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Hand Rugs

Outing Hats at the 2.50 to \$5.00

are showing a charming LINERY of rare beauty will be found for every d colorings are widely goods that are pleasing can be obtained at so

Tomorrow

ossed Wallpapers good taste in the the time the lots

15c

Woolen Leather

SHOE, Gem Last, welt button, low shoe, welted

Ladies' Brown Shoes

WOMEN'S DARK BROWN, LACE, LOW SHOES, kid, turn sole, opera toe, Blucher cut, per pair \$4.00

WOMEN'S DARK BROWN, LACE, LOW SHOES, light sole, per pair \$3.50

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VOL. XLVIII, NO. 136.

ARGUMENT FOR PEACE AT CONGRESS BANQUET

Earl Grey Offers Plea for Adoption of Arbitration Methods

USES LABOR ACT AS ILLUSTRATION

Ambassador Bryce Tells Members of the Peace Congress They Are "Preaching to the Converted"

New York, April 17.—The following is a summary of the address delivered by Earl Grey, governor general of Canada, at the national peace congress banquet at the Hotel Astor tonight. It is the realization of the truth that a little more enthusiasm and the light of the new day will be shed upon the world. It is the realization of the truth that a little more enthusiasm and the light of the new day will be shed upon the world. It is the realization of the truth that a little more enthusiasm and the light of the new day will be shed upon the world.

"BLACK HAND" LEADER

Toronto, April 18.—The local Italian colony is excited over the report that Anato Martellino, alias Tony Martin, the alleged leader of a notorious band of the "Black Hand" at Port Colborne, is hiding in the city. Martellino has a large reputation and is said to be wanted for murder at Strathroy, Ont., a reward of \$2,000 having been offered for his capture.

AFTER THE RAIN DAYS

Washington, April 17.—Former Governor Larrabee of Iowa, had talk today with President Roosevelt about strengthening the interstate commerce law having in view a more strict federal supervision of railroads and the prevention of over-capitalization. Chairman Knapp and Mr. Cockrell of the interstate commerce commission also talked with the president on interstate commerce business.

CRIMINAL APPEAL COURT

London, April 17.—A bill constituting a criminal court of appeal, which has not heretofore existed in Great Britain, was introduced in the House of Commons today by Attorney General Knapp. The bill provides for the measure would create the right of appeal against conviction for crimes, similar to those now existing in civil cases. The bill passed its first reading.

HOMESTEAKE MINE FIRE

Deadwood, N.D., April 17.—The fire in the Homestake mine, which has been raging for two weeks, was reported yesterday as being beyond control. The rock surrounding the flames is now so hot that it is almost impossible for men to get near enough to fight the fire.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE STARTS ON BUSINESS

Imperial Council and Imperial Questions Under Consideration

London, April 17.—The business transacted at the second sitting of the colonial conference today included the introduction of resolutions from the governments of Australia and New Zealand for the appointment of an imperial council, and one from the government of the Cape Colony proposing the organization of some plan by which contributions for imperial defence from each colony shall be equitably fixed, on the condition that the colonies be represented upon the imperial council at which questions concerning the peace of the empire shall be discussed.

MRS. EDDY FOR PEACE

New York, April 17.—P. Davis, secretary of the international conciliation committee, today made public a letter which he received from Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, the Christian Science leader, thanking him for his interest in the cause of international conciliation. Mrs. Eddy in her letter characterizes the movement as one of paramount importance to all nations.

ENDEAVORS OF C. P. R. TO COPE WITH TRAFFIC

Letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier From Sir Thomas Shaughnessy

HEAVY OUTLAY IN FIVE YEARS

Equipment Increased to Large Extent and Many Other Improvements Made on the System

Winnipeg, April 17.—The text of a letter addressed by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, February last, dealing with the efforts made by the Canadian Pacific Railway company to meet the rapid development of the country, was made public today, and is as follows: "I saw the other day newspaper reports of a meeting of the Winnipeg board of trade, at which the public were severely criticized for their failure to furnish cars and move traffic with suitable promptness, one member of the board stating that the cars and their facilities to the fact that the transportation companies neglecting the country, and I believe similar meetings were held at other points and representations were made to the government, so the subject is likely to receive some attention. Therefore I feel it my duty to place before you some information of such importance to the business community and to the transportation companies as well as to the public, that I feel it my duty to do this, they deserve the severest criticism."

COMING SEASON WILL SHOW RECORD PROGRESS

Vice-President Whyte Speaks of Tax on Railway's Facilities

IMMIGRATION LARGELY INCREASED

Early Completion of Empress Hotel Expected—Vancouver Island Development Plans Progress

William Whyte, second vice-president of the Canadian Pacific railway, arrived in the city last evening and made the interesting announcement that the new C. P. R. hotel here, The Empress, would likely open in July. Work on the new structure will be hurried along in order to have the building in shape to accommodate the lines of that depicted above, but with slightly larger car accommodation and smaller passenger accommodation. The cost of conveying cars by ferry varies from 13 cents to 120 per mile, it may be estimated that, assuming full loads were available each way, goods could be carried on a car-ferry having a speed of 10 miles an hour from, say, Ladysmith to Vancouver for less than 20 cents a mile per car.

VICTORIA AS A TERMINAL POINT

The accompanying is a picture of "Ontario No. 1," the new car-ferry recently launched by the Grand Trunk Railway Co. She is 220 feet long; 56 feet wide; and when loaded will draw 15 feet. Her speed will be 15 miles an hour. She will carry 23 loaded cars and has 100 staterooms for passengers. Her cost will be \$375,000. This car-ferry is to operate on Lake Ontario, between Toronto, N. Y., and Coburg, Ontario, and her purpose is to save time and expense in the transportation of goods.

A MODERN CAR FERRY

It is officially announced that, as her name indicates, this is the first of a fleet of similar ferries to be put in service by the Grand Trunk Railway Company. According to statistics published by the Maritime Commission, there are thirty-five railway companies operating 1,360 miles of car ferry service in Canada and the United States. In the last ten years, in 1897 there were 197 vessels in commission with a carrying capacity of 2,489 cars. Now there are 662 vessels carrying in all 5,618 cars. The average number of cars carried daily over the ferries is 11,478. These facts establish that the use of car-ferry has long since passed the experimental stage. The Pere Marquette Railway has six steel ferries carrying 30 cars each built on

THAW STAYS IN PRISON

New York, April 17.—Although District Attorney Jerome returned to his office from a visit to his home in Lakewood, Conn., today, no move has as yet been made toward the application for the release of Harry K. Thaw on bail. Lawyer Daniel O'Reilly called on Mr. Jerome this afternoon, but he said that the matter of bail for the prisoner was not mentioned. Mr. Jerome said he would continue to oppose in every possible way the release of Thaw on bail.

CHARGED WITH MURDER

New York, April 17.—John Bell, the Brooklyn trolley car conductor who is in the Richmond county jail on suspicion of being the man who on the morning of January 30th shot and killed Dr. S. Wilmet Townsend at his home in New Brighton, L.I., was indicted for murder by the Richmond county grand jury.

A MILWAUKEE FIRE

Milwaukee, Wis., April 17.—Fire starting early this morning on the top floor of the Kroeger Bros. department store, in the heart of the south side district, was confined to the top floor, but the entire stock of goods in the structure, valued at nearly \$500,000, was seriously damaged by water.

INCREASE OF ROYALTY TO BE POSTPONED

Government Accedes to Request Made by Deputation of Lumbermen

GOVERNMENT ACCEDS TO REQUEST

The provincial government will not increase the royalty on timber from 50 to 75 cents per thousand feet this year. This important announcement was made by Acting Premier Tatlow just before the close of yesterday afternoon's sitting of the house. The conclusion was reached, it is understood, as a result of the continued representation of the members of the lumber industry who came to Ottawa for the attention of members of the administration, reasons why it is inadvisable at present to hamper the timber industry by heavier taxation. The government's position was explained in the following statement by the acting premier: "With respect to the clause in the Land Act dealing with royalties, which was stated to be so amended as not to come into force until January 1st, it has been represented that, in addition to existing contracts, there are other reasons why it is advisable to let this section stand over until the session which will probably be held in January next. In the meantime the government intends to then make such increase in the royalties as the constitution of the industry will warrant."

PRISON FOR A YEAR

Hamilton, April 17.—Sentence today was passed on Peter Kenney, collector for Frank E. Walker, who was charged with misappropriation of the firm's funds. Kenney was sent to the Central prison for one year.

MINERS AND OPERATORS WILL CONFER AGAIN

Some Hope Yet Entertained of Reaching a General Agreement

USES LABOR ACT AS ILLUSTRATION

Earlier Report From Fernie Indicated That the Coal Mines Would Be Closed Down

Calgary, April 18.—It is probable that the threatened miners' strike may be averted, as another conference between the men and the operators has been arranged, to be held in Fernie on the 23rd. All matters at issue will be gone into exhaustively again. Ottawa, April 17.—Hon. Mr. Lemieux announced today that the western operators and workmen had agreed upon a board of investigation. He hoped a strike would be averted. It is reported here that it is the C. P. R. that is making most vigorous efforts to settle the difficulty between the mine operators and the men, the company realizing that a close-down of the mines would be a most disastrous result upon their road. They will not tolerate any interruption as far as the coal mines are concerned. It was Mr. Stockert of the C. P. R. mines at Bankhead who went to Fernie to secure the reopening of the conference. It is understood that the C. P. R. mines will continue working, even though the coal mines breaks away from the mine workers. That is not considered as probable as peace being secured. Report From Fernie Fernie, April 17.—The strike of the coal miners has assumed far-reaching proportions, and a complete tie-up of the coal mines, with the closing or partial closing of the various smelters in the province has resulted. The miners at Coleman, Creek at Michel, Fernie and Coal Creek have gone out, and the miners at Frank have received orders to close work. Every mine in the Crow's Nest Pass district and Alberta will soon be closed up, but the strike of the district exclusive of the United Mine Workers of America. From 4500 to 4000 coal mine workers are expected to go out. The strike will also be felt in many other quarters, and numerous smelters will have to close as a result of the lack of coal. The Coleman, Michel, Fernie and Coal Creek strikes will be followed by the men in Frank, Lethbridge and other places. The following notice has been posted up in conspicuous places around the town: "All miners, mine workers and others who are employed in the Fernie by Thursday of this week, and who are not members of the United Mine Workers of America, will be expected back before that time."

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Friday, April 19, 1907.

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ria, B. C.

Some Weeks ago, A. C. Flimmerfelt
offered a capacity of 550 for
of Victoria, treating upon the following
subjects:
1st.—The British Columbia as rich
provinces, as the other provinces of
the Dominion
2nd.—Are we sharing ratably
in the general prosperity of Canada?
3rd.—If not, why not, and what is
needed to bring about the desired
condition?
4th.—Does the difficulty lie in the
lack of manufacturing, transportation
facilities, population, labor, available
capital, or in ourselves?
5th.—What steps should be taken to
secure the permanent well being of
every man and woman in British
Columbia?
Between thirty and forty competitors
wrote answers. The committee ap-
pointed to decide was composed of
C. H. Lugin, editor of the Colonist;
Robert Dunn, editor of the Times;
E. S. J. Pitts, a retired merchant;
"Raglan" embodied the most thought-
ful and instructive review of the questions
and should be rewarded the prize.
The writer was the great laborer for the
cause, C. H. Mackintosh. The prize
will be devoted to assisting some char-
itable institution, probably the Tuber-
culosis home.

Epitome of Factors.
The full text of the essay is here-
with reproduced. It is of interest alike to
those who are rich and those who are
poor as the other provinces of the
Dominion?

The suggestion of an enquiry into
the potential resources of British Colum-
bia is timely, comprehensive and
far visioned; of vital interest alike to
those who are toiling within and
thousands beyond the seas anxious for
a British territory, where the surplus
muscle and brawn of the Old World
may be utilized.
Systematic stock-taking is an in-
alienable rule in commercial institutions.
It applies as well to national concerns,
as to the private individual.
The result, for the sombre expe-
riences and stern pioneers of the past
was not without change influencing
the following brief epitome of po-
tential factors, contributing to the
growth and advancement of British Colum-
bia, is necessary for an intelligent dis-
cussion of the subject.

Water Power for World
Rivers: Fraser, Thompson, Columbia
Kootenay, Peace, Stikine, Skeena, na-
tural arteries of communication be-
tween the interior and the coast, and
the Pacific ocean. In addition water
power sufficient to operate the spindles
of the world.

Lakes: Covering an area of 1,660,
530 acres in the south, Kootenay, A-
lberta, Okanagan, Harrison, Slokan,
Shuswap, Harrison, Slokan, Trout, in
the north; Quennell, bodice of the
capable of supporting their booming
mercantile marine of an empire.
Forests: An area of the acreage of Japan
and New Zealand and within a
fraction of the area of Europe, America,
China, Peru, Mexico, New Zealand
and the United Kingdom.

School Garden Idea

Paper Read to Teachers at Nelson by Inspector Wilson

So important does the school garden
movement appear to be, that the
Mr. Wilson says, that the Teachers'
convention at Nelson, promises to become,
that a very full report on the subject
has been given. It is not complete
as a number of explanatory and illus-
trative sections are omitted, but the
parts reproduced are given without
change. It is interesting to note that
the principal of the Winnipeg Normal
school, with the idea, that he an-
nounced his intention of putting
to practice immediately on his return
to the east.

After some general introductory re-
marks, Mr. Wilson says:
In Belgium all elementary schools
have gardens and by royal decree of
1891, all teachers must be able to
theoretical and practical instruction in
botany, horticulture and agriculture.
The government makes appropriations
annually for the support of the gar-
dens and for prizes in the schools that
have excelled in the study of agricul-
ture. Likewise in France the impor-
tance of agricultural education has been
recognized in the curriculum of ele-
mentary schools since 1832, there are
said to be 28,000 rural and elementary
schools in France each with a school
garden and a master capable of im-
parting a knowledge of the first prin-
ciples of agriculture or horticulture.
Early in the last century the village
schools in Prussia began to give some
instructions in agriculture, much stress
being laid upon the preparation of
teachers for garden work on account
of the anticipated economic advantage.

Lesson From Germany.
Today agriculture occupies a large
part in the German system of educa-
tion. For the past 30 years plant study
has been an important feature in both
elementary and secondary schools of
Berlin. Every summer morning, two
large wagons bring their loads of cut-
tings from the school gardens and dis-
tribute them to the different schools
of the city. Teachers also take classes
of the most successful cultivators of
Switzerland school gardens have
been in operation during the past 20
years. In future Nova Scotia will not
sits in their support. Each normal
school in Switzerland maintains a
garden and the children are cultivated
and cared for by the students.

By some extent during the past 12
years school gardens have been intro-
duced into England, chiefly in connec-
tion with supplementary schools, con-
ducted by private societies, receiving
state aid. The children not only re-
ceive instruction but do a measure of
practical work, the aim being agri-
cultural education.
For many years the Russian govern-
ment has piled the garden as an al-
ternative industrial agency. Teachers
receive premiums for promoting
agricultural knowledge. Everywhere
the industrial idea predominates.

This question must be decided by
official figures.
Bank clearings: The cities of Van-
couver, Victoria have both largely
increased bank clearings, as shown by
the following comparative figures for
months during consecutive years:
Vancouver: 1903, \$88,788,259; 1904,
\$74,840,890; 1905, \$88,460,591; 1906,
\$123,608,483.
Victoria: 1903, \$30,817,938; 1904,
\$32,992,113; 1905, \$36,890,464; 1906,
\$45,916,615.

The Provincial Surplus
Provincial revenue and expenditure:
It will be remembered that for years
the Provincial Treasurer was obliged
to announce an annual deficit of \$900,000.
The position is reversed and the
revenue for 1905-06 amounting to
\$3,044,442.49 and the expenditure to
\$2,677,547.72, a surplus of \$366,894.77.

Remarkable Figures
Thanks to Mr. Archibald Blue, the able statistician at Ottawa, the writer is able to produce a
comparative statement of the manufacturing industries of British Columbia for the calendar years
1901 and 1905. This is published for the first time and is valuable for its own sake.

Table with 3 columns: Name or Kind of Industry, 1901, 1905. Lists various industries like Aerated and mineral waters, Boots and shoes, Bread, biscuits and confectionery, etc.

Table with 3 columns: Name or Kind of Industry, 1901, 1905. Lists various industries like Aerated and mineral waters, Awnings, tents and sails, Blacksmithing, etc.

ings and revenue and expenditure
justifies the statement that compared
with other provinces British Columbia
from the standpoint of wealth and
domestic progress, is ratably sharing
—more than sharing—in the general
prosperity of Canada.
Wealth of Natural Products
Productive capabilities: No more
suggestive figures can be offered than those
illustrative of the province's richness
in natural products. This is the re-
cord for the past year (1906):
(1) Mines, \$28,000,000; (2) fisheries, \$9,000,000;
(4) lumber, \$9,000,000; (5) butter and
dairy, \$1,000,000; (6) fruit crops, \$1,250,000.
making a total of \$64,750,000. A prob-
able increase of two million dollars
will be shown when full official state-
ments are received. What does this
indicate? Local wealth, assets sure to
increase annually. Allowing an adult
male population of 55,000 (one out of
every four persons) the astonishing
600,000 adult produce industrial and
every male adult produces industrial and
agriculture, reports at Washington
being that Americans are now able to
control the coast markets.

the correctness of the above state-
ment, if so, the most sceptical would
be convinced by a careful examination
of the tabulated statements and di-
grams, contained in the last census.
These figures prove beyond cavil, for
notwithstanding the fact that British
Columbia has been unjustly treated,
and at times unfairly handicapped, her
population, per capita, is richer than
those of the other provinces. Here is
the proof:

Table with 2 columns: Value of Land and Houses, per Occupant. Lists British Columbia, Territories, Ontario, and other provinces.

Table with 2 columns: Production per Farm. Lists British Columbia, Territories, Ontario, and other provinces.

Table with 2 columns: Production per Lot. Lists British Columbia, Territories, Ontario, and other provinces.

Table with 2 columns: Salaries and Wages. Lists various industries and their respective salaries and wages.

Table with 2 columns: Value of products. Lists various industries and their respective values of products.

Table with 2 columns: Value of products. Lists various industries and their respective values of products.

Table with 2 columns: Production of Mines Per Head. Lists British Columbia, Nova Scotia, and other provinces.

Table with 2 columns: Production of Factories, Per Head. Lists British Columbia, Ontario, and other provinces.

lack of manufactures, transportation
facilities, population, labor, available
capital—or in ourselves?
The province is certainly sharing
ratably in the general prosperity; still
results were satisfactory. Candidly
speaking, British Columbia has carried
weights; in short, been handicapped
by physical characteristics, handed
over by indifference upon the part of
Eastern pessimists, who through
many years of stagnation in
Manitoba, and the then Northwest
Territories. It was not until the for-
eign and mines of this section attract-
ed worldwide attention, and Yukon
poured golden floods into the national
excitement, that British Columbia
forced its way to the front. Conse-
quently upon paper, progress immense
expenditure without adequate return
in the shape of revenue, became nec-
essary. To be sure, the topographical
configuration of the country meant
mineral wealth; on the other hand,
local improvements, domestic indus-
try, education, administration of jus-
tice, construction of roads and trails,
together with the necessities of pub-
lic works, strained every fibre of the
province's financial autonomy. Take
as an example of illustration the follow-
ing comparative statements:

Table with 2 columns: Justice Per Head. Lists Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and other provinces.

Table with 2 columns: Public Works, Per Head. Lists British Columbia, Quebec, New Brunswick, and other provinces.

Table with 2 columns: Education, Per Head. Lists British Columbia, Quebec, New Brunswick, and other provinces.

Non-Partisan Issue
These estimates could be continued
throughout the catalogue of provincial
expenditures. To improve this condi-
tion the federal authorities should deal
justly in the premises, remembering
that what was done for the other
provinces, not forgetting the
millions of dollars returned to the
province of Ontario for the extension
of the North Shore Railway,
from Montreal to Ottawa. The issue
should be made partisan not party
in spirit of broad statesmanship
should prevail. Once this policy is
adopted, the interior provinces
country feeders to main railway lines
constructed, and expansion of trans-
portation facilities, broad highway
manufacturers and retention of local
capital will be created. Exorbitant
transportation rates are undoubtedly
menaces to any section far re-
moved from commercial centres, and
it behooves the interior provinces
the people to resist, in every legitimate
way, discrimination or favoritism on
the part of the city. The atmosphere
and express rates. No discrimination
should be countenanced, no privileges
vouchsafed. It is even reasonable to
upon present or future commercial in-
terests. The question of population is
another important factor. Here British
government and people may exercise
wise discretion for it must not be im-
agined that the spirit of philistinism
much less patriotism—will suggest
eastern sympathy for the province. This
is emphasized by a recent cable from
London, in a Montreal newspaper,
which announces: "A special feature
of this year's plans is the greater at-
tention paid to the eastern provinces."
Being so, the people themselves will
be blameless unless remedial mea-
sures are adopted tending to induce
the best class of settlers to seek homes
in British Columbia. We want manu-
facturers of a diversified character; we
want population, and in order to round
out the policy, we want the people's
earnings and the profits of industrial
concerns kept within our own bound-
aries. Why should \$5,000,000 go
abroad for dairy products, foreign
fruits, poultry and agricultural im-
ports? Why should \$5,000,000 for
similar necessities go east and out
of a total expenditure of \$22,000,000
annually, \$7,000,000 go abroad? In
some cases this may have been un-
avoidable, and decisions are based
on the other hand, why should the
consumers of British Columbia an-
nually pay import duties upon dairy
products, in excess of Manitoba,
including Winnipeg and Brandon; as
much as Nova Scotia and more than
the combined provinces of New Brun-
swick, Prince Edward Island, Alberta,
Saskatchewan and Yukon. This
capital has been profitably invested
more will come, the best guarantee
being that this province is essentially
rich by immense areas of resources
not found elsewhere.

Scarcity of Labor
A vital factor affecting British Colum-
bia is the scarcity of labor. There
are two phases of this question, two
elements entering into its discussion.
For years, in fact since 1901, those far
removed and having interests else-
where, breathed tales of woe, fore-
told cataclysms of disaster, consequent
upon local labor troubles, forgetting
that throughout the world similar con-
ditions had prevailed at various times.

The best proof of exaggeration of
these predictions is British Colum-
bia's continued prosperity. Labor
will gravitate towards the best mar-
ket and fairly remunerated work-
men, progressive and intelligent, are
the best indication of legitimate in-
dustry. The fact that the province
could render greater service to the
state than he who steadfastly refuses
to leave his native soil, is a fact
city between employer and employee.
Both are intent upon making money.
The Chinese know enough to increase
the scale of wages when the restriction
tax was increased. How much more
advantageous then to the worker,
the fact that every workman is a per-
manent settler, and every country
in which he lives. At the present time
a sum exceeding \$5,000,000 per annum
is sent to the United States, by work-
men who have nothing in common with
our institutions, notwithstanding the fact
that they are industrious and law-abid-
ing citizens. Thousands of people do
not care for a country where Mon-
gols are employed; many women,
adapted to domestic service, non-
naturally object to working with
Chinese women, and the same is true
brethren in the United Kingdom or
descendants of British and other
European stock, and the same is true
the next best thing would be to secure
Galicans, Scandinavians and those
of other nationalities.

(Continued on Page Eight)

Canadian Literature

Eyes of England Are Now Turned in Direction of Great Colony

Toronto, April 5.—The students of
the University of Toronto yesterday
afternoon more than atoned for any
lack of warmth in the reception of
Right Hon. James Bryce, British am-
bassador to the United States, on his
return to Canada. The atmosphere of
Wycliffe Convocation hall was very
much in contrast to that of the Uni-
versity of Toronto in the reception of
Mr. Bryce apparently appreciated it as
being more indicative of the real feel-
ings of the citizens towards him. He
delivered an address full of kindly
philosophy, advising the students to
seek after the higher pleasures of life
by seeking an early acquaintance with
the writers of good literature. He
made a short speech of an humorous
nature, and who delivered a
short speech of an humorous nature,
that highly delighted his audi-
ence.

Prof. Alfred Baker introduced the
ambassador in the unassuming and
President Wright. Mr. Bryce opened
by referring to the great change in
the situation since he had been at Oxford
50 years ago. Then the study of clas-
sics was supreme, and as almost all
students were intended for the learned
professions. Things had completely
changed since then, however, and the
situation was now mistress of the
situation. The present predominance
of science, however, was as great a
mistake as the exclusion of all but the
classics had formerly been.

Science is Now King.
In Canada the function of science
was exceptionally large, and was
early the case in the development of
a new country. In the modern world
of business science was king and every
science to hold its own. He meant no
disparagement of the importance of
and stimulating the faculties, but the
danger was in this in the present
country must press with a great thir-
st for progress was a great thing, but
there was a great deal in life outside
of business. Universities should pre-
pare men for all they have to do in
life, but should also do much more
Life included the moral, moral and intellec-
tual, and one of its purposes is to form
the power of employment. Man found
ness and in physical exercise, which
he trusted had not been carried to ad-
vantage. There were also the pleasures
of moderate degrees here as in England.
But there were also the pleasures of
the mind of knowledge, thought and
imagination. The chief object of hu-
man interest was men and what they
have produced in art and poetry. Educa-
tion lost its most beneficial features if
it did not teach students to enjoy
these.

Higher Pleasures in Life
"Do not allow your devotion to
science," he said, "the pursuit of
wealth, the passion for success, to dis-
tract you from the highest and best
pleasures of life to be found in com-
munion with nature and enjoying what
the greatest minds have written about
her." To learn to enjoy intellectual
pleasures was the function of a uni-
versity education should give. All
could learn to appreciate English lit-
erature, the finest of the modern world
and if a little German or Italian could
be added, the pleasure would be in-
creased. The taste must be acquired
at the university and not left to later
life. The teacher could do nothing
to better than to instil a love of litera-
ture. This did not mean acquiring the
"reading habit," which was one of the
most intellectually demanding things
even known, as there was nothing
worse for the mind than "skim-
ming" newspapers and novels. What
was needed was reading with thought.

"We in England look to Canada to
give us a new literature," said Mr.
Bryce. "In this respect we are not
should be able to produce something
unlike the old world with all the ad-
vantages of the great change in the
of a new literature will arise in congenial
soil which is constituted in a large
measure as almost all persons in a
community capable of appreciating great art.
It is for you to prepare the soil. The
best thing a man does for himself he
does for others. It will be for your
happiness to remember how much
there is in life besides success, how
many pleasures there are that money
cannot buy.

Friday, April 19, 1907.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office, Victoria, B. C., April 17, 1907. The barometer is rising over the North...

Table with columns: Time, High, Low, Time, High, Low. Includes data for Victoria, Vancouver, and other locations.

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE. (April, 1907.) (Based on the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.)

Time used in Pacific Standard for the 19th meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE IS OPENED AT LONDON

Premiers of Nearly All Self-Governing Colonies at First Session. Address by British Premier.

London, April 15.—The fourth conference between the premiers of Great Britain's self-governing colonies and the British cabinet secretary was opened today at the colonial office under the presidency of the Earl of Elgin, secretary of state for the colonies.

Reporters are not admitted to the conference, so the public will have to be contented with a strictly censored official summary of each day's proceedings until a blue book on the conference is issued, months after its final adjournment.

The premiers present included Dr. Louis Botha, premier of the Cape Colony; Gen. Botha, premier of Transvaal; A. Deakin, the Australian premier; Sir J. Ward, premier of New Zealand; Frederick B. Moore, premier of Natal; and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada.

A number of British cabinet ministers attended the morning session. Premier Campbell-Bannerman opened the proceedings with a short welcome in which he outlined the subjects of discussion, such as trade between the colonies and Great Britain and among the colonies.

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Green Bay, Wis., April 15.—It is reported here that the steamer Watson Stephens, with its consort, is sinking in the Sturgeon Bay. The vessel is said to have gone ashore this afternoon during a fierce storm.

MANY KILLED AT LODZ. Lodz, Russia, April 15.—During the last few weeks a typhoid fever has been killing or wounded here in hundreds.

RACE MEETING TO BE HELD EARLY IN JUNE

Local Horse Enthusiasts Decide to Postpone Races for Two Weeks at Least

There will be no horseracing on May 24 and 25, but the proposed meeting which was being considered for Victoria Day and the day following will take place at a later date, when the two days of racing will be extended into three.

The main object in the way of races on the holiday was the lack of transportation facilities. D. R. Kerr and G. Wilson, who had been delegated to look after this important problem, reported to the meeting that the street railway company could not guarantee anything better than a 30 minute service for that day.

An endeavor will be made to arrange for a provincial racing circuit so that a better class of horses will be attracted to the meetings. Mr. Harrison suggested that Vancouver, Vernon, Kamloops, New Westminster and other towns be communicated with to arrange for a British Columbia circuit and if necessary delegates from these places be asked to attend the local race meeting to complete the details.

The original amount proposed for purses, \$2,000, will be increased to \$3,000 and three days of racing will be put on instead of two. C. B. Sylvester was the author of the suggestion and it was acceptable to the meeting.

The mayor and city council will be asked to declare a half holiday on the opening day of the meet. D. E. Campbell thought this was coming to the horsemen in order to ensure the success of the races. He also made a suggestion to the effect that two harness racing events be put on each day.

A long discussion ensued as to the makeup of the programme, considerable difference of opinion being aired as to the respective drawing abilities of the two classes of racing, the side-wheelers and the gallopers. Eventually on motion of D. E. Campbell it was decided that the programme committee be entrusted with the task of drawing up a programme based on the appropriation of \$3,000 to be presented at the next meeting, which will be held at the call of the acting president, D. R. Kerr.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE LOCAL MARKETS

WHOLESALE MARKETS

Vegetables. Lettuce (not house) per crate... \$1.75. Onions, per sack... \$1.25. Carrots, per sack... \$1.50.

Meats. Eggs, local, per doz... \$0.30. Butter, Eastern, 14 lb. boxes... \$1.50. Pork, per lb... \$12.50.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE NECESSARY. New York, April 17.—The extension of suffrage to women is regarded by Rev. Anna H. Shaw, president of the National American Women's Suffrage Association, as necessary to a speedy realization of the hopes of advocates of universal peace.

JAPANESE WARSHIP. Kure, Japan, April 15.—The battleship Aki was launched here in the presence of a representative of the Japanese government and Vice Admiral Sir Arthur W. Moore, commander-in-chief of the British Eastern fleet.

FATALLY STABBED. New York, April 15.—As the result of quarrel with several Italian men of a Third Avenue elevated train last night, Ernest Hartman, a machinist, was fatally wounded.

The Spring Novelties Are Here

We received yesterday by express a large shipment of spring suits in the very latest London and New York styles.

Nowhere else in Canada outside the Fit-Reform Wardrobes can you find such a selection of nobby, graceful garments for men. Every newest concept adopted by the most exclusive dressers is here in Fit-Reform's faultless tailoring.

And the fabrics—tweeds from the mills of Hawick and Galashields in Scotland, genuine Clay and West of England worsteds, homespuns from Donegal, Ireland.

Outing suits, and coats and trousers of flannels made specially for Fit-Reform by Garnett's famous mill at Idle, England.

If your new spring suit is a Fit-Reform, you can depend absolutely upon its style, fit and wear. Come in and let us prove it.

ALLEN & CO., FIT-REFORM WARDROBE, 73 Government St. Victoria.

RETAIL MARKETS

Meat and Poultry. Bacon, per lb... \$0.25. Butter, per lb... \$0.30. Eggs, per doz... \$0.30.

Fish. Oolachans, salted, per lb... \$0.20. Salmon, per lb... \$0.25. Herring, per lb... \$0.20.

Nuts. Walnuts, English, best, per lb... \$0.25. Almonds, California, per lb... \$0.30.

Foodstuffs. Oats, per ton... \$30.00. Wheat, per ton... \$35.00. Barley, per ton... \$30.00.

Flour. Canadian, per lb... \$0.25. Manitoba, per lb... \$0.25. Best, per lb... \$0.25.

Vegetables. Cabbage, per lb... \$0.10. Onions, per doz... \$0.25. Carrots, per sack... \$1.50.

Fruit. Apples, per doz... \$0.20. Oranges, per doz... \$0.25. Lemons, per doz... \$0.30.

Meats. Pork, per lb... \$12.50. Beef, per lb... \$10.00. Mutton, per lb... \$11.00.

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REDUCTION OF POSTAGE ON OLD COUNTRY PERIODICALS

Announcement of Action Given in Both Parliaments Yesterday

ABUSE OF PREFERENTIAL TARIFF

Col. Hughes' Remarks on French Priests' Raises Something of a Storm in the House

Ottawa, April 15.—Simultaneously with the opening of the great conference of the empire the announcement was made in the Canadian and British Houses of Commons of a substantial reduction of postage on British newspapers, magazines, and trade journals sent to this country.

Mr. Armstrong, today protested against German goods being permitted to enter Canada by means of violation of the British preference, while at the same time Canada was debarred from privileges of the German market.

Mr. Bourassa thought the preference should be got rid of. Col. Hughes rose to explain what he meant by saying that expatriated French priests were a curse to the British flag.

Mr. Borden regretted that Col. Hughes had made use of the language which was interpreted as reflecting on the clergy of one of our churches. He need not say that he did not endorse or accept responsibility for such language.

Mr. Borden referred in a kindly way to the Roman Catholic clergy who he had known in Halifax, and especially the late Archbishop O'Brien. He read the beautiful description given by Victor Hugo of the bishop who became the friend of Jean Valjean.

The opposition sought to reassert the principle adopted unanimously two years ago, that public officials taking active part in elections should lose their positions. Many objections were cited. Curiously enough the Liberals repudiated their former professions, and by a vote of 70 to 40 rejected Mr. Borden's resolution.

Mr. Fowler expressed the hope that the minister of labor would prevent a recurrence of the coal strikes in western Canada. Mr. Giesbrecht said the press account of the situation in the west here much exaggerated. His companion, Jacob Thies, was badly wounded. The Italians are under arrest.

Henry Young & Co. HEADQUARTERS FOR DRESS GOODS

THESE ARE NEW GOODS, just arrived from most reliable factories—We have every confidence in recommending them to you.

SWISS MUSLINS—Always dainty and chic. Very choice new spot and floral designs at per yard... 20c and 35c. FINE GRENADINE MUSLINS—In very pretty floral designs always in excellent taste, at, per yard... 20c.

MADRAS MUSLINS—In a great number of new floral and figured designs in all the latest shades, at prices ranging from, per yard, 75c down to... 50c.

Henry Young & Co. DRESS GOODS, MILLINERS, DRESSMAKING, ETC. KEEP YOUR EYE ON OUR WINDOWS Government Street, Victoria.

BRITISH SHOTS COMING

English Riflemen May Shoot in Victoria This Summer. It is understood that the British government has in view the sending of a British team to Canada to take part not only in the Dominion matches at Ottawa, but later to go to Australia, where they will participate in the Imperial matches. It is planned that on their trip across the country they will stay over at various western points.

There is a possibility, too, that a team may be sent from Canada to shoot in the British Isles. This team, of course, would be selected from the men with the best records at the annual military matches at Ottawa and would form an added incentive to riflemen throughout the country.

Several years ago a British team visited Canada and shot at Rockfield ranges at Ottawa. They were well received, but did not come any further west than Ottawa, however.

According to the census bureau report issued recently, women wage earners are increasing steadily in Canada, and are engaged in 318 of 339 industries. The greatest increase is shown in the manufacture of tobacco, cigars and cartridges.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for real estate, 1470 Mount Stoker and Brenton shares. Apply box 20.

FOR SALE—Launch hull 18 ft. x 5 ft. 6 in. 16 horse power. Apply to Boatbuilder, Retreat Cove, B.C. Apply to Boatbuilder, Retreat Cove, B.C.

ESTATE OF W. A. MILLER, LATE OF VICTORIA, B.C. TAKE NOTICE that all persons having claims against this estate are required to file the same with the undersigned on or before the 18th day of May, 1907.

IN THE MATTER OF Chapter 115 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906. IN THE MATTER of the Improvement of Campbell River, Vancouver Island.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to cut and carry away the following described land, lying in New Westminster District.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in Section 10 of Location No. 3, thence 40 chains north, thence 100 chains west, thence 40 chains north, thence 100 chains east to point of commencement.

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POTENTIAL RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Continued from Page Five)

who have already proved themselves progressive, industrious and honest.

Steps for Improvement. (4) What steps should be taken to secure the permanent well-being of every man and woman in British Columbia?

(5) Oneness of sentiment should be encouraged; a community of interests fostered between island and mainland.

(6) The youth of the province should be thoroughly schooled in its geographical and historical conditions, its possibilities and resources.

(7) Clean politics, temperance, respect for the privileges even the prejudices of all classes forming our population, should become fundamental principles in every walk of life.

(8) A provincial irrigation system should be formed, even though sustained by the government.

(9) A carefully supervised immigration policy, under which old settlers and men of experience should be able to visit other countries by their own authority in neighborhoods best known to them.

(10) A labor bureau whose officials would investigate the labor market at home and abroad.

(11) Liberal land regulations and a carefully made survey of cultivable lands fit for settlement throughout the province.

(12) No monopolies and no charters for great industrial works or railways, without provision being made for the protection of the public.

(13) The home market; every effort should be made to increase it.

(14) Permanent settlements, to be made in local channels.

(15) More, while British Columbians are debarrd from the American lumber market, unceasing agitation should be kept up against the admission of lumber across our borders.

(16) The province has passed the period of juvenile exuberance and sceptical criticism.

(17) Progressive legislation. They are ready to devote all the strength and intelligence of the province to the maintenance of the permanent well-being of British Columbia.

(18) One flag, one constitutional destiny.

SCHOOL GARDEN IDEA

(Continued from Page Five)

bold and comprehensive that it was to be a model for all to follow.

The plan was to be a complete, nature study, manual training and household science, with connection with the school.

These gardens are a factor in an educational movement, they have been planned under the direction of the department of agriculture.

The provinces have passed orders in council incorporating the Macdonald systems. This places the school garden on a broader educational basis than in Europe or any other country.

The Ontario government has made a grant of \$100,000 to be used for the establishment of a school garden.

The school garden movement hitherto made in Ontario is an essential agricultural province.

The school garden is to be regarded as a happy field of expression, an organic part of the school in which boys and girls work among living things and themselves grow in body, mind and spiritual outlook.

The true relation of the garden to the school has been in good part established by the travelling instructors, whom Prof. Robertson appointed to supervise the work in each province.

These instructors were chosen as teachers of experience in rural schools and were sent for special preparation at the expense of the Macdonald Rural School fund, to Chicago, Concord, Columbia and Clark universities, and to the Ontario Agricultural college at Guelph.

They are to carry on the object lessons in the school, to be ready to answer questions, to be ready to give practical instruction in the garden.

For the special development of the Macdonald Institute at Guelph, has been established a cost of \$1,000,000 and in order to encourage teachers to qualify themselves for school garden work, a course of three months offers small scholarships to those who will pursue a course of three months in nature study and school gardening at the Macdonald Institute.

Develops Literary Appreciation. The school garden is introductory to nature study, undoubtedly lends li-

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ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

Each Bottle of this well-known Remedy for

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Diarrhoea, Spasms, etc.

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Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles, 1/1 1/2, 2/6, 4/6, by all Chemists.

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NOTICE

CHAS. DAY & CO., LONDON,

Are the Sole Export Bottling Agents For

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And on each LABEL must be found the following Notice and Signature:

"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we request attention to this notice on our Trade Labels, and Name on all Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark.

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NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS

7 PANDORA STREET

With a view to the convenience of our customers we have decided to

sell in future our Building and Fire Insurance Policies in

British and American Onyx Tiles

The Latest Old and New Styles in Mantels, Full Sets of Antique Fire Irons and Fenders

Copied from designs that were in use during the 17th century.

We also carry Lime Cement Plaster, Brick, Fire Clay, Please call and inspect our stock before deciding.

It had been pointed out that the lumbermen had been making contracts on a basis of a 50 cent royalty and that the immediate enforcement of the measure would impose a hardship on those engaged in the industry.

He proposed, on that account, to introduce an amendment providing that the increase in royalty should not apply until the first of January.

He moved his second reading of the bill.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite criticized the bill, finding fault with the last clause, which follows:

"Any holder of a timber leasehold or of a special timber license who may desire to secure a right of way across any lands for the purpose of constructing chutes, flumes, roads or other works for the use of the land covered by the lease or license, shall give thirty days' notice of his intention to apply to the chief commissioner of lands and works for authority to construct such chutes, flumes, roads or other works."

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Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spasms, etc. Browne's

Physicians accompany each bottle, by all Chemists. PORT. London Toronto.

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Notice of genuineness, we would refer, and to our Trade Mark to age mark.

NOTICE

MOND & SONS PANDORA STREET

To inform their customers that they have in stock a lot of Finnish English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles.

Reasons for Charge

It had been decided to two classes of lands—first class, the former valued at \$1.50 an acre and the latter at \$2.50 an acre was a somewhat step.

Added Royalties

Important proposal was that a considerable revenue was obtained from this source last year—upwards of \$1,000,000.

To Oblige Timbermen

It was pointed out that the lumbermen were not making contracts for the purchase of land.

Committees of Supply

The House went into committee of the whole for the further consideration of the bill.

Seton Lake Hatchery

On the vote of \$13,000 for the maintenance of the hatchery, it was moved by Mr. Oliver that the appropriation be reduced to the examination of the hatchery.

Bush Fire Act

An act to amend the Bush Fire Act was introduced, read a first time and placed on the order of the day.

Roseland's Revenue

Mr. Macdonald again drew attention to the fact that Roseland's revenue was not being paid.

Flora's Discharge

Mr. Oliver asked if the discharge of Flora was being considered.

Since its inception, the quoted figures show that the hatchery has been operating to an extent of more than 100 per cent of its capacity.

He objected also to the new classification of lands, asserting that it would impose a hardship on those brought from the old country.

Mr. Oliver objected to the appended sections of the bill.

He pre-emptor shall, within thirty days after the date of the certificate of record, enter into occupation of the land.

He stated also that as a result of the environment of the fish, their spawning was in no bad a shape that it had taken a large staff, employed during the month of October, to separate the fish from the unfertilized eggs.

Why was it, he asked, that while other hatcheries procured a fair supply, that at Seton lake had been unsuccessful during the last year.

He stated that the hatchery had secured an equal large number.

He did not agree with the member for Nanaimo in his statement that the hatchery was not doing well.

He argued that the position of the hatchery had been taken out previously to 1905.

No business of exceptional importance was considered at either of the two sittings of the Provincial Legislature held Tuesday afternoon and evening.

Mr. Oliver's motion, which was published in these columns yesterday, carried without discussion.

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A sharp exchange then occurred between Messrs. Oliver and Hawthornthwaite in respect to their respective knowledge of the salmon business.

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Coats, Suits, and Waists CAMPBELL'S Everything Ready to Wear

Smart Blouses AT Small Prices THESE BEAUTIFUL goods are chiefly in Lawn and Mull, there are over three thousand, representing every style, size and design.

and three-quarter length sleeves, they easily form the largest and most beautiful showing of blouses in Western Canada and the prices are equally tempting, viz:

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THE LADIES' STORE Promis Block, Government Street, Victoria

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

and the following section is substituted therefor: "3 (1) It shall be lawful for the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, upon receipt of a proposal from any person (in this Act referred to as "the promoter") desirous of inserting after the word "and" in the tenth and eleventh lines thereof and for making the same fit for raftering and driving through logs, timber, lumber, rafts or crafts, containing the sections 2, 3, 4, 9, 10 and 11, township 40 and the northern portions of sections 2, 3, 4, 9, 10 and 11, Westminster district, as shown and colored green on the map deposited in the land registry office, to grant a license to the promoter to do so, subject to the conditions set forth in the following sections:

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well known that it could not be carried on as a private institution. He believed if the government would undertake the work of building the sawmills, the present pressure on the support of every member on that side of the house.

The bill passed second reading.

Hon. Mr. Fulton moved that "An Act Constituting a Court of Appeal and Declaring the Jurisdiction of that Court" be read a second time.

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GOVERNMENT POLICY ON TIMBER INDUSTRY

(Continued From Page Nine.)

Game Warden's Report

Mr. Fulton presented the second annual report of the provincial game and forest warden. It was received. The house then went into committee on the whole, with Price Ellison in the chair, for the consideration of the estimates.

Superannuation

Mr. Williams, on consideration of a vote for superannuation, stated that the principle might well be objected to on the ground that any old man or woman who had done a life's work in British Columbia was just as much entitled to assistance as a civil servant. He claimed that W. S. Gore could not justly demand superannuation providing that he had been paid for his services, as a proper rate, during the time he had been employed by the government. If he had not received sufficient remuneration then the administrator should be asked to pay an ordinary voucher from the lands and works department.

Opposition Leader

Mr. Macdonald referred to the arrangement as to the corner contract, of verbal character, of which none of the other ministers was cognizant. He wanted to know whether the government was going to continue to follow principle allowing \$30,000 of the public money to be abstracted in the same way.

Remnant of Feudalism

In connection with a supplementary estimate for repairs and buildings and furniture at Government House, Mr. Hawthorthwaite vigorously protested. He said that it was a small more profitably laid out in aid of the destitute and poor. The sooner the "trampy" of a lieutenant-governor's establishment was abolished the better. He claimed that it was nothing but a silly remnant of feudalism, and could easily be done away with. He asserted, was correct in regard to customs which prevailed in the House of Assenments, carrying a mark around and "such like." He objected to such an expenditure.

Measure Carried

The Attorney-General moved that the report on the act entitled "An Act to Amend the Administration Act" should be adopted. This was carried, and it was decided that the third reading should take place at the next sitting.

Measure Carried

Mr. Macdonald introduced the following amendment: "That section 2 of said bill be amended by striking out the words 'two million' and substituting therefor the words 'one million'."

NIGHT SITTING

On motion of the Acting Premier, the report on the estimates was received.

On Vote No. 100.

The supplementary estimates providing for the payment of \$30,000 in commissions, Mr. Macdonald wanted to know what this expenditure comprised.

The finance minister replied that the largest portion had been spent in the payment of the salaries of auctioneers engaged in the sale of lands at Point Grey.

It included considerable other expense, also, among which was that incurred in the extensive advertising undertaken.

Mr. Macdonald asked who the auctioneers were.

"Bankin and Ford," replied the finance minister.

Mr. Macdonald went on to say that the contract entered into with the auctioneers was, to say the least, a silly one.

They had been paid, according to the figures, no less than \$4,000 or \$5,000 a day. That was what it amounted to when it was remembered that approximately \$23,000 was paid the auctioneers and they were employed for four or five days only.

He wanted to know just what was paid out for advertising, so that the bonus tendered the auctioneers could be more accurately estimated. He didn't think it would amount to more than \$3,000, which left \$30,000 for those who sold the lands.

On a division the motion was defeated, only seven favoring the proposal.

Mr. Oliver moved that the appropriation of \$13,000 for the maintenance of the Seton Lake hatchery be reduced by \$300.

He stated that he had already fully presented his arguments in substantiation of his attitude, and would not occupy the time of the House with reiterating it.

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plained that this vote was better known under the head "The Salvation Army Vote."

He averred that there was no shortage of labor in the province, and that the government taking the action proposed.

Mr. Hawthorthwaite backed up what the member for Newcastle had said. He added that the move could only result in bringing about the introduction of "stricks" wages in British Columbia. This was the action of the first Conservative government of the province.

The motion was defeated on a division, Messrs. Hawthorthwaite, McInnis, Williams, Naden and Hall being the only members on the affirmative side.

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