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# The Victoria Times

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No. 26

## Portugal's Sovereign and Crown Prince Assassinated

### King Carlos Shot Dead While Driving Through Streets of Capital--Royal Victims Perforated With Bullets--Summary Vengeance on Regicides.

#### WORLD-SHAKING TRAGEDY IN LISBON

### Queen Amelie's Brave Action Saved Life of Infant Prince, Who Was Severely Wounded--Monarchy Not Uprooted by Dastardly Crime--New Cabinet Formed by Admiral Ferreria de Amaril--Insurrection Will Be Quelled With Iron Hand--King Manuel Second.

LISBON, Feb. 1.—King Carlos and Crown Prince Luiz Philippe were assassinated today. They were shot to death while seated in the royal carriage, at Lisbon, after their return from Villa Vicosa, where they had been sojourning, by a band of men, who used a volley from carbines.

The police guard fired upon the assassins and killed three of them.

The cold-blooded murder has sent a thrill of horror throughout the country, even among those who have been working politically for the establishment of a republic.

There was no evidence after the king and his son were slain that the Republicans intended immediately to follow up the advantage their cause found in the death of the two highest personages in the state.

#### FULL STORY OF ROYAL TRAGEDY

### King Carlos and Crown Prince Luiz Murdered in Streets of Lisbon.

Lisbon, Feb. 1.—King Carlos, of Portugal, and Crown Prince Luiz Philippe were assassinated today and the city is in an uproar. The king's second son, Prince Manuel, was

#### Band of Murderers.

### Prelude to Crime.

The band of murderers had selected an open carriage as a spot for the commission of their crime, for they were concealed from the eyes of the party until the vehicle had come into the Praco de Comercio, a large square.

#### Cartridges and Ammunition.

### Discovery of Plot After Plot.

As the discovery of many secret stores of weapons and ammunition, had demonstrated beyond peradventure the existence of a determination on the part of a large body of the Portuguese to overthrow the present conditions and proclaim a republic.

#### Carlos Had Reigned Eighteen Years

### Dead Monarch Was an Intellectual and Accomplished Sovereign.

Lisbon, Feb. 1.—Carlos I. was born September 28th, 1863, the son of Louis I. and his queen, Maria Pia, daughter of the late King Vittorio Emmanuel of Italy, who still survives.



Don Carlos, the Late King of Portugal.



Luiz Philippe, the Late Crown Prince of Portugal.



Queen Amelie of Portugal.



Emmanuel, Duke of Beja, the New King.

Don Carlos, the Late King of Portugal, was wounded, but Queen Amelie, who strove to save the crown prince's life by throwing herself upon him, was unhurt.

The bodies of the king and crown prince were removed from the marine arsenal in two closed carriages to the royal palace, the late residence of the king, and escorted by municipal guards, mounted.

Instantly gripped the city and all its activities prostrated the lines of communication and it was not for some hours that the news of the assassination was sent broadcast.

Each day, however, brought new evidence of the fanaticism of the plot to remove the heads of the states.

#### Queen's Brave Action.

### Population Panic-Stricken.

### Bewildering Silence.

#### Deadly Aim of Regicides.

### Desolation in Capital.

### To Save Infant King.

#### Reigning Dynasty.

### Pretender to Throne.

### Francisco's Regime Swept Aside.

#### New Portuguese Cabinet, but Premier is Still "Man of Power."

### Francisco's Regime Swept Aside.

### Stray Bullet Found a Mark.

los I, was the third sovereign of Portugal of the line of Braganza. The fundamental law of the kingdom is the constitutional charter, granted by King Pedro IV, on April 25th, 1826, altered by additional acts of 1852 and 1855.

#### Effects of Crime in Europe's Capitals.

### Royal Tragedy Has Depressed National Securities--Dowager Queen's Grief.

#### Effects of Crime in Europe's Capitals.

### England Has Treaty With Portugal to Safeguard Throne.

#### Reports Which Led to Assassination.

### Madrid Has Treaty With Portugal to Safeguard Throne.

#### Warship Dispatched.

### Parade in Russia.

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With the object of placing Dom Miguel on the throne, but recently, these were not given serious consideration.

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The complete cabinet as now formed is as follows: President, Admiral Ferrelira de Amaril, succeeding Premier Franco; minister of war, Mathias Nunes; minister of justice, Jose V. Alpoim, succeeding Dr. Abreu; minister of finance, Teirra de Sousa, succeeding A. Decarvalho; minister of the interior, Senor Beirao, succeeding Franco, who had this portfolio in addition to the presidency of the council; minister of foreign affairs, Wenceslau de Liaz, succeeding L. Monteiro; minister of public works, Jose E. Azevedo, succeeding M. Renayo; minister of marine, Antonio Crabal, succeeding Ayres Dorenela.

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### FLOWING TIDE OF LIBERALISM

### PARTY IS STRONGER THAN EVER BEFORE

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—That the Liberal government is as strong throughout the country as it was in 1904, at the time of the last general election, there is not the slightest doubt. In fact there is reason to believe that it is stronger, and surely a majority of more than sixty was overwhelming enough. Since the last appeal of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his administration there have been frequent tests, and these have made it plain that the government was maintaining its strength. These tests were bye-elections which it would be well to analyze.

Since 1904 there have been forty-five bye-elections. Of these thirty-four were won by the Liberal party. In fact there is reason to believe that it is stronger, and surely a majority of more than sixty was overwhelming enough. Since the last appeal of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his administration there have been frequent tests, and these have made it plain that the government was maintaining its strength. These tests were bye-elections which it would be well to analyze.

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- Richelieu—A. Lanctot (Lib.), 1,104.
- Three Rivers—Hon. Jacques Bureau (Lib.), acclamation.
- St. John City and County—Hon. Wm. Pugsley (Lib.), acclamation.
- Brookville—Hon. G. P. Grahah, acclamation.
- Colchester, N. S.—J. Stanfield (Con.), 223.
- Labelle—C. B. Major (Lib.), acclamation.
- London—Thos. Beattie (Con.), 1,035.
- Nicolet—G. A. Turcotte (Lib.), 421.
- East Northumberland—C. L. Owen (Con.), 54.
- Ottawa—J. B. T. Caron (Lib.), 3,329.
- North Wellington—A. M. Martin (Lib.), 266.
- Centre York—P. D. McLean (Lib.), 26.
- South Huron—M. Y. McLean (Lib.), 144.
- Stanstead—Charles Lovell (Lib.), 260.

### NEW IMMIGRATION AGENT.

Pruce Walker, Successor to Obed Smith, Arrives in Canada.

Halifax, Feb. 1.—The steamer Empress of Ireland arrived last evening and brought among her passengers Bruce Walker, the former immigration superintendent in London, who is to exchange places with Obed Smith at Winnipeg.

### BURNED TO DEATH WHILE SLEEPING

### FIVE VICTIMS IN ROOMING HOUSE FIRE

### Kansas City, Scene of Holocaust—Hemmed in by Flames.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 1.—Five persons were burned to death, and five others were injured, in a fire in a three-story rooming house at 1116 Wyandott street near the business centre this morning.

The fire started from an explosion of natural gas in the basement at 5 o'clock this morning. The flames and dense smoke spread quickly throughout the building, and before an alarm could be given, all means of escape by the ordinary exits had been shut off. The five persons who lost their lives were asleep on the third floor, and all save Mrs. Jennie Bert were burned to death in their rooms.

### ANOTHER BANK GONE IN NEW YORK

### Small Institution in South Brooklyn Follows in Track of October Panic.

New York, Feb. 1.—The Home Bank of Brooklyn, an institution on which a run was started yesterday, did not open for business to-day.

### CANADIAN CATTLE FOR BRITAIN

### Earl of Carrington Deeply Averse to Raising Bar.

London, Jan. 31.—The Earl of Carrington, president of the board of agriculture, speaking to-night at Lincoln, referred to the agitation of protectionists against the supply of American and other imported beef to the army. He strongly dissented from the claims of the protectionists, and declared that the feeding of the army on home-bred meat would mean an annual increase of \$1,750,000 in the army budget.

### BLIZZARD SWEEPS OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—After two days, with the thermometer dropping as far as 29 degrees below zero, Ottawa to-day is caught in a blizzard the like of which has not been experienced for many years.

# Harry K. Thaw Is Found "Not Guilty"

## TRIUMPH OF "UNWRITTEN LAW"

### Murderer of Stanford White Pronounced Insane When He Committed Crime—Taken to Matteawan Asylum for a Little While.

New York, Feb. 1.—Harry K. Thaw was acquitted of the murder of Stanford White to-day on the grounds of being insane at the time of the murder.

Immediately the jury returned the verdict Justice Dowling committed the prisoner to the asylum for the criminally insane at Matteawan, subject to his recovery.

### PANDEMONIUM BROKE LOOSE.

The jury had been out for twenty-five hours almost to a minute and is said to have taken about a dozen ballots before reaching a verdict. When the verdict was announced pandemonium broke loose in the court room.

Attorney Littleton asked Justice Dowling to release the prisoner immediately. The justice refused the request and a messenger was dispatched to get District Attorney Jerome, who was in his office.

Upon Mr. Jerome's arrival the request for Thaw's release was renewed. After a moment's reflection Justice Dowling said: "The jury having found acquittal on the ground of insanity at the time of the shooting, the court feels it incumbent on itself to look into the testimony given during the trial for a degree of that unsoundness. The court is satisfied that to allow the defendant to be at large at the present time, would be dangerous to the public safety. The court, therefore, orders that the defendant having been acquitted on the ground of insanity, and the court deeming discharge at this time a danger, it is ordered that Harry K. Thaw be taken forthwith to Matteawan state hospital for the insane, and the court orders the sheriff of this county to conduct him there immediately."

### WILL FIGHT FOR RELEASE.

Attorney Littleton took exception to the word "forthwith" and asked for a reasonable delay to consult his client. Justice Dowling granted reasonable time and Thaw was taken back to the Tombs to await further action.

His counsel announced after consultation they would decide by three o'clock this afternoon whether or not to fight his commitment to the Matteawan asylum.

"The Matteawan institution is for the criminally insane," said his counsel, "but according to the verdict Thaw is not a criminal."

### "MY SON IS SAVED."

Mrs. William Thaw, mother, said on receipt of the news of the verdict: "Thank God, my son is saved; I am perfectly satisfied."

### TAKEN TO ASYLUM.

New York, Feb. 1.—Harry K. Thaw was taken to the Matteawan asylum late this afternoon.

### THAW CASE IN A NUTSHELL.

April 5, 1906—Harry Kendall Thaw and Florence Evelyn Nesbit married.  
 June 25, 1906—Thaw shot and killed Stanford White, wealthy architect, whom he accused of having had improper relations with his wife before marriage, at Madison Square Roof Garden.  
 June 28—Thaw indicted for murder in the first degree and pleaded not guilty.  
 January 23, 1907—First trial of Thaw began. Justice Fitzgerald presiding.  
 February 1—Twelfth juror selected and final preparations made for trial by District Attorney Jerome, prosecutor, and Delphin M. Delmas, chief counsel for the defense.  
 February 5—Dr. Charles C. Wiley, Pittsburg, testified that at the time of the shooting Thaw was insane, but admitted he was not an expert alienist.  
 February 6—Benjamin Boman, electrician at Madison Square Garden, testified that White had threatened to kill Thaw.  
 February 7—Evelyn Thaw called to stand and bared sensational history of her life, telling her story as she had told it to Thaw in Paris in 1903, when she said she refused to marry him. She told how White had drugged her and harmed her in 1901, when she was in her 15th year.  
 February 12—Dr. Britton D. Evans, alienist, declared Thaw was suffering from "brain storm" at the time of shooting White.  
 February 14—Death of wife of juror, J. B. Bolton, halted trial for five days.  
 February 19—Evelyn Thaw again on the stand, testified White told May McKenzie, Evelyn's friend, that he would win the young wife for Thaw.  
 February 20—Evelyn Thaw submitted to cross-examination by Jerome, declared that White had told her that all women were immoral and that she was convinced of the contrary by Thaw.  
 March 6—Mrs. William Thaw, mother of Thaw, testified as to change in son after return from Europe in 1903.  
 March 7—Delmas suddenly rested case of defense.  
 March 14—In reply to 15,000-word hypothetical question, Mr. Austin Flint, insanity expert, swore that Thaw was sane.  
 March 20—Jerome halted trial, moving for appointment of lunacy commission.  
 March 26—Justice Fitzgerald appointed commission to examine into Thaw's sanity, which, on April 14, declared Thaw sane.  
 April 8—Delmas summed up case for defense, appealing to "unwritten law" and urging "dementia Americana."  
 April 10—Jerome summed up case for defense, age charged jury.  
 April 12—Jury reported disagreement after being out forty-seven hours.  
 December 2—Case set for trial by Justice Dowling on January 6, 1908.  
 Jan. 5, 1908—Second trial of Thaw began.  
 January 31—Case went into hands of the jury.  
 February 1—Jury brought in a verdict of Not Guilty on grounds that Thaw was insane when committing homicide.

### WHY JAPAN IS STILL ARMING

### "Must Be Prepared Against Eventualities," Says Her Minister of War.

Tokio, Feb. 1.—At a sectional meeting here, M. Ooshi asked the minister of war, Terauchi, why Japan should maintain a large military force, and declared that the feeling of the army on the presence of assured peace like the present. He also pointed out the fact that the nation was already feeling the burden entailed thereby. Minister Terauchi replied that even in European countries, where there was not the slightest probability of war, no nation retrenches in the matter of its national defence. The fullest military equipment was the best guarantee of peace. Japan's armament was not directed against anybody, but the nation must always be prepared against eventualities.

### 33,000 A YEAR! Toronto Council Wants Liquor License Fees More Than Doubled.

Toronto, Feb. 1.—The city council has decided to petition the government to increase the liquor license fee from \$1,200 to \$3,000 per year.

### "PEGGY MACHREE"

Curtain Rung Down of Dennis O'Sullivan, America's Irish Actor.

Columbus, O., Feb. 1.—Dennis O'Sullivan, the Irish actor and singer, died to-day at the Grant hospital after an operation for appendicitis performed on Thursday. He was born in San Francisco in 1866. His wife is here.

### PRICE EDWARD'S PREMIER.

F. L. Hassard Succeeds the Late Premier Peters.

Special to the Times. Charlottetown, Feb. 1.—F. L. Hassard has been selected as Liberal leader to succeed Premier Peters and he will form a cabinet forthwith.

### OTTAWA'S POPULATION.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—Assessors estimate the population of the city this year at 75,260, an increase of 8,678 in the year, due to the annexation of suburbs.

### SOUTH AMERICA FOR JAPANESE

### WILL DIVERT YELLOW STREAM TO CHILE

### Destination of Yellow Race to Be Limited by Opportunities Alone.

Tokio, Feb. 1.—At a sectional committee meeting of the representatives to-day, Baron Chinda, vice-foreign minister, in reply to a question on the foreign emigration policy of the government, pointed out that South America was a favorable ground for Japanese emigrants, and a league will be established in Chile to promote better relations in both countries in the matter of trade and emigration.

### COAL CREEK STRIKE.

Men Go Back to Work—Differences to Be Settled by Arbitration.

Ferne, Jan. 31.—The strike of the miners of Coal Creek was settled to-night, the differences to be finally settled by arbitration on February 10th. The men will return to work to-morrow.

### CHILDREN AS ANTI-GRAZERS

### Young Ireland Joins in Playing Part in Reign of Terrorism.

Dublin, Jan. 31.—The children of members of the United Irish League in the west of Ireland, who are carrying on the anti-grazing campaign, are rapidly being infected with a violent form of the boycotting fever, and are threatening to close up the national schools if the children of the occupant of the grazing lands are permitted to attend the schools. As an earnest of their determination to close up the schools, they are today burning the roofs of the school near Boyle, County Roscommon, to-day, walked out in a body because the teachers refused to dismiss four small sons and daughters of men who have been boycotted.

### TORNADO WHIRLS SIX TO DEATH

### Sweet Pathway Mile Wide Through District in Mississippi.

Wesson, Miss., Feb. 1.—Six persons were killed outright by a tornado which laid waste a strip of farming country three-quarters of a mile wide and several miles long just north of here yesterday.

### MISSING GIRL Believed to Have Wandered Away With Brain Fever From Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Jan. 31.—Considerable mystery surrounds the sudden disappearance of Lillian Murray, who came from St. John, N. B., last year. A letter dated Jan. 13th, written to friends in St. John, stated that she had just arrived in Winnipeg from Starbuck, Man. A little later friends received a letter from Mrs. M. Wilson stating that Miss Murray was suffering from brain fever.

### MINING MERGER IS PROJECTED

### NEW YORKERS MAY CONTROL FRANKLIN CAMP

Owners of Maple Leaf to Acquire Many Well-Known Properties.

Grand Forks, B. C., Feb. 1.—A mammoth mining merger effecting the acquisition of all the principal properties in Franklin camp and entailing an expenditure of nearly a quarter of a million dollars is at present under consideration, and may materialize if the New York Company which is at the present working the Maple Leaf property finally takes up the present bond.

At the present time a strong force of miners is at work on the Maple Leaf and it is stated that it has been decided to run a long tunnel on the property. In the event of this mining merger being completed the Maple Leaf Mining Company would also undertake the erection of a smelting plant in Franklin camp, and thus do away with the necessity of shipping the ore some fifty miles to the Grandy Smelter. The ores of Franklin camp are as a general rule low grade, but could be treated at a good profit by the Franklin camp smelter.

### DISPENSED WITH HIS SERVICES.

Winnipeg Council Terminates Agreement with Cecil B. Smith.

Winnipeg, Jan. 31.—The following recommendation to the council was passed by a board of control this morning: "That in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the city of Winnipeg and Cecil B. Smith, dated October 8, 1906, the relationship of client and engineer be, and is hereby terminated, and that the salary in lieu of the notice of termination of said relationship be, and is hereby granted to the said Cecil B. Smith, in the sum of \$3,000, being six months' salary in lieu of the notice of termination of said relationship."

### B. C. COPPER COME

No Resumption of Work Scale of Wages.

Grand Forks, Jan. 31.—A prominent barrister of Grand Forks does not entertain any British Columbia Copper Company operating on their long as the miners' union wood maintains the old or of wages.

### RUSSIAN "AGGRESSION."

Rumor That Railway Is Being Built in Norwegian Territory.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 31.—The report brought into Stockholm by a mining engineer that large bodies of Russian troops were engaged in building a railroad in Norwegian territory, close to the Russian frontier, was called to the attention of the foreign office to-day. It was categorically denied, and an official of the foreign office declared that rumors of construction in this region was in progress.

### ORANGEMAN'S ACTION DUE TO OFFERED CONSERVATIVE NOMINATION TO SIR C. TUPPER.

Vancouver, Feb. 1.—C. W. Savers, master of Imperial lodge No. 1815 L. O. L., has resigned from that office owing to difficulties arising out of his presence and his leadership of a number of Orangemen who recently tendered a Conservative nomination in Vancouver to Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.

### WRECKED OFF MAINE. Deserted Schooner Perry C. of Nova Scotia Founding to Pieces.

Southwest Harbor, Me., Jan. 31.—A three-masted schooner, hitherto unidentified, wrecked on Little Duck island and ledges last night. It is the Perry C. of Farrabro, N. S., bound from New York to her home port. The crew are missing, but it is thought they were rescued by a coal steamer. The schooner is going to pieces.

### CUSTOMS RETURNS. Considerably Over One Hundred Thousand Collected in Month.

(From Friday's Daily.) The monthly returns of the local customs office shows that there was collected as duty up to noon to-day \$92,500. The revenue from Chinese goods \$19,022, and from all other sources \$21,500. The total collections above the local office were therefore \$111,542.80 during the month of January.

### ELEVEN MILLION DOLLAR CAPITAL

### ORIENTAL BANK, N. Y. GOES BY THE BOARD

Hundreds of Depositors in Vain for Doors Open.

New York, Jan. 31.—The bank on which a run of \$11,500,000 was started yesterday, did not open to-day. A notice of the closing of the bank was issued by order of the perintendent of banks. The Oriental is a state bank, located on Broadway, capitalized at \$10,000,000, and having deposits of \$7,575,833. It has a surplus fund of \$1,923,943, and undivided profits of \$329,943. The bank was organized in 1903 in charge of the installment of the state bank act. A line of several hundred closed in queue system at the offices on Broadway this morning. The recent troubles of the Oriental Trust in October last, when the bank was taken over by Wm. Gow and Co., was disclosed through the bank's annual report for 1907. The Oriental as part of the capital of the International Trust.

### HELD ON LIVE WIRE. Royal City Lineman Was Burned—Brake Rescued.

New Westminster, Jan. 31.—A lineman in the employment of a narrow gauge railway to-day, was standing on a pole near the top of a pole grasped by mistake a wire voltage of one thousand. He fell, fully burned and struggled to get down, but was unable to do so. He was only a second to cut it a Gigham. The latter's hands and feet were burned. One of his arms was cut off and several were laid bare.

### BIG CARGO SAVED. Freight Slipped From C. P. R. Mount Temple Auctioneer.

Halifax, Jan. 30.—The largest wrecked cargo that ever tooled onto a Canadian ship was salvaged from the cargo slayer of the C. P. R. liner, Mount Temple, on the night of the 29th, and while much of this forwarded to its destination, a proportion of it had to be sold.

### ANOTHER MONOPOLY FOR STANDING. Octopus Acquires S. C. Transport Company.

London, Jan. 31.—The Octopus has secured the control of the S. C. Transport Company, which was engaged to the application of the P. & O. and other western traders for a revision of the rate of last summer in the "traders' rates" from Vancouver, which it is claimed on many lines than they are. F. Henderson, a C. N. R. representative, is now in the hands of the Octopus.

### WESTERN FREIGHT Conference Between Wins of Trade and Railway Mission.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—The conference between the Western Freight Association and the Railway Commission was held to-day in Ottawa, and was attended by the representatives of the C. N. R. were also present.

### DISTRESS IN TORONTO. Toronto, Jan. 30.—The total to-day appropriated living distress among the unemployed.



NG MERGER IS PROJECTED YORKERS MAY CONTROL FRANKLIN CAMP

ELEVEN MILLION DOLLAR CRASH ORIENTAL BANK, N. Y., GOES BY THE BOARD

ASIATIC PROBLEM SOLVED. Way Out of Difficulty Is Found in South Africa.

MAY BE ANARCHY IN IRELAND LONDONDERRY ATTACKS LIBERAL PARTY

BUTTE CROISERS DEAD. D. J. Hennessy Gained Millions From Small Beginnings.

JOHN BURNS AS "OUT OF WORK" LOOKED MISERABLE, GOT BREAD AND SOUP

YARMOUTH CAUSE CELEBRATE. Divorce Case Will Be Heard in London Next Week.

THE PLAN FOR PRINCE RUPERT LANDSCAPE GARDENERS NOW WORKING ON IT

orkers of Maple Leaf to Acquire Many Well-Known Properties.

Hundreds of Depositors Wait in Vain for Doors to Open.

KILLED AT HOCKEY. Prominent Farmer of Buffalo Lake Met Sad Death on Ice.

House of Lords Listens to Terrible Picture of "Dis-tressful Country."

REVOLUTIONARIES HOLD TOWN TABRIZ TERRORIZED, IN STATE OF SIEGE

English Minister Says Old Age Pensions Will Provide for 1,000,000.

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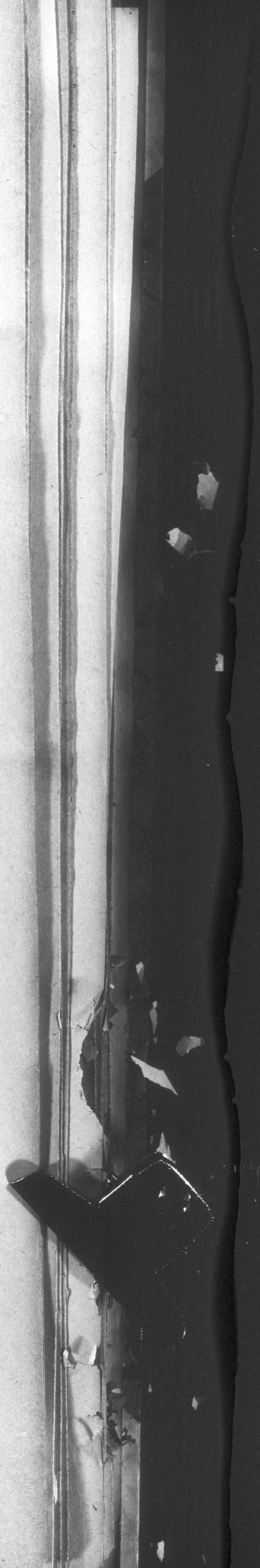
House of Lords Listens to Terrible Picture of "Dis-tressful Country."

REVOLUTIONARIES HOLD TOWN TABRIZ TERRORIZED, IN STATE OF SIEGE

English Minister Says Old Age Pensions Will Provide for 1,000,000.

HIGHWAY WOMEN. Band of Fair Robbers Brought to Book in Russian Poland.

Ample Provision Will Be Made for Parks at New City.









CANADA AND GREAT BRITAIN

POSSIBILITIES OF GREATER TRADE

Mutual Knowledge of Commercial and Industrial Conditions is Required.

Speaking at a time when the country which is now the United States was still a British colony, Mr. Walford said: "This will some time hence be a vast Empire, the seat of power and learning. Nature has refused it nothing, and there will grow a people out of our little spot, England, that will fill this vast space." To-day the population of the United States and Canada is over 80,000,000 souls.

Richard Grigg, who was appointed by the British Board of Trade as a special commissioner to visit Canada and trade in the Dominion, quotes these prophetic words of General Wolfe in the introductory passages of his report. The population of the Dominion, which in the year of confederation, 1868, was 2,371,598, was 6,440,000 in 1906. The British commissioner describes Canada as a market of almost unlimited possibilities. Its economic development has been extraordinarily rapid, and although there must come times of slackening in the tide, yet progress is certain to continue, and to it no limits can be assigned. While the report is fair and judicious, says the London Chronicle, its author appears to have been influenced, perhaps imperceptibly, by the strength of protectionist sentiment in Canada. In one passage he says: "It is estimated that 45 per cent. of the entire population of Canada is engaged in agriculture. Their interests are practically identical and their vote, if given on a single issue, would be decisive, but they are apparently prepared to pay more than they need for the goods they buy, even though they get little compensation in a higher price for what they sell. The reason for this is because of their patriotic belief that industries are necessary for the development and progress of the country, and that they have been largely instrumental in producing the results which have been seen in the case of Canada's southern neighbor."

This scarcely does justice to the strong and increasing feeling of the agricultural population, which is a nationalist tariff which presses heavily upon them without any compensating advantage. Free trade sentiment is by no means a negligible quantity in the Dominion.

Larger Trade Volume. British trade with Canada is larger in volume than ever before, though the proportion to the whole is less than it was a dozen years ago, notwithstanding the preferential tariff. This is illustrated by the appended figures:

Table with columns: Year, U.S.A. Imports, U.S.A. Exports, Canada Imports, Canada Exports. Rows for 1892, 1896, 1900, 1905, 1906.

While the primary object of the tariff is to obtain the maximum value of the country, it is framed for the encouragement of Canadian industries, and to that end it exempts from duty material required in Canadian industries, or admits them on a low scale of duty. Such articles are mainly obtained from the United States, and competition against them is not possible. It may be noted here that in 1906, of the dutiable imports for consumption, 57.74 per cent. came from the United States and 30.40 per cent. from the United Kingdom, but of the duty-free imports the United States share was 71.90 per cent. and the United Kingdom's only 15.63.

A Serious Obstacle. In other respects American trade has advantages in the Canadian market over British trade. Contiguity is the chief of its advantages. Then there are the important matters of special habit, currency, and weights and measures, as to all of which there is no difference between the Canadian and his American neighbor. Mr. Grigg says: "The geographical position of Canada is obviously a serious obstacle to the promotion of trade between the Dominion and the Mother country."

There are great facilities for constant visits to Canada by the United States manufacturers, merchants and commercial travellers. Moreover, orders can be delivered and executed with greater rapidity, and telegraphic communication is maintained between the Canadian dealer and American manufacturer and merchant. As one result, Canadian dealers can maintain smaller stocks of United States goods than they can of British goods. The boundary line dividing Canada and the United States extends for over 3,000 miles, passes through the Great Lakes, has a cross and re-cross this line, and large tows pass between Canadian and United States ports on the lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and Superior. It naturally follows that a large importation of manufactured goods occurs from that country."

At the same time, while recognizing the "pull" of the United States owing to its nearness to Canada, Mr. Grigg thinks there is room for a large increase in British trade, which enjoys a preference in goodwill as well as in tariff. "Determined effort could substantially increase the aggregate trade." The bulk of the British exports to Canada consist of woollen goods, metal manufactures and cotton goods. Complaint is made that the British manufacturers are not so ready as the American and the Germans to adapt his goods to the needs of the Canadian market.

The Shipping Ring. A striking section of the report is that dealing with the shipping ring, which regulates the North Atlantic freights. It would appear that part of the preference designed to encourage the import of British manufacture goes into the pockets of steamship owners, and thereby to some extent defeats the intention of the preference by checking the import of British Goods. Of course no such condition operates in regard to American goods which are not subject to ocean freight. Protection has run to amazing lengths in Canada. It is instructive to learn that in many instances the operation of industries brought into existence under "bounties" has been disappointing to the shareholders. Anti-"dumping" legislation has also not been a success. The commissioner strongly urges the need for direct British trade representation in Canada. While the United States is efficiently represented throughout Canada, the United Kingdom is without any such representation. "What is generally felt to be desirable is the appointment of competent commercial representatives, who, not having to deal with much of the ordinary work of consuls, would have the more time to devote to the trade interests of the country which they represent. The appointment of commercial correspondents such as is now contemplated by the board of trade is welcomed as an important step in the right direction, and a proceeding likely to be ultimately of substantial advantage. In his summary of conclusions Mr. Grigg says: "The geographical position of Canada, and its contiguity to the United States, give American trade very large advantages, and impose correspondingly severe handicaps upon British trade. 2. The preference enjoyed by the United Kingdom, both in goodwill and in tariff treatment, is helpful in neutralizing to some extent the geographical advantages which the United States enjoy, but is insufficient by itself to do more than check the decline in the United Kingdom's share of Canadian trade. The preference gives substantial aid to the United Kingdom in competition with European countries, but may be diminished as the newly-established intermediate tariff. 3. Both British and American trade in Canada have to encounter the growing rivalry of Canadian industries, which, however, offer great opportunities (hitherto comparatively little used) for the investment of British capital. Much could be done to promote British trade with the Dominion: by (a) The promotion of rapid and cheap transit and communication between the United Kingdom and Canada; (b) More careful study of Canadian conditions by British traders; (c) Improvements in the representation of British merchants and manufacturers in Canada; (d) Greater adaptability and exactness in meeting the wishes of Canadian buyers; (e) The adoption of Canadian standards, weights and measures, and currencies, for specifications and price quotations; (f) Better advertising and catalogues and cheaper postage rates; (g) More elasticity in terms of credit (rendered possible by fuller knowledge of local circumstances). 5. It is highly desirable to promote mutual knowledge of commercial and industrial conditions by a system of British commercial correspondents in Canada, and the wider distribution of commercial and trade reports, both official and other. Commenting on the foregoing in an editorial, the London Daily Chronicle says: "The very interesting report on the trade of Canada, of which we give a summary elsewhere, relates incidentally to the discovery by people in Canada of the existence of the British board of trade. Though Mr. Chamberlain was once its president, it has been reserved for Mr. Lloyd George to make the board a reality in Canadian eyes. They may have heard the name before, but as a board of trade, they supposed it was only a chamber of their kind. Mr. Grigg, the able commissioner dispatched by Mr. Lloyd George, had to explain things to them. They were delighted to find that he was the representative on this occasion of an important department of the Imperial government, and that this government, which they had been told was known only in trade matters by using of the word 'tariff', had another discovery—the discovery, namely, in this country of Canada as a great potential market for British goods. The Dominion of Canada presents, he points out, a market of almost unlimited possibilities. The enormous area of fertile land, the fine climate, the magnitude and character of present immigration, the determination and faith of the settlers, combine to promise a development beyond the wildest imagination. There is a great opening for British trade. The geographical position of the United States must, of course, always give them an immense "natural protection", but it should be remembered on the other hand, that the United Kingdom is Canada's principal customer. There is thus always a large tonnage moving westward, and providing, therefore, comparatively low freights for British goods to fill that tonnage on its return to the west. British trade ought to be larger now with Canada than it is, and British traders ought to do more to get a firm foothold for future development there. How can the state assist in the promotion of this object? Not, as we know, by falling in with the idea of paying for the Canadian preference by taking the food of the British people. There is much in Mr. Grigg's report which has an interesting bearing on this question, and we may take another opportunity of returning to it. But on the present occasion we confine ourselves to the positive and the practical aspect of the case. The publication of this exhaustive report by a special commissioner is one contribution made by the government to the desired object. The title which we have given to our article suggests one of Mr. Grigg's most emphatic hints. What is wanted is that British manufacturers and merchants should discover Canada by personal experience. Over and over again he dwells on the importance of heads of firms visiting Canada, in order to familiarize themselves at first-hand with its resources, its conditions, its requirements. A second service which the present government means to render to the development of inter-imperial trade is the appointment of trade correspondents—a matter in which foreign countries have hitherto been at a great advantage. A third is the promotion of rapid transit and communication between the United Kingdom and the outlying states. This is the policy to which the government pledged itself at the Imperial conference.

WILL CLEAR LAND AT LADYSMITH

C. P. R. TO COMMENCE WORK IMMEDIATELY

Ideal Property for Orchards May Be Opened Up in Future.

(Special Correspondence). Ladysmith was Jan. 28.—It has always been understood that when the C. P. R. Co. began its land-clearing operations Ladysmith and district would be included. There have been several reports that contracts had been called for, and that work was to be commenced clearing the land right away. However, the land still remains almost its primitive state, and the people here had almost come to believe that there was nothing in the reports. These beliefs were now entirely upset. C. P. R. officials were in town last week and they went over the ground. For their initial operations they have selected the piece of land lying between John Stewart's ranch and the city. The land will be cleared from the track back into the bush. It will, therefore, have the railroad on its front and the Victoria road cutting right through the centre of it. One hundred and seventy acres of land are to be cleared, and a beginning will be made right away. The cleared ground will be broken into lots of from ten to forty or fifty acres, and the means of purchasers. There is no official price per acre at present fixed, but it is understood that the land will be disposed of at reasonable rates. There is also talk of clearing a further place of land back of the city. The soil here is loamy and of the richest nature, and would be ideal for the purposes of orchards. However, while it is a very opportune time, the clearing will be done if not immediately, at some time in the near future. The news of this operation has come at a very opportune time. What with the shutting down of the logging camps, the closing of the smelter, and the slackness that has suddenly overtaken the coal trade, the business of the city is in order that there was every prospect of duller times ahead. The work to be set on hand by the C. P. R. may be calculated to brighten things up generally, and it will expand a new asset of the city and of the district. City Pays Claim. The most important business before the city council this week was the claim for damages preferred against the city by Wm. Gibson. The circumstances of the case have been already reported in the Times. At the weekly meeting of the council a letter was read from Mr. Neil & Bird, solicitors, Vancouver, stating that they had advised their client, Mr. Gibson, to accept \$500 rather than take the matter into a court of law. Mayor Nicholson, in explaining the matter to the council, said he had reason to believe that Mr. Gibson would be satisfied to take merely the expenses he had incurred through the accident. Accordingly, the council, by a vote of 12 to 1, authorized the city to pay to Mr. Gibson the sum of \$500. The matter was settled on this basis. New Council. Mr. George Roberts, butcher, on Flat avenue, was, on the recommendation of the City Council, appointed to the council to the vacancy in the East ward, and took his seat on Monday evening. Mayor Nicholson and Ald. Matheson were appointed delegates to attend the convention of the Union of B. C. Municipalities, which will be held in Nanaimo on February 26th. Mayor Nicholson appointed the following committees: "Sanitary, Alds. Campbell, Matheson and Brown; Cemetery, Alds. McKinnell, Roberts and Horwood; "The Esquimalt Lagoon," Alds. McKinnell and Roberts. Was Widely Known. The funeral took place from Nanaimo yesterday of Mrs. E. Shaw, for some years a resident here. She died in Chehalis hospital on Sunday, and leaves a husband and four children behind her. A native of Victoria, the deceased has lived on the island for the past sixteen years, and was widely known and respected in the district. Marriage in City. Mr. Chas. Mains, who for the past two years has been a resident of the H. & W. butcher shop on First avenue, joined the ranks of the marrieds on Monday morning. The bride was Miss Rose Duncan, and the marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. J. A. Campbell. Mrs. Mains are spending their honeymoon in Victoria, and will return here in the evening. Robert Barclay has bought out the interest of E. M. Mulholland in the Ladysmith Bar, and gone into partnership with Mr. Joseph Cartwright. K. of P. Dance. The local lodge of K. of P. have decided to celebrate the anniversary of the late E. Mulholland by a dance and supper on Friday evening, February 21st. Will Play J. B. A. A. The J. B. A. A. Football Club is expected here on Saturday. The champions are leaving nothing undone in their efforts to prepare for the possible reception of the visitors. Esquimalt and Y. M. C. A. have both gone down on the local ground, and with Nanaimo in her present invincible mood the champions cannot afford the loss of a single point if they would retain their title. A close, exciting game is expected. The team will probably line up as follows: Goal, McMillan; backs,

Seven Killed by Boiler Explosion

NATAL ACT WILL BE DEAD LAW

Province Cannot Enforce Measure

Bowser and Company are Utterly Useless. Ottawa, Feb. 3.—If the Imperial authorities do not make any objections it is not likely that the Dominion will interfere with the Natal Act which has been passed by the British Columbia legislature. The bill in its present shape is said to be perfectly harmless. Under the British North America Act the Dominion has a right to make laws in regard to immigration and in cases where this has been done in the province cannot interfere. That being the case the provincial Natal act cannot apply to Chinese or Japanese. The only thing that it can do is to prevent Hindus from coming in, and they have been already shut out by immigration regulations, and the order making all immigrants come direct excludes Hindus. It is also recognized that the province cannot enforce the Natal Act, as it has no machinery to guard the long boundary line between British Columbia and the United States on the south, and between the province and Alberta on the east. Bowser and company need have no apprehension as to allowing their bill to have assent, as it is utterly useless. Fined for Fishing in Victoria Arm. Men Were Convicted in Police Court and Punished for Illegal Acts. (From Saturday's Daily.) Marco Collety and Jerry Kandar were up before Magistrate Jay, in the police court this morning. They appeared on a charge made by W. M. Galbraith, Dominion government fishing inspector, for using a seine net in the Victoria Arm. J. P. Wall appeared on behalf of Collety, who pleaded guilty to the charge. Mr. Wall in pleading for his client wished His Honor to be as lenient as it was possible to be, and if possible not to confiscate the boat and nets of the accused, as these were his only means of livelihood. W. M. Galbraith, informant His Honor, or that Collety was an old violator of the fishing acts. He had had experience with the accused in the years 1894 and 1905, when he had used illegal means in the Esquimalt lagoon. Collety had been fishing with seines in the Victoria Arm on several occasions lately, and the prosecutor had watched for him, and succeeded in catching him in the act last Sunday night. Mr. Galbraith told His Honor he did not wish to work too severe a hardship on the man, and would not demand the full penalty of the law, but at the same time he would like the accused to be fined about \$50, with the costs of the court, and the charge of looking after the boat since it was a large one. His Honor said Collety had made \$30 or \$40 as the result of one night's haul. In regard to Kandar, the other man in the charge, he said he had been hired by Collety, and it was his first offence, so he suggested he pay the costs and be let off that. The magistrate fined Collety \$50 and costs, and Kandar he let go with costs. But at the same time he warned both of them, on their appearance again on a similar charge, he would be much severer with them.

The Housewife's Delight

IS A CUP OF DELICIOUS AND REFRESHING

"CANALADA" TEA

Packed in Sealed Lead Packets to Preserve its Many excellent QUALITIES. 25c, 30c, 50c and 60c per lb. At all grocers. STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS For Children. Relieve FEVERISH HEAT. Prevent FITS, CONVULSIONS, Etc. Preserve a healthy state of the Constitution. CONTAIN NO POISON. Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN. Made only at WALWORTH, SURREY. Next Thursday evening after the regular prayer meeting the ordination and induction of the recently elected elders of St. Andrew's Presbyterian will take place in the schoolroom of the church. This evening the annual missionary meeting of the Chinese Methodist mission, Fisgard street will be held. Rev. S. J. Thompson will preside in the absence of Rev. James Turner, the superintendent of Chinese missions. This evening the Young People's Society of the Congregational church will hold its annual meeting. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected and plans for the next twelve months will be discussed. A full attendance of members is requested. The Victoria West Amateur Dramatic Society will hold their annual masquerade at Temple's hall, Friday, Feb. 21st. In past years this has always been a very successful affair, and there is no doubt that this year promises a better time than ever. The Ministerial Association met this morning in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. There was a fair attendance of members and a very interesting discussion took place on the question "How Can the Pulpit Meet Present Day Needs?" The question was opened by Rev. G. W. Dean in a very thought-provoking address and the discussion that followed was very generally participated in. It was decided to hold the future meetings in the Congregational church on Pandora street. A resolution of sympathy with Mr. Clay on the enforced rest that he is about to take, was passed unanimously. NATAL ACT. Copy of Bill Passed by B. C. Received in Ottawa. Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 3.—A copy of the act recently passed by the British Columbia legislature for the regulation of immigration into that province has been received here. CALLS HIS HONOR INHUMAN MONSTER J. H. Hawthorthwaite Advocates Anti-Oriental Strike in Province. Special to the Times. Vancouver, Feb. 3.—J. H. Hawthorthwaite, the Socialist member of the legislature, who unsuccessfully introduced a motion to impeach Lieutenant-Governor Dunsmuir in respect to his attitude on Oriental immigration, ran out of explosives at a mass meeting held in the city hall last evening. Mr. Hawthorthwaite declared that Mr. Dunsmuir was an inhuman monster, a human hyena and a brute, and added that as the legislature refused to allow impeachment, he intended to perform the operation on the present occasion. Mr. Hawthorthwaite advocated a three-day strike of all the industrial institutions in the country as a protest if his proposed bill prohibiting the employment of Orientals in British Columbia was not accepted by the legislature. CAPTAIN EXONERATED. Special to the Times. Port Townsend, Feb. 1.—When the case against Captain J. L. Fisher, charged with piloting the steamer Rickmers without a license, came up for hearing today Captain Fisher produced a pilot's license in court and the case was promptly dismissed by Prosecutor Gangey. The case had been set for hearing four times and was postponed on account of the alternate absence of the complainant, witness, Capt. Beecher and the defendant, Captain Fisher. Beecher was not present at the trial to-day.

Local News

Sidney J. Graham, of Trout Lake, B. C., has been granted a Canadian patent for a nut lock, through the agency of Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, of Montreal. At St. Joseph's hospital Saturday the death occurred of the infant son of Nelson Lacroix, of the Cobble Hill hotel. The infant was being nursed this afternoon for interment at Cobble Hill church yard by W. B. Smith, undertaker, Yates street. The skating is good at Colwood and the pond at the park is also being used for that purpose. Yesterday a launch load of people went across to the island and walked up to the lake. Large numbers of people took the morning train this morning and are spending the day on the ice. A concert in aid of the funds of the Y. M. C. A. football club will be held in the First Presbyterian church schoolroom on Wednesday evening, the 12th February. The concert will be under the auspices of the First Presbyterian church choir, under the direction of J. G. Brown, which is a guarantee of the merit of the entertainment. Tickets are now in the hands of the members of the choir, and are being sold this afternoon for interment at Cobble Hill church yard by W. B. Smith, undertaker, Yates street. The skating is good at Colwood and the pond at the park is also being used for that purpose. Yesterday a launch load of people went across to the island and walked up to the lake. Large numbers of people took the morning train this morning and are spending the day on the ice. A concert in aid of the funds of the Y. M. C. A. football club will be held in the First Presbyterian church schoolroom on Wednesday evening, the 12th February. The concert will be under the auspices of the First Presbyterian church choir, under the direction of J. G. Brown, which is a guarantee of the merit of the entertainment. Tickets are now in the hands of the members of the choir, and are being sold this afternoon for interment at Cobble Hill church yard by W. B. Smith, undertaker, Yates street. The skating is good at Colwood and the pond at the park is also being used for that purpose. Yesterday a launch load of people went across to the island and walked up to the lake. Large numbers of people took the morning train this morning and are spending the day on the ice. A concert in aid of the funds of the Y. M. C. A. football club will be held in the First Presbyterian church schoolroom on Wednesday evening, the 12th February. The concert will be under the auspices of the First Presbyterian church choir, under the direction of J. G. Brown, which is a guarantee of the merit of the entertainment. Tickets are now in the hands of the members of the choir, and are being sold this afternoon for interment at Cobble Hill church yard by W. B. Smith, undertaker, Yates street.

Unusual Sale of Men's Pure Wool Hosiery

MORLEY PURE SILK HOSE

FINCH & FINCH

OAK BAY HAS WATER QUESTION

The water question and all its difficulties is not confined to the city alone. It affects the suburbs outside of the municipality. Just now Oak Bay is grappling with the water question. The subject is a difficult one for the neighboring municipality, and will require a great deal of thought before it is finally adjusted. At the present time the residents of that district are supplied with water from the Victoria water works system, being assessed a higher rate than is charged in the city. The solution of the city's water question is attended with considerable danger to the continuation of the system in Oak Bay, opinion is divided as to whether Victoria should continue to supply the municipality with the water required. The residents and council of Oak Bay realize the situation and at present are seriously concerned in solving their question. A redistribution system, it is felt, is required in Oak Bay. This will probably cost not less than \$75,000. The question of a source of supply is also a grave question. Water can be obtained from Goldstream and it is understood the council of Oak Bay has a proposition on hand from the Esquimalt company looking to supplying water. The cost of bringing that in would amount probably to \$50,000 more, having to be brought for several miles around by Saanich municipality. JAPANESE MURDERED. Quarryman and His Wife Victims of Mysterious Crime in Stella, Wash. (Special to the Times). Stella, Wash., Feb. 3.—Maka Yasulu, a Japanese quarryman, and his wife were found murdered in their cabin yesterday afternoon. They had been shot with revolvers of different calibre. The motives and the perpetrators are unknown. SCHOOL TEACHER FOUND. Winnipeg, Feb. 1.—Miss Lillian Murray, the school teacher whose mysterious absence from the city occasioned considerable alarm on the part of relatives and friends, has been located at Portage la Prairie.

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## The Times Nature Club

Last week a man on the outskirts of Victoria was planting potatoes in the field and the crows followed him back and forth up and down the field, certainly feeding. They were probably eating the earth worms or perhaps the chrysalis that the plough turned up. The character of the crop is black as well as his plumage, yet he does a great deal of good. Some people claim he is almost all good and has but a few bad points. Others say that he is a bad fellow and has no good points. The probability is that the good and evil he does almost balance each other, although there are times when he certainly does a deal of harm. It would be very interesting to make a minute study of the crows' food. This could be only done by shooting a number at different places and in different places and examining their crops.

**Three Bears.**  
How many people know that there are three bears in Beacon Hill Park? Two live in the pit which is to be renovated by the parks board this year, and the other is a very good representation of a tree. All the tourists who come to this city and take a ride in one of the trolley-cars know where he stays. When the driver comes to the old bear house, the man opposite the bear pits he stops and points out to the passengers the figure of the bear to be plainly seen about two-thirds of the way up the tree. It is a very good representation and is seen from the east side of the tree.

**Sea Birds.**  
The people in the east are complaining that the sea birds are becoming much scarcer on the coast on account of the invasion of the nesting places by collectors and others. There is no immediate danger here, but still some of the nesting sites are already attracting attention. There is a law which protects these birds, but it is difficult of enforcement on account of the outlying places where the birds nest.

**Thompson Seton.**  
A few days ago the noted naturalist, Ernest Thompson Seton, Dr. W. T. Hornaday and G. O. Shields, addressed the League of American Sportsmen in New York in the interest of bird protection. These three men have done perhaps more than any others on the continent to arouse an interest in bird and animal life. The books of Mr. Thompson Seton are well worth reading. Many of the stories about animals are of Canadian origin and the author himself lived a large part of his life on the Canadian prairie. Those who knew Mr. Thompson in those days say that he was not by any means a success as a farmer. When out ploughing the discoverer of gold who would stop his horses and let them stand for an hour or two while he dug out the hole to see where it led. As a writer of animal books and a painter of animal pictures he is, however, known throughout the world. Many people are now looking for the account which he is sure to write of his travels last summer in the barren lands of the Mackenzie district.

**Tree Planting.**  
Few people know just what the Natural History Society is doing in the matter of providing native trees for the park. Last year some of the cable cars were planted near or dogwood and arbutus alternately on either side of the entrance to the park near the South Park school. The trees which were planted did not live, but eight of them did, and when they grow up they will be a great improvement to that part of the park. A week or two ago a number of new trees were planted on the north end of the park. Among them were cedars, native hawthorn and buckthorn. The buckthorn is the tree from the bark of which casaca is made. This bark is exported in large quantities from Comox and other parts of the Island of Vancouver.

**Injuring Trees.**  
At the entrance to the Douglas street extension, just at the south side of the old James Bay flats, there were formerly some very fine old maple trees, hundreds of years of age and very beautiful. A year or more ago one of these was badly injured by a wire cable being put around it and some heavy machinery moved by this means. The cable cut deep furrows in the bark, and it is doubtful if the tree will ever recover. That tree was worth a goodly sum to the city in natural beauty, and it is a pity it should have been so injured. Quite near it another tree has been recently cut down. It is an ash tree and had some dead branches on it. One would have thought its very age would have inspired reverence. It is to be feared that the city council has brought in too many cabbage gardeners who do not like the trees which are the natural heritage of Victoria. It is easy to cut down a tree but a very difficult matter to grow one. All that can be done is to plant for the next generation on the one following it.

**Losing Votes.**  
Mayor Money lost at least one vote by allowing the destruction of some broom on one of the roads in this city, perhaps he lost many more than that, at any rate it is a good healthy sign when the people make the preservation of our beauty spots a vital question.

**Douglas Fir.**  
The following clipping taken from an American garden magazine is rather interesting:  
"Before buying Douglas fir (or Douglas spruce) be sure to ask your nurseryman whether his plants were raised from seed collected in Colorado or the Pacific coast, because only the former are hardy. This beautiful conifer was first introduced into cultivation from the Pacific coast in Europe, but not in America. Many American nurserymen import young Douglas firs from Europe instead of raising them from seed. Hence this precaution."

**Willow Flowers.**  
Already the willows are sending forth word that they are preparing to bloom. The pussy willows, as the people who know that they are not flowers, but simply the early spring protection for the flower which opens a little later, the staminate or female

flower being a golden yellow and the pistil or male flower simply green and unattractive to the ordinary observer. The staminate flowers never grow on the same tree with the pistillate. Those who notice the trees around Victoria will be struck with the large number of varieties of willow that are to be found. And this brings us to our story.

**King the Bees.**  
Once upon a time, ages and ages ago, there were but two willow trees in all the world. These were some distance apart and one bore flowers with nothing but pistils, which were flowers of the other had nothing but stamens. Now everybody knows that the flower with the pistils is the one that bears the seeds, but up to that time there had never been any willow seed. In order that the willow tree might bear seed it was necessary that the pollen from one flower should be dusted on the pistil of the other, but these two trees did not know how to send the pollen from one tree to the other. At first they asked the wind to carry it, but he went whistling by and said they had never been any willow seed. They asked the ants, but they said it was too far for them to walk. Finally a wise old ant advised them to ask the bees to carry it, as they were often passing near.

"The bees are so busy," replied the willows, "that I know they will not take the time to stop." "Learn wisdom, Mr. and Mrs. Willow," said the wise old ant. "Pay the bees for their work and they will gladly do it."

"How can we pay them?" inquired the willows. "The bees will tell you," replied the ant. "Learn wisdom, Mr. and Mrs. Willow," said the wise old ant. "Pay the bees for their work and they will gladly do it."

Then the wise old ant told them of a plan. They made a little cell in the centre of each flower, beneath the pistil or stamens, and there they laid up a little store of honey, which they made themselves. Then they sent a message to the bees, inviting them to come to the bees to see what they had.

The bees went first to the flowers with the stamens because they looked yellow and rich and they drank all the honey they could find, and as they did so their legs became covered with the golden dust. Then away they flew to the flowers with the pistils and as they reached down to put their tongues into the honey cells they brushed the pollen over the pistils, and in that way the tree bore seeds in large numbers.

Each year after that the willows prepared their store of honey in the little cells in the middle of the flowers which covered the catkins, and with the honey they paid the bees for carrying the pollen from one tree to the other of the trees. If you look carefully at the catkins on a sunny day when they are all yellow with pollen you will see the bees doing their work while their legs are covered with pollen-dust.

**Appreciation.**  
Times Nature Editor.—The Nature Club, lately started in your Saturday issue will doubt be very interesting and instructive, and I for one shall be grateful for that department, as it will likely develop a taste in the young folks to see many objects of interest in nature. I hope Nature will favor your readers as promised.

NATURE STUDENT.

**AWAKENING TO RESPONSIBILITY**

**THE PAN-ANGLICAN CONGRESS AND MISSIONS**

**An Important Feature of the Approaching Church Gathering in London.**

The following article, which is clipped from the Canadian Churchman of January 23rd, emphasizes one of the most important features of the forthcoming Pan-Anglican Congress, and will be read with interest:  
The consciousness of the church of Christ seems to have been aroused, of late, in a wonderful way, to the recognition of her obligation to give that which she has to the unevangelized nations, which alone can reveal to them a living, loving, personal, present Redeemer; not merely nor only a religious system. Christ's religion is entirely unique, in that it alone offers life. It is an act that they might have life, and that they might have it abundantly.

Were this point of our Lord's statements fully understood by all our clergy and communicants, could it be the case that there should still be so much "playing at missions?" For much of the so-called home-missionary effort is little removed from this. The church people of Canada have now in the Pan-Anglican thanksgiving movement, an opportunity that is as great and impressive, as it is unique, appealing, as it does, alike to the heart and imagination of our good and loyal churchmen.

It is our duty as Christians to share in a whole church's offering—which may well reach some hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling, even if, for once, the gift is costly enough, let the giver feel that it hurts. The act would be the more beautiful and noble were it offered only on the initiative of the church. It is difficult to do so much for the gift of God, for God's help, on a high level. We all recognize that our difficulties are many. Still, it is quite possible to rise above them. The Macedonian Christians did so rise; for their "great trial of affliction" was "deep poverty" (rather than which can be particularly pleaded in this city and diocese) did not destroy their "abundance of joy" and "riches of liberality." Having first given "their own selves to love," as is recorded that "to their power, and beyond their power (i.e., by Divinely given power) they were willing of

themselves, "praying" and "entreating" the apostles "to receive their gift." Only the power and spirit of the Lord can work in us "the same grace also." It will surely be our prayer that we may abound in it, while the whole world is being glorified in His great and heart-deep "Te Deum." That great convention—rich in good works—recently concluded, of the Episcopal church of the United States, which celebrated the tercentenary of the landing of the church colonists in Virginia in 1607, gave strong accentuation to the fact of which we sing.  
"Lord, Thy ransomed church awaking Out of slumber, far and near."

There was a united thanksgiving for missions. For the three years intervening between this convention and the previous one, our brethren of that sister church were earnestly engaged in collecting an offering to express their gratitude to God, which, amounting to \$750,000 from the men and \$225,000 from the women, plus \$15,000 from the figures, totalled \$2,000,000 "presented" at Richmond to the Divine Head of the church. The women's thanksgiving, it was said, aroused extraordinary interest, having far exceeded all anticipations, and is to be expended upon the training, sending and support of living agents (women). From certain missionary districts, dioceses and their offerings were brought enclosed in sealskin (from Alaska), bamboo (from Japan), palm-toss (from S. Carolina), flags, symbolical of the connection with the United States (from Hawaii), whilst their brethren at Dresden utilized a piece of Dresden china. Such an idea might lend character to the gifts of particular localities within the diocese of Toronto. Only a proportion of the men of the church were reached. This was granted, and made evident by figures. Mr. G. Watson Pepper, secretary of the central committee, regretted that "the men are still ignorant of the meaning and nature of the church's mission," and that "many of the clergy are not sufficiently interested to teach them."

A quotation from the "Spirit of Missions" (November reads as from his own book) is useful, lesson to churchmen. "He was tired of the high churchman, who talks much of Catholicity and Unity, and does little to extend Christ's kingdom upon earth. He was tired of the low churchman who, in a fit of pious enthusiasm, sends a missionary to the front and then forgets he is there. He was tired of the broad churchman, who preached about the brotherhood of man, and in practice limits his sense of brotherhood to those with whom he can suppose to have any academic question to discuss. Let love, loyalty and devotion mark the action of the church people of Canada. A word is enough to the wise.

The Club report showed that there were 76 members standing, and that the members were sustained with considerable enthusiasm and interest. The manager's report was an excellent one. The treasurer's statement showed that the church had received from all sources during the year, a considerable increase over the previous year. A large number were subscribing to the fund for the purchase of the new organ, and the weekly offering envelopes and in every way the outlook was bright for the future.

The following were elected to a place on the executive committee for the ensuing year: A. McIvor, E. J. Martin, W. Jameson, R. Van Munster, W. Walker and E. W. Sexsmith. These, with the following, who are the present members: J. Murie, J. J. Gillis, D. A. Fraser, Capt. I. Gould, J. T. McDonald, and Alec. Wilson, constitute the board of managers for 1908.

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The Rev. T. W. Gladstone gave an instructive talk last Thursday evening upon "The World, the Christian's Enemy as Seen by John." Next Thursday the subject is to be "The Flesh, the Christian's Enemy as Seen by Paul." and the following week, "The Devil, the Christian's Enemy as Seen by Peter." These addresses are critical studies from the Epistles and are calculated to arouse interest on the part of those who attend the prayer meeting.

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## Among the Churches

Presbyterian.  
The annual meeting of the First Presbyterian church was held last evening in the school-room of the church. The meeting was most successful and the reports from every department were of a very encouraging nature. The devotional exercises Geo. McCandless was appointed secretary of the meeting and the minutes of the last meeting read and approved. The report of the session showed that fifty-four new members had been added to the church and that the attendance of the regular Sunday services was increasing. Nearly \$200 had been raised for missions.

The Sunday school report proved that institution to be in a very healthy state having a membership of over 200, with an average collection each Sunday of nearly \$40.

The ladies' Aid reported that they had renovated and papered the church, donated \$50 to the Y. M. C. A., and had still a balance in hand of \$50.

The Junior Christian Endeavor Society church met their financial obligations with equanimity and when the envelopes appear in the pews asking for the usual contribution to the debt the amount is soon subscribed.

The Young People's Society of Centennial church held their usual monthly consecration meeting on Monday and it is hoped that every member will be present.

Rev. S. J. Thompson, pastor of Centennial church, will preach in the Victoria West Methodist church to-morrow, and the congregation in the west end is looking forward to this visit with considerable enthusiasm and interest. The manager's report was an excellent one. The treasurer's statement showed that the church had received from all sources during the year, a considerable increase over the previous year. A large number were subscribing to the fund for the purchase of the new organ, and the weekly offering envelopes and in every way the outlook was bright for the future.

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ences each night. The opening meeting will be held in the New Grand theatre on Sunday night after the regular services, and the topic of her address will be "National Righteousness." It is not often that a lady speaks so heard with the same ease that audiences listen to Miss Murett. Her enunciation is clear and distinct and she will be heard in the largest hall. The meeting will be held in the hall in the A. O. U. W. hall on Yates street, and are under the auspices of the W. C. T. U.

The men's mass meeting to-morrow afternoon will be addressed by the Rev. H. S. Magee, who is now visiting the city in connection with the Methodist churches. Mr. Magee will have a stirring message for men, having made a specialty of temperance and moral reform movements which particularly affect men.

The Y. M. C. A. are joining with the W. C. T. U. in the series of meetings to be addressed by Miss Murett, and have undertaken to supply the musical part of the programme. At the mass meeting in the New Grand theatre the chorus will be led by men from the association, and this will assure the meeting of good hearty singing.

Plans are under way for the opening of a literary society and mock parliament in connection with the Y. M. C. A. The meetings will be held on Wednesday evenings and Premier McBride has promised to give the opening address. His subject will be "Public Speaking."

The local Union of Christian Endeavor are to be congratulated upon their very successful rally held last Wednesday evening. The committee made their plans well and carried them out in good order. They could have found no more inspiring speakers than Dr. Horsfall proved himself to be, and the idea of having a social hour at the close of the meeting was an excellent one. The committee were rewarded for their efforts by seeing the largest attendance that has been at a rally for some time and the interest taken by individual societies and members was very great. Dr. Horsfall said some strong and true things, and because he did, he will always be a welcome visitor to Victoria.

**GOLF MATCHES FOR THE CALCUTTA CUP**

**Play in the Series Will Begin at Once—Drawings for Events.**

The Victoria golf players will enter at once upon the series of matches for the Calcutta cup. The first round is to be played off before February 17th, so that in order to complete it in time playing will likely begin at once. The drawing for the handicap matches, which are singles, are as follows:

Matches—G. R. Talbot plays F. Cridland; W. H. Langley plays T. Gordon; T. R. Fitcher plays E. V. Bodwell; F. M. Reade plays C. H. Cookson; C. W. Gamble plays D. K. Irvine, D. L. Gillespie plays H. R. Burroughes, F. G. Fulton plays J. A. Lindsay; H. D. Twigg plays J. W. Ambery; W. P. D. Pemberton plays R. H. Pooley; F. C. Gamble plays J. P. Babcock; H. A. Bromley plays Stuart Gordon; R. H. Swinerton plays E. Wilson.

Byes—J. C. Barnacle plays A. S. Robertson; G. H. Barnard plays I. A. E. Irving.

**REDUCTION IN THE TAXATION**

**MINISTER OF FINANCE WILL AMEND ACT**

**Personal Property, Realty and Income Will Come in for Reduced Rate.**

It is expected that at the present session of the legislature Hon. R. G. Tatlow will introduce an amendment to the Assessment Act, the rates under the heads of realty, personal property and income.

The reason given for the reduction is that the revenues have increased, and the proposed doubling of the royalty on coal will still further increase the amount received.

It is said that the finance minister even anticipates a reduction in the taxation under the heads referred to by one-third.

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**NORTH SAANICH WATER SUPPLY**

**PUBLIC MEETING IS TO DISCUSS SUBJECT**

**Business Disposed of at Saturday Night's Meeting of Municipal Council.**

The second meeting of the North Saanich council was held in the court house, Sidney, on Saturday afternoon. Reeve Sangster presided and all the councillors were present.

Thos. H. Pair, who was recently appointed municipal engineer, resigned on account of illness, and W. S. Gore, C. E. will be asked to accept the appointment.

Several communications were read from the Hon. J. H. Helmcken respecting to a road gazetted by the provincial government previous to the formation of the municipality, through a portion of the doctor's property. The doctor will be referred to the chief commissioner of lands and works.

The council decided to send two delegates to the approaching convention of the E. C. Union of Municipalities to be held at Nanaimo, and the reeve and Councillor Julius Brethour were appointed.

Mr. E. McPhillips, M. P. F., wrote the council in answer to a request of the reeve that the government assist the municipality to improve the main trunk road. It was decided as there are really two trunk roads to declare the East Saanich road the main one and the whole council will, in conjunction with the municipality, confer with the government in connection with the matter.

The board of school trustees presented their estimates of expenditure for the ensuing year. They asked for \$1,560 for teachers salaries and a further ordinary expenditure of \$265 and an extraordinary expenditure of \$750 for an addition and the furnishing of the same to the east ward (Seymour) school. One item included in the ordinary expenditure asking for the sum of \$190 to be applied for janitor's services in the cleaning of school houses, etc., was reduced to \$75 upon motion of Councillor Julius Brethour, seconded by Councillor McDonald and supported by the reeve and Councillor Huber.

Henry Brethour introduced a resolution on the grounds that it was not within the power of the council to lower the board's estimate of ordinary expenditure.

The "Revenue Tax By-Law, 1908," was introduced and passed through its several stages and will be formally passed at the next meeting of the council. It makes provision for \$3,000 revenue from all sources, with the exception of the amount received from the department of education for schools.

Henry Brethour introduced his by-law to amend "The Revenue By-Law, 1908." It provides for the raising of saloon licenses from \$100 to \$200, and for the raising of houses from \$5 to \$10, and for the imposition of a tax on dogs of \$1.00 a year. The clause raising the saloon licenses was opposed by Councillors Julius Brethour and the remainder of the resolution was carried by the council and therefore carried. The wash house clause was carried without opposition. The tax on dogs was assented to, all the council assented to it with the exception of the introducer of the by-law.



THE SAANICH WATER SUPPLY

MEETING IS TO DISCUSS SUBJECT

Disposd of at Saturday's Meeting of Municipal Council.

Second meeting of the North council was held in the court...

Mr. H. Pair, who was recently appointed municipal engineer, resigned...

Communications were read and Hon. J. S. Helmcken, referred...

Mr. Phillips, M. P., wrote the answer to a request of the...

Mr. Brethour strongly dissented from the estimate of ordinary expenditure...

Mr. Herber asked leave to introduce a by-law to amend the...

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TO ESTABLISH A UNIVERSITY

BILL NOW BEFORE LOCAL LEGISLATURE

The Main Features of the Legislation Sought by the Government.

The University Bill, introduced into the legislature, is one which has wide...

This act may be cited as the British Columbia University Act.

Incorporation.

A university, to be called The University of British Columbia, consisting of a chancellor, convocation, board of governors, senate, and faculties, is hereby established in the province as a body politic and corporate.

The said corporation may acquire, by gift, purchase, or any other manner, and hold for the purposes of the university, all real and personal, real and personal, of every nature and kind whatsoever, and subject to the terms of any gift, devise, or bequest...

The said corporation shall have power to acquire, take and hold any real property, and to mortgage, sell, transfer, or otherwise dispose of all its property, real and personal, and to make and execute all necessary and proper conveyances or transfers for carrying the same into effect.

The said corporation shall have power to invest for the benefit of the university all or any sums of money belonging to it and available for investment, in any of the following securities: the bonds, stocks, debentures or securities of the Dominion of Canada or of any province thereof; the debentures of any municipality in the province; first mortgages of any freehold property in the province, or the purchase of rental-bearing estate thereon; and shall have full power and authority to do so, in such manner as convocation may determine. The chairman shall be chancellor of the university.

The functions of convocation shall be to elect the members of the board of governors, and to be competent for convocation to consider all questions affecting the welfare and prosperity of the university, and to make recommendations thereon to the senate, which shall consider the same and return to convocation its conclusions thereon.

There shall be and there is hereby constituted a board of management for the university, under the name of "The Board of Governors of the University of British Columbia."

The board shall consist of the chancellor, who shall be chairman thereof, and the president of the university, and the members thereof, and nine persons appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in council.

No person shall be eligible for appointment as a member of the board unless he is a British subject and a resident of the province of British Columbia.

The board shall make an annual report of its transactions to the Lieutenant-Governor in council, in which shall be included a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending on the preceding thirtieth day of June, and such other particulars as the Lieutenant-Governor in council may from time to time require.

The board may by resolution authorize its chairman and the Registrar to borrow from any person, bank or corporation, such sum of money as may be required to meet the expenditures of the university until such time as the revenues for the current year are available; and such loan shall be repaid out of the first appointed members of the board, three shall be appointed and hold office for two years, three for four, and the remaining three for six years, and all of them until their successors are appointed.

The appointed members of the board shall be eligible for reappointment.

Any appointed member of the board may be removed from office at any time by the Lieutenant-Governor in council.

In the case of a vacancy in the board, the Lieutenant-Governor in council shall be authorized to fill the vacancy, and the board shall be authorized to make and enter into any agreement which it may deem necessary for carrying out the purposes mentioned in this section, and to make and execute in the name of the university all such agreements, deeds and other instruments as may be deemed necessary to carry into effect the provisions of any such agreement.

All transfers, mortgages, or other instruments or documents required to be written and to which the university is a party, shall be deemed to be properly executed by the university if the corporate name and seal of the university is affixed thereto by the registrar or acting registrar, and such corporate name and seal are immediately followed on the same page by the official signatures of the registrar or acting registrar, and the chairman or acting chairman of the board.

The property, real and personal, and its transactions, of the university shall not be liable to taxation for provincial, municipal or school purposes, but shall be exempt from every description of taxation.

A certified copy of every statute or other enactment of the senate, providing for any of the matters or things mentioned in clauses (d) and (e) of the next preceding section, shall, within ten days of the passing thereof, be transmitted to the board of governors, and no such statute or enactment shall have force or effect until it has been approved by said board.

All statutes of the senate shall have the corporate seal of the university affixed thereto, and they shall be binding in accordance with the true intent and meaning thereof.

The date of the first election under this Act of the chancellor and of the elective members of the senate shall be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, of which not less than seven members shall be named in the British Columbia Gazette, and at least five weeks prior to such date the provincial secretary shall send a list of all members of the first convocation to each member thereof.

The votes at any election by convocation shall be given for the chancellor and the members of the senate respectively, by voting papers in the form prescribed in this section, or to the like effect, being delivered to the provincial secretary at the first election, and to the registrar of the university at any subsequent election, at such time and place as may be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council or by statute of the senate respectively.

Any voting papers delivered, or until his duty is performed, ten o'clock in the forenoon of the day fixed for election, shall be deemed to be delivered for the purpose of such election.

For any election after the first election, the registrar of the university shall in every year in which an election is to take place prepare an alphabetical list, to be called the election list, of the names of all graduates or of all persons who are entitled to vote at such election, and such register shall be open to inspection at all reasonable hours by all members entitled to vote thereat.

At least five weeks prior to the date fixed for the election of the chancellor or members of the senate, the registrar shall send a copy of the election list to each member of the convocation whose address is known.

Any person whose name does not appear in the election register shall not be entitled to vote at such election.

If any person whose name appears in the register complains in writing to the registrar of the university, not later than twenty clear days before the date of an election, that his name or that of any person which ought to have therein has been omitted from such register, or of any error in such name as it appears therein, or that the name of any person whose name ought not to be entered in the register appears therein, the registrar, after such notice as he may deem necessary to all parties concerned, shall forthwith examine into the complaint and report his decision as to him seen proper.

The decision of the registrar shall be subject to appeal to the president of the university.

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(2) The registrar shall forthwith send a written notice of his nomination to each person duly nominated.

The nominating papers shall be delivered at the office of the registrar or, if sent by mail, shall be received by him not later than three weeks prior to the date of the election, and if not so delivered and received, shall be invalid and not acted upon.

Any person who is nominated for the office of chancellor or as a member of the senate may refuse to become a candidate, and such refusal shall be deemed not to have been nominated and his name shall not be included in the list of candidates.

The registrar in writing of his refusal within four days after the day upon which the time for nominations shall have expired.

In the event of only one candidate being nominated for chancellor, or only so many candidates being nominated for the senate as are required to be elected, such candidate or candidates shall be deemed to have been elected, and in such cases no voting papers shall be required to be sent out.

The registrar shall report to the senate at its next meeting the results of any such election.

In the case of a poll it is necessary it shall be the duty of the registrar to send to each member of the convocation, whose residence is known, an alphabetical list of the candidates duly nominated, accompanied by one copy of the form of voting paper in the schedule of this act, applicable to the election or elections to be held, and such list and form shall be sent two weeks prior to the date fixed for the election.

For the first election two persons, to be elected by the convocation, shall be appointed for that purpose, shall be scrutineers. For any election after the first election, it shall be the duty of the senate to make such appointments.

At ten o'clock of the forenoon of the day fixed for the election, the voting papers shall be opened by the registrar of the university in the presence of the scrutineers. The registrar shall examine and count the votes and keep a record thereof in a proper book to be provided by the senate.

Any person entitled to vote at the election may, if he so wishes, be accompanied by another person to act as registrar during such disability or absence.

The acting registrar shall, during such disability or absence, perform the duties of the registrar, and have all the powers of the registrar.

and appointed for the first Convocation only.

After the first convocation, all convocations shall be composed of the chancellor, the senate, the members of the first convocation and all persons who shall have become graduates of the university.

The register of the name of any person shall be conclusive proof that such person is a member of the convocation and is entitled to vote as such.

The fee paid to the provincial secretary under this section shall be transmitted by him to the treasurer of convocation, upon appointment of the latter.

Convocation shall have power of requiring a fee to be paid by its members to defray necessary expenses of convocation.

The date and place of the first meeting of convocation shall be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in council, of which not less than three members shall be named in the British Columbia Gazette.

After the first meeting, convocation shall meet at such times and places and with such notices as may be fixed by convocation by regulations in writing, and also when convened by the senate.

An extraordinary meeting of convocation shall be called by the chancellor on the requisition of ten members, all of whom shall be entitled to the object or objects of the meeting to be called; and no matter shall be discussed at such meeting except the matters in respect of which it was convened.

At least twenty days' notice of every extraordinary meeting of convocation shall be given in writing to the members of the convocation, and the object or objects of such meeting shall be clearly stated in such notice.

No question shall be decided at a meeting of convocation unless at least fifteen members are present, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the members present.

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IMMIGRATION BILL AMENDED IN COMMITTEE STAGE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON Measure Now Seems Well Adapted to Insure Disallowance by Ottawa.

(From Friday's Daily.) The immigration bill passed its second reading yesterday afternoon without a dissenting voice being raised. It is probable that in committee some amendments may be offered before the bill is finally passed and goes before His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for his assent or refusal.

Yesterday afternoon the debate on the bill was opened by Premier McBride. He added little to what has already been given in connection with the measure. He seized every opportunity to attack the Ottawa government, claiming that they had not been true to British Columbia. He waxed wroth in denouncing that he or his government had any connection with the C. F. R. A. E. McPhillips explained his peculiar position on the bill. He reiterated the statement that he did not believe the legislature had the right to pass such legislation. Then as an excuse for supporting it he contended that he did not wish to put his opinion against others who thought differently. He further argued that the action of the Dominion had made it imperative to pass such legislation.

Mr. Oliver asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions: 1. How many acres of public lands were sold during the periods from January 1st, 1906, to December 31st, 1907, and from January 1st, 1907, to December 31st, 1907? 2. How many acres of public lands were pre-empted during the same period?

Hon. F. J. Fulton replied as follows: The approximate area of unsurveyed land sold during the year 1906 is 162,183 acres, and during 1907, 309,015. 1,048 pre-emption records were issued during the year 1906, and 933 during 1907. The area of these pre-emptions ranges from forty acres to one hundred and sixty acres. (Note.—To arrive at the exact acreage of land sold and pre-empted during the periods named would entail a great amount of clerical work.)

Mr. Oliver asked the Hon. the Premier the following questions: 1. Did the Premier advise His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to assent to Bill No. 30, session 1907? 2. Did the Premier enter any objection with His Honor the Lieut.-Governor against the proposal of His Honor to withhold his assent to bill No. 30, session 1907? The Hon. Mr. McBride replied as follows: 1. No. 2. The Premier entered no objection with His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and members of the executive council are confidential, and under the oath of office taken by ministers are not to be divulged.

Hon. C. E. Brewer asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions: 1. Has any reserve been placed on the water in the neighborhood of the intended municipality of Alberni? 2. If not, is it the intention to do so? Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows: 1. No. 2. The matter is under consideration.

Mr. Oliver asked the Hon. the Minister of Finance the following questions: After the letter of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, dated April 23rd, 1907, notifying the acting premier that His Honor did not propose to assent to bill No. 30 was received, did the hon. acting premier make any protest against the course proposed to be pursued by His Honor, or tender him any advice as to the effect that the bill in question was a proper bill to receive his assent? The Hon. Mr. Tattow replied as follows: The oath of office taken by members of the executive council prescribes them or any of them, from divulging what may transpire between the Lieut.-Governor and them, or any of them.

J. P. Garden asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions: 1. What is the estimated area of the coal fields of British Columbia? 2. What area has been reserved? Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows: 1. So much of the province is as yet unexplored that it is impossible to form an approximation of the area. 2. Five hundred and twenty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty-one acres.

Hon. Hall asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following question: Is it the intention of the government during this year to take off the reservation on the land known as the Raliamation Farm at Kootenay Landing? The Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows: The question is now under consideration.

Passed Second Reading. The bill to amend the Master and Servant Act passed the committee stage without amendment.

Premier on Immigration. Hon. Mr. McBride continued the debate on the second reading of the immigration bill. He claimed that he had always acted consistently on this question and denied that he had tried to sidestep in connection therewith. The circumstance that the Lieut.-Governor had reserved assent to the bill last year had been used as an argument that he had failed in his duty as first minister. This he denied. In 1906 the country was swept by the Liberals because of their opposition to the bill. He predicted that a similar result would follow the action of the Dominion authorities on the Oriental question. He referred to Sir Wilfrid's telegram saying that the views of the people of the west would prevail with him.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald remarked that this referred to the Chinese, and that the engagement of the premier had been kept as evidenced in the increase of the head tax, which followed.

Hon. Mr. McBride dilated upon the conditions obtaining as a result of the Oriental influx, pointing out that the fishing industry in the province was practically controlled by them. He claimed that the Conservatives had tried to treat the question in a provincial rather than in a party way. They had not tried to make it a party question.

J. A. Macdonald called attention to the speech of the attorney-general. Hon. Mr. McBride said the attorney-general was forced to the course he had taken by the animadversions of the

Weaver's interests being represented. Parker Williams suggested that the cause of the letter of notification being delayed was a fit subject for investigation, suggesting that it might have been purposely intercepted.

John Oliver remarked that he had subjected the envelope in which the advice was contained to the postal authorities, and they informed him that it was not mailed on the date stated by the chief commissioner, but a day afterward. The postal authorities were therefore not to blame in the matter. As to the land taken by the railway company, he had professional opinion that it was not necessary for right of way purposes. He produced a letter from the chief commissioner promising that delay would be granted, dated June 11th, and pointed out that the certificate was granted to the company some days prior to that date. This, he thought, showed a serious state of things.

Hon. F. J. Fulton explained that this was due to a clerical misinterpretation of instructions, he being absent in the upper country at the time.

Mr. Oliver asked how it could have been expected that he would get a hearing if the minister was away.

The motion passed. John Oliver asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions: 1. How many acres of public lands were sold during the periods from January 1st, 1906, to December 31st, 1907, and from January 1st, 1907, to December 31st, 1907? 2. How many acres of public lands were pre-empted during the same period?

Hon. F. J. Fulton replied as follows: The approximate area of unsurveyed land sold during the year 1906 is 162,183 acres, and during 1907, 309,015. 1,048 pre-emption records were issued during the year 1906, and 933 during 1907. The area of these pre-emptions ranges from forty acres to one hundred and sixty acres.

(Note.—To arrive at the exact acreage of land sold and pre-empted during the periods named would entail a great amount of clerical work.) Mr. Oliver asked the Hon. the Premier the following questions: 1. Did the Premier advise His Honor the Lieut.-Governor to assent to Bill No. 30, session 1907? 2. Did the Premier enter any objection with His Honor the Lieut.-Governor against the proposal of His Honor to withhold his assent to bill No. 30, session 1907?

The Hon. Mr. McBride replied as follows: 1. No. 2. The Premier entered no objection with His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and members of the executive council are confidential, and under the oath of office taken by ministers are not to be divulged.

Hon. C. E. Brewer asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions: 1. Has any reserve been placed on the water in the neighborhood of the intended municipality of Alberni? 2. If not, is it the intention to do so? Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows: 1. No. 2. The matter is under consideration.

Mr. Oliver asked the Hon. the Minister of Finance the following questions: After the letter of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, dated April 23rd, 1907, notifying the acting premier that His Honor did not propose to assent to bill No. 30 was received, did the hon. acting premier make any protest against the course proposed to be pursued by His Honor, or tender him any advice as to the effect that the bill in question was a proper bill to receive his assent? The Hon. Mr. Tattow replied as follows: The oath of office taken by members of the executive council prescribes them or any of them, from divulging what may transpire between the Lieut.-Governor and them, or any of them.

J. P. Garden asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions: 1. What is the estimated area of the coal fields of British Columbia? 2. What area has been reserved? Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows: 1. So much of the province is as yet unexplored that it is impossible to form an approximation of the area. 2. Five hundred and twenty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty-one acres.

Hon. Hall asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following question: Is it the intention of the government during this year to take off the reservation on the land known as the Raliamation Farm at Kootenay Landing? The Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows: The question is now under consideration.

Passed Second Reading. The bill to amend the Master and Servant Act passed the committee stage without amendment.

Premier on Immigration. Hon. Mr. McBride continued the debate on the second reading of the immigration bill. He claimed that he had always acted consistently on this question and denied that he had tried to sidestep in connection therewith. The circumstance that the Lieut.-Governor had reserved assent to the bill last year had been used as an argument that he had failed in his duty as first minister. This he denied. In 1906 the country was swept by the Liberals because of their opposition to the bill. He predicted that a similar result would follow the action of the Dominion authorities on the Oriental question. He referred to Sir Wilfrid's telegram saying that the views of the people of the west would prevail with him.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald remarked that this referred to the Chinese, and that the engagement of the premier had been kept as evidenced in the increase of the head tax, which followed.

Hon. Mr. McBride dilated upon the conditions obtaining as a result of the Oriental influx, pointing out that the fishing industry in the province was practically controlled by them. He claimed that the Conservatives had tried to treat the question in a provincial rather than in a party way. They had not tried to make it a party question.

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ALMOST GIVEN UP "FRUIT-A-TIVES" SAVED HIS LIFE

Mr. Dingwall was Superintendent of St. Andrew's Sunday School in Williams town for nine years and License Commissioner for Glengarry and Tax Collector for Charlottetown for fourteen years continuously. Read how strongly Mr. Dingwall comes out in favor of "Fruit-a-tives."



Williamstown, Ont., April 5th, 1907.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the almost marvellous benefit I have derived from taking "Fruit-a-tives." I was a life long sufferer from Chronic Constipation and the only medicine I ever secured to do me any real good was "Fruit-a-tives." This medicine cured me when everything else failed. Also, last spring, I had a severe attack of bladder trouble with kidney trouble, and "Fruit-a-tives" cured these complaints for me, when the physician attending me had practically given me up. I am now over eighty years of age and I can strongly recommend "Fruit-a-tives" for Chronic Constipation and bladder and kidney trouble. This medicine is cheap and easy to get, and the Oriental influx was attributable to this condition. It was unfair that the state of labor should be depressed by the admission of competitors whose modes of life were not compatible with white civilization. It was observable, he said, that the objection to Chinese immigration had been given to justify the restriction of classes of people, since those people had got wise to their own value in the labor market, and demanded a higher wage.

H. C. Brewer (Alberni), in the course of a brief reference to the importance of the matter under debate, called attention to the fact that he had seen the fruit-a-tives taken to the Orient, and he was glad to see that they were not being taken to the Orient. He had recently visited these men who were employed in clearing the right of way. He stated that the fruit-a-tives meant with respect to the industrial and commercial interests of the province, he pointed out that inquiry had been made by the Hon. the Minister of Finance, and he was glad to see that there was no concurrent advantage to the merchants and farmers from the industry of these men, who found their own foodstuffs, sufficient for their sustenance, in the country, unless it was in the gambling places of the Japanese communities. He introduced these observations as a preamble to a proposal for an earnest endeavor on the part of the government and legislature to find an effective solution of the question.

Mr. Oliver asked the Hon. the Minister of Finance the following questions: 1. If he is aware that the Hindus are continually cremating their dead on Fraser street, in Esquimalt district? 2. If so, under what authority is it done? The Hon. Mr. Bowser replied as follows: 1. I have not been informed that the Hindus are continually cremating their dead on Fraser street, in Esquimalt district. 2. There is nothing in any law in force in this province, which would render an inquest necessary, or the cremation of the body must not take place until after an inquest has been held.

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him to make a campaign trip on the Okanagan lake. He asserted that directly or indirectly had the government and political association with any corporation in the province. He did not wish to apologize for the attitude of the Conservative party on this question. He was satisfied with Mr. Bowser's stand on the subject and believed that with his party in power at Ottawa British Columbia would get justice in the case.

A. E. McPhillips cited the opinion of Sir J. A. Macdonald, in which any act dealing with immigration was ultra vires of the province, and indicated that his own opinion was in line therewith. At the same time he did not wish to plead his opinion as a matter with the best interests of the province, or in conflict with any endeavor to secure their just rights to the people if it were at all possible. He claimed that Ottawa had been derelict in its duty. They should have legislated on this question. The provincial bills had met with summary disallowance. Advice was not given to the province that they were called in question, and no responsibility in this connection could be attached to the local government. The leader of the opposition claimed that the Hon. the Attorney-General, Mr. J. A. Macdonald, and therefore if it be felt that disallowance again met the measure at Ottawa, it was to be expected that the Hon. the Attorney-General would see to it that the measure with the Ottawa government. He criticized the Liberals for declining—as a matter of parliamentary ethics—to accept the word of the leader of the government, and suggested that an inherent superciliousness on their part was a party trait, which had driven him into the Conservative ranks.

Mr. Jardine asked the Hon. the Attorney-General the following questions: 1. If he is aware that the Hindus are continually cremating their dead on Fraser street, in Esquimalt district? 2. If so, under what authority is it done? The Hon. Mr. Bowser replied as follows: 1. I have not been informed that the Hindus are continually cremating their dead on Fraser street, in Esquimalt district. 2. There is nothing in any law in force in this province, which would render an inquest necessary, or the cremation of the body must not take place until after an inquest has been held.

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THE MAN THEY COULD NOT HANG

John Lee Tells His Personal Story of the Heart-Rending Scene on the Scaffold—Executioner Moved to Tears—Terrible Fiasco Foretold in Dream.

John Lee, sentenced to death twenty-three years ago for the murder of Miss Keyse at Babacoomb, gives an authentic account of the terrible scene which accompanied the attack on the scaffold, to carry his story into execution.

Recollections of My Trial.

When the curtain fell at the end of the first part of my history I told how I had just been arrested for the murder of my dear mistress, Miss Keyse.

I now draw aside the curtain again in order to deal with the question, not to believe the bill would be introduced in excluding the Japanese or race. If constitutional means to secure the stoppage of Oriental immigration be predicted that a large part of the country would come to means which were not national, and he said he would be assisted by any means possible. He said it was the liberal trying to shield their friends.

There seem to be certain people in the world who derive pleasure from opposing the outcast. There is no suffering possible to the human heart but they multiply it by all sorts of means.

I do not question the verdict of the jury. On the evidence that was placed before them they could have reached no other conclusion than that I was guilty.

As for my wonderful escape from death for they tried three times to execute me and failed, I have only one thing to say. If it be true that the Divine will is manifest in everything that happens, it is true that I have never even a cat can fall or a sparrow perch without God's knowledge, then I say that Heaven, and Heaven alone, spared me on that terrible morning.

I do not propose to say very much about my trial, but I will say that which immediately preceded it. They interested me but little. I knew that I was innocent. Besides, I was just a young country lad of 20. What did I know about trials? What do I know about them now?

Let me put you in the dock for a moment just as I was put in the dock. You are wearied and worn after many days of confinement, of hurrying to and fro between police stations, jails, police courts, and coroner's inquests. You look tired, pale, and thin. "Ah!" says the jaw: "Your guilty conscience is bringing you out!" You tremble with nervous excitement. You are full of suspense. You hand shakes. Your voice quivers as you speak. "Ah!" says the public, watching you every movement. "Wretch, you are afraid!"

When the law gets rid of Engineers, Firemen, and Electrician in Charge of City Power House.

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Whatever I did, can anyone tell me why I should have behaved like a coward? Immediately after I had been arrested I was marched all the way to Torquay in front of a policeman. No crowd accompanied me. I was not handcuffed. I simply trudged along as if I were bent upon some errand. Behind me the sergeant had made a pretence to escape. I wanted to see the whole business through from beginning to end. I had nothing to be afraid of. In a sense I was quite happy.

When we got to Torquay I was formally charged, and put into a cell. As I heard the door clang upon me I heart sank. For a second time I was within a few feet of the gallows. My head in my hands, and strove to realize what had befallen me. There I had already suffered for. I was now charged with murder!

There is no need for me to go over all the story of the trial. It confused me. I got tired of listening to the long speeches. I wearied of what seemed to be the endless repetition of the story of the murder. I just wanted to know the end of it all. Some of the jury were objecting to a confession. "Change your mind," he said. "This way," he said.

As soon as the trial was over I was taken back to Exeter prison, and placed in a condemned cell to wait for death. Up to this point I had been wearing my own black suit. But I was now made to change it for prison clothes. They were brought to me by two warders as soon as I got back from the trial.

At Exeter prison, when I was there, I think there were two condemned cells. Mine was the first one. I was very miserable. I never saw anybody in the yard besides the warders, except on the last Sunday, when there was a little man walking up and down.

At the time of the murder of Miss Keyse I was a particularly healthy boy. I always slept well, so well that though I was in the very early hours of the night, when I slept, they never woke me up. I believe they even used to stifle along between my bed and the cup-board where the oil can was, and yet not disturb me.

It was proved at the trial that she went into the kitchen before going to bed; that she there took her cocoa from the hob, where one of the Neckles had left it; that she next went upstairs carrying the cocoa and a candle; that she undressed and put on her nightgown; that she came down again candle in hand.

For the world at large such a morning is full of bustle and excitement; for prisoners it is one of almost distressing quiet. The weather was miserable. It rained without ceasing. Yet I heard that the doors of the court were beset by crowds anxious to be present at the trial, whilst many persons stood for hours in the rain in case there was anything to be seen.

I heard that only those provided with outside passes were allowed to enter the court. There were policemen on duty at all the doors, and I remember someone telling me that much of their business was occupied in refusing to admit passes when they were offered them by people who wanted to come in to see me.

ler's brother. He told me that Mr. Tempier was too ill to look after my trial, but that he, the brother, would be present in court.

I am Sentenced to Death.

When the hour appointed for the trial drew near I was returned to the court, which was short distance from the prison. The governor came into my cell and told me to follow him. We went into the prison yard where a carriage was waiting. Into this we got, and were driven out of the prison.

When we reached the court I was put into a cupboard-like cell below the court-room. Above me I could hear the hum of people as they were taken to their seats. Suddenly all was silent. A key turned in a lock. Someone came into the little cell in which I was sitting.

Someone behind me gently took hold of my arm. But I had no need of support. I was wondering what I would happen next when a warder touched me on the shoulder. "This way," he said.

As I have said before, I did not complain of my trial. The case seemed to be so black against me that I cannot blame the jury for finding me guilty.

My cell was a much roomier apartment than that in which the ordinary prisoner is accommodated.

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how the people sang at me. They were watching, I suppose, for some sign of fear or guilt. They were disappointed. As I sat alone beneath the court I could hear the people talking overhead.

I have heard that this is the most terrible of all moments. It is, of course, a moment of awful suspense. The jury are dumb as mice, the sudden hush, the body is itching them to detect if possible some sign of the secret they hold in their hearts.

Someone asked me if I had anything to say. Yes I had. I remember the words to this hour.

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Now that is probably where the story about the threats has come from. What I said may have been reported to the chaplain—and I suppose the words were altered a little on the way.

I don't think Miss Farmer ever received her letter. I imagine it was kept back in case it might be useful after the execution, for I think I told her that I deserved hanging for being so foolish as "to let things go" as I had done.

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on one side, saying: "I will shake hands with Lee first."

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heard the clang of the bell. I heard a wrench as of a bolt drawn, and—

My heart beat! Was this Death? Or was it only a dream? A nightmare? What was this stamping going on? Good Heavens! I was still on the trap! It would not move!

The trap had given just about two inches. It would go no further. A second passed. It was like a lifetime. The trap could not be moved.

Such an ordeal was enough to kill most men, I suppose. But I remained perfectly quiet, and at last I was led off the trap.

I believe I waited in that room for something like four minutes. It was not very far from the scaffold, and I could hear all that was going on in the shed quite distinctly. I could hear them pulling the bolt backwards and forwards. This bolt, I should explain, was fixed upright in the floor of the shed on the left of the trap. It was not like a railway lever. It was more like a piece of an iron railing with a handle bolted to it, and the other end fixed backwards and forwards, and each time there was a thud as the trap was released and fell inwards. The scaffold was apparently working all right. You may as well as these things were not pleasant to listen to. Nevertheless, they did not break my courage. They simply made me more anxious to get it all over.

Clapping his hands, he said: "My poor fellow, I don't know what I'm doing!" Then he took me back to the shed. The second attempt was about to be made to execute me. I remember all that took place. I see the scaffold before me as I write. All the details are clear.

When I got back to the shed the officials were waiting for me. Some of them turned away as if they could not bear to witness the scene. A scene so similar to that which had taken place. Mr. Pitkin, the chaplain, was so distressed that he looked as if he would collapse. The warders were as white as ghosts.

Once more my legs were strapped, and once more the cap and rope were adjusted. Again the chaplain, who was standing in front, began to speak. He began to speak, and again the bolt was drawn.

This time I made sure that I was gone. I could not see through the cap, and I was not to see the scaffold. My terrible fall into space had begun.

The shock took away my breath. I wanted to put out my hands and grasp something. It seemed as if my heart was leaping out of my body.

But death had not come yet. I sank two inches just as before, and there I remained.

The horrible stampings and hammerings were repeated, but all to no purpose.

I heard them saying: "Stamp on it! Now as if it will move!" But the trap refused to move.

"Take him off," commanded someone, and I was made to step back two paces off.

The rope was left round my neck, the cap over my head. I was stifling, choking for breath.

What was passing in my mind all this time I cannot say. I had prayed to be delivered from these men's hands, and something told me that He was answering my prayer.

But it was terrible to have to stand helplessly and listen to the attempts that were being made to get the scaffold to go.

As before, the bolt was jerked backwards and forwards, and I could hear the boards creaking as if they were being chipped and hacked away. I believe they thought that the planks of the drop had swollen with rain, and that paring away the wood was all that was needed. The doctor came in and said that what was going on, the cap was still on.

At the end of an awful five minutes I was again placed upon the drop, and the third attempt was made to execute me.

Again the bolt was drawn, and again there came that fearful jerk as the trap struck fast and left me poised on my feet, hanging him the tumbler.

I don't know what the warder did with the brandy. I expect he drank it. Instead of the brandy the doctor gave me something else. I could only move them about an inch.

Apparently my action was misunderstood. The officials thought I was fainting. They were quite mistaken. I was terribly distressed, but I had all my senses about me.

My arms still strapped up, I was kneeling on the store-room again. The doctor came in and brought me a glass of brandy.

"No, thank you, sir," I said; "I don't want any brandy!" "Then throw it away," he said to a waiter, handing him the tumbler.

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likely to send home for their law. The generality of them are beggars in the public places. The display of medals to British generosity. If the not be made effective against me, as contended by the leadership, he could not see the opposition, he could not see the opposition, he could not see the opposition.

How saw no objection, passing against the eventualities of the arrangement with John Lee, and a way opened for to become operative with the Japanese.

ation was then put and the passed on a straight party. Three Socialists voting with the Government in favor of it. Northwathwaite moved that the be added as a new section to the bill.

It shall not come into effect or so far as Japanese immigrants concerned, provided that the Government has been entered into being carried out between the Governments of Japan and Canada. Japanese artisans and labor from the province of British Columbia.

orney-general signified his approval of the amendment on the ground that it would furnish the Government with an excuse to withdraw the bill.

Macdonald said it was apparent that only the Conservatives, but allists were seeking to put the bill in such shape as to invite the vote at Ottawa with a view to another campaign cry against the Government.

Northwathwaite agreed that the opposition was right with the Conservatives, but denied attachment so far as the Socialists concerned. The amendment intended, was intended to try and deal with the question, not to believe the bill would be introduced in excluding the Japanese or race.

It was in the power of the Government to deal with the question, not to believe the bill would be introduced in excluding the Japanese or race. If constitutional means to secure the stoppage of Oriental immigration be predicted that a large part of the country would come to means which were not national, and he said he would be assisted by any means possible.

He said it was the liberal trying to shield their friends. Macdonald said if they were shield their friends at Ottawa would naturally have supported the attorney-general's amendment.

Northwathwaite said there were Japanese in the province, and he was reasonable to believe that trained soldiers ready to arms and seize the country. In the event of any national emergency the presence of such a large number of Japanese might be a great help and bring about an armistice with the country.

An amendment was put and voted Messrs. Williams and McInnis in their places, and Mr. Howland's was the only voice in opposition. The bill was reported complete with amendments.

ING GIRLS NEED PINK PILLS.

TONIC IS NECESSARY FOR THE PROPER DEVELOPMENT TO INSURE HEALTH AND LENGTH.

are throughout Canada thousands of young girls who are in a condition approaching the complexions is pale or sallow. The complexion is pale or sallow. The complexion is pale or sallow.

Wholesale Discharges. The Jaw Gets Rid of Engineers, Firemen, and Electrician in Charge of City Power House.



THAW'S PROGRESS TO MATTEAWAN SAYS HIS STAY WILL BE SHORT ONE

Slayer of Stanford White Will Be Treated as Criminally Insane.

New York, Feb. 1.—Adjudged not guilty of the murder of Stanford White by reason of insanity at the time the fatal shots were fired, Harry Kendall Thaw today was held by the court to be a dangerous lunatic, and was whirled away to the state hospital for the criminal insane at Matteawan. It was a quick transition from the dingy little cell in the Tombs, which had been the young man's home for more than eighteen months, to the white bedded wardens of the big asylum tucked away on the snow-covered sloping banks of the Hudson river, fifty miles above this city.

A little after nightfall he had been received in the institution under commitment papers which directed his lodging "until discharged by due course of law." No more unwilling patient ever made a journey to a state institution, Thaw's train on its way to Fishkill Landing, where a carriage was taken to Matteawan, passed beneath the very walls of the prison Sing Sing, but at no time since his arrest on the night of June 25th, 1906, had the young Pittsburgh millionaire ever held the thought that he would see the inside of that famous prison, and he needed not.

The first thrill of the words of acquittal brought Thaw to his feet in the court room, and with that lack of grace of action which has always characterized his movements, awkwardly, almost hastily, he bowed his acknowledgments to the twelve jurors as they were discharged by the court.

A smile played about his pallid features and there was every reason to believe that he was entirely pleased with the outcome. It was after he had heard the words of Justice Dowling, committing him to Matteawan on the ground that his release, in the opinion of the court, would endanger the public safety, and after the elation of the verdict had died away, that Thaw rebelled. He commanded his attorneys immediately to take out a warrant to have his sanity tested before he was sent away to the up state institution.

Mrs. Evelyn Thaw, from her hotel, where she had heard over the telephone the news of the trial's end, joined in the demand of her son.

Martin W. Littleton, whose conduct of the case as chief counsel for the defense, has won so much favorable comment, finally prevailed against the wishes of the mother, indicating to her that he believed it would be better for the present to obey the mandate of the court. Justice Dowling, it was said, had been consulted in the matter after he had signed his order of commitment, and informally had advised Thaw's counsel against making an immediate contest. The prisoner's consent was not won until after a lively scene with his counsel and his wife, the latter pleading with him for more than an hour to be content for a time at least with what fate had given him. Under promise that some action would speedily be taken, looking to the appointment of a commission to inquire into his present sanity or to his transfer to a private institution, where his wife and other members of his family might reside with him, Thaw consented to go without further protest.

On his way to Matteawan Thaw dictated the following authorized statement to the representative of the Associated Press: "I am now perfectly sane, but am going to Matteawan on the advice of my counsel, who thought it unwise to sue for a writ of habeas corpus at this time. Counsel will proceed in the matter of release just as soon as they can get together the proofs they will present that I am at the present sane. I am confident that my stay at Matteawan will be for a short period of time only."

Thaw was accompanied from the Tombs to the Central railway station by his wife and three other persons, his brother, Attorney A. Russell Peabody and Daniel O'Reilly went with him to Matteawan. Mr. Littleton is understood to have talked very plainly to Thaw while the subject of suing out a writ of habeas corpus was under discussion.

Upon an exception filed by Mr. Littleton, Judge Dowling had granted a writ until three o'clock in the execution of the commitment papers so that counsel might consult with the defendant. Mr. Littleton informed Thaw it was stated that "there is such a thing as public sentiment in New York city."

"But I shall not go to Matteawan," Thaw is reported to have repeated many times.

"You will have to go," replied Mr. Littleton. Daniel O'Reilly joined in the decision. It was remarked later that Mr. Littleton went neither to the station nor to the institution with his client. He was said to be well-nigh worn out, however, from his arduous work during the trial, which was rushed to its conclusion at the highest possible speed and with the trying wait for a verdict.

heed. The machine was so filled with deputies and members of his counsel that neither Thaw nor his wife were visible to the waiting throng.

It was first planned to have Thaw enter the automobile from the Criminal Court building, but the crowd in White street became so dense that the chauffeur was directed to drive into the Tombs yard. The party then crossed the Bridge of Sighs, leading to the prison, and entered the waiting vehicle without trouble. Few people at the Grand Central station knew of Thaw's coming, and the party was little noticed in the rush of the week-end throngs bound for the suburbs.

A special car was attached to the regular 439 express over the New York Central. But there was a 15 minute delay in the departure of the train. Thaw smoked and talked with his counsel throughout the journey.

From the moment that word came from the jury room at 12.40 that a report was about to be made, the closing events of the famous case moved with almost cyclonic rapidity. For a day and a night there had been absolute silence on the part of the jury. Not a suggestion or request of any sort had come to the court, and when Justice Dowling came down to his chambers late in the morning he announced that he would not send for the jury until they sent for him. The report of last night that the jury stood 3 to 4 for acquittal on the ground of insanity put them up to the very time they announced their intention of coming into court and all concerned with the case had abandoned hope of a definite conclusion of the second trial.

Few spectators were allowed in the room and an impatient demonstration was stopped by the officers, when they arrested by order Roosevelt. For the well-known amateur tennis player, for a burst of applause. Pell was fined \$25 by Justice Dowling for contempt of court. He had only a cheque book with him and was held in custody until friends could be summoned.

Mrs. Evelyn Thaw and Josiah Thaw were the only members of the prisoner's family in court when the verdict was announced. The young man thanked individually each member of the jury and followed Mr. Littleton's example in shaking hands with them all. All of the defendant's counsel were elated with the verdict, and declared it was just what they had hoped for. District Attorney Jerome was almost as well pleased himself. He had contended from the first that Thaw was medically if not legally insane, and his effort this year had plainly not been directed toward a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Mr. Jerome congratulated Mr. Littleton and both counsel and jury joined in congratulations to Justice Victor J. Dowling, who presided at the trial with so much satisfaction to both sides. The jurymen expressed their thanks to the judge for his kindly interest in all matters affecting their comfort, and declared it had been a pleasure to act under such a fair minded, just and considerate jurist.

The proceedings in the court-room were brief and business-like, and at no time was there the semblance of a dramatic effect. Mrs. Thaw, it was said to-night, had confidently expected that her son would be committed to some private institution, and it was to effect this end that she insisted upon habeas corpus proceedings being immediately brought. So far as was in his power, District Attorney Jerome will resist any effort to have Thaw liberated at any time in the near future. Neither will he willingly consent to his transfer to a sanitarium.

The verdict of insanity returned by the jury lent striking interest to a letter written some years ago by Stanford White to Howard Nesbit, a brother of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, and then given to the Criminal Court building to-day. In this letter the architect declares that in the case, should not worry over the fact that Thaw had told "He is not worth it," declared White. "He still continues to circulate the most terrible ones about me, but where there is no foundation for them silence is the best answer to such a crazy person, for he surely must be that."

In the Asylum. Matteawan, Feb. 1.—Harry K. Thaw arrived here to-night and was immediately assigned to the observation ward of the state hospital for the criminal insane, where he will remain for a week or two, until the authorities can note his mental condition and make some definite arrangements for his future stay in the institution. The new patient sleeps to-night in a small iron bed in a dormitory where about fifty other men are quartered. An attendant constantly is on guard to prevent any of the men arising.

The arrival at Fishkill Landing of the train bearing the Thaw party caused quite a commotion in the little town. Photographers from New York city had come on an earlier train, and a dozen flashlight charges were exploded as the party accompanied by a doctor, brother, Attorney A. Russell Peabody and Daniel O'Reilly, stepped from the private car in which the journey from the city had been made. The party hurried to a waiting carriage and the drive to Matteawan was begun.

The trip from New York was made without incident. Thaw chatted constantly with his attorneys and smoked several black cigars.

When Dr. Robert B. Lamb, medical superintendent of the hospital, was told that Harry Thaw had been committed to the institution, he said that a prisoner would be given no special privileges while here.

"The first thing we will do with him," said Dr. Lamb, "is to have him examined to place him in the observation ward, there to remain for a week or two, or possibly longer, until we note his mental condition. This is the customary procedure in the institution with all special quarters, for all the patients here are treated alike.

CAMPBELL'S Great White Sale Beautiful Blouses. JR GREAT WHITE SALE presents the most glorious opportunity to purchase beautiful blouses at prices considerably under ordinary figures. These bewitching garments are fresh from the designers' hands; they embody the latest word of fashion, including the new French backs and choice creations trimmed with magnificent effects in Filet and Bead Lace work. Your opportunity, at these prices, is NOW.

Table listing various blouse styles and prices. Includes items like 'MAGNIFICENT BLOUSES', 'VERY Dainty BLOUSES', 'EXQUISITE BLOUSES', etc., with regular and sale prices.

Angus Campbell & Co. The Ladies' Store. Promis Block, Government St., Victoria. SALE TERMS CASH NO GOODS CHARGED. SALE TERMS CASH NO GOODS ON APPRO.

On his way to Matteawan Thaw dictated the following authorized statement to the representative of the Associated Press: "I am now perfectly sane, but am going to Matteawan on the advice of my counsel, who thought it unwise to sue for a writ of habeas corpus at this time. Counsel will proceed in the matter of release just as soon as they can get together the proofs they will present that I am at the present sane. I am confident that my stay at Matteawan will be for a short period of time only."

Institution was originally planned to hold only 500.

THE MAN THEY COULD NOT HANG

(Continued from page 9).

"My poor fellow," he said, with tears in his eyes, "you have had to suffer. He then began to take the straps off my arms.

"Don't do that," I cried out. "Leave them on. I want to be hung."

The suspense was becoming unbearable. I wanted them to get it over at any price.

At that moment the chaplain came to me. His face was dreadfully white, and there were tears in his eyes.

"I did not know, and in any case I was too broken up for the moment to think, 'You must understand that each time the bolt was drawn I thought I was gone. For the moment I experienced a strange sensation like that peculiar 'falling' sinking feeling one gets in a nightmare. This continued each time until consciousness returned and I felt my feet still on the boards."

The experience was made a thousand times worse owing to the fact that with the cap over my head I was practically in darkness. If I could have looked about me, if my hands or arms had been free, I would not have suffered so acutely. The darkness added to the horrible uncertainty of it all made my agony almost unendurable.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN NEWSPAPERMAN

Thomas L. Grahame, Formerly of This City, Has Passed Away.

(From Monday's Daily.) The sad intelligence was received today of the death of Thomas L. Grahame, for a number of years editor of this paper, and a well known figure in the journalistic field of the province.

The late Mr. Grahame was a man of wonderful energy and vitality, and up to the last entertained strong hopes of returning to his duties in London, where he was a valued member of the staff of the Daily Mail.

He went to the Old Land two or three years ago with the intention of taking the editorship of a weekly in the metropolis, but he gravitated unerringly to that department of journalism where his peculiar talents had the widest sway.

While in British Columbia, the late Mr. Grahame to handle the big assignment, and he crossed the channel with an ugly sea running, in a fishing smack on which the other journalists detailed for the wreck refused to embark.

When Lord Northcliffe started his war on the Soap Trust, he selected Mr. Grahame to handle the big assignment, which he did so effectively that the Mail had the big soap men about its ears in short order.

His assignments took him throughout the United Kingdom and across the continent, and his letters to friends in Victoria were full of humorous touches, suggested by his experiences.

strength. Under pretext of watching Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, who had been ordered abroad for his health, Mr. Grahame was sent by the Mail to the south of France, where he spent several months in its congenial air. Returning to his desk he plunged again into his work with the enthusiasm, and disregard of his physical limitations which always distinguished him, and in the spring it became necessary for him to leave his work and seek health in the north of Scotland. For a time, while summering at Kilchattan Bay he entertained strong hopes of getting back to his work on the Mail, but later in the year his declining strength indicated to him too clearly that this hope was vain.

In a letter written on the 7th of January, and received here a few days ago he stated that he was reduced to eighty-eight pounds and that his doctors told him that unless he got out of Scotland his tenure of life would not be for long. He was then preparing to return to his beloved British Columbia and was intending to take up a small fruit ranch in the vicinity of Victoria and seek in this form of activity a restoration to health. He was always passionately attached to this city and was looking forward to a return to it with pleasant anticipations. He was 44 years of age.

The cause of his death is not stated in the cable, but is believed to have been tubercular in character.

While in British Columbia, the late Mr. Grahame was employed at times on many of the largest papers. He was first associated with the Times as telegraph editor and later as editor. He also was employed on the Vancouver World, Victoria Colonist, and Nanaimo Free Press and founded and for a time conducted the Ladysmith Leader. He was a remarkably rapid worker, and had a literary style distinctively his own. Had he had leisure there is little doubt that he would have made a name in romantic fiction, second only to that of his friend and co-worker for many years, Neil Munro.

Above all he was the soul of honor, a loyal friend, and one whose real worth could only be appreciated by those who brought daily in contact with him.

He is survived by a widow, a sister of Mrs. Glover, of New Westminster, and by a son, Douglas, about fourteen years of age.

Pennsylvania has grown tobacco worth \$25,000,000 during the last half century.

BEST AND PUREST GOODS THAT MONEY CAN BUY. SCHILLING'S BEST COFFEE, SCHILLING'S BEST SPICE, SCHILLING'S BEST BAKING POWDER, JACOB'S IRISH BISCUITS. HUNTLY & PALMER'S BISCUITS. W. O. WALLACE Corner Yates and Douglas Streets. Phone 312 The Family Cash Grocery Phone 312

SAILORS' ENTERTAINMENT. First of a Series of Receptions Given at Seaman's Institute. On Saturday evening at the rooms on Langley street, the Seaman's Institute held the first reception, which is hoped will be continued every week.

REFUGEES OF REVOLUTION. Haytiens Find Sanctuary in French and American Consulates. Washington, Feb. 1.—The United States department is informed that about fifty refugees, participants in the last attempted revolution in Hayti, have found asylum in the American and French consulates at Gonaives and St. Marie.

With a load of 400 lb. a camel can travel 200 or 300 miles without water, going forty miles a day.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY. BUILDER & GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS. THOMAS CATTERALL-16 Bro Building and all its branches, wh and general jobbing. Tel. 820. CHAS. A. M'GREGOR, 142 E. 1 street. Jobbing and repairs. Twenty years' experience. Property filed. Phone B147. DINDSDALE & MALCOLM Builders and Contractors BRICK AND STONE BUILDING A SPECIALTY. DINDSDALE MALCOLM 200 Quadra St. 82 Hill. NOTICE. Rook blasted; rock for sale for and concrete. J. R. Williams, 1414 ga street. Phone 1384. BOOT AND SHOE REPAIR. NO MATTER where you buy shoes, bring them here to be repaired. Victoria, B. Col. opp. Hilda & Oriental Ays., opp. Tanges Theatre. CHIMNEY SWEEPING. CHIMNEYS CLEANED—Definitely fixed, etc. Wm. Neal, 82 Quadra. Phone 102. DENTISTS. DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Jewell Block, cor. Yates and Douglas streets. Victoria, B. Col. Office: 257; Residence: 122. DYING AND CLEANING. FAL'S DYING AND CLEANING WORKS, 120 Fort Street, Tel. 211. B. C. STEAKS, DYEWORKS, dyeing and cleaning establish the province. Country order. Phone 220. Hearn & Hearn. EDUCATIONAL. SHORTHAND SCHOOL. 11 street. Shorthand, typewriting, spelling thoroughly taught. Fine good positions. 21. Milan, principal. ENGRAVERS. GENERAL ENGRAVER, Stead and Seal Engraver, Geo. C. Wharf street. 202. Post Office. BOARDS OF TRADE. Tourist Agents, etc. should consult us for all kinds of literature, and all kinds of illustrations. We group photos artist's sketches, etc. Harold P. Engraving Co., 25 Broad street. FLOWERS. ROSES—Just to hand, a large selection of standard varieties. Flower's Gardens, 38 South P. BEDDING PLANTS FOR SALE. Tulips, dahlias, pansies, etc. opposite City Hall, Douglas street. FURRIERS. FRED. FOSTER, Taxidermist, 434 Johnson street. LEGAL. MURPHY & FISHER, Barristers at Law, 211 Yates street. Particular and Patent Office. Practice before Hallway Charles Murray, Harold P. Smith & Johnston, Barristers at Law, 211 Yates street. Mental Agents, Agents before the Supreme and Exchequer Courts. Wm. Alexander Smith, W. MACHINISTS. L. HAPER, General Machinist, Government street, Tel. 920. MEDICAL. R. H. KNEESHAW, Medium, Graduate of Lepist Co. Test circle, Thursday night. MERCHANT TAILORS. GENTLEMEN—If you want a well-tailored and a perfect fitting suit, go to the reliable tailor, J. Sorenson, 210 Yates street, over Western Telegraph Office. New assortment goods just in. MONEY TO LOAN. MONEY TO LOAN on all easy terms; no delay. At Park Hotel, 101 Government street. MONEY TO LOAN on all approved security. At 3 John street, cheap, at 3 John street. MONUMENTS. GRANITE AND MARBLE. Estimates given for monuments. Tel. B127. MUSIC. FRANK J. ARMSTRONG, Graduate of Lepist Co. Music. Private pupil of Mr. W. Phillips, 14 and 78 Telephone 428. TRUCKING AND DRIVING. TRUCKING—Quick service. Charges. Walsh Bros., 50 Yates street. WATCH REPAIR. A. PETCH, 99 Douglas street, of English watch repairs of clocks and watches repaired. SHOW CASES. We manufacture Upholstery, Cases, Bank Stoves, Hotel Cases, Wall Cases, Counters, Desks, Art Cases, Order Furniture a Specialty. Phone 116. DICKSON & HO. SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE TIMES.



Classified and Real Estate Advertisements

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

BUILDERS & GENERAL CONTRACTOR... CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS... THOMAS CATTERALL-16 Broad street...

DINSDALE & MALCOLM... BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS... BRICK AND STONE BUILDINGS... DINSDALE, MALCOLM...

NOTICE... Back blasted rock for sale for building and concrete... J. R. Williams, 408 Michigan street...

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING... NO MATTER where you bought your shoes, bring them here to be repaired...

CHIMNEY SWEEPING... CHIMNEYS CLEANED-Defective flues fixed, etc. Wm. Neal, 24 Quadra street...

DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, cor. Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Telephone-Office 527, Residence 122.

DYEING AND CLEANING... GENERAL DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS, 120 Fort street, Tel. 24.

EDUCATIONAL... SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 119 Broad street. Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, etc.

ENGRAVERS... GENERAL ENGRAVER, Stencil Cutter and Seal Engraver, Geo. Crowther, 23 Wharf street, opp. Post Office.

FLOWERS... ROSES-Just in hand a large consignment of standard varieties in very fine planting...

FURRIER... FRED. FOSTER, Taxidermist and Furrier, 42 1/2 Johnson street.

MURPHY & FISHER, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Ottawa, Parliamentary, Departmental and Patent Office Agents.

SMITH & JOHNSTON, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Parliamentary and Departmental Agents...

MACHINISTS... I. HAFER, General Machinist, No. 142 Government street, Tel. 320.

MEDIUM... E. H. KNEESHAW, Medium and Healer, 10 Chatham street, Sittings daily, Test circle, Thursday night.

MERCHANT TAILORS... BENTLEMAN-If you wish to get a well and a perfect fitting suit, well made and trimmed, don't miss this address...

MONEY TO LOAN... MONEY TO LOAN on house property, any terms, no delay. Apply the Permanent Loan and Savings Company, 8 Government street.

MONUMENTS... GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS-Estimates given for monuments, etc. J. E. Phillips, 74 and 76 View street, Tel. 1127.

MUSIC... FRANK J. ARMSTRONG, Violinist, Pianist at Lemp's Conservatory of Music. Private pupil of Hans Becker.

TRUCK AND DRAY... TRUCKING-Quick service, reasonable charges. Walsh Bros., Baker's Feed Store, 46 Yates street.

WATER REPAIRING... A. FETCH, 99 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch, repairs and kinds of clocks and watches repaired.

SHOW CASES... We manufacture Up-to-Date Show Cases, Bank, Store, Hotel and Office Fittings, Wall Cases, Counters, Shelving, Tables, Desks, Art Grills and Mirrors.

DICKSON & HOWES... REFUGES OF REVOLUTION... We find Sanctuary in French and American Consulates.

Wanted-Male Help... WANTED-Experienced waitress. Apply Dominion Hotel.

Wanted-Female Help... WANTED-Immediately, general servant. Apply 127 Vancouver street.

Wanted-Miscellaneous... TEACHER WANTED-For Keefers as teaching school. Salary \$20. Apply to J. T. Firkin, Secretary, Keefers.

Wanted-Miscellaneous... WANTED-To exchange, two good building lots in James Bay for house and lot. The difference will be paid in cash. Address P. O. Box 441, city.

Wanted-Miscellaneous... WANTED-Old coats and vests, pants, boots and shoes, trunks, valises, shot guns, revolvers, overcoats, etc. Highest cash prices paid. Will call at any address. Jacob Aronson's new and second-hand store, 84 Johnson street, two doors below Government street.

Wanted-Miscellaneous... WANTED-Scrap brass, copper, zinc, tin, lead, cast iron, nails, and all kinds of bottles and rubber, highest cash prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 39 and 41 Store street, Phone 1324.

Wanted-Miscellaneous... WANTED-Men and women to learn Barber Trade. Wages earned while learning; catalogue free; write Moler Barber College, Carrall St, Vancouver.

Wanted-Miscellaneous... WANTED-Boy to work on presses. Margison Bros., printers, Wharf St.

Wanted-Miscellaneous... WANTED-Good camp cook; capable boy as cook's assistant; four expert tire makers. Apply Box 173, this office.

Wanted-Miscellaneous... WANTED-Contract to clear land or put up a building. P. B. Hall, P. O. Box 226, city.

Wanted-Miscellaneous... DRESSMAKING SCHOOL-Girls wanted to learn dressmaking. Patterns cut to measure. Corner Yates and Broad streets. D. F. Sprinkling.

Wanted-Miscellaneous... PRIVATE HOME for convalescences and general nursing. Prices according to requirements, 684 Rupert St.

Wanted-Miscellaneous... JUST ARRIVED-Full line of ladies' and children's white wear; hats clearing at half price. Garesche Block, 31 J. Soper.

Wanted-Miscellaneous... SILVER BAND MINING CO., LTD.-The annual ordinary meeting of shareholders will be held at the offices, 54 Front street, Victoria, on Wednesday, 12th February, 1908, at 8 p. m. F. F. Hedges, secretary-treasurer.

Wanted-Miscellaneous... MONEY TO LOAN-On real estate and negotiable property. Mr. Hartman, 1319 Government street.

Wanted-Miscellaneous... THE ABERDEEN, 78 Yates St, Victoria, B. C. Private board and residence. Well furnished, comfortable, home-like and select, all white labor. Mrs. J. Aberdeen Gordon.

Wanted-Miscellaneous... M. E. H. HOWES, psychic medium and clairvoyant, 424 Rupert St.

ROBERTSON & GRIFFITH. 30 GOVERNMENT ST. PHONE 1463.

TO RENT... FINE LARGE 10-ROOMED HOUSE in Splendid Locality.

TO RENT-5-ROOM COTTAGE, all modern and in splendid shape, per month. \$25.00

6-ROOMED HOUSE, good basement, all modern, nice lawn, beautiful view. In good locality, near High school. Price for quick sale. \$4,250

5-ROOMED COTTAGE, all modern, in splendid condition, on Frederick street. \$2,600

We have some FINE LOTS, on half mile radius from city centre, on easy terms. Price, each.....\$500

REPLIES TO ADVERTISEMENTS... Replies to Advertisements.....

LETTERS-A. B. T. L. X. Y. Z. NUMBERS-40, 78, 88, 100, 101, 106, 111, 125, 128, 148, 151, 153, 156, 160, 182, 185, 172, 320, 447, 682.

WANTED-MALE HELP... Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED-Man to work on farm; state wages and experience. Box 183, Times office.

WANTED-Boy to work on presses. Margison Bros., printers, Wharf St.

WANTED-Good camp cook; capable boy as cook's assistant; four expert tire makers. Apply Box 173, this office.

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Wanted-Miscellaneous... TRIMBLE & SON, general teaming, hauling and excavating. 17 Putnam street, Phone 4189.

Wanted-Miscellaneous... WANTED-Copying for a few hours each evening manuscripts, letters, etc. neatly typewritten at reasonable rates. Apply MESS. Times Office.

Wanted-Miscellaneous... JAPANESE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE... All kinds of labor supplied at short notice. 1201 Government street, Tel. 1620.

Wanted-Miscellaneous... THE JAPANESE GENERAL CONTRACT CO., LTD., 28 Store street, telephone 4286. Labor supplied, of any number or description, on short notice.

Wanted-Miscellaneous... NOTICE OF REMOVAL-Having purchased blacksmith's carting business at W. A. Robertson & Son, 56 Discovery street, between Douglas and Government streets, I am now prepared to do all kinds of carting, blacksmithing, teaming and horse shoeing, etc. I make a specialty of shoeing horses with corns, and will give attention to all other quarter work. Salary and terms called to my change of address, and all old customers and new ones are cordially invited to give me a call. J. J. Fisher, 56 Discovery street.

Wanted-Miscellaneous... THE LATEST sheet metal electric signs. J. Market, maker, Victoria, B. C. Phone 2124.

Wanted-Miscellaneous... CONTRACTORS-We can furnish you with laborers, or any kind of men, at short notice. Poles, Slava. Shot guns, revolvers, etc., also several well trained monkeys. Boston Shipping Co., 13 Norfolk street, New York City.

Wanted-Miscellaneous... FOR SALE-Experienced waitress. Apply Dominion Hotel.

Wanted-Miscellaneous... WANTED-A girl for house-work. Apply No. 714 Rae St.

Wanted-Miscellaneous... WANTED-Immediately, general servant. Apply 127 Vancouver street.

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A. B. McNEILL. REALTY. MONEY TO LOAN. FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE. PHONE 54. 83 TROUNCE AVE.

BUNGALOW-7 rooms, new, modern, etc. \$2,700

NEW COTTAGE-6 rooms, furnished, etc. \$2,200

HOUSE, KING'S ROAD-7 rooms, good buy. \$1,500

COTTAGE, CLOSE IN-5 rooms \$2,000

NEW COTTAGE-4 rooms, strictly modern \$3,550

FAIRFIELD ESTATE \$500 to \$850

CAMOUSIN AND ALFRED-Good buy at \$1,750

GRANT STREET \$700

PEARSE ESTATE-Each \$500 to \$800

Good Terms.

J. STUART YATES. 22 BASTION STREET, VICTORIA. FOR SALE.

80 ACRES-Sooke District, just inside Sooke harbor.

FINE SEA FRONTAGE-At Esquimalt, about three acres, cash.

TWO LOTS-On Victoria harbor, with large wharf and sheds and 2 large warehouses, in good condition, on easy terms.

THREE LOTS-On Yates street, with 10 stores, bringing in good rentals.

TO RENT-Large wharf at foot of Yates street, rent \$120 per month.

For further particulars apply to J. STUART YATES, 22 BASTION STREET, VICTORIA.

FOR SALE-New house in James Bay, close to Park, seven rooms basement, large lot, house well built, no cheap work or material; must be sold in two weeks. Apply Box 127, Times.

FOR SALE-A snap, 4 roomed cottage, in splendid condition, beautiful garden, full sized lot, \$600 cash and balance on terms to suit. Apply Box 127, Times.

FOR SALE-A beautiful home, and furniture in splendid condition, on the corner of Douglas and Pandora streets, 1st and 2nd Fridays in the month. Wm. Jackson, clerk.

K. O. P. No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of B. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora Sts. H. Weber, K. of R. & S. Box 644.

VICTORIA, No. 17, K. of P. meets at K. of P. Hall, every Thursday. D. S. Mowat, K. of R. & S. Box 164.

A. O. F. COURT NORTHERN LIGHT, No. 398, meets at K. of P. Hall 2nd and 3rd Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton, Secy.

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 1, A. O. U. W. meets every second and fourth Wednesday in month at A. O. U. W. Hall. Members of order residing in city cordially invited to attend. R. Dunn, recorder.

COURT VICTORIA, A. O. F., No. 8620, meets at Sir William Wallace Hall, 1st and 2nd Wednesdays. W. Noble, secretary, 144 Oswego street.

ADVERTISER, leaving city, will sell some house property, lots and acreage on small, long-continued payments at 5 per cent. interest. Would take about half surrounding values for several of the properties. No 152, Times office.

FOR SALE-3 choice large lots, on the highest part of Smith Hill, commanding elevations, magnificent views, \$70 each, easy terms. Fetherston, Woodlands, Cedar Vale, Victoria.

FOR SALE-Left-over lot of paint, brushes, varnish, shellac, alcohol and pigments, in original packages. Paints, 234 Fort street.

FOR SALE-Good family cow. Apply 1002 Caledonia avenue.

FOR SALE-3 nearly new 12-egg incubators and 2 brooders, also several thoroughbred Brown Leghorn cockerels. Apply C. H. Revercomb, 613 Troughton ave.

FOR SALE-Small brougham, with pole and shafts. Apply Coachman, Fernwood, Cadboro Bay road.

HARDY CABBAGE PLANTS, 50c. per 100, \$5 per 1000. Catalogue of nursery stock free on application. M. Toimie Nursery, Victoria.

SLAB WOOD FOR SALE-Mill slabs cut into short lengths at \$3.00 per cord delivered to any part of city. B. F. Graham Lumber Co., Ltd. Phone No. 894. Orders also taken at Johns Bros.' Store.

FOR SALE-Gramophone \$56, records \$35; Winchester rifle, 2-calibre, 35; loggers' boots, \$150; revolver, 35-calibre, \$25; sterling silver chain, \$25; wedding rings, 18-K, \$25; Tucson coat and vest, \$25; army overcoat, \$45; Jacob Aronson's New and Second-Hand Store, 84 Johnson street, 4 doors below Government.

TO LET... TO RENT-A well furnished room to rent, gentleman, central. Apply Box 130, Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET-Steam heated, 334 Michigan street.

TO RENT-Poultry and fruit farm, capable of carrying 2,000 chickens and 500 geese. Finishing and supplies for amateurs. Kodaks for sale or hire.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND OTHERS TO insure quick sales of properties should get them photographed by FLEMING BROS.

Maps and plans copied or blue printed. Enlargements from films or prints to any size. Finishing and supplies for amateurs. Kodaks for sale or hire.

PHONE 168A. 60 1/2 GOVERNMENT ST.

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FOR SALE-Small brougham, with pole and shafts. Apply Coachman, Fernwood, Cadboro Bay road.

HARDY CABBAGE PLANTS, 50c. per 100, \$5 per 1000. Catalogue of nursery stock free on application. M. Toimie Nursery, Victoria.

SLAB WOOD FOR SALE-Mill slabs cut into short lengths at \$3.00 per cord delivered to any part of city. B. F. Graham Lumber Co., Ltd. Phone No. 894. Orders also taken at Johns Bros.' Store.

FOR SALE-Gramophone \$56, records \$35; Winchester rifle, 2-calibre, 35; loggers' boots, \$150; revolver, 35-calibre, \$25; sterling silver chain, \$25; wedding rings, 18-K, \$25; Tucson coat and vest, \$25; army overcoat, \$45; Jacob Aronson's New and Second-Hand Store, 84 Johnson street, 4 doors below Government.

TO LET... TO RENT-A well furnished room to rent, gentleman, central. Apply Box 130, Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET-Steam heated, 334 Michigan street.

TO RENT-Poultry and fruit farm, capable of carrying 2,000 chickens and 500 geese. Finishing and supplies for amateurs. Kodaks for sale or hire.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND OTHERS TO insure quick sales of properties should get them photographed by FLEMING BROS.

Maps and plans copied or blue printed. Enlargements from films or prints to any size. Finishing and supplies for amateurs. Kodaks for sale or hire.

PHONE 168A. 60 1/2 GOVERNMENT ST.

LEE & FRASER, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, 21 TROUNCE AVE., VICTORIA, B. C.

JOHNSON STREET-5 roomed cottage and lot for \$2,750

JOHNSON STREET-5 roomed cottage and lot, for \$3,500

WORK STREET-6 roomed cottage, new, for \$3,500

LYDIA STREET-3 lots and house, for \$2,200

SOUTH TURNER STREET-4 roomed house, including furniture \$4,000

MEDANA STREET-Good lot for \$850

ONTARIO STREET-Lot for \$750

BLANCHARD STREET-Lots for \$1,200

NORTH PARK STREET, 1118-Cottage, 6 rooms, and very large lot \$3,150

PANDORA STREET-Two lots for \$200

EMPIRE REALTY CO. Real Estate and Financial Brokers. 26 YATES ST. VICTORIA, B. C.

BUY LOTS IN EMPIRE SUB-DIVISION. \$25.00 CASH. BALANCE EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

EMPIRE SUB-DIVISION IS THE PRETTIEST HOMESITE IN VICTORIA CITY. EMPIRE REALTY CO.

WE SELL THE EARTH. DRURY & MACGURN 34 GOVERNMENT STREET.

\$4,250 will buy NOW FINE TWO-STORY 4 ROOM HOUSE, nearly new; all modern; near junction, Rockland avenue and Fort street. Small cash payment. Easy terms. Now is your opportunity to buy a home.

\$250 will buy CHOICE CITY LOT. (We can give you 1, 2, 3 or 4 together.) Will be worth \$600 to \$700 in one year. Water and sewer.

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Homestead Regulations.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Provinces, excepting 3 and 25, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who holds a title to a farm or other land of 2 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-Agent. Entry by proxy may, however, be made on certain conditions, either father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of an interested party.

An application for entry or section made personally at any Sub-Agent's office may be referred to the local agent by the Sub-Agent, at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applies for as vacant on receipt of the telegram such application is to have priority and the land is to be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail. In case of "pre-emption" the entry will be summarily cancelled and the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim.

An application for inspection must be made in person. The applicant must be able to read and understand English and only application for inspection will be received when an individual until that application has been disposed of.

A homesteader whose entry is in good standing and not liable to cancellation may, subject to approval of Department, relinquish the land, but only one such application for inspection will be received from an individual until that application has been disposed of.

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Where an entry is summarily cancelled, or voluntarily abandoned, subsequent institution of cancellation proceedings, or application for inspection will be entitled to prior right of entry.

Applicants for inspection must state in what particular the homestead is in default, and if subsequently the statement is found to be incorrect in any particular, the applicant will lose any prior right of re-entry, should the land become vacant, and if entry has been granted it may be summarily cancelled.

(1) At least six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father or mother, if the father be dead, or if a homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such homesteader, the conditions under one of the following provisions shall apply:

(a) If the settler has his permanent residence upon the farming land entered by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirement may be satisfied by residence upon such land.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

COAL-Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 per acre. Not more than 2,500 acres shall be leased to one individual or company. A royalty at the rate of five cents per ton shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined.

QUARTZ-A person eighteen years of age, or over, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500 x 1,500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is \$5. At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the



