

For the month of February there were 36 births registered in Victoria, 12 marriages, and 56 deaths. The death rate was swelled this month by the wreck of the Valencia, the majority of the bodies recovered being interred here.

On Saturday evening a basketball match will be played between the Fifth Regiment and Vancouver teams at the drill hall. In view of the fact that the latter recently defeated the Westminster team, generally considered the fastest Mainland five, the contest is expected to prove more than usually interesting.

A meeting of the Westminster Fishermen's Union was held Saturday evening. It was decided to ask for 8c. per pound for red springs, and 10c. per pound for white springs.

The two men charged with highway robbery are again in the dock in the County court Tuesday before Judge Lammiman. The younger prisoner, Huet, pleaded guilty and a positively identified Wiggs as his companion in the hold-up.

The Royal Templars of Temperance had a meeting last night at A. O. U. W. hall. Then four new candidates were admitted and ten fresh applications for benefits received.

Tuesday afternoon's work finished a series of practices in connection with the drill and song entertainment to be given by the station Army barracks to-morrow night.

An Easter social to be given shortly was discussed at a meeting of Victoria Hive, No. 1, Ladies of the Macsabee last evening. Considerable business was transacted at the meeting.

The citizens of Hazelton are agitating for a better mail service. At Hazelton, only one mail once a month, and with the foregoing importance of the district they contend that this service is altogether insufficient.

A committee has been appointed to handle the matter, and are already hard at work with every prospect of gaining their end.

The plant and good will of the Nanaimo Herald newspaper are up for sale, and tenders for same will be received up to Saturday next by H. Aitken, secretary of the company.

The remains of Mrs. Charles Hackett were laid at rest in Ross Bay cemetery Tuesday afternoon. Funeral services were conducted at the family residence, 46 Cadboro Bay road, by Rev. S. J. Thompson, assisted by Rev. J. K. B. Adams, the cortege leaving for the cemetery at 2:30 o'clock.

St. Patrick's Day will be appropriately observed in Victoria. The choir of the First Presbyterian church are arranging for a grand concert for March 17th, and Mr. J. Hooley, late of the Watson company, is coaching a number of clever amateurs for the production of the beautiful Irish play, "Kathleen Mavourneen," which will be presented on the same occasion.

Percy Wiggs and Ralph Huet were on Tuesday afternoon convicted by the Port Simpson court of robbing the Ferrier, the bootblack, and robbed him of \$73. The particulars of the case have already been fully reported in the Times.

The Victoria and Vancouver College basketball teams will try conclusions on Saturday evening at the drill hall. Up to the present both teams have a game to their credit, and the forthcoming is the final it is looked forward to with more than usual interest.

A meeting of university men of Vancouver was held in that city on Tuesday evening to consider the question of establishing a provincial university in British Columbia. There were 25 present, and a very warm debate took place.

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A series of sermons upon "Great Doctrinal Hymns." On Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock the rector will deal with "The Christian Man in His Home," taking as examples (1) Sir Thomas More, the statesman; (2) George Herbert, the clergyman; (3) John Evelyn, the gentleman; (4) John Gladstone, the tradesman; (5) Dr. Arnold, the schoolmaster.

The weather report for the past month shows the highest temperature in Victoria to have been 55.2 on the 17th, and the lowest 31.0 on the 12th, giving a monthly mean of 43.95. The rainfall for the month was but 1.56, 56.9 per cent. below the average.

The total clearings at the Victoria clearing house for the week ending February 24th were \$73,898, and for the month \$2,888,617. For the same month in the five previous years the totals were: \$2,169,198; 1904, \$2,746,221; 1903, \$2,092,797; 1902, \$1,926,127; 1901, \$2,181,281.

The funeral of Edward Abel took place Wednesday afternoon from the parlour of the B. C. Furnishing Company. Services were conducted by the officers of the A. O. U. W., of which the deceased had been a member.

At Oak Bay on Saturday the Victoria College girls' hockey team will play an eleven from Vancouver College. The local team will probably be represented by the following: Goal, Miss Fullerton; backs, Misses Schwengers and Bebbington; half backs, Misses Nason, Sommerville and Grant; forwards, Misses Green, Moore, Spencer, Grant and Johnston.

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KAIEN ISLAND GRANT FOR YEARS

EVIDENCE OF THIS WAS IN DEPARTMENT

It Was So Recorded in 1884—Investigating Committee Will Consider Report To-Night.

The taking of the evidence into the Kaien Island land grant was completed this forenoon. The commission will meet this evening at 8 o'clock to consider the question of the report.

The deputy attorney-general submitted a report on the Kaien Island land grant to the commission this forenoon. The report was made up of a number of pages, and was read by the deputy attorney-general.

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The first time about the opening of the session of 1903-04. The reserve placed on Kaien Island by the present government on August 3rd, 1903, was produced. Witness said this reserve had never been lifted.

In reply to Mr. Ross witness said he visited Portland and met G. T. P. officials in the Islands was in progress. He was in opposition at the time.

Witness said he had looked into the government's standing at Fort Simpson. The government was not in possession of any water front lands.

Witness said he had not received a cent in connection with this Kaien Island matter. He did not believe any member of the government had received anything.

Mr. Macdonald pointed out that at Port Simpson only 3,176 acres had been alienated. If this were true then about 6,000 acres or over half what was granted to the Grand Trunk Pacific on Kaien Island remained to the government.

Mr. Green said that the available water front was all alienated. E. B. McKay, surveyor-general, was recalled. He produced documents connected with the survey of the Indian reserve on the Tsimpshean peninsula.

The admiralty chart used in the department was produced and Mr. McKay said that he thought that the chart showing Kaien Island to be an island was made not more than four or five years ago. Captain Walbran had reported it. It was known that an island was there before that time, but the extent was not known.

The committee then adjourned until 8 o'clock this evening when the evidence will be considered.

DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION. Annual Meeting Thursday Morning in the Parliament Buildings.

The annual meeting of the Dairymen's Association of British Columbia was held on Thursday in the parliament buildings, commencing at 10 o'clock. At that hour there were only eight members in attendance, and it was suggested that the meeting be adjourned until Friday.

Mr. Bodwell said it was not on this transaction. Mr. Macdonald wanted to know if he could explain how Mr. Anderson came to be bound by the agreement.

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AGRICULTURALISTS' ANNUAL SESSION

IMPORTANT BUSINESS UNDER CONSIDERATION

Government Asked to Provide Cheaper Powder and Appoint Additional Inspectors of Fruit Pests.

(From Wednesday's Daily.) The annual meeting of the Central Farmers' Institute was opened in the department of agriculture yesterday morning, with a large number of delegates present, including J. N. Evans, M. P. P., Cowichan; C. Carlson, Bella Coola; Henry Harris, Langley; John T. Collier, Islands; A. H. Platt, Metchoan; H. M. Yassay, H. R. Phillips, Lils, Matsqui; Joseph Whelpton, Kent; Joseph Radnor, Nanaimo-Cedar; James Evans, Salmon Arm; C. Cleophas, Quesset; W. R. Robb, Comox; Wm. Leeson, Alberni; N. V. Wickesham, Surrey; A. B. Dixon, Richmond; J. R. Carmichael, Victoria; W. J. Brandrith, Central Park; Horatio Webb, Chilliwack; W. D. Egan, Coquitlam; F. R. E. De Hart, Osoyoos; J. C. Metcalf, Maple Ridge; H. S. Cleasby, Lillooet; G. Heggie, Spallumcheen; John Redman, Kamloops; W. F. Abbott, Mission.

Superintendent of Institutes J. R. Anderson presided, and J. T. Collins, of Salt Spring Island, was appointed secretary.

His Honor the Lieut-Governor briefly addressed the meeting, dwelling upon the importance of the Farmers' Institute and the work it was designed to carry on. He wished the members every success, and hoped that the following would be productive of good results.

His Worship Mayor Morley extended a hearty welcome to the delegates on behalf of the city. When the delegates reassembled the following resolution was passed, on motion of J. Redman, seconded by H. Cleasby: "That the Dominion government be urged to increase the staff of veterinary surgeons, to the end that a more effective attempt be made to stamp out the disease of glanders in the infected parts of the province, and that the government be requested to increase the value of every horse destroyed."

A long discussion took place on the great destruction caused by forest fires, and the best means to prevent same. The suggestion was made that any officer engaged by the government should be clothed with authority to compel people to assist in extinguishing bush fires. This was put in the form of a resolution, and the government will be asked to legislate accordingly.

A resolution was submitted by Mr. Wickesham declaring recent school legislation as cumbersome, and unworkable, and asking that the old school act of 1891 be re-enacted, and a rate struck on personal and real property, and that municipalities be drawn upon for a provisional rate sufficient for school purposes.

The resolution, however, despite the earnest advocacy of the mover, was ruled out of order.

The annual address of J. R. Anderson, superintendent of institutes, was read. Owing to pressure on space this is held over until to-morrow.

There was a lengthy discussion on a proposal to establish illustration stations. The representatives from the Kootenays advocated that stations be established in their particular districts, and while the principle in general was adopted, the institute declined to place itself on record as defining the localities to be favored.

Resolutions were offered dealing with pure bred stallions, gun licenses and taxes on dogs, but these were not adopted.

On motion of W. J. Brandrith, the following resolution was carried: "That, whereas, a large percentage of the 'pure' and 'jelly-bellied' 'game' and 'pure' which are offered for sale throughout the Dominion, are adulterated; and, whereas, the low prices quoted on these articles secure for them the ready sale to the disadvantage of the pure article; and, whereas, the interests of the manufacturers of pure goods, the fruit growers and the consumers are thereby injured, therefore be it resolved that this Central Farmers' Institute urgently requests the Dominion government to amend the Pure Foods Act so as to compel manufacturers to print the formula on their labels, and that the act be strictly enforced."

Mr. Redman moved in favor of a general merchandise marks act, by which manufactured goods should carry a label describing the grade and quality. The motion carried.

The date of annual meeting was next discussed, with the result that it was deemed advisable to assemble not later than the first day of the regular session of the provincial legislature.

Thos. Cunningham, inspector of fruit pests, and F. M. Logan, livestock commissioner, addressed the meeting on the workings of their respective departments, which proved very interesting.

In the evening the delegates were the guests of Mrs. J. R. Anderson, who received with her usual hospitality. The Farmers' Institute resumed its sittings this morning and got through a lot of business, almost completing their programme.

THE CENTRAL FARMER'S INSTITUTE

GLANDERS OUTBREAK AND COMPENSATION

The Pure Food Act and Its Enforcement—Motion as to School Act Declared Out of Order.

The afternoon session of the Farmers' Institute Wednesday a number of resolutions were passed bearing on agricultural interests. As reported in the Times, an address was delivered by Dr. Toimie on glanders before adjournment for lunch. When the delegates reassembled the following resolution was passed, on motion of J. Redman, seconded by H. Cleasby: "That the Dominion government be urged to increase the staff of veterinary surgeons, to the end that a more effective attempt be made to stamp out the disease of glanders in the infected parts of the province, and that the government be requested to increase the value of every horse destroyed."

A long discussion took place on the great destruction caused by forest fires, and the best means to prevent same. The suggestion was made that any officer engaged by the government should be clothed with authority to compel people to assist in extinguishing bush fires. This was put in the form of a resolution, and the government will be asked to legislate accordingly.

A resolution was submitted by Mr. Wickesham declaring recent school legislation as cumbersome, and unworkable, and asking that the old school act of 1891 be re-enacted, and a rate struck on personal and real property, and that municipalities be drawn upon for a provisional rate sufficient for school purposes.

The resolution, however, despite the earnest advocacy of the mover, was ruled out of order.

The annual address of J. R. Anderson, superintendent of institutes, was read. Owing to pressure on space this is held over until to-morrow.

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On motion of Mr. McHardy a resolution was passed expressing the appreciation of the efforts of the department of agriculture in supplying lectures on the various subjects within the scope of the department, and also thanking Mr. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, for the interest shown in the institute by him.

It was decided to request Dr. Toimie to have his address on glanders written for and supplied to the press. A resolution was passed asking the government to authorize the publication of the report of proceedings of the annual meeting. Such a report had not been issued since 1902.

Vertical text on the left margin, including 'SEEDS', 'MILLING', and other small notices.

FORTY THOUSAND FOR KALEN ISLAND

Speculators Were to Have Got Four Times as Much as the Province Received For the Townsite.

The select committee investigating Kalen Island land grant sat again on Tuesday. James Anderson, in his examination, revealed the amount which he and Mr. Larsen were to get out of the transaction. An agreement which he thinks was submitted to Mr. Bodwell as solicitor before being signed was entered into with the Grand Trunk Pacific by which \$40,000 was to have been paid by the company if Kalen Island was selected as the terminus. This agreement was afterwards cancelled by Mr. Larsen. The sum which the speculators were to get was thus four times what the province received.

Frank M. Morse, vice-president and general manager of the G. T. Pacific, has replied to the message asking him to attend and give evidence. He explains that it would be most inconvenient for him to do so at this time. He presses his readiness to attend were it not for the fact that President Hays is in Europe and Second Vice-President Wainwright is ill.

The committee will sit on Thursday morning, when E. V. Bodwell will again be called.

A telegram was read from Frank W. Morse as follows:

Montreal, Feb. 26th, 1906.

James F. Garden, Chairman Select Legislative Committee, Victoria:

Replying to your message, would be very glad to go to Victoria were it not that President Charles M. Hays is away in Europe. Second Vice-President Wm. Wainwright is away account ill-health, which, together with the fact that we are closing contracts for construction of our work in spring, make it imperative that I should remain at headquarters. Under these circumstances please to be excused from summons. Hope advice.

FRANK W. MORSE.

J. A. Macdonald thought it very essential to have Mr. Morse attend. The advice of Deputy Attorney-General McLean was asked on the subject. He said that he thought that the committee had not the power to compel Mr. Morse to attend.

The further consideration of this was left over until later.

W. S. Gore ex-deputy chief commissioner was then called to give evidence relative to the placing of the reserve on Tsimpsaan Peninsula. Mr. Gore said that he was then deputy chief commissioner of survey-general at the time the reserve was placed.

Mr. Ross asked Mr. Gore what the reserve covered according to his understanding.

Mr. Gore said it was the intention to reserve all the land from the Work canal to the eastern boundary of the big Indian reserve. Kalen Island was not known as an island at that time.

"The question of Kalen Island did not appear until their applications for land came up."

In reply to Mr. Macdonald witness said that he could not remember drafting the order-in-council establishing the reserve. Prior to the passage of this order-in-council, he seemed to think that Mr. Vernon had a lawsuit with the Victoria Times and in consequence the reserve was placed. He remembered discussing the question of placing a reserve with the chief commissioner before it was done.

"Taking the language of the order-in-council the intention of the order-in-council was to reserve lands only on 'Tsimpsaan peninsula'?" asked Mr. Macdonald.

Mr. Gore said that that was the intention. It included what was known as the peninsula at that time. This included Kalen Island.

"This would not include the islands along the coast?" asked Mr. Macdonald.

Mr. Gore thought it would not. There were no islands shown.

When the first application came in a few years ago for the land on Kalen Island he came to believe that it was an island. He could not remember Mr. Anderson coming to him about it. He has not the pleasure of the acquaintance of Mr. Anderson, and he could not remember Mr. Bodwell coming.

Mr. Kane made application for lands under South African scrip. He urged that the lands were not under reserve as this was an island. Witness probably discussed this with the chief commissioner.

The first witness knew of Mr. Bodwell's application was when Mr. Green handed him the field notes of Mr. Ritchie's survey, and asked him to deposit them in his safe. Witness was not consulted with reference to Mr. Bodwell's application.

When Mr. Kane made application the question was discussed with Mr. Green. The chart was consulted, and it was shown that Kalen Island was not then indicated as an island. Witness did not recollect what Mr. Green said at that time.

There were later charts than this on which the reserve was based in the department.

Mr. Macdonald asked that these charts be produced.

Another chart was produced which seemed to be the same as the former one, the channel making Kalen Island an island having been traced in the department.

Mr. Macdonald pointed out that Mr. Green said that Mr. McKay the chief draftsman probably put this channel in.

Witness could not recall the date in which he discussed this question of a reserve with Mr. Green.

Mr. Macdonald pointed out that Mr. Kane's first application for land was dated March 21st, 1904.

Mr. Gore could not recall the exact date of his interview, however. He did not think he had any conversation with the premier or the attorney-general on the subject.

James Anderson was then recalled. In reply to Mr. Macdonald witness said

that he had found one more book of bank stubs. This was the last one, commencing November 7th, 1905, and ending January 8th, 1906.

Mr. Macdonald said that he noticed that from the first deposit, August 3rd, 1903, and August 3rd, 1905, there had been deposited \$10,928. There were cheques out \$11,075. From November 14th, 1905, to November 21st, 1905, there had been deposited \$19,627.50.

A record of deposits from the bank not shown in the books was produced by Mr. Anderson.

The \$10,000 got a year ago was shown in the bank statement, Mr. Anderson said.

Mr. Macdonald then alluded to the time in June or July when Mr. Anderson was in Montreal. Mr. Bodwell was there at the time.

Mr. Anderson said that he interviewed Mr. Hays at his office. On one occasion Mr. Morse was present, on the other Mr. Stevens and Mr. Morse were present. Mr. Bodwell was not present at either time.

"What was the object of the interview?" asked Mr. Macdonald.

Mr. Anderson said nothing in particular.

Mr. Macdonald said that railway presidents did not send for men for nothing.

Mr. Anderson said the Kalen Island terminus was discussed. Mr. Hays referred to the probable terminus there. He could not remember that the question of what he was to get out of it was not discussed at that time. He could not remember that this was discussed on either of these occasions. He might have discussed it with Mr. Morse afterwards. Mr. Hays said Mr. Morse was to have full charge of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Mr. Macdonald referred to Mr. Bodwell's evidence, and Mr. Anderson said that it had been agreed that \$40,000 was to be paid to Mr. Larsen and Mr. Anderson if Kalen Island was made the terminus. There was an agreement signed by Mr. Morse for the Grand Trunk Pacific. Mr. Larsen was not in Montreal at the time, and Mr. Anderson signed the document for himself and Mr. Larsen. This was afterwards cancelled and nothing was taken.

Reading from Mr. Bodwell's evidence Mr. Macdonald showed that at that time he was in Montreal. Mr. Bodwell had told Mr. Hays that Mr. Larsen did not want anything out of this; that Mr. Larsen never wanted anything, and that if Mr. Hays wanted to arrange with Mr. Anderson could be done. Mr. Anderson said that he had Mr. Larsen's power of attorney, and witness had signed his name to the agreement for \$40,000. Mr. Larsen did not take the position that he did not want anything out of it. A copy of the agreement was given witness which was given to Mr. Larsen.

When witness returned to Spokane Mr. Larsen said that he did not care about taking money from the Grand Trunk Pacific. He seemed to think that it would be better to cancel this arrangement. He supposed that Mr. Larsen was seeking contracts, and wished to be friendly with the Grand Trunk Pacific. Witness was not looking for contracts.

Mr. Bodwell knew of this agreement. Witness thought it was submitted to Mr. Bodwell before it was signed.

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In reply to D. M. Eberts, K. C. witness said that he had been friendly with Mr. Larsen for a long time. His wife never went along in connection with lands at Kalen Island. He had visited Nasoga Gulf, Green Charlotte Island. The coal lands taken over by witness was only a prospect. There was not much of an indication. During the visit to Montreal Mr. Larsen had come down to see the C. P. R. engineer. The visit was not made to meet witness. At the time witness met Mr. Larsen at Spokane, Mr. Larsen said that he did not care to get anything from the Grand Trunk Pacific, except the expense of survey.

Witness never got a cent from the Grand Trunk Pacific on account of these lands, except the \$2500 paid on expense account and the \$10,000 which Mr. Larsen paid him.

In reply to Mr. Macdonald witness said that he did not expect to meet Mr. Larsen at Montreal. Mr. Larsen knew witness was going there.

Asked by Mr. Macdonald as to the ownership of the lands on the mainland in which witness held a sixteenth interest, Mr. Anderson said that he could not say who owned the other interests in the lands.

In reply to Mr. Ross, witness said that he had in view forming a connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific. He was looking to a connection with the land department. He had discussed this with Mr. Morse, who said that the intention of the company was to form a land company similar to the C. P. R.

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ARION CLUB CONCERT.

Innovation in Programme Music Tuesday Evening Was Great Success.

It is not always possible to make a selection from any one composer's works which will provide an entire evening's programme satisfactorily, and that it can be done was amply demonstrated at Institute hall on Tuesday evening, when the Arion Club introduced somewhat of an innovation in so celebrating the birthday of the talented American composer and organist, Dudley Buck. Having established a precedent it is to be hoped that the success of Tuesday evening's concert will encourage further efforts along this line. The variety of theme and the beauty of the words of many of the selections precluded the possibility of any monotony. In only one number was any solo work taken by club members, so that the bulk of the work fell to the chorus and was on the whole done. The soloist assisting the club were Miss Clara Lewis, of Seattle, contralto, and Mrs. H. M. Robertson, pianist, who were both enthusiastically received and very satisfying.

The programme opened with "On the Sea," descriptive of gusts and gales seeming especially appropriate on the eve of March. The work of the basses was particularly good in this number. No. 2, "Spring is Here," as the title suggests, was a dainty tuneful chorus and took the audience on a month further to April, when

BECKWITH EARNS TO GET AUDIENCE

NO SOUND OF "GOING" TO CONSERVATIVE MEETING

Baker's Dozen Assemble and Listen to the Eloquence of the Opposition Candidate.

It was a cold night Wednesday night, the temperature registering several degrees below the freezing point, but had there been a thermometer in the assembly room of the North Ward school it must have dropped far below zero. For several days past the local newspapers had announced that there was to be a meeting of electors in that hall, but the meeting did not happen for the simple reason that the people of the north end do not care any more for Mr. Beckwith and his policy of "I'm a Kicker."

No one had even taken the trouble to see that the hall was prepared for the expected and heeded meeting. Dr. Morrison and a couple of friends arrived about 8 o'clock and waited around until W. H. Price came. Then a boy was put through the window to open the door and the four with the Times representative were admitted. Three of these went upstairs while Mr. Price waited in the hall to usher up the expected crowd. Alas for unrealized hopes! The crowd did not come, so the glad hand, the paw of great Price, went unshaken except by a very privileged few.

At ten minutes to nine the candidate came and a consultation was held as to the advisability of holding the meeting. Captain Wolley expressed himself as impatient to be off. Doubtless the chill had entered his veins and he needed a stimulant to keep him from stiffening out. After much whispering, Mr. Trustee Lewis mounted the platform, there being present the candidate, Clive Philipps-Wolley, three clerks, A. E. McPhillips and one of his boys, W. H. Price, and five others.

Mr. Lewis announced that owing to a misunderstanding the building was not opened until half-past eight and, doubtless a number who had come early had found the school locked and gone home again. Further, he thought, there was a quite general opinion that the meeting was to have been held at Spring Ridge.

Mr. Beckwith said it was a most unfortunate circumstance but perhaps another meeting might be arranged to

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The soil is good and the water, by means, but already fertile and beautiful, almost as a garden, good to look at, whether through the eyes of the farmer, rancher, householder or poor unfortunate prospector, that by the judicious expenditure of a comparatively small sum, the bountiful resources with which nature has endowed this beautiful country would be developed in a very short time to probably become one of the most fertile and busy centres, able to maintain and support in comfort a very large population.

Although this country has been entirely unaided in any way by any government help—with the exception of the three saloons and three hotels doing business in the valley. Many of the foregoing statements may be considered to be more highly colored than the circumstances warrant, but I will be quite prepared to substantiate each and every statement to the satisfaction of any unbiased enquirer.

From the treatment accorded to the residents of this particular valley it would certainly appear to be the wish and desire of the present government not only to be anxious to see new places opened up and developed and thus assist the province in its progressive march towards advancement, but even where the fertility and productivity of the land is not an onerous burden, neglect and apathy are used as a barrier, but that such tactics will prove an ineffectual one will be unmistakably shown when the constitution is put to a test.

When it is considered that in addition to the sums already collected the government will receive half a million dollars from the holders of the coal, agricultural and mineral lands already located, what is asked for to partially improve—in comparison to the amount of revenue that will accrue—may reasonably be deemed to be trifling. If Mr. Edinger, you will be so good as to allow me to encroach perhaps more than ordinarily extensively on the valuable space in your widely-circulated journal in order to ventilate our grievances your kind help will be greatly appreciated, especially as quite a number of large petitions forwarded through our present member not only have proved totally unavailing, but did not even elicit the common courtesy of a single acknowledgment.

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SEEN FROM THE PRESS GALLERY.



The Premier Comes to the Defence of His Abused Friends, the C. P. R. Co.

which the basses provided a background. "In Memoriam" and "At Sea," from Longfellow's Golden Legend, closed the chorus work.

Miss Lewys had already in this city won many admirers of her vocal attainments, and was welcomed again Tuesday evening. Her first solo, Grey's "Autumnal Gale," was charmingly sung. Responding to an encore Miss Lewys made a happy choice in "The Old Plaid Shawl," a plaintive little ditty, which was well suited to her voice and style of singing, and promises to become associated with her much as Chambliss's "Little Silver Ring," has already done. Miss Lewys gave four numbers in the second part of the programme, Braham's "Die Mainacht" and Nevin's "Merry, Merry Lark," proving the favorites being prettily sung.

The piano solos, by Mrs. Robertson, added much to the evening's enjoyment, and Victorian's would be glad to hear her often in concert work. Her first number, Etude Opus. 25, No. 7 (Chopin) was rendered faultlessly, but her second number, a prelude by Rachmaninoff pleased the audience better, and for an encore she gave a charming berceuse. Her work as accompanist was also excellent, and her grace and modesty of manner ensure for her services much appreciation.

H. Kent proved a competent conductor. G. Hick's voice is a decided acquisition among the basses, and fills the gap created by the absence of the librarian, W. G. Goodwin. Members of the club present Tuesday evening could be identified by chrysanthemums which were worn.

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THE NEGLECTED COUNTRY.

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