# The Semi-Weekly Colonist.

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VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1911.

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

egislature Passes Mr. Hay-Contribution to Discussion

## NO STRAIN IN CANADA'S

Agreement if Ratified Means tive party in British Columbia, the question may be broached in a non-Dislocation of Trade and political way. Development Retarded—Debate on Budget

the present year resulted. The res- other day. I think the Liberals of on of protest against the reciproagreement carried with almost elete unanimity, Mr. Brewster Premier McBride, continuing the deate upon this extra-important resultion, spoke for upwards of an our, condemning in so for a form of the condemning in so form of the condemning in so for a form of the condemning in so for the condemning in so form of the condemning in so form of the c condemning, in so far as British umbia is concerned therein, the argain concluded and recommended Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Patern, and suggesting that—wille he uld not commit to neelf to the re-mmendation of the referendum as

was an occasion upon which a direct appeal for the opinion of the people of Canada was desirable, the matter so vitally affecting their practical wellbeing. And such a course appeared the more in order since it yould seem that a general Canadian election was not by any means likely to be brought on until 1912 at earliest. The First Minister

He predicted that the reciprocity rgain if carried into effect, as he no doubt it would be, would seriset back Canadian development later. dislocating trade and diverting the ural traffic of the Dominion south ead of (reciprocally) east and

While he had no idea that the agnent would weaken Canadian loyhe feared that it would seriously ard the progress of Imperial fed-Messrs. Jardine, Hawthornnetly Provincial grounds rather armament said: any general disapproval of the

Mr. William Manson (Skeena will be heard from today, night gs also beginning this evening. U. S. A. CHALLENGES Premier on Reciprocity.

reciprocity resolution was the business of the day, Hon. Mr. de continuing the debate on Hayward's motion. The Premier that but for the unfortunate inition of Mr. Speaker Eberts motion would long since have dealt with, and the judgment of parliament have been known ughout the length and breadth of

'Of course," he continued, addressg Deputy Speaker Hayward, "as you in your capacity of a private mber undertaken the responsibility introducing this motion, you have right to close the debate, and conering the gravity that must atach to the occasion it would strike ne as one where it was absolutely essary that the introducer of the otion should close the debate. Torks on this subject, and I wish to Brunswick. so in an entirely non-political way. tely the press of Canada, both Lib-

and while the press in support of the Conservative party has been almost as one voice in its disapproval of this policy. I am enabled to say that the and while the press in support of the policy, I am enabled to say that the Liberal press, too, as represented by some of the most prominent Liberal journals in Canada, does not hesitate to express views strongly in opposition to those underlying this be made by representatives of the Laurier administration. When we consider that both sides of parliament for years past have strongly endorsed the ward's Resolution with one policy of protection, this is not to be Dissenting Vote—Premier's who for fifteen years have been in charge of the affairs of government, have been as strong in their views as to the benefits of a protective policy and one might say after a critical anties in this respect are sentimental. LOYALTY TO OLD LAND Both are now protective; neither is for free trade. So when one considers it from this viewpoint, although I

have the honor to lead the Conserva-

tive party in British Columbia, the

What is Best for B. C. "In the first place I should like to say a word or two in reply to my friend who represents the Liberal party in this house. I followed his very careful presentation as carefully as I could, and it seemed to me to be Considerably to the surprise of evan instance in which an affiliation with the Dominion government at Otas these have developed during tawa has somewhat impaired his present session of the local legis- judgment as to what is best for the the debate upon Mr. Hayward's people of Canada and those of British tion condemnatory of the re- Columbia more particularly. No rocity arrangements of the federal doubt the incidents that have haprnment was continued Wednesday pened to the party to which the mem-having been decided not to wait ber for Alberni belongs within the er for the recovery of Mr. Speaker last two sessions have given him rts—and as a result Private mem- prominence in his party and he felt day was devoted almost ex- in duty bound to commend instead of sively to government business, deprecating. I must compliment him one of the heaviest debating days on the argument he advanced the

(Continued on Page Twe)

without exhaustive inquiry having steamer Abercon, which left Rotters that all might some day be under one of Canada imported last year, was Engdam for Bilbao at the same time as flag. registers.

The Ollargan arrived at Rotterdam on January 31, and sailed a few days

#### AUSTRIA'S NAVY

Commander Answers Disarmament Arguments by Pointing to President Taft's Actions

BUDA PESTH, Feb. 15 .- Vice-Adaite and Williams followed, the miral Kontecculoi, commander of the mentioned member speaking in Austrian navy, defending the naval approval of the resolution, while items before the Austrian Diet today wo Socialists explained their in- and replying to speeches advocating on to vote affirmatively as upon Austria-Hungarian initiative in dis-

"President Taft with the same hand issued invitations to a disarmament House, after disposing of Mr. conference and wrote a message to Mr. Clark was contained in the opening ord's resolution, spent until six Congress urging the fortification of speech in the House last Morday in further consideration of the the Panama canal as above every- favor of the reciprocity bill delivered by affairs of the country under thing a work of peace, while at the Representative Hill of Connecticut, ad latitude permissible in a same time negotiations were opened member of the ways and means commitlebate. Mr. Brewster was the by the United States for the occupaaker, and freely criticised the tion of the Galapagos Islands." and policy of the Government | The admiral said today that the American papers, caused not a ripple so

licy in partcular exciting his Hungary had to live side by side with nism. The debate was adjourn- other states which were arming

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 15.-The United States Lawn Tennis associa- pleased today over the passage of the tion has challenged for the Dwight F. McCall bill. Representative Underwood Davis international cup. A challenge of Alabama, Minority Leader Clark's from the British Lawn Tennis asso- chief lieutenant, said the action of the ciation is also expected.

Wage Difficulty Settled regarding wages between the Crow's session of congress during the Cleveland Nest Pass Coal company and their administration. men has been amicably settled through the conciliation board. Sheriff Van r Wait, chairman, wired the minister of other leaders of the Republican party in labor to that effect today.

#### Extensive Mail Robbery.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 15.-Two mail pouches known to have contained cheques and other valuable bank pahowever, without further delay- pers amounting to about \$500,000. the decision of the assembly, I much of which was negotiable, have been stolen at Thalman, Georgia, near The theft occurred on two nights, January 19th and 21st. but, according to post-office inspectand Conservative, has given ors, no clues to the identity of the great prominence to this question, thieves have been obtained.

Democratic Leader Reported to be Surprised at Excitement settled. in Canada and England over farious intention of the kind denoted His Remarks

RESIDENT TAKES MATTER SERIOUSLY

Province

ncident is Mentioned in Dom-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- The semicular remark which Champ Clark, the Democratic speaker-to-be, made in the House on the debate on the Canadian reciprocity agreement, that he believed that the Stars and Stripes would one day float over the entire western hemisphere, stirred up most unexpected trouble today. President Taft took occa sion to write to Representative McCall, introducer of the reciprocity bill, disclaiming and deprecating the annexation talk and to follow it up with personal remarks, even more emphatic, to his visitors,

The news that Mr. Clark's allusions had created excitement in Canada and in England occasioned great surprise and considerable amusement at the Capitol. The man most surprised of all was Mr. Clark himself.

Mr. Clark's entire speech on reciprocity yesterday was delivered in half-Spanish Steamer has Sunk with Seventy Passengers on his feet, and no one gave serious consideration to his remarks re-

ROUEN, France, Feb. 15.—The cap-people in that he would be glad to see really the produce of tropical countries. also stated that tain of the Spanish steamer Ollargan, the friendship that exists at present be- Beans, for instance, coming from South his opinion such a tariff bargain which has arrived her, informed the tween the Canadian and the people of the America, will continue to be imported should never have been entered into Spanish owners that the Spanish United States so ripen in the future as in the past.

ne certainly would.

#### Promptly Sent Abroad

ably, was entirely lost sight of

Friends of the eciprocity measure were inclined to take the view that opponents of the agreement had simple ponemis of the agreement had simple selved upon what was regarded here as an entirely personal and narmiess statement to make capital against the ratifition of the agreement.

tee and a member of the administration party. This spech, widely reported in the strictly Liberal standpoint, the monarchy desired peace but Austria- far as its annexation sentiment was concerned.

Mr. Hill also quoted from a speech nade a few years ago by Speaker Cannon, in which he not only took Canada nder the American flag but proposed to FOR DAVIS CUP make the entire western hemisphere into one country.

Democratic leaders particularly were House foreshadowed a Democratic victory in the national elections in 1912. He said the Republicans by their vote showed that they were as badly split OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—The difficulty up as the Democrats were in the last

> Speaker Cannon, Rep. Dwight, Chairnan Dalzell of the rules committee and the House, were among these who stood out against the administration programme, and the Democratic leaders figured that this split in the ranks aug-

#### ured well for Democratic success. Discussed at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15 .- There was considerable interest and some irritation here today over Champ Clark's speech which he said the reciprocity agreement was the first step toward annexation. At the opening of the day's sespaper abstract of the speech, and asked government building.

#### if it was a fair statement of the American attitude, and, if so, inquired if the Canadian government leaders were prepared to withdraw from the reciprocity arrangement. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply was non-committal. He said the government had announced its policy and would not change it until it had nore information.

"I have not had my attention drawn to it until this moment," said the premier. "I have only to say that the policy of the government is already "But," he added, smiling, "if some ne

in this article should be put into action and the worst comes to the worst, I shall call upon my honorable friend, as a gallant soldier, to dispose of it and guard our interests."
"Does the prime minister place the matter in my hands officially?" queried

the colonel, smiling. "If so, I shall proceed to Washington immediately." Disastrous Competition. Martin Burrell, of British Columbi

said the reciprocity agreement would inion House of Commons— bring competition that would result in the ruin of the fruit industry of Can-Mr. Burrell Speaks for His ada. He also quoted reports of the speech made by Champ Clark, and said it was an unveiling of the real inten tion of the United States in making the reciprocity agreement. Hugh Guthrie, a leading supporter of

the government, scoffed at the idea. "In spite of what Chan.p Clark, or anyone else may say, the reciprocity agreement does not imply the annexation of Canada to the United States, or the sev- course of his speech the premier said: erance of British connection," said Mr. the proposed arrangement upon Can- parliament." ada's trade with Britain. He said that the dispatch which Mr. Fielding sent for Ireland on as liberal a basis as pos-Lord Strathcona was absolutely true, sible. The administration's first task, and Premier Asquith's statement in after the Lords' veto bill, he declared, the imperial House was also in strict is the settling of the Home Rule quesaccordance with the facts. The total tion. British trade coming to Canada under schedules A, B and D., amounted to only \$6,000,000 out of the total import trade of \$95,000,000, and this six millions, said Mr. Guthrie, will be inhumorous, half-taunting vein. The House creased, not diminished, as a conse was in a gale of laughter most of the quence of the reciprocity agreement. time. In return for the laughter he Schedule A is our free list. Some Britwas creating at their expense, some of ish importations are on the free list, the Republicans tried to turn the tables but the chief item is that of iron and on Mr. Clark by telling him that he steel sheets. Last year we imported to the Irish Nationalists around the monmight have President Taffe as an op- the value of \$3,500,000 or seven-eighths archy, ar advantage equal to many general principle in politics—this Unconfirmed Statement that ponent for the Democratic nomination, of the total importations under schedule

> ables, including beans, etc., whereof our They regarded his statements in the importations last year were about \$150,Home Rule ultimately would come. He nature of a compliment to the Canadian 000 worth, these from England being doubted the possibility of carrying the

dam for Bilbao at the same time as sion, the researches of the Fielding commission of 1905 being of no possible service today in consequence of the great changes that have taken place in Canada, and more particularly in replied amid a burst of laughter that their continued importation, as they come into competition with no other grapes. These Items make up practically all our importations from England The excitement abroad was attributed of articles which are to be placed on the the capitol today in part to the fact free list. Schedules B. and D. are artithat several English and Canadian news- cles upon which the tariff is to be repaper correspondents were in the press duced. They will be somewhat affected gallery following the debate when Mr. at the beginning. No doubt more wheat Clark spoke. His remarks may have ap- and cattle will go to the States, but this pealed to them as the most important will only be a temporary result, because feature of the story and have been ca- we shall sell in he highest market, and bled accordingly. In "skeletonizing" his it is Britain which controls the market remarks for cable purposes, the semi- prices for both these products. He look- given an ovation in the House today. enaras to care purposed enare prob- ed for greatly increased production as a result of reciprocity.

# KOOTENAY CENTRAL

Golden to be Completed this Season Says Mr. William

An announcement of exceptional in terest and importance to the people of the Kootenay is contained in a letter just received by Mr. H. G. Parson, M.P.P., representing Columbia in the local House, from Second Vice-presi-Whyte says:

"Forty-two miles south of Golden" long before the work is commenced. Tracklaying will begin as soon as the steel can be secured."

The news given above will be re ceived with satisfaction by all the Province, and with special gratification naturally by the people of Golden and the upper Columbia Valley generally.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Feb. 15 .- All pre-

PREMIER ASQUITH SPEAKS STRONGLY

Remarks Taken to Mean Liberal Favor for Federalism-Other Ministers Talk Emphatically

LONDON, Feb. 15.-The House of Commons today debated Ian Malcolm's proposed amendment to the address, declaring against Home Rule. In the "I have been saying since 1893, and Guthrie. He said the development of I repeat now, that Ireland's case is one onimerce between the two countries of undeniable urgency. Home Rule is did not in any case lead to annexation a necessary step, subject only to the or to political union. Mr. Guthrie governing principle of the maintenance dealt exhaustively with the effect of of absolute supremacy in the Imperial

He said he favored self-government

"There should be one throne, one This is interpreted to mean that the Liberals will ultimately favor Home

Rule for Scotland and Wales.

Winston Spencer Churchill, the Home Secretary, said if they could reconcile the Irish and English people and rally

asure in the present parliament,

Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary bill had passed.

Mr. Malcolm's amendment was defeated by 326 to 213.

#### PREMIER ROBLIN

Congratulated on Birthday-Hints at Retirement Because of Poor

WINNIPEG, Feb. 15.—Premier Roblin is 58 years of age today and he was A resolution was pased congratulating after which, led by Speaker Johnson, both government and opposition members gave him three cheers and a tiger.

The reply of the premier is interesting when taken in connection with the rumor that he may enter Dominion poli- jubilant. tics, as he referred to his impaire constitution and hinted that he did not expect to be in public life many more

Among the bills introduced today was one to prohibit moving pictures of prizeter being exhibited in the province.

### MUST PAY INCOME TAX

English Court Decides that American Thread Company is Subject to LONDON, Feb. 15.-Justice Hamil-

ton. sitting in the King's Bench division of the High Court of Justice, today rendered a decision that the American Thread Company, incorporated under dent William Whyte, of the Canadian the law of the state of New Jersey, Pacific. The subject dealt with is was liable to an income tax assessment construction of the Kootenay Central, in this country on profits amounting was crushed, may die. one of the C.P.R.'s subsidiary lines in to \$900,000. The justice held that althis Province, concerning which Mr. though the mills and business of the company were in America, the fact that most of the common stock was held will be completed on the Kootenay here and the directors in England were the balance of the grading has not yet its affairs, brought the concern within been let, but it should not be very the provisions of the British income tax provision.

#### Oregon Trunk Line

er of the road, was the guest of honor.
Though hopes were entertained that some inkling would be given as to the intention of the Hill interests reer of the road, was the guest of honor. the intention of the Hill interests regarding further extension of the road, AND HOME RULE Mr. Stevens made no reference to the matter either at the recaption today or at the banquet ton sht. matter either at the reception today or at the banquet tonight.

Earthquake in Utah

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 15 .-Opposition Amendment to Ad- Four earth shocks were felt in certain dress is Voted Down by 326 parts of the city tonight, and were registered by the university seismoto 213 After a Brief De-graph. They occurred at 9.56; 10::18; 10.47 and 11.04 o'clock. No damage

> Commander Shot Himself NEWPORT, R.I., Feb. 15.-That the death yesterday of Commander Frank F. Marble, U.S.N., whose body was found in his bathroom, was due to a bullet wound in the head and not to apoplexy as at first supposed, was a report curent in naval circles tonight.

JACKSONVILLE, Ills., Feb. 15.-A vestbound passenger train on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad ran into an open switch this afternoon at Philadelphia, Illinois, 20 miles north of here, which resulted in the death of Engineer Oscar Hennick, of Springfield, and injured fifteen passengers. The passengers were given medical at tention, and detained for four hours until the track was cleared.

Canadian Club Rejoices NEW YORK, Feb. 15 .- The Canadian this city last night and a telegram was | tionists. received from Washington, announcing the passage of the Canadian reciprocity bill by the House of Representatives. The news was vigorously applauded, and congratulatory messages were immediately dispatched to President Taft and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, pre-

Commonwealth is not inclined He declined to interviewed. to Continue Aid to Service on Guadatupe today, where a new pro-

however, but promised the premier the definite announcement on the subject here tonight. Orozco has accomplished for Ireland, in summing up the debate, it may be taken for certain that all three months ago save to depress busisaid that Ireland alone could deal ade- hope has been abandoned that the ness. The Juarez campaign has been quately with her own affairs. He pro- Commonwealth will continue to subsi- of the junta admit this. Had Orozco quately with her own affairs. He promised that the government's Home Rule scheme would be placed before Rule scheme would be placed before Postmaster-General states that the Juarez, as he might have a week ago, the purpose of the postal system is expressed in New Zealand at the decloser trade relations with the southern Dominion.

No Postal Strike at one time was thought Mkely to prove serious, has been, if not settled, at least postponed by certain concessions made to the employees. Hitherhim on reaching his fifty-eighth year, to the postoffices have remained open until 8 o'clock in the evening. It is future will be closed at six o'clock. Administrator Missing

Mr. Smith, the administrator

plore the northwest of the island, a a wall and summarily shot. wild and comparatively unknown dis-Forty-Two Mies South from fighting, of obscene or brutalizing mata month, and as the natives are known to be very treacherous, some fear is fer with Captain Johnson of the Third felt lest he should have met with mishap. Two luggers have been despatched to search the rivers in the the United States border guard, and district. \*Rescue parties, who will asked for a special patrol to guard here and there make expeditions into the interior, are aboard.

#### Street Car in Collision

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 15.-Eight guard shut down today on the insurpersons were injured tonight when a gent supplies being sent over from this freight collided with a street car. The side of the line. But the principal street car was hurled from the tracks protest over this action came not from over the edge of an incline, fifty feet the insurrectos but from American deep. August Lagoski, whose chest merchants who have been drawing

#### Murderous Lunatio

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 15 .- Overcome by an irresistible desire to shoot Central this season. The contract for highly concerned with the direction of the palance of the grading has not yet it and the contract for highly concerned with the direction of the palance of the grading has not yet it. F. Harris, a negro expressman yesterday. The negro was wounded four frontier. General Bliss will not pertimes and died almost instantly, sonally assume direct command of the crowd which witnessed the killing on but the object of his visit is to make MADRAS. Ore., Feb. 15.—The Ore- one of the principal wholesale streets a personal investigation of the situgon trunk line railroad into Central and it was with difficulty that he ation and to adjust some of the techsion, Colonel Sam Hughes read a newstemperature of 96 was recorded at the paper abstract of the speech, and asked government building.

Store of the speech, and asked government building.

Store of the speech, and asked government building.

# TO INSURRECTOS

General Navarro, with One Thousand Federal Troops, Arrives at Juarez—No Opposition Encountered

ARE SCATTERED

New Provisional Capital is Established at Guadalupe and Likely Soon to be Moved Again

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 14.-Amid wild theering and cries of "Viva Diaz, Viva Navarro," General Navarro, at the head of 1,000 federal troops from Chihuahua, entered Juarez this evening.

The entire trip, consuming twelve days, was made by train without the Club, of New York, held a banquet in firing of a shot or sighting the revolu-

> Navarro during the trip was compelled to repair 25 bridges and culverts, which had been blown up or wrecked by the insurrectionists.

The arrivals marks the end of the Juarez campaign. Orozco and the other rebel chiefs are scattered east and south of here.

It is impossible to conjecture what will be the next move on either side. An hour after his arrival, General Navarro was escorted to the customs house, where the Taft-Diaz meeting occurred. Here he received members of Colonel Rabago's staff and citizens, among them a number of women. Colonel Cullar, aide de camp to President Diaz, and a member of General Navarro's staff, stated that the trip from Chihauhua, a distance of 200 miles, had been made without unusual incident.

Pacific—Threatened Strike visional capital has been established. Orozco was at Samalayuca this afternoon, but he had decamped when Nav-

The federal troops travelled in two MELBOURNE, Feb. 14.—Although train. The insurrectos are downhearted has not been made in so many words, nothing since the insurrection began amount of subsidy hitherto given for the moral effect would have been marked, and no doubt would have addlarger than is warranted, and he thinks the opportunity ought to be taken to discontinue it. Much satisfaction is marked, and no doubt would have add-ed much to his strength in the way of recruits and arrangements. Many Mexicans working in the United States cision of the Canadian government to awaited the taking of Juarez as a sigfoster, by means of the new service, nal to join actively in the movement. The capital at Guadalupe is far from permanent. It is on wheels, and will be moved upon the approach of a fed-The postal telegraph strike, which it is believed now that Orozco must eral force. Driven from the border, retreat to Casas Grandes again. It is said that he cannot even threaten the city of Chihuahua, for there is a garrison of 1,000 troops defending the place. Likely to Be Shot

DOUGLAS, Az., Feb. 14.—Seven members of a band of bandits who have The public strongly objects to the been operating in the vicinity of change, but the hostile employees are Fronteras, thirty miles south of here, were arrested today by Mexican federal troops, sent down from Agua of Prieta. According to advices received Papua, recently left on a trip to ex- here, the bandits will be lined against

Colonel Eleasor Munox, special repcrossed the boundary today to con-Cavalry. He thanked the American officers for the vigilance displayed by against filibusters tonight. Supplies Cut Off

MEXICALI, Feb. 14.—Officers commanding the United States boundary

good incomes from the rebel war SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14 .-Brigadier-General Trasker H. Bliss, commanding the Department of Calleft here tonight for the Mexican was threatened by a large troops now on duty along the border,

Oregon was completed today, the first was saved from violence by the police. nical questions that have arisen retrain over the new road rolled into "I have been in an insane asylum garding the attitude of the American Madras while an assemblage of over twice," said Cash at the city jail last authorities towards the Mexican civil 5,000 persons from all the country night. "I am all right between times, officials in the border towns. He will round shouted its welcome. The day but every once in a while I felt an also devise means to carry out his vious heat records for February were was devoted to celebration of the irresistible desire to shoot and kill instructions for the arrest and deten-broken here today when, at 1 o'clock, a event, concluding tonight with a ban-something. If it had not been the tions of insurrectos who cross the

# PLENTY OF WORK

Proposal for Popular Election ciprocity

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- If the plans of Senators Borah and Beveridge with reference to the election of senators and the charges against Senator Lorimer are

Mr. Borah gave notice yesterday that he would ask the senate to sit tomor row until a vote was reached on the resolution providing for the election of senators by direct vote and Mr. Beveridge indicated a similar purpose today for next Tuesday.

Whether the senators will accomplish all that if they fail, and if these two measures continue to receive the attention of the senate, there will be little time for the consideration of the appropriation bills, Canadian reciprocity and the tariff board bill.

Both the Lorimer question and the election amendment have been discussed at great length, and their supporters declare that there can be no other purthem through default.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 15 .- On the eve of his departure for Washington, where month as United States senator from himself to vote for Arizona's constitution if called upon to express himself, of United States senators by direct

#### IS AGAINST RECIPROCITY

(Continued from Page 1.)

British Columbia will feel, after that speech that although the late or rather present titular leader of the party has no place on the floor of this nouse, in the member for Alberni the Liberal party has a very resourceful and a very apt spokesman. My friend in the first place cannot have failed to note in the press of the province the almost unanimous voice that has gone out in protest against the Fielding reciprocity bargain. I take it he followed very closely the attitude of the interior as well as the coast press all interests he must have recognized satisfaction throughout the province maintenance strength when they found agricultural matters, he found that ot Imperial relations that would widen of British Columbia. Of course, he those efforts destroyed by a trade bar- Saanich, Mr. Fisher had said that as gradually until it reached serious proundertook to tell the house that there gain, many of the provisions of which the farmers composed seventy per portions. importance to be at- he was sure of the work performed for the province by the various mercantile associations and boards of trade that we time we must recognize that these are products valued at \$104,199,000, or only by the closing of the trade agreement. active, live men of experience and 37.3 of the home products exported. The substance who know whereof they house could see from these statistics speak. The representations of these that from a business point of view, lumbia are far from agreeing with his friends in Ottawa, and I am sure that if my friend had risen above party feeling and stated his own convictions in regard to this agreement, the Lib-

#### Changed Conditions.

The Premier continued that it was true that in the tariff of 1879 there was a standing offer for reciprocity, but it must be admitted that conditions in Canada had changed greatly in thirty-two years. The population of the Dominion of Canada in those days was in the neighborhood of four millions. Canada was now understood to have a population of eight millions. Manufactures then were in the neigh borhood of \$309,700,000; today they were in the neighborhood of or exceeded \$500,000,000. Here and there were statistics which gave strikngs evidence of the different conditions in from \$60,089,000 in 1879, to \$249,247,- of these things concerning which he regard to all other commodities, es-000 in 1910, as we became comparatively independent of the United fruition, at the same time the persons States and found other markets. The responsible bad not given due consid- to the benefit the fishing industry member for Alberni was very empha- eration to what effect their bargain would receive from this agreement. tic in stating that at Ottawa when might have on Canadian transcontinthis agreement was concluded there ental trade. was scarcely any division of opinion and no criticsim from the Conservative side of the house. He (the Premier) had been looking over Mr. Borden's speech and if his friend would consult Hansard he would find that in very pronounced words the Conservative leader had joined issue with the government on this question, saying that "the negotiations are in short the meantime, to find new markets, and should not give way because our a sequel to the surrender the governand to direct a great deal of transporment made last year." His honorable tation to the south of the line, and she will find herself face to face with a friend, who came from a farming constituency, had said that one of th situation that will cause general disbenefits to be derived from this treaty would be cheaper farm machinery, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. but the decrease granted was not of We know how powerful the congress much moment. It was so small that of America is, and how swift to act if it would be of little or no conse- it is felt at any time that the comquence. While this provision had mercial interests of the country are bebeen made, ah knew what reckless ing prejudicially affected, and if it did provision had been made at the same occur to them that commercial conditime with regard to the free importtions would warrant the recall of this ation of farm animals, produce and bargain, it would be a very serious fruit. Mr. Brewster had also said that thing for the whole Dominion. I am If there was anything very onerous in quite satisfied that hereto the agree competent ment has not been given that consid-

and Question Senator Lor- would have no power to rescind it." imer's Seat May Delay Re- to rescind the whole of the bargain, premier also quoted from a prominent but from the report I read of my Liberal paper in Ottawa, the Ottawa

The premier said he was glad to hear and in its opinion a reduction of Brinot frustrated, the senate calendar will be relieved within the next week of two and as the budget debate was still on measures which have occupied much of he would still have a chance to retrace tention to the effect of the agreement his position to the good of his party.

on the fruit growing industry of British Columbia. He said there could be No Need For Agreement no doubt that a great deal of the atin the tariff. Canada was never more abroad had been in consequence of investigated the case before the conprosperous than at present, and it the wonderful development of fruitcould not be argued that because of growing in this Province. He recalled th reference to the Lorimer resolution hardships in commercial life, this how the late Captain Tatlow had spo-So one could ken of British Columbia as "the ortreaty was necessary. start with the premise that there was chard of the Empire," when speaking their respective purposes by these tac-no desire in Canada for such a treaty, of the record the Province had first From what source then did it come? made in competition in fruit growing and perhaps used with some advantage it came from Washington, the stronger with other sections of the Empire.

The value of the British Columbia gether to adopt the attitude of Mr. weaker, clearly showing that the fruit crop in 1910 was \$2,500,000, and authorities to the south of the line felt | yet the people were told it was a mere | Britain, who, in dealing with trade that it would be a move in their own bagatelle compared with what it conditions in a speech at the Albert interests. He ventured to say that had would be in another three or four Hall, proposed that tariff conditions the stronger movement come from the years, when thousands and thousands should be dealt with in a referendum; Dominion of Canada it would have met of acres recently planted would be but it does seem to me that the question in the Unitwith a different reception in the Unitpose in delaying a vote than to defeat ed States. All knew that in the past the Americans had had a larger voice work would be greatly hampered by ple of Canada do feel on the subject, treaty would have been made unless would be the mischief wrought against Federal election, and I suppose since this he will take the oath of office next the people to the south could get advantage out of it. Canada had built the condition just outlined? It was presently, we cannot expect the Fed-California, John D. Works expressed up a trade of enormous proportions well known that persons in control of eral election until after that at any himself today in favor of declaring the under protection. In 1879 her total fruit lands in British Columbia might rate." election of Senator Lorimer void, indicated a favorable leaning toward the cated a fa Canadian reciprocity agreement, pledged increase of nearly five hundred per faith in fruit growing, but how shaken cent., which spoke marvels for the de- this faith would be when the protecvelopment of Canada. Within the past tion which had helped to bring the where it spoke of the fight of 1912, mier had proposed, he had no doubt in point when it would reject the present gitimate revenue of \$2,241,000. In 19 and declared a preference for election year or two the trade of British Co- industry to its present state was lumbia had increased in like propor- taken away. This agreement would rally round their leaders, Sir Wilfrid with an overwhelming majority. It was tem of production, and all questions of land sales amounted to \$141,000, tion. In 1909 the total trade in ex- bring the Provincial fruit growers Laurier, Mr. Templeman and others, quite true that British Columbia had flag or national boundaries disappear, timber licenses produced \$410,000, in 1910, \$52,978,430, certainly a most Oregon and California, all older comgratifying result, and one that reflect- munities, where there were easier ed as much credit on British Columbia conditions for development, where as it did on the whole of the Dominion. labor was more plentiful, and trans-In 1909 the value of agricultural pro- portation cheaper. In this Province ducts in British Columbia was \$11,- we had not yet come to full manhood worth while for the authorities at Ot- statements contained in Provincial gov-835,253, and in the same year there in fruit growing. We were, indeed, in were imported agricultural products to our earliest infancy in this respect. the value of \$13,646,904. This showed its attitude on this question. They very clearly the great necessity for had the sympathy of fruit growers of more agricultural development in the more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two aspect to what they found two the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found two to more agricultural development in the new aspect to what they found the new aspect to what they are not the new aspect to the new aspect t ernment was strongly committed. which met at St. Catharines on Janu-While, in 1910 the people of the proary 28th, and passed a strong vince produced a little over \$11,000,000 tion against the adoption of the agreeof agricultural produce they had ment. brought from the outside \$14,000,000 worth, but there was hardly much ening over the files the other day to see lations might be affected by the pres-The Premier continued that in lookcouragement for the government of whether Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon, ent tariff bargain. Some critics had British Columbia to persevere in its Mr. Fisher had anything to say on gone the length of saying that it

A Grave Possibility

ruption in the business of the nation

had not been given the cent, of the consuming community it tached to a matter of that kind, but consideration to which they were de- was necessary that they should be in Premier. "I cannot believe that while own provincial efforts to boost up land his statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements in this regard he felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements are statements and the felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements are statements and the felt taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements are statements and taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements are statements and taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements are statements and taxation from canneries, etc., and also statements are statements are statements. Britain as Customer Down to 1910 Great Britain was eas- act on other sections. He wondered if loyalty of British subjects in Canada, lumbia at its word. As for the reciticular policy or act of this Provincial must credit them as being bodies of lily the best customer of Canada. She he read that to Mr. Fisher today whe- or the strong desire of Canadian peo- procity arrangement itself, condemnamen very useful to the public at large took from Canada home products ther that gentleman would recognize ple to take all constitutional means tion or approval was largely a matter At times, of course, one may conclude valued at \$139,482,000, of fifty per cent, his own words, because he could not to make for efficient arrangements of of viewpoint. As he represented a Brit-Columbia? He would indeed go fur-

How It Affects Lumber

Fruit Growing Industry

The Premier then turned his attendid not think there could be any ques-

highways, where the industry and trade 30th and passed a resolution strongly expressed alarm might not come to pecially fruit and farm produce.

Well, he knew that some of the sources in the United States had become depleted and their fisheries resources would not meet the demand, When we have lived under these so that they had some interest in comonditions for a few years," said the ing to secure a supply in Candian premier, "the American people may waters; but the Premier held that if should be cancelled, and in what posifurther development of our fisheries, may have been compelled, perhaps, in to some substantial advantage from it, fisheries are becoming depleted, and and send this commission through Canthey must come into Canadian waters. ada to obtain the views of the people, might suffer, there could be no ques- growers of British Columbia. He had tion of the material advantage that British Columbia would gain from this deprecating this reciprocity arrangenine per cent, would go to the United stitute strongly protesting and expres-

States and one per cent, come to sive of the great anxiety of the agri-British Columbia and Canada. Should Have Been Commission

cultural con

ing tenor:

had made reference was to the follow-

Farmers' Protest.

The Premier stated very emphatically that any proposal to interfere with the trade relations of the Do minion should come about as the re-

friend's speech he led me to believe Free Press, which said that unless the ing of Hon. W. S. Fielding, Sir Richthat only a part might be reconsidmediately to increase the British premediately to increase the British premediately to increase the British preference, the situation is a grave one, sion held meetings throughout Canit, although that was the impression he had gathered from Mr. Brewster's follow, an agreement with United that commission in 1905 would be of little or no practical value in connection with the tariff agreement in 1911. The Premier next directed his at-The rapid changes in Canada during the intervening time would render it There was no need for this change tention British Columbia had attracted a tariff commission should have first was under consideration. The tendency of the world, and higher civilization

clusion of any bargain with Washington. every individual in the Dominion,' said the Premier, "is it not a case where the referendum might be used, Balfour, the Unionist leader in Great fruit growers at their word, and they dividual Canadians that it might be agreement, how much greater that is, if we cannot have a general

be consulted on this matter, and there- was the position of the British Colummedium of a referendum. He did not the purpose of influencing immigration The Province was not provincial in know when Mr. Fielding or Mr. Pater-hither, the British Columbia fruitson were here last, but if they came convention of Niagara district growers, years ago.

#### Relations With Motherland

The Premier continued that there was an expression of opinion to be met on all sides in so far as Imperial reefforts to develop agriculture and home their visit to this Province in 1894 on would mean a breach in the present

a prosperous state before any other we are called upon, under these arsection could feel prosperity, and any- rangements, to make many sacrifices, pany of glorified real estate agents." thing that hurt the farmer would re- that this will in any degree affect the Ottawa had merely taken British Co- General, to place a finger upon any par- actual, of but \$1,718,000. that the pressure brought to bear by of the home products exported. In the help but admit how materially, the Imperial federation. At the same ish Columbia constituency that would that the pressure brought to bear by of the nome products exported. In the them is unwarranted. At the same same year the United States took home farmers of Canada would be affected time we cannot but conclude that the be prejudiciously affected, he intended he was at all pessimistic, indeed he was fact of our entering into closer com- to vote with the government for this probably as optimistic as anyone in the mercial relations with the United resolution. Under ordinary conditions, States will not help out this Imperial however, he would have been inclined problem, a matter which occupies to agree that if the farmer of British bodies and all the press prominence Great Britain was by far the best custant already lumber men in the Interior had spoken, but he found that possessions. This bargain will not terior had spoken, but he found that possessions. This bargain will not ness." tion to the lumber trade. He found great prominence with the politicians Columbia could "not stand on his own This led him to another and very some representative lumbermen on the serve to help or strengthen them, but serious consideration with respect to Coast had been unable to see eye to we have always the satisfaction of the result of this bargain. Was it not eye with the men from the Interior. knowing that despite a condition of a fair argument to say that the direct If one considered for a moment the this sort, with the unbounded loyalty self as having been more favorably imeffect on our trade would be its dislo- enormous increase in value that had we Canadians possess for Britain and pressed by the manner in which the ury. What policy had they to point to the Prodigal Son of old, and wastern cation, and hereafter instead of busi- come to the Coast lumbermen within British institutions, for flag and king, premier had presented his case than today, however, as explanation of the British Columbia's inheritance in a eral party in the province might have ness coming west and going east, it the past few years in connection with we can still persevere in our efforts with the case itself. The premier was present prosperity of the province. He bauchery of political drunkenness been strengthened instead of weak- would be a matter of business trans- their holdings, it was hard to under- to weld more closely together the inclined to be very much of an Im- noticed that the government even took fact was that British Columbia was actions between north and south? He stand how any trade agreement could Mother Country and the Colonies, to perialist and Britisher, and that fact to itself credit for the good run of be entered into that would make them the end that perhaps within a few had a tendency to blind him to the real salmon, when everyone well knew that ahead not because of the activities tion that this dislocation would make still wealthier. While he had nothing years we shall see some advancement values of large questions—questions of if any success had been attendant upon the government, but despite them. tion that this dislocation would make for great loss of trade and traffic in the country. Canada had given very the country. Canada had given very the country to say in connection with those large made in Imperial federation that will more than provincial character. As a artificial efforts to keep up the fish the country the country to say in connection with those large made in Imperial federation that will more than provincial character. As a artificial efforts to keep up the fish the government learned to discount the country that will be made in Imperial federation that high matter of fact the people of Canada supply it was through the activity of between legitimate revenues are connected to the country. the country. Canada had given very the past few years, figures would show plane she has easily the right to degenerous assistance toward building that the largest holdings of timber on mand. I will close by stating that the United States if it meant good business for them to do so as with any matter of fact, attributable more to the penury. the continent were in British Colum- there is no necessity for this change, ness for them to do so as with any matter of fact, attributable more to the penury. ed into another generous bargain with bia, so there was reason why the that the present proposals are ill-other people—" the G. T. P. to build up the trade east values should have advanced, though timed, and that it is a matter that Hon. Mr. McPhillips: No, no. and west, and substantial assistance those in the Interior might not have ought to be, if there is any method of Mr. Hawthornthwaite reiterated his British Columbia a great near market had also been given to the Canadian increased as much as those in the bringing it about, deferred for madeclaration that material interest govant and a demand for timber, than to any spite of the strong feeling of the property of this spite of the strong feeling of the property of this spite of the strong feeling of the property of this spite of the strong feeling of the property of this spite of the strong feeling of the property of this spite of the strong feeling of the property of this spite of the strong feeling of the property of this spite of the strong feeling of the property of this spite of the strong feeling of the property of this spite of the strong feeling of the property of this spite of the strong feeling of the property of this spite of the strong feeling of the property of this spite of the strong feeling of the property of this spite of the strong feeling of the property of the strong feeling of th thought that in this particular crisis fact there was only an imaginary bounthe course adopted by the government dary between the United States and at Ottawa was not conducive to the ad- Canada. The people of the republic were His friend from Alberni had referred vantage of the country and particu- of our own blood; their traditions and larly harmful to the industries of the their institutions were similar to ours. been established with the greatest hard- interest of humanity and broader civilgenerally in this province would con-

broader stand than he had; he had incede. Before adopting any reciprocity been to appoint a commission—the government at Ottawa was largely a govnunities at the present juncture. The resolution to which he

to the fruit-growers of this province. Mr. Parker Williams.

must look for a fair balance as between tween the countries of the world for estimating the effect or value of any mankind. As for the United States it Canadian people, it was essential that international trade agreement such as was today the most progressive country in this part of the world was to be too was wholly dependent upon advanced the consideration of what should be United States admittedly led the world. "As the question is one that affects treated as national questions. This Great Britain was not in it—although the Finance Minister in one breath n particular agreement would undoubtedly have a tendency to cheapen agriculists to contemplate. Why, in any event, tural implements for the farmer of the should the artificial barriers be continprairies, who was their principal user ued? Through them no benefit accrued in Canada. It would also enable the to the world. He assumed that the memprairie farmer to get in his fruits more ber for Newcastle felt exactly as he did economically than under existing ar- in this matter, and had only adopted his free list, and it would give him an the reason that, as he represented the American market for the products of his small farmer of British Columbia in the wheat fields. But while the proposed House, he felt it his duty to stand for reciprocity agreement favored the farm- the direct material interest of ers of the prairies thus, he was in com- class. Artificial policies in the last plete agreement with the Conservative analysis did not affect the wage-earner, party of British Columbia that it was whose price was regulated inexorably not an agreement favorable to British by the law of supply and demand. But take a few figures to show that t Columbia. And in this case he had de- from the position of the British Colum- was not by any means so large cided to cast his vote with the Conserv- bia farmer and fruit grower, he felt

one part of Canada against another- resolutions. He-and all Socialistsopportunity by which the people could kets of the northwest. And yet what give reluctant support to the motion. fore he repeated that it might be well bia fruit grower? To judge by the ried, only Mr. Brewster voting "nay." tawa to consult the people through the ernment publications and statements for Budget debate being reached.

fruit-grower here was said to be able Finance Minister depart a little from leaving \$3,173,000 as legitimate rev easily and pleasantly to make a profit the precedent set last year by the At- 1908-9 being a nine month year in of from \$200 to \$300 an acre on his torney-General in offering in the Bud- vincfal calculations, he would not crop, and it would seem that Ottawa get speech much matter that might this period into account. had simply taken British Columbia's well be given utterance to on the hust- the total revenue was \$8,874,000; in own statements in respect to the fruitings and make good campaign mate- were included land sales of \$2,618,000 grower as of face value. If the fruit- rial, but which in his view was out of and timber licenses of \$2,234,000, grower were in the position that the place in a Budget supposedly dealing ing a legitimate revenue of \$4,022,000 vernments statements represented, with the financial and general business So that if one took into consideration Ottawa had concluded that he was in affairs of the province. He noticed, only the natural and legitimate revenue a position to sustain a minor reduc- however, that Hon. Mr. Ellison had it was found that the increase had been tion in his large profits. The blame for taken credit to the government for the only from 1903-4, \$2,241,000, to 1909the fruit-grower's present unfortunate very satisfactory condition of Provin- \$4,022,000, and in

Socialist Leader Speaks Mr. Hawthornthwaite expressed him-

Northern and the Canadian Northern Coast. But in spite of this approval turer consideration on the part of erned very largely in matters of this those responsible for it." (Applause). kind. Even the member for the Islands show wherein the government was en-Mr. Jardine, continuing the debate, he felt confident, if it was a matter of titled to any especial credit, the Atof trade which must be expected would timent of business in this country was said that while his ideal in tariff ar- better business would be prepared to torney-General had fallen back upon have a very serious effect on the effi- against the bargain. The Mountain rangements was in the direction of free put his ardent Imperialism in his the old cry that the elections which had trade throughout the Empire, he real-trousers' pocket and do business with almost annihilated the Liberal party be regarded as the policy desired by the control of the con Canada today as compared with those of the country had an opportunity to condemning reciprocity, not only as under present conditions; and he was to be extracted. As a matter of proof that the people approved the government. Mr. Brewster's Reasons west-especially that of fruit-growing For his own part he would like to see had operated to produce the election rein British Columbia. This industry had the boundary line abolished as in the sult. One reason for the preponderance per acre, and the \$15.00 or more per acre ship as anyone familiar with the diffi- ization. He should in this connection House was not so much that the peo- government at this figure was able culties of land-clearing and cultivation liked to have seen the premier take a ple were satisfied with the financial poldeed made a large question one of small ment (it really hadn't any) but the concome to the opinion that the bargain there was any further demand for the or international trade bargain he felt party politics. One thing that the prem- ditions of the Provincial voters' list. that the proper course for the federal ier had said he could agree with—that He had had occasion a few days ago tion will Canada then find herself? She as Canadians we should be entitled government to have adopted would have was that there was really only a small to see how matters in this connection sentimental difference between the Lib- worked out. A large number of commueral and the Conservative party, which nications had been sent out to adfriends to the South say that their ernment of commissions in any event— was just what the Socialists had con- dresses taken from the voters' list, and made a few days ago for a return sistently maintained. With respect to from one ward alone in this city, no detailed information in respect to prethe attitude of the Coast lumbermen on fewer than three hundred of these com- emptions and lands sold. He charge Some said that while lumber and fruit and particularly those of the fruit this reciprocity arrangement, he could munications came back with an intimation that a deliberate attempt had been missing the said that while lumber and fruit that a deliberate attempt had been missing the said that while lumber and fruit the said that while lumber and fruit the said that a deliberate attempt had been missing the said that while lumber and fruit the said that while lumber are said that while lumber and fruit the said that while lumber and fruit the said that while lumber are said that while lumber and fruit the said that while lumber are said tha not but take the suggestive remarks of tion from the postoffice authorities by the government to prevent the had many letters from constituents the premier as in the nature of a covert that no such persons as those addressed closure of information to which he are threat. The first minister had spoken of were known. In connection with this, the country were alike entitled. If treaty; but if there was any advanment and he held also in his hand a the protection under which the lumber too, the member for Alberni stated that frank, clear, and definite return had been resolution of the Victoria Farmers' In. Industry on the Coast had latterly canvassing cards issued by the Conmade, the legitimacy of the government of the control of the solution of the Victoria Farmers' In. flourished, and everyone in the House servative organization prior to the last ment's position would have been much knew what this meant-knew of the election asked the canvasser not only prohibition of the export of raw tim- to ascertain how the citizen was likeber material which had been of so very ly to vote, but also to take careful note information in connection with a management of the connec great effect in promoting the business of of each man's general appearance, how ter that was attracting more attention of the state of the Canadian Coast mills, and knew al- tall he was, and how old, etc. He defied than perhaps any other in British Co so of the large reserves of timber which any opposition to even up matters when mbermen in something of a government went into an election menopolistic position. So that when campaign in this manner, He knew

for Ottawa at any time to throw off the burden; but Mr. Fleiding had said try demand."

Suit of an inquiry by a competent tariff commission. He instanced an inquiry that had been instituted by the lumbermen of the Coast tariff commission. He instanced an inquiry that had been instituted by the lumbermen of the Coast tariff commission. He instanced an inquiry that had been instituted by the lumbermen of the Coast tariff commission. He instanced an inquiry that had been instituted by the lumbermen of the Coast tariff commission. He instanced an inquiry that had been instituted by the lumbermen of the Coast tariff commission. He instanced an inquiry that had been instituted by the lumbermen of the coast tariff commission. He instanced an inquiry that had been instituted by the lumbermen of the coast tariff commission. He instanced an inquiry that had been instituted by the lumbermen of the coast tariff commission. He instanced an inquiry that had been instituted by the lumbermen of the coast tariff commission. He instanced an inquiry that had been instituted by the lumbermen of the coast tariff commission. He instanced an inquiry that had been instituted by the lumbermen of the coast tariff commission. He instanced an inquiry that had been instituted by the lumbermen of the coast tariff commission. the burden; but Mr. Flelding had said that "we must accept all or none of the bargain," so the house must take it for granted that the course the member for Alberni had outlined was impossible and could not be carried out.

Mr. Brewster: "Does he mean by that that regardless of anything that that regardless of anything that that regardless of anything that wand occur? The Dominion of Canada dealing with the conservative government at Ottors of our markets. The house that their regardless of anything that the regardless of this kind, he would give the would be no extensive tail of the government to have an opower to rescind it."

Itry demand."

Coming back for a moment, the preminquiry that had been instituted by the conservative government at Ottors and farm produce on the free list, this trade reciprocity and placing fruits it was tantamount to a threat that if the did not obey the party whip and farm produce on the free list, this meaning everything to give and nothing and think as the party thought and think as the party thought and wished, the reserves smight be lifted to bring about depression in the farm-large wealth be dissipated—wealth to bring about depression in the farm-large wealth be dissipated—wealth to bring about depression in the farm-large wealth be dissipated—wealth to bring about depression in the farm-large wealth be dissipated—wealth to bring about depression in the farm-large wealth be dissipated—wealth to bring about depression in the farm-large wealth be dissipated—wealth to bring about depression in the farm-large wealth be dissipated—wealth to bring about depression in the farm-large wealth be dissipated—wealth to bring about depression in the farm-large wealth be dissipated—wealth to bring about depression in the farm-large wealth be dissipated—wealth to bring about the two to be did not obey the party whip and think as the party thought and think as the party thought and a very considerable part of the reserved to bring about the statements of the friend to bring about the course it changes that session, as it was the intention of the government to have an inquiry into existing conditions by containing the commission. In pursuance of this policy the Government nad constituted a tariff commission consistituted a tariff commission consisting of Hon. W. S. Fielding. Sir Richbetween nations and work out in the but the people of British Columbia In conclusion, Mr. Jardine said that final reckoning to the advantage of manhe thought recommendations should be made from this House to the federal authorities asking them not to precipicountry remain in their own hands for exploitation to their own profit; the be expended, more nearly to approx sides of the line these capitalists worked up the patriotic, flag-waving cry in revenues and expenditures would be Mr. Parker Williams held that one order to keep up the distinctions beabsolutely valueless. If the question the various portions of the Dominion in their own advantage and at the cost of tion one cent more than the reconstruction of the desired contraction narrow, two provincial or parochial, in methods of production, in which the system of taxation which should

rangements, these being placed on the stand on this particular resolution for mate revenue which did not rightly atives, as for British Columbia that he, like the member for Newcastle, It appeared to be largely a question of must in the present case, support the revenue and what should rightly be Federal election was from a Liberal procity arrangement were placed before alter these conditions. For that reason, was made up from land sales and \$28 folder which had fallen into his hands, the whole people of Canada, as the Fre-until the world was educated to that 000 from timber licenses, leaving and asked "the boys to get ready to the world but that it would be endorsed social system for a cleaner, saner system to the total of revenue was \$2,221,000. In 19 when that time should come. If he had a difficult task in establishing the they must do the best they might to ing a legitimate revenue of \$2.369. was to take that seriously, and he sup- fruit-growing industry; it would be a adapt themselves to conditions as ex- In 1905-6 the total revenue was \$3,000. posed he must, there was to be no harder task now to hold the fruit maristent. He therefore felt it his duty to 000; land sales produced \$189,000,

Opposition Leader. government that had brought about the present general prosperity of British province-but when the statement went forth backed by ministerial prestige that government policy was to be thanked for provincial prosperity, they ferent principle undoubtedly would provincial prosperity. should be easily sustantiated. The vail. The country was annually loss government seemed always ready to just so much of its land and timber, take credit for all satisfactory conditions, even for good crops or unex- drain on capital account. The government pected windfalls received at the treas- ment of the day was indeed emulation policy of the Dominion in settling up Mr. Brewster next directed his at the Prairie provinces, and thus giving tion more particularly to land policy

course and policy of the Conservative should adopt the policy of selling t But there were other reasons which of Conservative representation in the ley or the land policy of the govern-

mentary to the knowledge of the ernment in respect to business co tions throughout the province. Cred was taken, too, for the large surpl entrusted their business to the goverment, and it was the duty of the nance Minister in laying before legislature a budget estimate of would not be required to pay in ments for expenditures demanded. a large surplus should be created proof of unscientific and unsyste said that the system of taxat vogue was altogether admirable the next breath that he was go have a commission appointed a more efficient and equitable Another wrong idea: The con producing the surplus put unfairly the generation of today the burder providing for the generation of ton-

#### Revenue Classification. Again, much was classed as leg

growth of true revenue if proper timber licenses \$509,000. The resolution was then put and car- legitimate revenue \$2,346,000. In 1900 the total revenue was \$4.444.000 fr The order for continuation of the which was to be deducted land sales \$663,000, and timber licenses of \$1.1 000, leaving a legitimate revenue \$2,626,000. In 1907-8 the total reve nese head tax, leaving a revenue growth

#### Public Lands Policy

And in this connection there opened up a question which the ernment should most seriously consi -if it was the intention to contin to sell the public lands and spend ! withdrawal from capital account with proper recognition of the fact in annual financial statements. If one we

ple and even of the resolution of Provincial Conservative association, government continued to carry on policy of land sales, chiefly people to sell the land, then in the terests of the people, the governme land to the highest bidder, thereby ge ting a proper price for its lands, an at least getting for the benefit of that the speculator who bought from t sell it for to the unforunate settle Then the government boasted that had been able to take money from vestors in licenses for what prove valueless land; he thought that lit credit could be claimed on these line Reference was next made to the m ion which the member for Alberni h

the government had failed to furnish

lumbia at the present time-much mo than the reciprocity arrangement. He (Continued On Page Seven.)

February 17, 1

ty Agreement h r Stage at Wa Majority in its

VE DEMOCRATS VOTE IN NEG

Prospect of Passage Senate Still Problema President Threatens

ASHINGTON, Feb. 14.a was passed in the House an almost solid Democratic all bill, carrying the agre ct, was passed by 221 to 92 majority of the Republ ted against the measu being 78 ayes and 87 tic vote was 143 ayes a A majority of the Rep rgents present voted for the What its fate will be in atical. President Ta t if a filibuster can be avoid t that the senate shall ac the other, and has indicate call an extra sesion o

does not do so. passage of the bill in t at the end of a long del nes was as bitter as han h the floor of that chamber fight was confined almos Republican side. Democra s joined in from time to ted the majority membe k of unity. The Democrat put in the claim that the agreement was good Democ ne, and declared they were ome President Taft and man use Republicans into the De

rough the application of a cle h shut off all amendments ensed with the reading of procedure was decided Mr. McCall, in charge of d failed to get unanimous away with the "calendar Wed prow. If that had been se id, he would have been gla debate continue for anoth

tive day. The Republicans opposed to ught the rule, denouncing it i anguage. They directed their ecially against the Democrats used them, on the eve of go ower of the House, of enforcing ale, as drastic as anything the past. Champ Clark to itative Dalzell of Pennsylva to task for complaining of haste" with which the Ho ting on the reciprocity mea eaker-to-be said the Democra r years bound and gagged, ntleman from Pennsylvania an iates had brought in rule nd rushed legislation throug ving an opportunity for am Under the cloture rule, w

ly loophole left to oppone asure was a motion to rec I to the committee of the wh instructions to report When the time came to do dozen members were clam ognition. Mr. Dalzell was recognized h

nnon. He proposed that meat oducts, flour, prepared ceres nd several other articles, be ree list. The Democrats were r this and the motion was 191 The cloture rule had been reviously by a vote of 198 Some of the "old guard"

ders, like Dalzell of H nd Fordney of Michigan, aly their predictions that ublican party would be de ison of what they charact parture from the principle n and the espousal of fr Democrat Presides.

Speaker Cannon took no p pate either yesterday or as applause when, on the ote that was ordered, led Representative Ollie entucky, one of the leade mocratic side, to the chair Mr. James sat there all thr licall and announced the said to be the only time a as been called to preside se since the Republic

President Taft tonight gave Speaker Cannon. The meal an hour while the Ho ting on reciprocity. It is nt sent word that ange the dinner into a break necessary in order to pass presentative Longworth, t of the measure, denied the eparture from the policy of In voting for the me ship of Payne, of Roos

Mr. McCall said it was a regret to him that he sh led to differ with so ma es. He was convinced, city would prove of the United States as ominion of Canada.

for the Democrats, Mr.

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total revenue of this \$118,000 ales and \$289.

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1,000. In 1904-5

as \$2,920,000

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\$410,000, leav-

of \$2,369,000

e was \$3,044.

\$189,000, and leaving as

000. In 1906-7

1,444,000; from

land sales o

es of \$1,155.

total revenue

amounted to

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For 1909-10

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# HOUSE PASSES

#### FIVE DEMOCRATS VOTE IN NEGATIVE

rospect of Passage through Senate Still Problematical— President Threatens an Extra Session

ues not do so. t the end of a long debate, which i was as bitter as has been heard floor of that chamber in years, it was confined almost wholly to blican side. Democratic memthe majority members for their unity. The Democratic leaders in the claim that the reciproement was good Democratic doc declared they were glad to Republicans into the Democratic

final vote was reached tonight the application of a cloture rule sed with the reading of the bill failed to get unanimous consent to

task for complaining of the "unaste" with which the House was on the reciprocity measure. The for the same purpose.

echprocity Agreement Reaches
Another Stage at Washington—Majority in its Favor is

found dead on Saturday, her two sons,
Robert, aged 60 and Thomas, aged 50
were rendered unconscious. Thomas
is supposed to have filled the store as
usual Saturday night and left the door
open, forgetting to close the damper.

Compensation for Quarantine TORONTO, Feb. 14.—F. H. Sanger, a Stouffville Socialist, address ster, a Stouffville Socialist, addressing the Toronto branch of the Socialist party advocated that a workingman whose house is quarantined for infectious disease should be recompensed for his lost time by the municipality, the quarantining being for the good of the community and brought about in many cases by neglect on the part of the civic authorities.

GIVES DEATH BLOW

TO PREFERENCE

Old Coercive Policy of Neighbors Exchanged for one of

Fatal Fire in Montreal. MONTREAL, Feb. 14.—An over-heated stovepipe caused a fire yester-day which had fatal results. The WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—President of his boarders, Michael McMahon, as reciprocity agreement with Canwas passed in the House of Reprealives tonight through the support
lan, who fortunately had retired fully
dressed, was almost suffocated when aged 48, lost their lives, John Quinalmost solid Democratic vote. The
all bill, carrying the agreement into
the awoke to find the house in flames.
The heat was so intense and the
smoke so thick that Quinlan made a
hority of the Republicans prestoted against the measure, the divbeing 78 ayes and 87 noes. The
beratic vote was 142 ayes and only 5
A majority of the Republican inmits present voted for the bill.
The McCall bill now goes to the SenWhat its fate will be in that bedy
soblematical. President Tatt believes
if a fillbuster can be avoided and a
taken, the bill will pass, He is inthat the senate shall act one way
the other, and has indicated that he
he other, and has indicated that he

saged 48, lost their lives, John Quindirected fully
dressed, was almost suffocated when
he awoke to find the house in flames
The heat was so intense and the
smoke so thick that Quinlan made a
house of the vas quickly extinguished. Groping their was
for Representatives at Washington was
almost suffocated when
he awoke to find the house in flames
The heat was so intense and the
smoke so thick that Quinlan made a
house of the volonties of the conservation commission
to aged 48, lost their lives, John Quinalmost cod in parliament tonight by Dr.
Neely, who was speaking in favor of
the agreement when the informatior was
conveyed to him by a note from the
press gallery. Dr. Neely's announcement
was greeted with applause from the govermment benches, in which Sir Wilfrid
Laurier, Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson
intended the fire was quickly extinguished. Groping their was
for Representatives at Washington was
advice of the conservation commission
to Representatives at Washington was
announced in parliament tonight by Dr.
Neely, who was speaking in favor of
the agreement when the informatior was
for Representatives at Washington was
legislatures to prevent the exportations.

Having dealt with the economic so
of the conservations.

Having dealt with the exportations
I have conservations
I have conservations.

Having d

President Taft and many of the Meeting Held in Chinatown to Secure Funds for Relief-Will be Sent to Red Cross at Shanghai

Chinatown is arranging for the collection of a famine fund, the total to morrow. If that had been secured, he be sent to the Red Cross society at the reciprocity agreement, declared that sid, he would have been glad to let Shanghai for the relief of the famine the agreement brought in by the finance debate continue for another legis- stricken people of Anhui, Last night a minister altogether changed the condi-The Republicans opposed to the bill ught the rule, denouncing it in caustic inguage. They directed their fire esticially against the Democrats, and active them, on the eve of going into where of the House of enforcing in the post placards calling for a mass meetthem, on the eve of going into rof the House, of enforcing a "gag" as drastic as anything against the was a state anything against the was a state and it is extended to the state of reciprocity. Under God's providence Canada received the kick of reciprocity and eaple the was a supplied to the state of reciprocity. The was a state of reciprocity and eaple the was a supplied to the state of reciprocity. The was a state of reciprocity and eaple the was a state of reciprocity and eaple the was a state of reciprocity. The was a state of reciprocity and eaple the was a state of reciprocity and eaple the was a state of reciprocity. The was a state of reciprocity and eaple the was a state of reciprocity and eaple the was a state of reciprocity. The was a state of reciprocity and eaple the was a state of reciprocity and eaple the was a state of reciprocity. The was a state of reciprocity and eaple the was a state of reciprocity and eaple the was a state of reciprocity. The was a state of reciprocity and eaple the was a state of reciprocity and eaple the was a state of reciprocity. The was a state of reciprocity and eaple the was a state of reciprocity. The was a state of reciprocity and eaple the was a state of reciprocity. as drastic as anything against in they had so eloquently inveighed he past. Champ Clark took Reprepast. Champ Clark took Repre-ive Delzell of Repressivante share, be raised for famine relief. Arrange-Path political parties

Ker-to-be said the Democrats had sat thickly populated district in central will be destroyed and the tendency will step may soon burst upon the Canadian people. The famine conditions in Anhul, a will be destroyed and the tendency will step may soon burst upon the Canadian people. The famine conditions in Anhul, a will be destroyed and the tendency will be to draw capital and labor from Canadian people. The famine conditions in Anhul, a will be destroyed and the tendency will be to draw capital and labor from Canadian people. The famine conditions in Anhul, a will be destroyed and the tendency will be to draw capital and labor from Canadian people. The famine conditions in Anhul, a will be destroyed and the tendency will be to draw capital and labor from Canadian people.

# FINAL RESULT OF RECIPROCITY

Ion. George E. Foster Argues
That it Means Drifting from States has a Empire and Towards United Included in the arr

## TO PREFERENCE

bors Exchanged for one of Enticement - Directly Opposed to Conservation

other, and has indicated that he was taken to the general hospital. Sir Wilfrid and members of his cab-call an extra sesion of congress where her condition is considered inet are pleased with the speedy action at Washington and with the substantial majority recorded.

> ation to the United States is the inevitable ending of the pending agreement, as interpreted by the Conservative opposition in the parliament. This

"The agreement," he contended "for-ver dashes Canada's chance of obtaining preference from Britain. The project wood and drawers of water for the

will lead us away from Britain." Mr. Foster's Argument Mr. Foster in resuming the debate on preliminary meeting was held by the tions under which \$1,800,000,000 of Brit-

and the situation is awful in the alushed legislation through without
an opportunity for amendment.
Here the cloture rule, which was
all least a million dollars is needed to
the cloture rule, which was
an overwhelming voice; the til next harvest time.

by an overwhelming vote, the ophole left to opponents of the e was a motion to recommit the he committee of the whole House instructions in the flooded area. Rev. E.

frozen north, inclosing a free trade country, with a tariff wall against the synonymous with liberty, and whose world. Referring to the delegation of 1000 fruit growers, Mr. Foster pointed to the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was this ideal, endangers it, may throw it of the committee of the whole House instructions to report certain ditions in the flooded area. Rev. E. C. Lebenstein, who made a long trip fan members were clambering for milion.

Dalzell was recognized by Speaker men. He proposed that meat and meat lows:

"The inhabitants are face to face with the worst famine in their history mets, flour, prepared cereals, lumber swereal other articles, be put on the several other articles, be put on the greatest on record and the autumn crops were a total failure over a region of approximately 7,000 square miles.

The cloture rule had been agreed to the stight interference with the coal duties of Mr. Fielding's province of Nova Scotia and the maintenance of the duty on the product of Mr. Paterson's factory at Brantford, Ontario, evoked cheers.

was ordered, the speaker be dependent upon charity."

tariff until a commission has been apportunity given all submitted to the country for popular interests to be heard. Another breach decision. It was idle to tak of ratification by this parliament as meanof faith by Sir Wilfrid Laurier was his fication by this parliament as meanof faith by Sir Wilfrid Laurier was his assurance to the House that there would be no interference with the preference of the only time a Democraticalled to preside over the called to preside the called to preside the called to preside the called to preside to the House that there would ing ratification by the people. Evolution to the provent to Called the president to the country to the provent to Called the president to the country to the provent to Called the president to the country to the provent to Called the president to the country to the provent to the provent to the provent to the country to the provent to the

wheat price for the world, and all that will vary the price, will be the cost of transportation, a fact which President Hill of the Great Northern Railway evidently had in mind when he advocated reciprocity, leaving out of the calculation, however, the necessity of Minneapolis millers having Canadian hard wheat for the highest class of flour.

Mr. Foster declared the agreement sorely affected Canadas new policy of conservation of natural resources, inasmuch as it would remove the right of

Having dealt with the economic side of the question, Mr. Foster said he had no hesitation in approaching it from a national viewpoint. Defence was necessary in times of peace. The by means of harassing and repression, but Canada, having sturdily stood by her position, was today respected a hundred times more by the United States than if she had yielded like a poltroon to such methods to force annexation. but only the method was changed, and Mr. Taft said Canada had come to the the United States, and Mr. Taft, recollecting that Mr. Fielding had once advocated the separation of the Maritime sentiment dominated a three-hour vocated the separation of the Maritime speech by Hon. George E. Foster today.

Mr. Foster argued that as the result of Paterson had advocated commercial reciprocity "Yankee trusts and money union, thought these two men worth interests would own and control Cantaking. Mr. Taft knew also that Sir ada's natural resources."

Mr. Foster quoted President Taft at of Joseph Chamberlain is given its Columbus, Ohio, as saying that if the deathblew. Canadians become newers or present opportunity for reciprocity were follow. Canada withstood all the meth-There is danger ahead, and this path ods of the past, earning thereby the respect of the United States, and should resist this arrangement, calculated to bring out the same results. It was con-

ments will be made to secure subscriptions from Chinese throughout Canada for the same purpose.

The famine conditions in Anhui, a lectrowist another Canadian enterprises.

Mr. Foster concluding, said: "There is danger, deep danger. This path new entered leads away from home. I pray. One after another Canadian enterprises.

by a vote of 198 to 107.

the "old guard" Republican ke Dalzell of Pennsylvania, or Michigan, veiled but per planted each autumn could be sown this year, owing to the abject poverty of the inhabitants. It therefore will the principle of protectime espousal of free trade.

Democrat Presides.

It is expected to million persons are practically starving and the death roil of the coming months is bound to be very great Only about one-third of the wheat only approximate the principle of practically starving would be defeated by the principle of protectime espousal of free trade.

Democrat Presides.

It is expected to million persons are practically starving ing and the death roil of the coming months is bound to be very great Only about one-third of the wheat only approximate the planted each autumn could be sown this year, owing to the abject poverty of a tariff commission—a promise made to the farmers of the west and to parliament during the present session. He charged Sir Wilfrid Laurier with bad faith to the people of the west and to parliament, when he lulled every interest into sleep and even said: "Don't to rally its ionowers.

Mr. Foster reminded the House of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's promise not to make any tariff revision multi the appointment of a tariff commission—a promise made to the present time. There was no less that the Conservative party had stood for reciprocity up to the party had stood for reciprocity any to the party had stood for reciprocity into the farmers of the west and to the farmers of the conviction that Canada is amply able to parliament, when he lulle

me we fire only time a Democratic spring over the control of the personal process of the Republicans gained with the spring of the process of Africa, the process of the Africa, the process of Africa, the pro

Skirt Special at \$2.90 Special line of LADIES' CLOTH SKIRTS only received yesterday; all on the new lines and styles, and certainly of very New excellent quality, for Spring the modest little price of Waists \$2.90 for \$3.75 Still a few of these dainty Waists left (not many) in ecru or white. Regular, each, \$5, special reduction price, \$3.75



country. "We do not join because we believe it is not for the permanent benefit of the country. We do not join because we believe it is not pat-riotic nor beneficial but rather it will be found to undermine and destroy Canadian and Imperial patriotism."

Mr. Burrell, bimself a practical eight years, then dealt in an exhaus tive and systematic way with the effect of the proposals on the fruit industry of Canada.

Morning Post Comment. LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Morning Post bases an alarmist editorial on a Washington despatch saying that American public men openly predict that reciprocity will lead to the eventual annexation of Canada by the United States. The editorial appeals to Unionists and "to those Liberals not yet blinded by partisan prej dice" to close their ranks and fight to

Canadian Pacific Changes

D.F.J.Collis Browne's Chilorodyne, The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE Acts like a charm in DIARRHIEA and is the only COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Specific in CHOLERA

#### Don't Let the Price

of a one-dollar bottle of Bowes' Ferrated Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil stand between you, and good health. It is the best gen eral system tonic and rebuilddaily recommend it to all who are the least run down, thin, weak or nervous. It is a most palatable combination, readily taken even by those with a very weak stomach. A grand remedy that will make you strong and



#### THE BUDGET

incurred was for the permanent benefit of the people of British Columbia,

compared with expenditures. He has products of Canada should be admitted island contain a good many items of advisedly kert his estimate of income into that country duty free, Canada interest. It would be impossible to low, and we know from experience that would be seized with a desire for anin such a period of progress as is nexation? If any one does hold such a selected that may be of use to city now upon us, any one of the variable view, it would be interesting to know items may show unexpected expantage the process of reasoning by which he above the tidal datum line; Russell out that among the sources of income Canada is as large as Europe, and legislature, which can at any time severely alone. it sees fit so increase the wild land tax as to make it unprofitable for any one to hold unimproved property in the hope of an advance in price.

Comment has already been made upon the principal items in the estimates and they need not be repeated here. Mr. Ellison's anticipations for the future of provincial business are very rosy, but we do not think they cut of the past year would exceed lumbermen expect to make a new re-

sults of its administration as shown able evidence of general prosperity.

#### FUTURE OF CANADA

fleet of transports to cross the sea without the Admiralty knowing about attention to it in a remarkable way; it long enough ahead to despatch the fleet against it. Doubtless the transports would be convoyed by the enquent references to this country; the quent references to this country; the reciprocity agreement has set the messpapers of the United States taking about the Dominion, and has stimulated afresh British discussion. It is unlated afresh British discussion. It is impossible to read what appears in the impossible to read what appears in the their loads of soldiers their special press of Britain and the United States object of attack. Assuming the imed with the lack of knowledge of conditions in Canada and with the poverty of argument exhibited by these who would be to land the men on British flicted.

Disease at Nome

NOME, Alaska, Feb. 3.—An demic of measles and tonsilitis sweeping Safety and Cape No and many Eskimo children are on this subject without being impress- probable and that the transports would

If can rarely have been the privilege of any finance minister in Canada or elsewhere to lay before a legislative body so important and interesting a statement as the Finance
Minister of British Columbia, Mr.
Price Ellison, was able to make to
the House yesterday. One observation
is worthy of being sent broadcast
throughout the world, name'y that
throughout the world, name'y that
when the fiscal year closes it would
be possible for the government to issaie a check and pay off the whole
bonded indebtedness of the province,
if such a line of action were thought
to be in the public interest. We take if such a line of action were thought to be in the public interest. We take leave to doubt if there is a government in all the world that could make a statement of that nature. The check will not be issued and for several reasons. One of them is that it is highly desirable to keep a large is highly desirable to keep a large balance on hand bearing interest in order to meet any emergencies that fixed with the United States will it a direction opposed to imperial unification. This is guess work pure and may arise. Another is that to set out simple, and without a single basis in stock would be to cause an immediate reason. We draw attention to the fact appreciation in the price and payStates to our markets that is supposed that it is not access by the United dividing the smaller island from the costly operation. Another is that the to wear us away from the Empire, but work for which the indebtedness was lour access to the markets of the United States. Those who advance this theory seem to forget that it implies abiland ample pravision has been made for draw Canada into the Union whenever its payment by way of a sinking fund. We do not know when an occasion by admitting certain products free of may arise in this province for an exceptionally large expenditure, or how allegiance to the Mother Country, by soon financial stringency may curtail removing all duties from Canadian prothe sources of provincial revenue. ducts they would presumably complete While Mr. Ellison estimates upon the work of severance. But is there an apparent over-expenditure, he is any man who believes that, if the Connot ready to concede that there will gress of the United States should pass surveys and levels carried on in 1909 be an actual deficit of receipts as a law saying that thereafter all the by Mr. R. H. Chapman on Vancouver

likely to assume very considerable is capable of supporting as many peomagnitude in the future is the land ple. At the present rate of progress it. magnitude in the future is the land ple. At the present rate of progress it will have as great a population as the streets cross each other at an elevaprivate individuals and upon these United Kingdom within the lifetime of streets cross each other at an elevathey must pay taxes. In the objections the younger generation of Canadians. tion of 74 feet. Royal Ook station that have been raised to the sale of It is advancing in material wealth with is 118 feet. The Admiral's road land to persons not contemplating amazing speed. It is developing a crosses the Esquimait road at an elesettlement upon them, this fact has strong Canadian sentiment. It is in- vation of 77 feet. Langford Lake almost always, been lost sight of, dependent in all but name. Such a level is at an attitude of 207 feet. Eik namely that the land so sold at once country has a future, the discussion of Lake water level on June 22, 1909, was becomes the subject of heavy taxation which ignorant and irresponsible 196 feet. as long as it remains unimproved newspaper men and politicians impa-This is a weapon in the hands of the tient for office would do well to let

#### DEFENCE OF BRITAIN

acknowledged to be the greatest cause cannot live happily together. a shudder down the spine of the British jingoists. The General has slot machine in the court house, from are at all extravagant. We may make United Kingdom can be protected could get one by dropping in a \$5 mention of one matter to which he against an invader without resorting gold piece? to conscription, and the Admiral has \$17,000,000. A few days ago, in ensays that, as long as the British fleet tawa and Montreal, which will cause a deavoring to forecast the business of is kept at its present relative strength, good many of the would-be shining the country cannot be invaded. Jour-lights of eastern Canadian society to years we set down \$75,000,000 for nalists of what has been called the have divers emotions. One of them is "Blue Funk School" are up in arms, to the effect that, while the Duchess of and these distinguished officers are Connaught will accompany her huscord this year, it seems as if we told in substance that they do not band to Canada, she will probably not would have been safe in putting the know what they are talking about, make her home here, and that the estimate for the next five years at but are running counter to the best bright and particular star of the fam-We congratulate Mr. Ellison upon does not claim to be an authority on not live at Ottawa at all, only coming opinion of the country. To one who ily, the Princess Patricia will possibly the lucid manner in which he mar-shalled his exceedingly interesting and does not claim to be an authority on not live at Ottawa at all, only coming such subjects, Admiral Wilson's argu-out on visits to the Duke. It is afimportant facts. We congratulate the government upon the excellent reother side of the North Sea, and as country homes during his absence by this Budget, and we congratulate there is no possibility of an invasion from England. It is also alleged that in the province upon such an indisputthere is no reflection upon Germany governor-general the landlords of Otin his assumption. He points out that tawa are increasing their rents. invasion means the transporting and landing of men, and he says it would Much appears in print nowadays about the future of Canada. The manner in which the Dominion has forged ner in which the Dominion has been decreased ner in whic

mine what was the underlying motive against them, while the smalle of the selection of His Royal Highness as a successor to Earl Grey; but on all sides and in all probability

visit of the King and Queen to Ireland, it may be mentioned that Her Majesty has only once been in that kingcom and that was fourteen years ago. Of course there was no reason why she should have gone there, but the fact that so prominent a lady only did so once indicates that there is something more than a narrow sea

We are simply loaded down with letters from correspondents, and are trying to get them printed as rapidly as possible. We regret our inability them when they are received, because they are useful chiefly because they are timely. We shall do the best we can, but must ask correscondents, whose letters have not been printed, to be patient, and those who write us in the future, to be as brief

station is 45 feet. Foul Bay road at

During the past year 2,795 divorces were granted in the State of Washing and Seattle had 1,091 of them, or rather more than three for every day the court was in session. In the General Sir Ian Hamilton and Ad- State of Washington the law is that miral Sir Arthur Wilson, the latter the judge may grant divorce if he being War lord of the Admiralty, and acknowledged to be the greatest cause cannot live happily together. living naval tactician, have sent Under these circumstances, would it written a book demonstrating that the which any one desiring a divorce

Whitefish for B.C. Lakes

# W CURTAINS

### SOME EXCELLENT VALUES OFFERED

No doubt there are some curtains in your home that are beginning to look pretty shabby and spoil the appearance of very pretty room. This new arrival of Nottingham Lace Curtains ought to interest you. These are of the very latest and bought from one of the leading firms in Great Britain, which we consider is unequalled. These are of the usual high Weiler Quality, and the prices prove exceptionally fine values. Our buying in very large quantities enables us to quote prices that others cannot imitate. We have a delightful variety for you to select from on our second floor, and as Spring will be here before you can realize it, now is a good time to do your buying in this line.

Come and see the splendid offerings at, per pair, 75¢, 85¢, 90¢, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and upwards. PRICES TO SUIT ALL

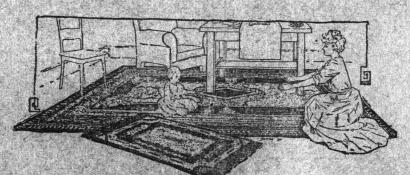


# Rich Spring Carpets

We have just received from the Templeton factory a very large shipment of rich Carpets for the Spring trade. These include magnificent patterns in Brussels, Axminsters and Wiltons. These are now on display in the Carpet Department, which is on the second floor, and we suggest an early visit so that you may view complete assortments. Many delighted customers throughout this city and the country bear witness to the high quality and the excellent values in our Carpet Department, and that is a very good reason why you should investigate our offerings before investing any of your money in carpets. It costs you nothing to visit our store.

Velvet Carpets from, per yard ......\$1.50 

These prices are for carpets made and laid by skilled workmen.



# Hundreds of Rugs on Display

When we say that our showing of Rugs and Squares isn't equalled in Western Canada, we mean just what we say. We have "the goods" to back this broad assertion, and we cordially invite you to come to our store and see the display. Our Rug Racks on our second floor enable us to show you at a glance over 600 rugs. Our assortment is the largest, and can be seen in a quarter of the time any other store takes. We have many more rugs which we show in many other ways. If you are planning a rug or square, don't you think it advisable to see what this collection offers?



sets in Cash Almo ent to Wipe out Er ed Debt of Br

#### STRIKING FIGURES PROVINCE'S

Hon, Price Ellison P of Representative Products Durling Over \$100,000,00

dget presented lison to the proved certain valentine for The Ministe liquid assets of he sufficient wi e out the entire f the last fiscal year 0.00, having decrea the last previous ne time, as provision sinking fund for th s not consider it icy to buy back s, as an attemp market would above par and e the loser by the d stock stands hi don Market than an The surplus for the fise March, 1910, the Mi

deliverance place 00.00. The surplus for onth cannot be e he Minister expects the the 'as large as last vernment having at me upon deposit in chartered banks and bear no less than \$7,500,000.00. Hon. Mr. Ellison place of the productions of the tive industries of the Ping the past year at \$ livided roughly as follows tures, \$35.000.000.00; Mini 505.00; Timber, \$17,160,000 ture, \$14,899,000.00; Fishe 000.00; the cut of timber vince for the past year at one billion and forty an increase in value of p

the previous twelvemonth The shingle outpu ated at 866,275,000 of a v 627,624.00, being 25 per output of Canada. The mineral output sh crease of \$1.740,000,00 or ceding year, the largest g in coal, of which commo ditional 2.770.000 tons during the year. There slight falling off in lead, and coke, in part attribu fire at the Granby smelte In Agriculture there

increase in products values of the solution of these products are sumption of these products. over \$28,000,000.00, the P ing roughly \$14,000,000 Importations total being lally higher. Based on the consumption of these pr Minister estimates that to 100,000 people have be the population of Britis during the year. The increased its grant for purposes from \$35,000 to the Finance Minister no gret that the Dominion as not seen fit to do mo gration to this Pacific I finds that the total ind ducts of the year repres 000.00 greater value than the preceding year; whi clearings are \$536,555,892. crease in the twelvemor

Taxation Commis Interesting special an contained in the Budget uded mention of the f the intention of the Minist sion to go thoroughly in luestion of the incidence in British Columbia, with general readjustment of the scale. It was also egislation may be intro try may be specially asse proportion toward the exp curred in patrolling and w forest to prevent loss then A number of Water Boards be appointed, to expedir extrant work now obtaini ieration of Chief Comn Drewry and his associa ners; and during the mer the Government propin two experts to the cour Prince Rupert and Hazelt il, precipitation and cli with a view to d which varieties of trees, ops generally may mo most successfully be

The Budget Speech took of all other business on taper, Hon, Mr. Ellison use at 2.45. He said The Budget Spee Speaker: In rising udget for 1911-12, I

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### STRIKING FIGURES OF

The Budget presented by Finance Minister Ellison to the Legislature Monday proved certainly a most columbia. The Minister announced that the liquid assets of the Province the last fiscal year stood at \$8,-616,800.00, having decreased \$238,867 .the Debt in due course, the Minisdoes not consider it good finanpolicy to buy back outstanding onial securities.

less than \$7,500,000.00.

total output of Canada.

at the Granby smelter.

the Finance Minister notes with regret that the Dominion government as not seen fit to do more for immigration to this Pacific Province. He inds that the total industrial pro of the year represent \$14,000. greater value than did those of in the twelvemonth of \$175.

Taxation Commission sting special announcements ded mention of the fact that it is tention of the Minister to recomthe appointment of a Commis-

The Budget Speech took precedence of all other business on the Order

country after a big victory, and my unprovided items are to be accounted colleague took occasion to review at for in the same way. Against the un-PROVINCE'S GROWTH considerable length the history of the McBride administration and its financial policy. Through the efforts of the government, the finances of the probability of the government, the finances of the probability of the government, the finances of the probability of the government of Hon, Price Ellison Places Value vince had been placed on a very sound and highly satisfactory basis. The "When the present government came of Representative Industrial of Products Durling Year at Over \$100,000,000 The Financial of the province of the province. While the province of \$2,193,476 and the province of the province of \$2,293,476 and the province of the province of the province of \$2,293,476 and the province of \$2,491,566. This province of \$2,491,566 and the canneries \$2,000 and the canneri heering valentine for Miss British railway policy of the governmentthere has not been such a change in the situation as to justify my going would be sufficient within the year to wipe out the entire funded debt of British Columbia, which at the close eration of the industries and production of the province for the year just on from the last previous year. At the past, and, possibly, make some comtime, as provision is being made ments on the outlook for the year upon which we have entered. I desire to be

The Estimates

"First, taking up the estimates of debentures, as an attempt on the open 1909-10 and comparing them with the money market would send these se- public accounts for the same year uritles above par and the Province which were laid before the house a few would be the loser by the transaction. weeks ago, we find that the estimated Even at present, British Columbia in- receipts fell short of the actual recribed stock stands higher on the ceipts by nearly \$3,000,000, or to be ac-London Market than any other col- curate \$2,926,115, this despite the fact that twelve months ago the finance The surplus for the fiscal year end- minister did not anticipate any surplus ing March, 1910, the Minister in his at all, owing to the special demands maiden deliverance placed at \$2,500,- that had been made on the treasury by 0.00. The surplus for the current works and services of urgent necessity twelvemonth cannot be estimated, but and which were authorzed by special the Minister expects that it will be warrant and provided for in the supquite as large as last year's, the plementary estimates of last year. vernment having at the present This extraordinary difference between time upon deposit in the various actual and estimated receipts does not chartered banks and bearing interest indicate that the estimates were not carefully prepared, but rather that the Hon. Mr. Ellison places the value remarkable increase in the business of f the productions of the representa- the province, and of the various detive industries of the Province durpartments, could not be anticipated. ing the past year at \$100,742,000.00, The principal items which account for divided roughly as follows: Manufac- the unexpected increase were: Land ures, \$35,000.000.00; Mining, \$26,183,- sales and land revenue, in which the 505.00; Timber, \$17,160,000.00; Agricul- estimates was exceeded by nearly \$2,ture, \$14,399,000.00; Fisheries, \$8,000,- 000,000; succession duties, showing an 000.00; the cut of tumber in the Pro- excess of \$73,495; registry fees, \$233,vince for the past year is estimated 826; revenue tax, \$60,682; real prop at one billion and forty million feet, erty tax, \$60,774; land taxes, including an increase in value of production on wild, coal and timber lands, \$50,905 the previous twelvementh of \$5,160,- income tax, \$60,984; royalty on coal, 000.00. The shingle output is estim- \$82,720; the government printing ofated at 866,275,000 of a value of \$1.- fice, \$29,174; Chinese Restriction Act, 627,624.00, being 25 per cent. of the \$156,200; interest, \$37,493; cannery licenses, \$21,340; and miscellaneous, The mineral output shows an in-\$23,633. All of these items with the rease of \$1,740,000.00 over the pre- exception of succession duties and the eding year, the largest growth being revenue from Chinese immigration, in coal, of which commodity and ad- which are more or less accidental litional 2,770,000 tons was mined sources, are the direct result of induring the year. There has been a creased activities and the expansion of slight falling off in lead, copper, zinc business. While the increase from the and coke, in part attributable to the sale of land was so marked, the revenues derivable from timber in the In Agriculture there has been an form of leases, licenses and royalties \$6,000,000.00, the home production be- estimated receipts, and there is but a ng now only very slightly behind the small difference between the estimated er \$28,000,000.00, the Province pro- the great activity in real estate transducing roughly \$14,000,000.00, and the actions, there was \$408,206 derived from mportations total being but fraction- registry fees, which is \$233,826 in exhigher. Based on the increase in cess of the estimated revenue from that sumption of these products, the source. The increase of business is Minister estimates that from 75,000 also shown in the sale of law stamps; 100,000 people have been added to the returns from the printing office, population of British Columbia from cannery licenses, and in other during the year. The Province has ways. That the estimates of 1909-10 increased its grant for immigration were carefully prepared is best shown poses from \$35,000 to \$50,000, but by the fact that the few items which show a decrease in the actual receipts,

aggregate \$25,000 in amount.

Bank Interest Increase "The interest on cash deposits in the bank is becoming a very important preceding year; while the bank item of revenue. In the year 1903-4, ings are \$536,555,892.00, an in- the receipts from that source amounted to \$7,886, and in 1909-10 were \$157,493, the latter figure being nearly double stained in the Budget deliverance interest will be increased in proportion.

shown in the public accounts, it exceeded the estimates by \$1.034.196. to go thoroughly into the entire which was provided for in the suppleof the incidence of inxati n mentary estimates. In civil government British Columbia, with a view to there was an excess of \$22,261, which general readjustment and lowering is mainly accounted for in requirements ness. Last year was a big year and the scale. It was also hinted that for temporary assistance. Legislation this is likely to be equally good. If he scale. It was also hinted that for temporary assistance. Legislation sislation may be introduced next exceeded the estimates by \$48,767, to be not better. ion, whereby the timbering indus- accounted for by the holding of the may be specially assessed in due elections in the fall of 1909. The exportion toward the expenditure in- cess of \$28,754 in the appropriation for rred in patrolling and watching the public institutions was required for prest to prevent loss therein by fire. extra expenditure in the printing ofnumber of Water Boards will short- fice and Insane Asylum. While the not provided for it. However, the dis-Drewry and his associate commis- salaries,' shows an excess of \$41,337. source. oners; and during the coming sum- As the expenses in connection with this ner the Government proposes to send vote are always susceptible to fluctutwo experts to the country between ation, it is not possible to provide for ns, with a view to determination igencies. The appropriation of revenue windfalls from that direction. which varieties of trees, cereals, and services was exceeded by \$57,269, as crops generally may most profitably over \$87,000 was paid for commission we can have of the expansion of busi-

ness.

"Under the head of public works, The Budget Speech

Mr. Speaker: In rising to present the budget for 1911-12, I am in much

"Under the nead of public works, the population and the latter is increasing at the rate of from 50,000 to \$110,000, and income I have anticipated an in
"Under the nead of public works, the population and the latter is increasing at the rate of from 50,000 to \$100,000 a year. We have allowed the greater demand for assistance deverywhere. The grants to hospitals, the population and the latter is increasing at the rate of from 50,000 to \$100,000 a year. We have allowed the greater demand for assistance deverywhere. The grants to hospitals, public buildings in Victoria and the population and the latter is increasing at the rate of from 50,000 daditional under that head. It is the population and the latter is increasing at the rate of from 50,000 daditional under that head last year \$200,000, has been increased to \$25,000 additional under that head. It is the population and the latter is increasing at the rate of from 50,000 daditional under that head. It is the population and the latter is increasing at the rate of from 50,000 daditional under that head. It is population and the latter is increasing at the rate of from 50,000 daditional under that head. It is population and the latter is increasing at the rate of from 50,000 daditional under that head. It is population does not increased the public buildings in the population and the latter is increasing at the rate of from 50,000 daditional under that head. It is population and the latter is increasing at the rate of from 50,000 daditional under that head last year \$25,000 additional under that head. It is population and the latter is increasing at the rate of from 50,000 daditional under that head last year \$25,000 additional under that head last yea

the same position as my predecessor for and the improvement of the gov-last year, the Hon. Mr. Bowser, who had just accepted the portfolio of min-ister of finance. I had not been in the PROSPERITY

ister of finance. I had not been in the office really more than two or three days when the session opened, and I cannot, therefore, be expected to have the same knowledge and grasp of the finances oif the province as the late lamented and highly esteemed Hon. Captain Tatlow, who for seven years administered the office I have now the honor to fill, and whose budget speeches were always looked forward to with so much interest by the members of this house.

"I shall not been in the bridges, \$529,428. These extra expenditures were warranted by the necessities of the case, and due to extraordinancy provincial development. Miscellaneous was exceeded by \$170,000, \$35,-000 of which was due to advertising the voters' lists as required by law. All these extra expenditures were warranted by the necessities of the case, and due to extraordinancy provincial development. Miscellaneous was exceeded by \$170,000, \$35,-000 of which was due to advertising the voters' lists as required by law. All these extra expenditures were warranted by the necessities of the case, and due to extraordinancy provincial development. Miscellaneous was exceeded by \$170,000, \$35,-000 of which was due to advertising the voters' lists as required by law. All these extra expenditures were warranted by the necessities of the case, and due to extraordinancy provincial development. Miscellaneous was exceeded by \$170,000, \$35,-000 of which was due to advertising the voters' lists as required by law. All these extra expenditures were warranted by the necessities of the case, and due to extraordinancy provincial development. Miscellaneous was exceeded by \$170,000, \$35,-000 of which was due to advertising the voters' lists as required by law. All these extra expenditures were warranted by the necessities of the case, and due to extraordinancy of the lamented and highly exteemed Hon.

Captain Tatlow, who for seven years administered the office really move the legislaneous was exceeded by \$170,000, \$35,-000 of which was due to advertising the voters bers of this house.

"I shall not attempt to deal with the subject in the same exhaustive way as Mr. Bowser did. Last year the government had just returned from the tions to the extent of \$76,096; and these

"I trust that no one will become

alarmed at the prospect of a deficit of \$8,000,000. I do not think it will actually be so great as that. It is possible that we may even have a ahead of the Government in provid-

Land Sales Receipts ceived from land sales at \$2,000.000. a certain quantity. If the theories of the Opposition be correct, we shall have little or nothing from source. My own opinion is that if we can sell land at from \$2.50 up to owner of wild land will make a calculation of what he will have to pay in ten years by compounding interes at 4 per cent he will realize how necessary it is to have that land producing as soon as possible. The item of land sales, of course, includes the imports total in value. The total con- and actual receipts in the revenue de- and water records fees, we have insumption of these products was rather rived from mining. As an instance of creased by \$50,000. This is likely to be considerably exceeded.

Timber Leases "Timber leases is more or less timber licenses there is a decrease of \$100,000. As limits are surveyed the licensed areas are being reduced. Some licensed limits are found to cut out as useless. The Government and must go up and down according to the prosperity of the timber busi-

The Timber Industry "As the mining industry has lost

crease of \$75,000. It may be more than that.

"Land taxes, which include wild coal and timber lands, are placed at \$250,000 being an anticipated increase of \$15,000 but I have no doubt that owing to the amount of land purchased which will be included this year, ed which will be included this year, it will considerably exceed the

ed which will be included this year, it will considerably exceed the amount at which it has been placed. The mineral tax has become a more or less steady source of income and there has been no change made in the item of \$100,000. The royalty on coal, however, has been increased to \$200,000 from \$150,000. In regard to taxes it is my intention to recommend taxes it is my intention to recommend the Government to adopt the plan of able owing to the increase of populaa few years ago and appoint a commission to enquire into the whole question of the incidence of taxation in British Columbia, with a view to general readjustment and the lowerduestion of the incidence of taxation in British Columbia, with a view to general readjustment and the lowering of the scale.

"At the present rate of growth the printing Office, which reflects in the size of the Gazette of business activities, will give us \$20,000 more and the capperies \$5,000. There is a fall-town the capperies \$5,000. There is a fall-town to the count of the salates of the building of a seawall along the building of a seaw

is reasonably certain. Expenditure in Prospect

to present a total estimate which seven University site and \$50,000 for pris-\$5.00 per acre, and then get back 4 or eight years ago would have taken on farms and buildings. The object per cent on that, or a higher valua- the people's breath away, and been of the Government in appropriating tion, as the case may be, the Govern- regarded as the act of madmen. Yet this amount is to provide for the more ment is doing a very good business. We are comfortably able, and at the modern methods of prison work whereif the land becomes valuable and the same time keeping a substantial by the prisoners are greatly benefitassessment goes up in consequence cash balance in the bank, to considthe man who buys is bound to sell erably exceed in one single item, that land or improve it, or allow it to twice the whole of our revenue at that that land or improve it, or allow it to twice the whole of our revenue at that revert to the Government. I estimate time. The total of the expenditure on propriations for roads, streets, bridges, that in another year from this we account of sinking fund has increased wharves, etc., have been classified as shall be getting half a million dollars from this source alone and within that the dividends arising from moneys five years, \$1,000,000 per annum. This already invested have increased by \$860,390; ferries \$38,630; and subventhat amount and have to be invested tions to steamers \$8,750; the whole "This brings me to a consideration poses of development and will be spent for the general benefit. If the owner of wild land will make a caling funds. "I may say just here, before pro-

of the different departments to which George, Mission, Nechaco, and Pitt ese. The complaints made to the dethey belonged. The changes will be River. noted as I proceed. By sorting out and adding together the various salnxed quantity. Under the head of aries of last year which have been since graded by the civil service comnission, we find the total to have been \$860,000. This year the total is \$913,-928. The increase is due to several overlap and other sections are being causes. In the first place, it is a natural increase, the business of the were severely criticised for the extent various departments having expanded of timber land alienated under timber along with the general business of as compared with the estimates, do not licenses, but as a matter, of fact, it the country. This has necessitated a has been very profitable to the number of new clerks, and the cre country. As yet only a small area ation of some new offices. Under the of the 10,000,000 acres licensed has latter head, we are providing for a been surveyed and it will be consider- chief engineer of the new departmen able time before it can be all survey-ed. In the meantime the Province uty Minister of Public Works at \$2, has been getting revenue from a 400; a sanitary inspector at \$2,100; an certain percentage of what will ul- inspector of trust companies at \$2,100: timately prove to be of no value at a chief instructor in poultry-raising; the income of the year previous. Dur- all and would never have brought a a registrar of joint stock companies ing the present fiscal year, the item of dollar to the treasury had it not apart from the position of registrarbeen for the flurry in the timber general of titles at Victoria; a sup-"In regard to the expenditure, as business which caused its taking up. erintendent of insurance; an officia There has been \$25,000 added to the guardian of the homeless and orphans, timber royalties. This source of re- etc., and several new officials in the venue depends entirely upon the cut, department of agriculture, the work of which is expanding rapidly. There was also a certain increase of salservice commission, which how places the whole body of civil servants upon a new and very satisfactory basis.

"Administration of Justice many of its speculative features I do is this year \$31,220 instead of \$161,136 not anticipate a large increase from last year, accounted for by a number ordinary mining receipts and have of graded officials being transferred number of Water Boards will shortive appointed, to expedite the imortant work now obtaining the conortant work now obtaining the conideration of Chief Commissioner W.

Ince and Insane Asymm. While the not provided for it. How camps or rich ore covery of new camps or rich ore were kept below the appropriation, the bodies might at any time greatly stimulate the receipts from this list, consisting of jailors, guards, etc. The vote for Legislation has been in-Although I have estimated \$100,000 creased about \$5,500. The Speaker's for succession fees, as against \$50,- salary has been raised to \$1,800, the on succession tees, as against sour salary has been taised to \$2,000, and the province. It will be surprising to trade in the province during the prerince Rupert and Hazelton to study it definitely in advance. The items of basis of calculation for this, and registration of voters to \$2,850 from that the owner of timber limits will know the figures as recorded by the oil, precipitation and climatic condi- transport are subject to similar ex- none of us I presume are anxious for \$1,500. It has been decided to make a small allowance to the collectors of to supplement the fund available for The increase of business in the land votes in order to stimulate their acregistry omces justifies my placing tivities. The vote for public instind most successfully be cultivated in alone, this excess is the best evidence the receipts at \$350,000 instead of tutions is less by over \$60,000 by \$250,000, and I have no doubt that reason of salaries being taken out. they will exceed even that amount. The vote for hospitals and charities "The revenue tax depends upon has been raised from \$333,100 to \$407,the population and the latter is in-

mated expenditure of \$11,030,790. I must honestly say I never anticipated time, and has, in fact, been greater than was anticipated last year—as the time during my occupancy of a seat in the legislature when the receipts and mated expenditure of \$100,000. I must honestly say I never anticipated at \$300,000, an increase in the largest in the history of the Province, will give some idea of the legislature when the receipts and mated expenditure of \$100,000. I must honestly say I never anticipated at \$300,000, an increase of \$100,000.

There is an item which I am sure of the demands upon the government dian National Apple Show, Vancouvier, \$8,800 for the exhibition at Vienna, and the past several years, make the past several years, make the largest in the history of the Province, will give some idea of the demands upon the government dian National Apple Show, Vancouvier, \$8,800 for the exhibition at Vienna, and the past several years, make the past several years we all regard with a great deal of satisfaction, and that is bank interest opening up of the newer portions of opening up of the newer portions of agricultural associations, \$78,500, become of the opening up of the newer portions of agricultural associations, \$78,500, become of the opening up of the newer portions of agricultural associations, \$78,500, become of the opening up of the newer portions of agricultural associations, \$78,500, become of the opening up of the newer portions of agricultural associations, \$78,500, become of the opening up of the newer portions of agricultural associations, \$78,500, become of the opening up of the newer portions of agricultural associations, \$78,500, become of the opening up of the newer portions of agricultural associations, \$78,500, become of the opening up of the newer portions of agricultural associations, \$78,500, become of the new opening up opening up of the new opening up opening up of the new opening up op satisfaction, and that is bank interest opening up of the newer portions of to the extent of \$200,000, an increase of \$50,000 over last year's estimates.

Inis represents interest on \$6,666.

The banks doing opening up of the newer portions of agricultural associations, \$78,500, being an increase of over \$28,000; \$15.

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The bank are the banks doing opening up of the newer portions of the banks doing an increase of over \$28,000; \$15.

The bank are the banks doing an increase of over \$28,000; \$15.

The bank are the banks doing are the banks doing agricultural associations. 666 on deposit in the banks doing generously with needed improvements and the vote for temporary assistpossible that we may even have a business in the province. This matsurplus, but in any even the Governter I shall refer to presently again.

Scale in an adequate way, and the shows received the shows surplus, but in any event the Government has decided that it is good policy to meet the requirements of the country in the way of public improvements squarely, even at the expense of our surplus. There is an immense amount of money required at 2000 000; but the Government of money required at 2000 000; but the Government of money required at 2000 000; but the Government of money required at 2000 000; but the Government of money required at 2000 000; but the Government of money required at 2000 000; but the Government of money required at 2000 000; but the Government of money required at 2000 000; but the Government of money required at 2000 000; but the Government of money required at 2000 000; but the Government of money required at 2000 000; but the Government in dealing with them as 2000 000.

"In estimating the above receipts for the coming fiscal year, the Government in dealing with them as 2000 000.

"Under the new Civil Service Act, all appointments to the service are temporary until the examination prescribed by the board of examines of the present financial point of the province in the country in the way of public important present is confident that these works of development and improvement will be productive in revenue prescribed by the board of examination prescribed by th immense amount of money required exceed \$8,000,000; but the Government for their undertaking. Under the growing very rapidly in all the deto open up an immense extent of must not base its estimates on actual head of Works and Buildings, the partments provision must be made by it is excellent. The surplus for the territory and the sooner it is under-taken the sooner we shall reap the revenues even for two or three years \$992,100 to \$1,633,220, we have made "Miscellaneous, not detailed" will be fruits of the development to follow, back. Any serious unexpected blow provision for two court houses, one provided for by an increase of \$11. the surplus of the present year will be There are two transcontinental railways building through to our coast
and the whole of the vast interior is
becoming alive with population and

There are two transcontinental railto one or two of our industries would
at Revelstoke and the other at Vernon, each costing \$75,000; for the
time being, and we have no guarantee,
becoming alive with population and
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to one or two of our industries would
at Revelstoke and the other at Vernon, each costing \$75,000; for the
time being at the fiscal year does not end until
to do the vast interior is
to be a very substantial one. We have becoming alive with population and for instance, that we shall get a doiits activities. There is a big task lar from succession duties or Chinthe building of a new wing. \$100.000. There is a big task lar from succession duties or Chin- the building of a new wing, \$100,000. ese restriction tax, or even from land the remarkable growth of Vancouver ing for the new requirements and it sales. I say this because some of our rendering the accommodation provided friends think we are too conservative already too small; \$30,000 for a new about the revenue. The Government, courthouse at Grand Forks; \$300,000 "We have put down the amount re- however, has proceeded upon the to complete the insane asylum at principle that it is better to be agree- Coquitlam; \$15,000 for the laying out increase of over \$500,000 compared ably surprised than to be disagree- of the grounds; \$40,000 for farmhouses; in London, England. The appropriawith the estimates of 1901-11. This ably disappointed, and, therefore has and \$150,000 for the new addition to is based on the record of the past two not exceeded in any instance what the Parliament buildings. The vote years, but, of course, it is not at all under tolerably favorable conditions for public school buildings has been increased from \$265,000 to \$350,000, and for jails from \$18,000 to \$50,000.

"Coming to expenditures, we have There is a vote of \$25,000 for clearing been some change in the manner of vote to the bridge over the Second vice, and a portion of this grant will be

On account of the vote for surveys and improvements of lands being administered by the Land Department, "public works" and has been transferred to "miscellaneous." The vote from \$100,000 to \$125,000. This has authority to spend waiting for the Legislature to meet.

Miscellaneous "Under the head of miscellaneous,

which has been increased from \$650.

000 to \$2,184,862, the item \$400,000 for surveys, is quite the most important. \$10,000 is being set aside for the exploration and development of Strathcona Park; \$750,000 for the purchase of the rights of the Songhees in their present reserve and their rehabilitation on a new reserve; and \$112.753 as a grant to the G. T. P., being the proportional cost to the Government of clearing and surveying the townsite of Prince Rupert. The provision for forest protection has been increased to \$150,000 from \$75,000. This is owing in part to the Government's policy of increased attention to forest conservation, and in part also to the loss of timber last summer

Agricultural Interests

partment has been largely increased,

programme of work in all branches that has been mapped out by the Government. The vote in connection with the investigation under the

"Under the new Civil Service Act, cur, is \$1,067,907. Of this amount there "Miscellaneous, not detailed" will be bers, \$2,500,000. I cannot tell you what obtained and it is not intended that banks doing business in British Coany of this amount shall be expended lumbia \$7,500,000 bearing interest, and for other than such specific purpose. I may say further that at the end of

London Office "A departure has been made in "A departure has been made in to wipe off our present total indebted-respect to the Agent-General's Office ness of \$9,000,000 odd. I think we may tion for this important office has congratulate ourselves as a province been increased from \$15,000 to \$25,- and as a government in having achievwill be raised to \$10,000, and \$7,500 shall not refer to our position seven has been allowed for advertising. While in England I kent very fully of every member of the legislature and into the work of this office and I of almost every person in British Cofound that our old friend, the Hon. lumbia. Our surplusses since 1904 to J. H. Turner, has a tremendous lot of the 31st March, 1910, were roundly, work to do and is doing it very \$7,100,000, effectively. The correspondence passenquiries to be answered, the im- 31st March, 1910, was as follows: mense amount of literature distributed, the lectures, shows and dinners which he is required to attend, are 30th June, 1917, \$381,210. really astonishing and until I saw it all for myself I did not realize the de- loans, loan acts, 1891-3-5-9 and 1902, mands on Mr. Turner and his staff. maturing 30th June, 1941, \$9.921 936 Immigration Work

general explanation for all this, namely, creased from \$35,000 to \$50,000. One of general expansion of the Province and the big problems we have today in ceeding with the consideration of the the opening up of new districts. Of British Columbia is the scarcity of estimated expenditures, that there has the vote for bridges, \$250,000 is a re- labor for farm work and domestic serpreparing these estimates, which to Narrows, Burrard Inlet, conditional applied in an effort to its solution. In sale of townsites and we are likely my mind simplifies them a good deal. upon a subsidy being obtained from dealing, as proposed, with farm laborincrease in products value of nearly were actually about \$5,000 less than the to reap very large sums in the future each year from this source. Land of officials have been lumped and throughout the province. Four new of labor at present employed in the province. revenues, which include pre-emption placed under one head. Formerly they throughout the province. Four new of labor at present employed in the prowere placed under the expenditures ferries are being established—at Fort vince, unless it be Chinese and Japanpartment of agriculture and to the gov- debt to have been \$9,616,800 on March ernment are to the effect that labor of 31st, 1910. On the 31st of March the any kind and at practically any price, previous year, the funded debt was is not obtainable, and if the govern- \$9,855,667, so that in the twelve been struck off the list of ment can lessen the strain upon the months intervening, the debt was refarmer and upon the housewife by duced by \$238,867, and, as I have alsecuring a number of suitable persons for contingencies has been increased in these capacities, it will be doing a time we shall be in a position, if we very great service to the country. from \$100,000 to \$125,000. This has been found necessary as the result of past experience. New requirements been telling us that British Columbia opinions may be expressed as to are developing so rapidly that it is is not getting a fair share of immigra-whether we should not buy up our therje should be tion and that the government is not money without doing sufficient to settle up the unsetmoney without doing sufficient to settle up the unsetof debt, but we are providing for the tled portions of British Columbia. They

quite essential that therje should be tion and that the government is not provinces. In Birtish Columbia, however British Columbia did not suffer in is in Dominion immigration pamphanything like the same degree as the lets. In spite of this, British Columadjoining states of the Union, but bia is securing a very liberal share of heavily nevertheless, and it is of the the immigration flocking to Canada. utmost importance that every pre- This is the direct result of what is becaution be taken to guard our forests. ing done by this government through I cannot speak definitely on the sub- the department of agriculture, the ject, but it is not improbable that the agent-general's office in London, and Chief Commissioner of Lands will the bureau of provincial information, provide in the Act to be submitted at ably backed up by the newspapers of be assessed in some fair propertion immigration department at Ottawa. For the year ending March 31, 1910. those arriving for British Columbia by ocean ports numbered 12,428, and those "The vote for the agricultural de- from the United States 18,104, making a total of 30,502. The estimated numand among other things \$15,000 will ber of arrivals for the nine months be voted for demonstration and in- since is 40,246, making a grand total in

"The supplementary esti-"It will be observed that there is considerable increase in the allow-\$71,500. The intention is to have the extent of \$1,068,207. These have several investigating boards estab-lished in order that the work of settling water records and clearing up anticipated when the original estimates the whole situation under the Act were prepared. Fifty-three thousand may be got through with as soon as possible, after which there will be a regular appropriation for administration of the office of the Water Comdue to heavy arrears in office work.

"There is a revote of \$20,000 to as-Head Tax Revenue

"The most important branch of the expenditure is that of Public Works, ing from the accessions of Chinamen during the past several years, has been several y supplementary estimates, with every

"As to the present financial position of the province I need not tell you that fiscal year 1909-10 was in round numthe fiscal year our available liquid assets, including cash, will be sufficient The salary of the Agent-General ed such a result in seven years. I years ago. It is within the knowledge

"The position of the province in reing through his office, the number of gard to bonded indebtedness on the

"Four and one-half per cent. debenture stock-Loan Act, 1887, maturing "Three per cent., inscribed stock

"Three and one-half per cent., dykcts, 1891-8-9, \$16,000. "Five per cent. treasury debentures-Loan Act, 1903, maturing 30th June, 1937. \$500.000.

"Total funded debt. \$10,819,146. "Against this amount there is an acamulated siking fund of, \$1,849,368.

"Leaving a balance of \$8,969,778. "To which is to be added guarantee of the Nakusp and Slocan railway bonds terminable 1st July, 1918, \$647,-022.

"A total of \$9,616,800.

Could Wipe Off Debt. "This exhibit shows the net funded ready told you in less than two months ignore the fact that it is essentially the duty of the Dominion government to promote settlement in all the provinces.

We must allow that they have been We are also drawing interest on our very successful in settling up the Mid- bank deposits. Any wholesale atdle West, but that they have neglected tempt on the open market to buy back that duty in regard to other parts of our debentures would force them up Canada is very clear from the protests above par, and we would lose on the which have been made from Ontario, transaction. I may say incidentally. Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. that our inscribed stock is appreci-The contention of the latter is that the ably better than it was at a corres-Dominion is confining its attention to ponding date last year, and relatively peopling the Dominion government higher than that of any other colonial ands on the prairies, and forgetting the stock in the London market. I think vast areas of unsettled lands in these we may very well be satisfied with our present position. Besides, with the Dominion owns about 14,500,000 a big cash balance in the bank we acres, and so far has done practically are always able to undertake any nothing towards their settlement. The large work in the interests of the proonly effort that has been made by the vince or bridge over any financial government by way of advertising Bri- crisis, to do which we might otherccasioned by forest fires. True, tish Columbia, and that only recently, wise be obliged to borrow at a possibly unfavorable turn in the market. It is always well to be prepared for a rainy day. I do not think I need say any more on the subject of finances.

#### Industry and Trade.

"It has been usual in presenting the annual financial statement to refer to the general condition of industry and vious year, and to refer briefly to the immediate outlook. Those who read the annual statements of the banks and other monetary institutions will have observed that the reviews of business, in so far as they affect British Columbia, are unusually favorable and optimistic, and I cannot say any. thing here that will heighten the impression respecting the progress and prespects of the province at the present time. When we say that British Columbia is exceedingly prosperous (Continued On Page Six.)

LAND ACT

oast Land District, District of Coast

LAND ACT

November 16, 1910.
W. CHARLES STEWART.
Charles Crowhurst, Agent

LAND ACT

Joast Land District, District of Coast

encing at a post planted eight miles in an easterly direct from the east end of Chlicoteh le and on the south side of the Chilec

LAND ACT

## **Cripple From** Rheumatism

#### Now in Perfect Health Thanks to "Fruita-Tives"

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 1st. 1910. "I am well acquainted with a man thown to thousands in Vancouver.

in a driving rain without suffering any bad effects."—JOHN B. LACY.

Mr. E. E. Mills (assistant postmaster at Knowlton, Que.), also writes: "I honestly believe that Fruit-atives' is the greatest Rheumatism

cure in the world." Try it yourself. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers, or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

#### BUDGET OF PROSPERITY

(Continued From Page Five.) that everybody is hopeful, that wages are high, that there are no industrial observing however that it seems al- firmed. most too bad from cur point of view The very large home production and possible to be secured by any individat least that at such a time a feeling of uncertainty and apprehension, especially among our farmers, should a farmer like myself, who has always and this should prove a great incentive have been engendered by proposed banked on our farming possibilities. I towards the rapid development and have here the details of production further increase of creameries throughnot seem in any respect to promise I sha benefit and may work much harm.

#### Record in Mining

"In mining, from the standpoint of output, the year has been a record one This is due to the increased tonnage of coal lifted. The value of the total mineral production is estimated to Hors. be \$26,185,505, an increase of \$1,740,. 480 over the previous year, as fol-

value increase. Deer	ease	ø
Gold \$5,680,505 \$ 278,415		
Silver\$1,282,500 \$ 43,230		
Lead\$1,480,000 \$22	9,259	
Copper\$4,972,500 \$94	6,022	1
Zinc\$4 184,000 \$216		(
Ti. Metal-		1
iferous \$13,599,505 \$ 322,645 \$139	1.281	
Coal \$ 9,800,000 \$2,777,334		
Coke\$1 284,000 \$ 268	.218	
Bldg.		I
Mat. \$1 500 000 \$ 200 000	- 10	A

.\$1,500,000 \$ 300,000 ..... Tl. Val \$26,183,505 \$3,399,979 \$1,659,499 Net Inc .....\$1,740,480 .....

"The conditions which affected the Fruit output require some explanation. Carthoo district, owing to a shortage of water, reduced the placer outut, but Atlin picked up well, giving a net total increase in the value of placer Eggs gold for the province. The produc- Honey tion of lode gold, with the exception of one year, 1910, was the largest in the history of lode mining in the province. It would have been still larger had it not been for the fire which restricted the operations of the Granby smelter. The output of copper would also have been much greater except for this cause. Mining operations in the Slocan weregreatly impeded by the forest fires which did so much damage to several of the producing mines and to the Kaslo and Slocan railway, though on the whole the Slocan district did better than usual. This and other causes affected the production of silver, lead and zinc. Prices remained Live stock .... about the same throughout the year; ations are expanding rapidly. Coke reflected in the large increase in pro- \$2,500,000. duction of building materials—cement gravel, sand, brick etc.

Misce

#### The Lumber Trade.

"In the lumber trade generally the year 1910 has proved one of exceptional prosperity throughout Canada,

certainty of crops in the prairie pro- in the latter I am allowing \$2,000,000

affected prices in this province, was in 1809. If we figure \$80 as the contemplated by the local demands. One result, however, was been the reduction of stocks on the prairies and, as regards quality, the demand there for better grades points to a healthy destree for stability of structure and permanent interests on the part of settlets. Labor troubles have affected the immer industry very more of the home consumption than slightly, if st aft, shough bush fires did not tender to be the increasing popular areas. The immediate affect upon the industry has been little apparent in its influence upon a generally successful year, wherein fair demand and fair uniform prices have mostly prevailed. As regards the outlook for the consumpty of the consumption than the ensuing year, the general consensus of expert opinion is distinctly optimistic, and operators are almost unanimous in predicting another record year. Woodmen are plentiful;

many sources of information in order officials of the department first took and the cattle sold for beef. the figures they had received from the railways and express companies and disputes or feelings of unrest, and that business all cound is on a sound in the business all cound is on a sound in the business all cound is on a sound in the business all cound is on a sound in the business all cound is on a sound in the business all cound is on a sound in the business all cound is on a sound in the business all cound in the business all cound is on a sound in the business all cound in the business are the business and the business are the business are the business and the business are the business are the business are the business and the business are the business are the business and the business are the business and the business are the business are the business and the business are the busines that business all round is on a sound, then checked these up in several indehealthy and profitable basis, we say pendent ways, and in each instance the all that can be said. I cannot help first estimate was substantially con-

es in this province, was in 1909. If we figure \$80 as the con-

to arrive at an approximate result, but of the Province, cattle breeding for think I am safe in saying that the beef is not extensively practised in amount I have given is well within the the Province, and a number of the

> Dairying Industry progressive plane at present, the total dairying output amounting to about \$950,000, and it is anticipated the succultural history will secure for the dairyman the highest market prices

ever had. Last year Ho. Mr. Bowser in his budget speech was very pleased to announce that the produce of British (Coumbis under this head amounted to conservative estimate, but it was a too conservative estimate, but it was a good output for a comparatively poor type. This year I am pleased to announce that the department must expend upon for that the department of agricult of a special to arrive at exact figures, as small finite to arrive at exact figures, as many sources of information in order to arrive at exact figures, as many sources of information in order to arrive at exact figures, as many sources of information in order to arrive at exact figures, as many sources of information in order to arrive at exact figures, as many sources of information in order to arrive at exact figures, as many sources of information in order to arrive at a separation of a supplied to a second three last fell to continue the work, was end to continue the organization in order to find the budget speech was very pleased to announce that the epocation of site is a great enthusiset in the work, was employed as second three last fell to continue the organization, and I need the number of the country interested to such an of the country interest. 2,537 of 335,787 standard fruit trees. 15,361 of 2,277 miscellance in the country interested to such an of the country interested to such an or an of the country interested to such an or an order to such an mark, and may be depended upon. The large ranches have been subdivided "The dairying industry is on a very competition

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		For Justine XIII	orto di di di unio
	STATISTIC	S 1910.	Year a kon
	orted.	Home	Production.
Quantity_	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
8 3,525	\$707,000	2.000	
56,791	2,271,640	2,828	\$606,000.0
146.378	1,010,646	28,395	1,135,820.0
7. 15,160	151,600	43,313 13,390	303,193.00
	1,113,400	1,868,750 lbs.	191,477.00 335,375.00
			1000,010,00
Produce.	\$5,254,286		\$2,571,865.00
5,377,104 lbs.	<b>A. A. . . . . . .</b>		
	\$1,345,739	3,090,195 lbs.	1,081,568.00
3,409,313 lbs.	680,207	No.	Returns
845,000 gal.	676,000	9,375,300 gal.	2,563,837.00
s.	\$2,701,946		\$3,645,405.00
Ham 2,383,716 lbs.	432,901	2,000,000 lbs.	262 215 00
, Lamb 2,681,729 lbs.	203,382	1,340,964 lbs.	363,215.00
145,705 lbs.	20,337	1,457,040 lbs.	101,691.00
2,192,429 lbs.	317,509	44,966 lbs.	203,370.00 7,195.00
	\$974,129		\$675,471,00
and			\$010,171.00
tables .3,680,466 lbs.	\$163,620	48,477,630 lbs.	\$1,939,110.00
	\$163,620		\$1,939,100.00
1,339,260 doz.	285,682	446,420 doz.	150 947 00
134,457 lbs.	21,211	20,000 lbs.	156,247.00 3,200.00
	<del></del>		3,200.00
	\$306,893		\$159,447.00
,2,195,776 lbs.	49,167	No	B.//
155,828 ton.	3,105,777	207,770 ton.	Returns.
2,250,400 bus.	2,226,600	1,575,000 bus	3,947,530.00 1,400,000.00
	\$5,381,544		\$5,347,630.00
aneous .1,541,573 gal.	\$180,486	513,857 gal.	60,162.00
	\$180,486		\$60,162.00
1 \$1	4.000.004.00		400,102.00
1 \$1	1,302,904.00	Total	\$14,399,090.00

Brie .....\$ 2,571,865 the production.
"It is very gratifying to note that under the heads are estimated as follows: We have in the above such large Live stock the Granby smelter. The prospects hay, almost \$4,000,000; and grain alon the whole are excellent. The most \$1,500,000; bacon and hams, over Pruit \$ 163,890 great activity in the building trade is \$360,000, and milk cream, etc., over Fruit \$163,620 Miscellaneous ..... 180,486 Imported Produce "What in one sense is not, perhaps,

Total .....\$14,962,904 what in one sense is not, perhaps, so gratifying is that the imports of agricultural produce have been still greater than the home production, and greater than the home production, and term Canadian points. The largest amount to \$14,962,904. Comparing, items were for sheep, bacon and hams, however, the figures with those suband especially in British Columbia. mitted last year by the minister of finstrange as it may seem, \$163,628 worth The cut was very large, the largest on record, being 435,000,000 feet for the mountain mills, and 605,000,000 for despite the fact that the latter were mind that about five-sixths of the importance of the const mills of th the coast mills, or a total of 1,040,000-000 feet, valued at \$17,160,000, an in-crease of \$5,160,000 over the previous. The shinele set of \$6,160,000 over the previous altogether show that there has been a British Columbia is the most profit-as to the results of their observations and experiments.

despite the fact that the latter were mind that about five-sixths of the imported goods came from the Middle These men will plant trees and seeds altogether show that there has been a British Columbia is the most profit-as to the results of their observations and experiments.

"Manufacturing and commercial busiyear. The shingle cut of 868.275,000 is valued at \$1,627,624, being twenty-five per cent of the entire shingle production of Canada.

"The unfavorable forecasts and uncertainty of crops in the prairie product."

altogether show that there has been a great expansion of population in the province, because the total consumption of canada have. It would be lost to them by any general system of reciprocity with the United States.

Reorganizing Department in the latter I am allowing \$2,000,000.

certainty of crops in the prairie provinces, and the eventual comparative for what I believe to have been an lightness in some districts, produced underestimate last year. It means that the naturally adverse effect upon the there was at least \$8,500,000 more considered in a most systematic manner of the Department of Agriculture, referred to in the Budget Speech of last year, has been gone on with, and the work is now industry, but this influence, although it

Fruit Exports

There are now five thousand farmers on the rolls. The increased interest taken by the farmers in this movement is most gratifying and encouraging srowing industry of the province is developing at a very rapid rate, and on the various phases of agriculture and horticulture are largely a tended, as well as the regular spring and fall total production of fruit was far in excess of any previous year, and sment was begun to estal-lish Women's institutes, for which pur, ose the services of Miss Laurs Rose, of Guelph.

There are now five thousand farmers to the fact that our system of inspection and prevention has been rigidly enforced.

Take notice that Ell Stover of the fact that our system of inspection and prevention has been rigidly enforced.

"I have not referred in the foregoing to purchase in our export and limport trade, amounting to nearly \$10.00,000 provincial and municipal assestment and post office revenues, which and only here refer to the wonderful forced.

Take notice that Ell Stover of the fact that our system of inspection, and prevention has been rigidly enforced.

"I have not referred in the foregoing to purchase in our export and limport trade, amounting to nearly \$10.00,000 provincial and municipal assessment, and post office revenues, which as well as the regular spring and fall meetings. During lest year a movement was begun to estal-lish the fact that our system of inspection, and prevention has been rigidly enforced.

"As an illustration of the work in volved at one point slone. I refer to to purchase the following described to the great increases in our export and import the great increases in our export and import the fact that our system of inspection, and one the most in the fact that our system of inspection, and one prevention has been rigidly enforced.

"As an illustration of the work in the fact that our system of inspection in the fact that our system of inspection, and one prevention has been rigidly enforced.

"As an illustration of the work in the fact that our syst known to thousands in Vancouver, where the form of the great mode are plentified in an observation of the great mode and one-quarier miles in an observation of the great mode and one-quarier miles in an observation of the great mode and one-quarier miles in an observation of the great mode and one-quarier miles in an observation of the great mode and one-quarier miles in an observation of the great mode and one-quarier miles in an observation of the great mode and one-quarier miles in an observation of the great mode, and one-quarier miles in an observation of the province as angely attention of the great mode, and one-quarier miles in one-price and one-price miles in an observation of the province and one-price miles in an interies of the great mode, and one-quarier miles in one-price and one-price miles in one-price

tant, and is directed mainly towards an endeavor to stamp out tuberculosis in the dairy herds. The Provincial about 50 per cent of the whole. The Government grant compensation for all total import for 1910, therefore, was and during the past year in particular, affected cattle destroyed, fifty per 372,000 packages of deciduous fruit, or but they point to an immediate future allowed, the value not to exceed \$125 The testing is made voluntary to the owner, and although most of the owners are falling in line, there are a few who refuse.

Provincial Associations

"The Stock Breeders and Dairyman's Association are very much similar in their aims and objects, and are generally to further by all legitimate means the interest of dairymen and stock breeders and to foster and encourage co-operation. The Poultry Members' Association, organized last year, is similar in its aims in regard piled and be made available for the to poultry. Another organization public which was inaugurated last year was the British Columbia Agricultural "I come now to the subject of fruit ddition to uniting on an equitable ange for circuits, so that expert fication of prize lists so as to secure iformity throughout the Province.

result of their efforts. "The British Columbia Fruit Grows' Association, of which the Provinuch better footing. It is now a rep-

iltural Department, and while they rmony, so that there is no conflict or necessary duplication.

#### Demonstration Orchards.

"Two very important branches of ar. One was the establishment of monstration orchards. Sites have been o on the Mainland three in Valeamloops district, one at Salmon Arm; ree in Kootenay districts and others medal has been awarded in the history shortly be decided upon. As the of the Society. kanagan Valley already has a number beautiful orchards, which in themves are object lessons to the farmers. thing has been done in that regard hools. Last winter five of these hools were started in the Okunagan illey as an experiment. The Okaragan Fruit Union furnished the department with an expert packer, and so successful was the work done that it has been decided to extend this work so that all the fruit districts in the Province may have the advantage. One of the most important things commer ally in fruit growing, is the skillful packing and marketing of fruit which is an art in itself, and the splendid exhibition made of this at the Vancouver apple show, in Spokane and other places, show of what great value it is to put up our fruit, which is the finest in the world, in an attractive form for the market. It is half the battle. The estimated cost of these schools will be only \$2,000 and I am asking an appropriation for that purpose.

"The government this year is making another important step. We are sending two men north to go in an experimental capacity between Hazelton and Fort George. The object is to ascer- fish trade and the industry of curing tain by a study of all the conditions in that country-climate, soil, tree growth and existing experiments—as nearly as

ish Columbia, and a man who has always been most enthusiastic and who grows more active and enthusiastic as he grows older. If methods of fruit-growing are important, it is also equally important that the industry should be protected against disease and promising in every respect and we can promising in every respect and we can reasonably ask for more than we already pests, and much of our success is due reasonably ask for more than we already

about 50 per cent of the whole. The total import for 1910, therefore, was 372,000 packages of deciduous fruit, or fruit other than citrous.

"Strong representations have been made to the Government and myself as minister about the necessity of appointing a statistician for the department. There is no means now by which absolutely reliable information may be collected, and which is so useful and interesting on the occasion, for instance, of making the Budget speech. It is a matter which requires careful consideration. for a pure bred, and \$75 for a grade. made to the Government and myself as present position of affairs. I have, thereclear to be able to recommend to the connection second readings were given Government some plan by which all such information in regard to the production of the Province may be com-

Fruit Exhibitions. airs Association; this has in view exhibitions. A good deal has already ne bringing about of harmony in the appeared in the public press about the ork of agricultural associations, in great success the Province has had, both at home and throad, in its splendid ro-rata basis of aid from the Govern- displays of fruit, and it will, perhaps, ent, and has also been able to ar- not be necessary for me to say as much inge for circuits, so that tages as I might otherwise on the subject, idges, furnished by the Department but as I had and unusual opportunity as I might otherwise on the subject; f Agriculture, can attend all the of personally judging of these displays in Great Britain last fall, I cannot refrain from dwelling at some length "The Provincial Horticulturist has and impression they made upon visi-tur assistants, each assigned to a perupon the character of these exhibitions, These officials are that the Provincial government, through instantly on the move, educating he the Department of Agriculture, exhibowers in proper methods, giving ited during the summer at the fairs at monstrations on planting, pruning, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipraying, packing fruit, etc. Already, peg, Medicine Hat, Toronto and London, Ont. The gold medal award was a cured at London, Ont., and a silver medal at Winnipeg. These successes were, however, only a foretaste of what al Horticulturist is secretary, has were achieved in the old country. Exhibits were made at twenty-five differsentative body of fruit growers and of these were cattle shows, at which ent centres in the United Kingdom. Six

of these were cattle shows, at which no awards were given. The results achieved at the other exhibitions are better than anything that has been done lurnal Department, and while they working more or less independent of each other, they are working in of each other, they are working in monoy, so that there is no conflict or awards consist of three silver-gilt med-Royal Horticultural Society's show in September 12th. Apply Headmaster. ork were undertaken during the last Vincent Square, London, England. At this exhibition, 1,100 boxes of fruit were effectively staged, and the large Hogg osen for two in Vancouver Island: Gold Memorial Medal was awarded to the Provincial Government for their display, this being the first time that this

"I have already on several occasions spoken about these wonderful displays of apples in Great Britain and as an the Okanagan Valley as yet. The I was never so proud of the Province as old British Columbian and as a farmer | Coast Range 2: in connection therewith. ences. The success in Great Britain or less. was mode possible by the cordial coperation and hard work of Mr. Turner's office and I may say also by the great apple show in Vancouver from which we drew liberally.

Pisheries

"In many respects the fisheries in 1910 were very successful. The salme run of 1909 was one of the periodical big runs and last year, of course, did not equal it. The salmon pack of 762,-201 cases, however, wall, all things considered, very satisfactory. The fresh and preserving have been largely on the increase. I have been unable to get the complete returns for the year, on account of their not having been compiled available the value of the output is not

"As a new departure, a series of short fact, at no time in the history of the ness have been very satisfactory. In courses in horticulture, stock-breeding, Province have we experienced such dairying, poultry-raising, etc., have re- prosperity and such increased producdairying, poultry-raising, etc., nave recently been given, and with very marked success. It is important that this work should be carried on on an increased scale. It is employed very extensively by the Department of Agriculture of the United States, and has

give an estimate of production of last year based on the best available infor-

Hon Mr. Eberts still continues seriously ill, being the victim of a bad attack of grippe, and it is unlikely that the Reciprocity resolution introduced by Mr. Hayward will be seen the last

Select High-Class BOARDING College for BOYS of 8 to 16 years. Refinements of well-appointed Gentleman's home in lovely BEACON HILL PARK. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University Examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate L. D. Phone, Victoria 748. Autumn term, Sept. 1st.

ber the direct supervision of the Agri- better than anything that has been done COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

als and twelve gold medals. In addition Oxford. Three and a half acres extenals and twelve gold medals. In addition to these awards are those given to the sive recreation grounds, gymnasium, thence east 30 chains, thence south very successful exhibition held at the cadet corps. Xmas term commences less post, containing 640 acres more less thanks to state the cadet corps. The cadet corps are commences less post, containing 640 acres more less thanks the cadet corps. The cadet corps are commences less post, containing 640 acres more less NOTICE.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the B. C. Milling & Mining Co., Ltd., will be held at Room 4. Promis Block, Victoria, B. C., on Monday the 20th day of February, 1911, at 11 a. m. By order A. G. Sargison, acting secretary.

LAND ACT

Victoria Land District, District of miles

Take notice that John Nelson, of Vanwas during that time. The exhibi- couver, B.C., occupation, business mantions were visited by many British Co- ager, intends to apply for permission to lumbians who shared in my pride and purchase the following described lands: pleasure on account of our great suc- Commencing at a post planted on the cesses. A great deal of splendid ad- east bank of the Chilco river, about vertising work was done not only by two miles from where the said river the displays themselves, but by means empties out of Chilco lake; thence east of lectures, moving pictures shows and 50 chains, thence north 80 chains, the distribution of literature and maps thence west 50 chains, more or less, to I myself the river, thence following the river spoke at a number of places, and on southerly 80 chains to point of comseveral occasions to very large audi- mencement, containing 400 acres, more

November 22, 1910. JOHN NELSON.

LAND ACT. Victoria Land District, District of the Coast, Range III.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Anthony Forsberg-Hamilton, of Victoria, occupation civil engineer, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of surveyed lot 12, Coast District, on Dean Channel, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 320 acres more or less.

ANTHONY FORSBERG-HAMILTON,

(Name of Applicant (in full.)
Date December 12, 1910. LAND ACT.

Victoria Land District, District of the Coast, Range III. Coast, Bange III.

TAKE NOTICE that Harry Morehouse Leonard of Victoria, occupation real estate agent, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of surveyed lot 13, Coast District, on Dean Channel, Leones south 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 220 acres more or less.

HARRY MOREHOUSE LEONARD, Name of Applicant (in full.)

A FORSBERG HAMILTON.

A FORSBERG HAMILTON,

Coast Land District, District of Coast

TAKE notice that Harry Burns
26,183,505
17,160,000
to purchase the following lands: TAKE notice that Harry Burns of vancouver, H. C., occupation a merchant, intends to apply for permission to the following described ands: Commencing at a post planted one and one-quarter miles southeast of Hedstone and on the south side of the Chilanco river, running north 40 chains, west \$0 chains to starting post.

I nearly \$14,000,000

A people's poten-

devoted wholly to routine. In this No. 58. the Municipal Incorporation Act (to validate certain votes cast on Torrens Coast Land District, District of Coast: titles in the recent referendum as to

Insane Act; and the bills respecting coten river, running north 80 chains thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to start ing post, containing 640 acres, more or with in committee the two letters to with in committee, the two latter being materially advanced.

much before the close of the week TAKE notice that Elmer R. Sly, of Venceuver, B. C., occupation broker, in-tends to apply for permission to pur-chase the following described lands: at earliest.

Corrig College

east 80 chains, thence south 80 chair thence west 80 chains, containing 6 thence west of the series acres more or less.

November 16, 1910.

ELMER R. SLY.

Charles Crowhurst, Agent. No. 60.

Coast Land District, District of Coast:

November 16, 1910.

No. 59.

WALTER THOMAS Charles Crowhurst, No. 61.

LAND ACT

Coast Land District, District of Coast TAKE nottice that George Tuck Vancouver, B. C., occupation sale man, intends to apply for permissito purchase the following lands: Commencing at a post planted about it miles in an easterly direction from teast, end of Chilcoten lake, and on a south side of the Chilcoten river, runing, north 80 chains, thence east chains, thence south 80 chains, then west 80 chains to starring post, taining 640 acres more or less.

November 16, 1910.

GEORGE TUCK,

GEORGE TUCK. Charles Crowhurst, Agent

No. 62. LAND ACT

Coast Land District, District of Coast: TAKE notice that Elizabeth Urquhart of Vancouver, B. C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted about eleven miles in an easterly direction from the scanner. casterly direction from the east e Chilcoten lake, and on the south of the Chilcoten river, running 80 chains, thence, east 80 cthence south 80 chains, thence western the chains of the control of the chains. chains to starting post, containing 649 acres more or less.

November 16, 1910.

ELIZABETH URQUHART.

Charles Crowhurst, Agent. No. 63. LAND ACT

Coast Land District, District of Coast:

Coast Land District, District of Coast:

TAKE notice that Helen Urquhart, of Vancouver, B. C. occupation a spin-ster, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the east end of Chilcoten lake and at the southeast corner of McMulverhill's pre-emption, running north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to starting post, containing 640 acres more or less.

November 16, 1910.

HELEN URQUHART,
Charles Crowhurst, Agent.

Agent Subscribe for THE COLONIST

emmence at we are pa -4% Intere perannum credit on savings deport & upward) subject drawal by chequi ~5% Inte on time deposi is months & e myest money in first mortgag eneral financial We want Your savi & if you are not s systematically, + Commence Now Deposits by mail You can send by Post Office + 6 Order or Register better & withd can be made + . -- any way you We are Respo Refer to ++ Duns Bradstr or to anyone

DOW, FRASER & 321 Gambie St Vancouver

VANGOUV

Write us about i

Do it now!

00000000 SAVED HER

FINGER. 3



vencher Ave., St. Boniface on the second finger of r This became very sore and bing soon set in. For mon children were quite well I ing from a shockingly bad th was caused origina and in itself, was not at The consequences, however ing this scratch, were very se "When the blood-poisoning poultices and a salve I had it has however, did not have effect. Quite on the contradecame more and more swo colored. It then began to fest to call in a doctor. He lance to still out the pus, and you how painful the finger was care, however, it again fest out the pus, and cottons which the doctor gave absolutely unable to bring about 12 had cot or thereupon advitto the 8t. Boniface Hospita onsequences, however "The doctor thereupon advente the St. Boniface Hospite that if I went to the Hospite would be amputated. We was similar to my own in whit and effected a cure when even ad failed and the doctor home was a sum of the sum o efore, decided to commenced the Zam-But only needed a few days to a commenced the Zam-But only needed a few days to a commence of the step. The blood inflammation were reduced to a commence of the country shortly that the trouble aduced to a less and still less account of the country of the

cits from first commencing the finger was entirely was policed Zam-Buk in the tead of trying ordinary product I should have as for price. Befuse all i.ni

T-BETWEEN SIDNEY

ribe for THE C

Save Your Money.

Commence Now!

We want everyone to know that we are paying + 1 42 Interest perannum credited mithly on savings deposits (\$100 & upward) subject to Withdrawal by cheque & + ~5% Interest

on time deposits of +

Six months & over. -We invest money for clients

in first mortgages & do a general financial business.

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& it you are not saving --

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+ + + easily handled -You can send by Draft,

Post Office + Express Order or Registered + +

Letter & withdrawals

can be made + + + + +

++ any way you wish.

We are Responsible

Duns, Bradstreets,

or to anyone in +

VANGOUVER.

Write us about it to-day

Do it now!!!!!

DOW, FRASER & Co. Ltd.

321 Gambie Street,

Vancouver B.C.

rencher Ave., St. Boniface, Winnipeg, says: — "Some time ago my children took diphtheria, and while attending

them the poison entered a small scratch on the second finger of my left hand.

This became very sore and blood-poisoning soon set in. For months after the

ing soon set in. For months after suchildren were quite well I was suffering from a shockingly bad finger. The scratch was caused originally by a pin, and in itself, was not at all serious.

and in itself, was not at all serious. The consequences, however, of neglecting this scratch, were very serious to me. "When the blood-poisoning set in I tried politices and a salve I had in the house. These, however, did not have the desired effect. Quite on the contrary the finger became more and more swollen and discoured. It then began to fester, and I had to call in a dector. "He lenced the finger to let out the pus, and you can imagine how painful the finger was! Despite his care, however, it again festered and the intments, luniments, and other preparations which the doctor gave me seemed absolutely unable to bring about any relief. "The doctor thereupon advised me togo into the St. Boniface Hospital. I feared that if I went to the Hospital the finger would be amputated. We were told of a case similar to my own in which Zam Buk had effected a cure when everything else had failed and the doctor had said that only amputation could save the person's hand.

SAVED

FINGER. 2

HER

systematically. + +

ISBEY, irst, Agent.

of Coast: R. SLY, st, Agent.

oost planted sterly direc-f Chilcoten of the Chil-80 chains, ce south \$6 is to start-OMAS, st, Agent.

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only amputation could save the person's hand.

"We, therefore, decided to give Zam-Buk a trial. A supply was procured, and Buk a trial. A supply was procured, and we commenced the Zam-Buk treatment. It only needed a few days to show the wisdom of this step. The blood-poisoning and inflammation were reduced, the pain became less acute, and it was evident very shortly that the trouble was being reduced to a less and still less area. We persevered with the Zam-Buk and in the end the festering sore was thoroughly cleaned, then healed. In under three weeks from first commencing with Zam-Buk, the finger was entirely well; and had we applied Zam Buk in the first place. Instead of trying ordinary preparations, and doubt I should have saved myself hours and hours of soute agony."

All mothers should note this case. Zam-Buk is a sure cure for blood-poisoning, festering, outs, soratches from barbed wire, broises, cozma, rashes, tetter, salt rheum, face sores, ulcers, piles, bud leg, varicove veins, and all skin injuries and diseases. So a box, all drugglets and stores or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Send le stamp for pastage of free trial box. Refuse all initiations. of Coast: ntaining

pink carnations and white narcissus, and was a blaze of light, as were the and was a blaze of light, as were the side altars, while the altar rails were swathed with ivy, surmounted by pot ferns, and the Prie Dieu for the bride and bridegroom was draped with green, with streamers of white satin, on either

The bride entered the church on the arm of her father, to the strains of the land, and the speculator demanded Bridal March from Lohengrin. She his large pound of flesh before the looked radiantly beautiful in a lovely settler could get upon the land. As a bridal robe of soft cream satin, veiled result, settlement was at a standstill. n chiffon and trimmed with exquisite and the public lands rapidly passing Carrickmacross lace, and a garniture into the hands of those who held them of pearl embroidery, the corsage and for an unearned profit. On the West

The bride's mother looked exceeding—on Vancouver Island was due largely to the number of pulp and timber licenses.

Agriculture was not pursued to any extent for the simple reason that it was impossible for the settler to get on the handsome set of sables.

bia should not have a similar official equally independent of politics. The present system in his opinion was unjust both to the auditor and to the people.

In closing, Mr. Brewster objected to handsome set of sables.

handsome set of sables.

Mrs. James Harvey (from Pier island), sister of the bride, looked extremely well in a mot becoming pale mauve embroidered Honiton lace robe provide proper court house accommodations with which she were a large.

Passing to other subjects, Mr. Brewster urged that Victoria should have adequate court buildings and registry office facilities. If the premier would provide proper court house accommodation this city and leave to the registry and leave to the registry and a notice displayed at the mine and a notice dis

ohnn's Wedding March" magnificently.

After the ceremony a luncheon party should also be fairly treated. as held at "Isla Villa," the residence of the bride's parents, on Craigflower table was exquisitely decorated, with provincial revenue tax, admittedly the knots and pale pink carnations, Ma- sive tax contributing to the funds of and if this proved the case, much might donna lilies, bride's roses, frezias, the country. He had at one time, he be-

Later in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Raymond N. Bond left for Seattle en route for New York, where they will spend their honeymoon, they expect to be absent for about a month, and on their return they will take up their residence in Seattle.

The bride's travelling dress was an extremely smart tailor-made gown in a pastel shade of blue, with a fine black line, with which she wore a most becoming black picture hat, surmounted with willow plumes, and lined with the palest pink silk, caught with tiny rosebuds and a very handsome set of lynx furs, the gifts of her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Bond were the recipients of very many beautiful and costly presents, among which were a very large number of cheques.

#### IS AGAINST RECIPROCITY

(Continued From Page Two.)

ST. ANDREW'S SCENE

OF PRETTY WEDDING

Nuptials of Miss Beatrice A:
Gaudin and Mr. Raymond N. Roymond N. Roymo

With regard to the settlement of the out grossly disproportionate cost. with streamers of white satin, on either steader, "There is the land, go on in side being a large candelabra filled and work it, and it is yours." In British Columbia the government interposed

quet of bride's roses and maidenhair which would be available when settlers auditor. He made no reflection upon than ever he was worth living. The only bridesmaid was Miss Kate roads. In the Quatsino district the whole whom he regarded as a very good man, ed. but nothing of an important nature E. Gaudin, sister of the bride, who territory was blanketed by either pulp but he was necessarily a creature of resulted from their evidence. The comooked charming in a gown of soft or timber licenses, and it was therefore the government and subject to a certain mission then adjourned, commiss white satin with gold embroideries, impossible to create agricultural settle with which she wore a large picture ment. At Helberg there was a rood not be better, he inquired, with the on the steamer Joan for Vancouver hat of pale blue satin, draped with old healthy settlement, chiefly of Scandin-present large and constantly growing ace, edged with marabout, and trim- avians with a few English; and it afford- expenditures, to have an independent med with beautiful shaded pale pink ed him pleasure to point out that the French roses. She carried a beautiful Scandinavian settlers of Elayoquot, the bouquet of the palest pink carnations, San Josef valley, Holberg and Quatsino, erly carried out. This official should and wore the gift of the bridegroom, a made as good, industrious and reliable pair of very handsome turquoise earr- settlers as could be found anywhere. pair of very handsome turquoise earrings mounted in gold.

The pridegroom was supported by Mr. Harry Glasmachey, of Seattle, a good living in the cultivation of the land. That there were not more of them on Vancouver Island was due largely to equally independent of politics. The

over silk, with which she wore a large tremely well in a most becoming pale marve satin scarf, edged with black marabout.

The Ceremony

provide proper court house accommodation in this city and leave to the registrar general the whole of the building in which he is now located, no doubt facilities for a proper transaction of business would be available. At present During the Mass, Mrs. Charles E, there was much difficulty in getting of a motor drive from Nanaimo through Wilson rendered in excellent style "A registration business forward It was Alberni to Sproat and Great Central Wilson rendered in excellent style "A registration business forward. It was ong of Thanksgiving," and later the only fair for Vancouver Island that ade- lakes. He regretted that the govern-Agnus Dei," and Mrs. Benedict Bant- quate facilities in this regard should be ment had not seen fit to place a larger ey, who was in splendid voice, sang provided and also proper accommodation sum in the estimates for Alberni dis-

Taxation In respect to taxation generally he relilies of the valley and malden-hair lieved, voted for the continuance of this Orientals who could not otherwise be made to contribute their fair proportion to the country's expenses. But the time had now arrived when the government should seriously consider if it intended to go to every man and by force extract \$3.00 from his pocket with utter Scenic Incline Railway passed its final disregard for what he might be worth or might not be worth. In asking for the Coast Coal Mines was introduced by abrogation of the provincial revenue tax, Mr. Thomson and referred to the Pri-

port of the member for Richmond, who, no longer having executive responsibili- night sittings to begin this evening. ties upon his shoulders, might be free to champion the elimination of a tax which he himself had said was "taking away from him who hath not that which he seemeth to have." The member for which ought to be abolished." And still 62 miles) at the Aerodrome in one another such was undoubtedly the tax hour and one minute. upon farm improvements. It was hard

of free trial box. Refuse all initiations.

the case of counsel responsible for interposing objections to evidence being brought to light. It was not yet too Canoe Page double and display and displa Cance Pass, double-ended dinghey, containing canvas and wooden duck decoys, shovel and oars. Reward of \$10.00. Noticy that and Lineham, Victoria.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

terposing objections to evidence being companies. He had asked in Victoria how the city would be affected by the action of the underwriters in respect to rates and all information with respect to its land transactions, but he could not help believing that this incomplete return had been deliberately supported in protective and had been informed that the demands of tile understance of Mrs. Oliver are guests of Mr

The Premier in his address on reciprocity had commented upon the importance to be attached to the represkirt, and the full court train being caught up with tiny silver rosebuds. Coast today, with possibly two small exceptions, there was practically no land With this she wore a Brussels net veil, that had not been thus 'speculatively over a coroner of orange blossoms and provide the provincial capital with an ormal school. So far, it would appear, neither the Finance Minister nor lowed a Chinaman who was seriously

> could reach it with the construction of the present incumbent of the office, correspond provincially to the official had in the Dominion in the Auditor-General, very commonly known as "the watch-dog of the treasury." Mr. Brew. Middlings, per 100 lbs. 1.80 Oats, per 100 lbs. 1.75

business would be available. At present good trail thereto, and the construction contention was merely that Victoria was not crying because some districts road, at which only the immediate re- gretted that the government appeared sities. He had been informed by the latives were present. The luncheon committed to the continuance of the Minister of Public Works that it was white chiffon, caught up in true lover's most onerous, unscientific and oppresbe done in Alberni with the district tax, as he had then looked upon it as conditions of the country, under Liberal principles it was impossible not to have growth and expension.

Mr. William Manson moved the adjournment of the debate.

During the course of the day the bill to incorporate the Grouse Mountain Scenic Incline Railway passed its final journment of the debate. to incorporate the Grouse Mountain reading, and the bill of the Pacific Mr. Brewster looked for the cordial sup- vate Bills committee. The Premier's resolution also passed providing for two

RHEIMS, Feb. 13.—The aviator Buson, made today a new record for Richmond would surely agree that this speed in a monoplane with a passenwas "another of those unscientific taxes ger. He flew 100 kilometers (about

was afterwards Celebrant at the Nuptial Mass, assisted by the Very Rev.
Father Brabant.

The church presented a very beautiful appearance. The High Altar was
most tastefully decorated with shell

This question undoubtedly took pretick presenting the government, to induce Mr. Smith to acknowledge that it
the present stage, and he only did so by
cedence over all others. It was imperative that the lands of the province should be settled up, and to do this, the
should be settled up, and to do this, the
government must make it possible for
the ploneer settlers to obtain educational facilities for their satisfactors.

Immigration tional facilities for their children with-out grossly disproportionate cost. less handicapped by having only two assistants and no watchman, still he felt certain that no Chinese entered this port illegally.

In the course of a long and rather dis sentation on public matters of boards Chinese affairs at Union Bay, Cumbercursive history of the management of of trade and similar public bodies. Just land, Ladysmith and Nanaimo, Mr. such bodies had repeatedly emphasized Smith touched on a few points that the necessity for the establishment in Victoria of a normal school. Victoria was today the only capital city of any which one of his officers had discharged Canadian province not having a normal school, and the senior representative of Victoria should certainly accept the victoria should certainly accept the resolutions of these representative public bodies which he was so ready to naime, whereupon his energetic if unaccept when it suited his political hand, sentimental assistant promptly levied a pear, neither the Finance Minister nor lowed a Chinaman who was seriously over a coronet of orange blossoms, and her only ornaments were a beautiful Sapphire and diamond ring, the gift of Clayoquot there was not 500 acres not the appeals of Victoria in this regard.

The senior representative of Victoria had turned anything but a deaf ear to course of a short time the Celestial pased away, and this hard-headed dethe bridegroom, and a pair of hanging thus taken up. In the Nootka district diamond earrings the gift of her it was true there was a considerable Brewster strongly advocated the aphundred dollars tax on the deceased, mother. She carried an exquisite bou- amount of land in the several valleys pointment of an independent public which was probably a good deal more

where further sittings will be held.

#### THE LOCAL MARKETS

RETAIL

Shorts, per 100 lbs.	1.70
Middlings, per 100 lbs.	1.80
Middlings, per 100 lbs. Oats, per 100 lbs. Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs.	
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs.	# 1.75 2.10
	1.85
Dailey, Der 100 Ing.	1.70
	1.80
	1.80 1.50
w noie Corn, Ber 100 lbg	1.65
	1.75
Feed, Cornmeal, per 100 the	THE PERSON
Hav. Fraser River ner ton ge	00 4- 07 001
liay, prairie,	60 10 24 00
Tracac ztay, per ton	00 to 95 00
Alfalia Hay, per ton 94	00 to 25 00
Fresh Island, per dozen	.50
Eastern Eggs, per dozen	- 40
Cheese	
Canadian, per lb.	.20
	.10
Cream, local, each	.10
[12] [14] [14] [14] [15] [15] [15] [15] [15] [15] [15] [15	
Alberta, per ib.	.35
Best Dairy	.25 @ 30
Best Dairy Victoria Creamery, per ib.	.50
	.55
	.50
Sait Spring is. Creamery in	.50
Australian, per lb.	.40
Flour	
Royal Household, bag	
Lake of the Woods, bag	1.90
Royal Standard, bag	1.90
Wild Rose, per sack	1.90
Robin Hood, per sack	1.90
Back	1.90

IT amount the desired	.10 @.20
Lemons, per dozen	.25
Clauses, navel	.25@.59
Bananas	.35@40
Grave Fruit (Cal.)	.10@124
Vegetables	100
Tomatoes, per 1b	.20
Artichokes (Globe), each	.124
Artichokes, Jerusalem, lb	.05
Parsley, per bunch	.05
Celery, per bunch	100
Cucumbers	.15@.20
Cucumbers Potatoes, per sack	5 and 2 44
Potatoes, Ashcroft, per sack	2.25
Cauliflower, each	.25@.30
Cabbace, new per lb	
Lettuce, head	.03
	THE RESERVE ACTOR

#### LIQUOR PROHIBITION

Government to Enforce Law Respecting Sale of Intoxicants to Minors

One feature of the provincial liquor believed that the conditions with respect to land transactions, were such that the premier and the government did not want the House or the country. These two taxes should be abolished not only as most common custom in the courts when no of the attorneys wished to call an important witness and counsel on the other side successfully objected, to assume that the objecting counsel knew that the teatimony which the witness might the teatimony which the witness might in test of the many of the country in the case of counsel responsible for interest of which was to cut of the way in the case of counsel responsible for interpretation of insurance companies, one there case of counsel responsible for interpretation to light. It was not yet to light that first and the country in the conditions with rescaled subject on the amount of the country. These two taxes should be affected by the action of the country of the law man for his one one that the personal property as a whole, but once killed.

G.N. Train Wrecked

WENATCHEE, Wn., Feb. 13.—Great was the general worthern rain No. 4, eastbound, was wrecked about 15 miles east of Wenath to Columbia river. The fift of intoxicants of any sort to minors—a minor being distinctly and same reported seriously injured.

Again no attention has been paid to the requests of the municipalities that they be permitted to share in the personal property tax, and in this connection he thought that general is that prohibiting the sale of intoxicants of any sort to minors—a minor being distinctly and same reported seriously injured.

Again no attention has been paid to the requests of the municipalities that they be permitted to share in the payment of heavy money werended to taxes the country. These two cases of wenath the counts when the country mas dead letter in so far as its morterned in the coast of wenath the countr

# For Groceries Worth the Price

# Copas & Young

HOUSEHOLD WORDS

CORNER FORT AND BROAD STREETS

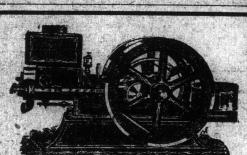
ORANGES—any size, for preserving. Per case	\$2.65
RAM LAL'S TEA—I-lb. packet, 35c. 3-lb. tin	\$1.00
ANTI-COMBINE TEA—in lead packet. 3 lbs. for	
FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR— 20-lb. sack	
CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR— Per sack	0075
FRESH MADE INDEPENDENT CREAMER BUTTER—3 lbs. for	XY
PRICE'S or ROYAL BAKING POWDER— 10-oz. can	2.5
OGILVIE'S FAMOUS ROLLED OATS— 8-lb. sack	35c
QUEEN CITY CATSUP— Large bottle	
PURE BLACK PEPPER— Peralb.	
MAPLE FLAVOR SYRUP— Quart tin	25c

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Nuts and fruits are good after meals, good before meals, good between meals. We say these are good values: ORANGES (only A1 quality, do not confound them with the poor ones you see offered at same prices), dozen 50c, 40c, 30c and ........25c 

MALAGA GRAPES and other fruits in season; RHUBARB, CEL-ERY, ARTICHOKES and all vegetables fresh daily at lowest market

SPECIAL TODAY

SHIRIFF'S PURE TABLE JELLIES, per packet ...........5c

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Independent Grocers, 1317 Government Street Tels. 50, 51, 52 Liquor Dept. Tel. 1590

FERRY'S 1911 Seed An

Births Marriages Deaths 2

BORN.

VARS—On January 22nd, at Kaslo, to the wife of Almos Vars, of Trout Lake, a son. PALMER—On the 8th inst., at the Royal Jubilee Hospital, the wife of E. A. Palmer, "Gibralter," at Esqui-malt a daughter. malt, a daughter.

LOTT-HAY—On January 16, 1911, at St.
James' church, Cheltenham, by the
Rev. Austin Hodson, C. S. Lott, Esq.,
of Calgary, Alberta, Canada, to Juliet
Eaton Hay, of Glenholme, Tivoli road,
Cheltenham, widow of the late Deputy
Inspector General Robert Hay, and
eldest daughter of the late George
Fowler Bodington, M. D., F. R. C. S.

HAWKRIGG—On the 4th February, of general paralysis, after a long illness. Among them to mourn his loss is Mrs. Hawkrigg, daughter of the late Samuel and Mrs. Manton, of this

DONALDSON—On the 8th February, 1911, at the residence, East Sooke, after a short illness, James Douglas Donaldson, son of the late Alexander Dawson and Mrs. Donaldson, aged 25 years, and a native of Victoria, B. C. OHNSTON—At Victoria, on the 11th February, Matthew Trotter Johnston, of Maple Glen. Somenos, in his sev-entieth year.

LONIST

# ORMOUS WEIGHT OF THE

By George Gray Haven

Any one who says he has the weight of the world on his shoulders would better stop and think a moment what that means. Modern science, always busy with its scales, weights and measures, has put the earth in its balance, and has determined its weight in such fashion that even the ancients must have doubted the myth of poor old Atlas supporting the world, had they known the truth as we know it, to twenty-eight places of decimals.

Few schoolboys who have studied Newton's

laws of gravitation have been very much thrilled by them. In fact, they have found it difficult to remember the laws the day after, to say nothing of the day of, examination. Recently, however, a young instructor, Rhine-hard A. Wetzel, in the College of the City of New York, conceived the brilliant idea of getting his students really interested in gravita-tion by actually weighing the earth.

He explained his plan to his class. They

were interested. Then he told them that, although it had been done abroad several times, as far as he knew it had never been attempted in the United States. They became enthusi-

"Get it in grams," exclaimed one of the more ambitious students with bated breath, with a vision of obtaining a number carried out to unthinkable length.

So in grams Mr. Wetzel got it. It proved to be a very fascinating thing,

too; so much so that thousands of visitors to the college flocked to the physics research laboratory, and the apparatus has been placed on public exhibition, so that every one may take a peep at the machinery for weighing the earth. The apparatus is extremely delicate, though

comparatively simple; in fact, one would think it was designed for weighing an atom rather than a planet. It is known as a "gravitational balance."

It consists primarily of a very thin wire, only 3.5 centimeters long, bearing at each end a little silver ball weighing exactly one gram. This wire is suspended horizontally from a very fine quartz fibre attached to its centre, thirty centimeters in length, so fine as to be almost invisible to the eye. In fact, it is finer than the finest thread spun by a spider, yet as tough as though it were a filament of steel. It is very elastic.

The whole thing is encased in an airtight little glass box about three inches long and less than an inch deep, the quartz fibre hanging down through a brass tube set on this box. Not even the slightest air current can affect it.

Then this much of the apparatus is placed on a vibrationless pier of concrete which runs down into the earth through the floor of the laboratory so as to be absolutely free from the vibration of the building. Even then the passing of a wagon on a near-by street affects it slightly. Therefore the actual observations of Mr. Wetzel had to be carried on stealthily in the dead of night between the time when the last joy-riders had rolled homeward and the first milkman went his rounds,

The rest of the apparatus consists of two large balls of lead, uniform in density, very carefully cast in Germany, where all the essential parts of the apparatus were made to order. In fact, in cash, it cost just about one hundred dollars to weigh the earth, though the labor and care involved would increase that outlay considerably if they could be reduced to dollars and cents. They are not estimated.

These balls of lead are placed on a wooden table built around the pier, but not touching it at any point, and they are arranged so that they can be moved back and forth on horizontal bars. The centres of the big lead balls and little silver balls are exactly in the same plane.

Now, Newton's law is that masses attract each other directly in proportion to their mass and inversely in proportion to the square of the distance between them. The problem was first to find out how great was the attraction of the lead balls for the silver balls. This was done by placing the two lead balls in a certain position and noting the position of the silver balls suspended by the quartz fibre.

"When the lead balls stand as they are," said Mr. Wetzel, "the silver balls remain stationary, the opposite attractions counter-balancing each other. Now I begin to push one lead ball in one direction and pull the other lead ball in the other direction, and that little dumbbell in these begins to twist on its thread of quartz, each silver ball getting a little bit closer to the lead ball nearest to it. When we have pulled the silver balls thus as close to the lead balls as possible, the degree of the twist of the quartz thread will be the measure of the attraction exerted upon the silver balls. But how can we measure the twist of a thread which we can hardly see?"

This is done by means of a very little mirror fixed on the quartz fibre. A beam of light is shot in on this mirror, and is reflected back by it on a long, graduated scale placed several feet away. Its position on the scale is noted. Then the leaden balls are moved.

The silven balls, as we have seen, then move through a very minute arc, the quartz fibre is twisted ever so little, the mirror reflects the beam of light at an almost imperceptibly different angle, and the difference, magnified by the distance at which the graduated scale is placed, is read by Mr. Wetzel by carefully noting the new position on which falls the beam of reflected light. The angle turns out to be about 1.7 degrees. This method is the same as that used in the finest galvanometer in measuring electric currents also. Over and over again this process was re-

peated, night after night, until at last, after many observations, an average was struck of them all, on the theory that it would be more

nearly accurate than any single observation.

The purpose of all this was to determine what is known as the "constant of gravitation," denominated "G." This was the first section of the experiment. The second was to apply the result to the earth.

The application involves some mathematical operations so formidable that they may well be touched lightly. It is all in the famous C. G. S. system—the "centimeter-gram-second system," which you perhaps recall from your sophomore mechanics. In these equations M. sophomore mechanics. In these equations M prime represents the weight of the world, and the mathematician reduces it to 6,030,000,000,-000,000,000,000,000 grams.

So the mass of the earth is determinedmass rather than weight, for weight really is the attraction of the earth for another mass, and it can hardly be properly said that the earth has "weight"—that is, attraction for itself. Expressed in words, this result may possibly be read as six billions and thirty millions of billions of billions of grams.

It is already known how the masses of the sun and various planets compare proportionately with the earth; and on a chart Mr. Wetzel placed the result in grams, worked out on the basis of his weighing of the earth. The figures are staggering.

Mr. Wetzel is now engaged in other interesting and minute studies in physics, such as an investigation by which he expects to show that the attraction of gravitation varies slightly with different substances, and is not absolute. This had already ben hinted at by Professor Simon Newcomb before his death. Another investigation has to do with the possible discovery of a "gravitational insulator"-something that will reduce the attraction due to gravity. Still another is the attempt to weigh the exact impact of a sunbeam.

This method of weighing the earth is not new, although the result is different from that obtained before, and is the first result on record, as far as I can find, worked out in this country. Presumably, also, it is more accurate, since the City College apparatus is more delicate than any hitherto used, and has eliminated or reduced several previous sources of

In fact, the principle employed, which is

There are several claimants for the honor

of inventing the thermometer, among them be-

ing Robert Floor, Cornelis van Drebbel, and

Santorio. The former has the advantage over

the two latter, it seems, though the instrument

invented by Galileo in or about the year 1579,

is undoubtedly the forerunner of all the others.

scopes and could not be relied upon because

they varied with the air pressure, though the

ultimate test of all thermometers today is the

air thermometer. Galileo was the one to in-

troduce the alcohol instrument, probably in

1611, though the date is not definitely known,

and this was a great stride ahead, leading as it

did to the linseed oil device of Sir Isaac New-

ton, and that in turn to the mercury thermo-

ficulty, and a satisfactory way of determining

what it should be is something that many

scientists have labored for, with widely dif-

ferent results. The absolute zero of tempera-

ture would be a natural beginning, but this is

Arabic through the Spanish and its meaning is

literally "empty." Its actual meaning would

therefore be utter absence of heat. This is

something that cannot be obtained, hence the

various points at which zero has been located.

Fahrenheit's discovery of the fixed point at

melts-or water freezes-led to the scale as

heit's thermometer was constructed from one

made many years before by Sir Isaac Newton.

In 1701, Newton proposed anonymously a scale

which he used on his linseed oil thermometer.

He was at this time secretary to the Royal

Society and the paper written by him in re-

gard to this instrument is now in the transac-

heit's elaboration of this scale of Newton's.

The decimal system was not in use at that

time and Newton proposed to make the tem-

perature of freezing water zero, and that of the

blood of a healthy man twelve degrees. Some

time after this, for the sake of convenience, the

degrees were divided into two, thus making

the body heat twenty-four degrees above zero

and the boiling point fifty-three degrees. Years

after when Fahrenheit made his mercury in-

strument he divided them again, this time into

fourths. That gave the boiling point two hun-

dred and twelve degrees and the body ninety-

six degrees. When he found that he could get

a lower temperature than freezing he moved

zero down to that point, which brought the

number eight of Newton's to thirty-two de-

The scale which we now use is Fahren-

tions of the society for that year.

According to Sir Samuel Wilkes, Fahren-

The scale has always been a source of dif-

meter of the present day.

we now have it.

The early instruments were air thermo-

the torsion balance, which was later "reinvented" and applied to measuring electric currents by Couloumb, who has received the credit for it. Michell's apparatus was passed to Dr. Wollaston and then, in 1798, passed to Henry

Johnny Brown, oh, Johnny Brown, Sadie Jones' beau! Giving her a Valentine-We saw you, too, and so here isn't any use in your Denying it, you know!

Youthful love, oh, youthful love! What does Johnny care? For days he's saved his pennies up, All all his all is there-In Sadie Jones' valentine, Which praises Sadie's hair.

Youthful love, oh, youthful love! What makes Sadie shy? Why does she turn from Johnny Brown With bashful, downcast eye— Then reach her little hand behind For Johnny's rhapsody?

That presbyter, Saint Valentine, Has said, on this his day, No lover shall unto his lass His love in vain display-No matter be she Sadie Jones Or Lady Robelay!

So, send the little tokens round And choose, each fad, his love; (The little, tender tokens With the Cupid and the Dove), That jolly, old saint, Valentine, Is watching from above! - - C. L. ARMSTRONG.

Cavendish, the eccentric scientist who is famous, among other things, for the discovery of the composition of water out of oxygen and that of the torsion balance, was first devised mous, among other things, for the discovery of the composition of water out of oxygen and at Cambridge in 1780, though he did not live to hydrogen. Cavendish and Michell had been clasted to the Royal Society the same year and apply it himself. He was the real inventor of elected to the Royal Society the same year, and

THE THERMOMETER'S GROWTH

grees of Fehrenheit. That is the way it now

Dantzic, Prussia, on May 14, 1686 From his

boyhood he was a close observer of nature, and

when only twenty-three years of age, in the re-

markably cold winter of 1709; he experimented

with snow and sal-ammonias, or common salt,

and found that he had produced a degree of

inhabitant remembered, he immediately con-

cluded that he had discovered the lowest de-

gree of temperature known to the world, either

natural or scientific. His original scale cov-

ered one hundred and eighty degrees, with zero

midway. Above, it went to ninety degrees, or

temperate, and below it registered minus

ninety, which was the temperature of the mix-

ture of ice and salt, believed by him to be the

The final change in Fahrenheit's scale al-

greatest possible cold.

As that day was the coldest that the oldest

cold equal to the coldest day of that year.

Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit was born at

stands

to Cavendish belongs the honor of having first rived at a value of 5.66 for the density of the applied Michell's method.

The result has been that the method has been closely associated with his own name. He sought to find out how much denser the earth was than an equal volume of pure water, a method which yields the result in a slightly different way from that of Mr. Wetzel. His apparatus consisted of two lead balls, two inches in diameter, at opposite ends of a rod six feet long, suspended by a forty-inch wire. Two other larger lead balls, of twelve inches diameter, weighing three hundred and fifty pounds, were used in much the same way as in the City College experiment. The whole thing was roughly enclosed in a great case to protect it from air currents.

The result arrived at by Cavendish was that the earth was 5.45—which was raised by later experiments to 5.67—times as dense as an equal globe of pure water. Any one who wants to carry it out can do so. There are 259,800,000,-000 miles in the earth, and each mile contains 147,200,000,000 cubic feet. Each cubic foot of earth averages 5.67 times the weight of a cubic foot of water, and the weight of a cubic foot of water is about 62.5 pounds. There's an evening's fun if one wants to figure it out. Cavendish's result was three-tenths of a per cent smaller than Mr. Wetzel's.

Several others have repeated Cavendish's experiment, among them being Professor Boys, of Oxford, twelve or fifteen years ago, who invented the quartz or silica fibre, which is really a grain of sand spun out into incredible length. Boys did not rest his apparatus on a concrete pier as Mr. Wetzel did, and often he had to wait three days for his balance to come to rest. Wetzel had to wait only seven minutes for the balance to come to rest.

Boys arrived at a result of 5.527 for the density of the earth. His apparatus was so delicate that once he was interrupted by an earthquake, thousands of miles away, which was detected by him only because he happened to be weighing the earth at the time. The smaller the apparatus, the better the result, it has been found, within certain limits. Boys had an apparatus less than a centimeter in size, almost microscopic. It was too small, just as that of Cavendish was too small, unwieldly. That of Mr. Wetzel was designed to strike the happy medium.

The French professor, Alfred Cornu, the Bohemian, Braun, and others have used the torsion balance in weighing the earth. Bailly, a London stock broker, in the middle of the last century made over two thousand observations, using apparatus similar to that of Cavindish, in his own private laboratory. He ar-

ready described was made in 1714, five years

In 1730 Reaumur made alcohol thermom-

eters with their zero at the freezing point of

water, but they were unreliable and unequal

in their indications. Deluc introduced a mer-

cury thermometer which, with Reaumur's

name attached, is still popularly used in Ger-

sius, adopted in 1742, but it is to the great Lin-

naeus that we are indebted for the rational

mode of reckoning known as the centigrade.

This places zero in melting ice and one hun-

dred degrees in boiling water, and it is used

universally in laboratories and for every scien-

tific purpose in all except English-speaking

countries. It will, no doubt, ultimately become

the system in use everywhere and for all pur-

poses. The argument in its favor is that it

starts from an absolute and universal point,

work on account of the shortness of its degrees,

which makes great accuracy in recording pos-

sible, but the other is far more convenient un-

der all conditions, and its use is so general now

that it seems to be only a question of time

The Fahrenheit scale is convenient for some

which we now know as thirty-two degrees.

The first centesimal scale was that of Cel-

many, Holland, and other parts of Europe.

after his famous experiment.

earth. Another observer, Harkness, made it 5.576, while Wilsing at Potsdam made it 5.59.

There are at least three other ways weighing the earth. The first man who ever tried it was Bouguer, in 1740. He had noted that a plumb-line deviated from the vertical when suspended near a mountain, and he tried three experiments, one at sea level, one ten thousand feet high, on the plateau near Quito, Equador, and another sixteen thousand feet high, on Pichincha. Another experiment was made at twenty thousand feet (above the snow line), on Chimborazo. His experiments were very faulty, but he did succeed in showing that the earth as a whole was much denser than the mountains on it.

Then the British Royal Astronomer of that day, Maskeleyne, sought to repeat the experiment on the mountain Schiehallion, in Perthshire, Scotland, and in 1774-1776 it was done. The deviation of the plumb-line was measured and was found to be six minutes. Then after careful surveys the density of the mountain was computed and, by the mathematical work of Mr. Hutton, the result was secured that the earth was 4.5 times as dense as water. Subsequent recalculation of the density of the mountain gave the result 4.71.

Among others who have tried it was an American, Thomas C. Fendenhall, once professor of physics in the Imperial University of Tokyo, and later president of Worcester Polytechnic Institute. He worked on Fujiyama, the sacred mountain of Japan. Another American, in Hawaii, Erasmus Darwin Preston, tried the method on Haleakala, an isolated volcano on the island of Mauri, and also on Mauna Kea. The results are given in a table compiled by Mr. Preston, the result for Haleakala seeming to Preston to be the better.

The trouble with this method is that one must have an isolated mountain, else the surrounding mountains will neutralize the pull of the mountain being studied. Also, borings must be made in the mountain to determine its character and, at best, the average density is pretty nearly impossible to determine with anything like accuracy. On the other hand, a lead ball, such as used in the torsion balance experiments, has a naccurate and uniform den-

Another method was that first tried many years ago by Airy, at Harton, England, in colliery near Newcastle. Airy used an invariable pendulum. The principle was that the difference in oscillation time of the pendulum at the surface of the earth, and one thousand two hundred and sixty feet below at the bot-tom of the mine, could be used to calculate the density of the layer of the earth between the

two points. It was recently proposed by the United States Geological Survey to use the pendulun method on the apex of the great Pyramid, and then in one of the chambers at the base. Thus, by culculating the density of the pyramid, the weight of the earth could be arrived at. Airy's method is not accepted as against that of Car endish, and it is believed that he himself was not entirely satisfied with the results, and planned to repeat the experiment before he died. It has more recently been used by Von Sterneck.

But of late years, in 1891, Professor John Henry Poynting, of Birmingham, has developed still another method which may be described as almost precisely "weighing" the earth. Poynting used actual scales and weights of very great delicacy.

Two fifty-pound weights of lead were balanced on opposite ends of a rod. Then a threehundred-and-fiftypound weight of lead was moved under one of them, just one foot below. The effect was measured.

Of course, the increase in the pull downward on the one suspended ball of lead wa very minute and it had to be carefully note to be discovered at all. Poynting performed the experiment in a cellar, and observed the eifect by means of a telescope through the floor of a room above. No one could walk in the house while he was at work. Even the moving of the three-hundred-and-fifty-pound weight had to be subject to correction, for it tilted the cellar floor in the proportion of one inch in ten miles. Poynting found that the fifty-pound weight was increased by one two-hundred-andfiftieths of a grain.

As Poynting put it, if all the 40,000,000 people of Great Britain were placed in one scalepan, would one small boy or so make much difference? That was the difficult measurement he had to make—a difference of one in 90,000, ooo. His result was that the earth weighed 12,500,000,000,000,000,000,000 pounds. Mr. Wetzel's weight reduced to pounds would be 13,266,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, pounds — a mere trifling difference of 766,000,000,000,000 000,000,000 pounds. In tons, the weight found by Mr. Wetzel is seven thousand billions of bil-

lions of tons. Thus there have been many scientists the world over trying to weigh the earth, and their results have been as various as their methods. It all comes back to the calculation of the relative density of the earth compared with an equal globe of water. Some get it as low as 4.5, others as high as 6.6, while the probable truth is somewhere between. Before any of them started to calculate it by actual experiment, the immortal Newton, having laid down his laws, gave it as his shrewd guess that the density would be found somewhere between five and six times that of the density of water. Newton's guess is as good as modern observa-

#### when it will entirely supersede the older reckoning. PHYSICIANS VS. SPECIALISTS

"We are living in an unfortunate age, so far as the work of the physician is concerned. Not only the profession but the people want quick action. Few are willing to wait for results of medicine, which is the only means of restoring a perverted function. We have become so crazed by the wonderful and spectacular work of the surgeon that the desire prevails to have everything cut out. The family physician has lost his job. Every one runs to the specialist, who often sees many cases through a biased pair of spectacles. With all his expert knowledge the so-called specialist very frequently specializes with too many diseases, and his treatment is liable to become prejudicial if not empirical. The family physician-if such a man exists-is the one who should treat these cases, for the successful result requires time and careful individualization in each instance."—Dr. H. V. Halbert, Chicago, in The Clinique.

"Can you tell me, my boy," said the prim teacher, "why the race is not always to the swift?

"Yes'm," said the little boy, promptly. "It's because sometimes their tires bust."-Baltimore American.

Those who love ect revel in data y contained in a re of figures notes incorporated of United States, ha v on the continent as compared wi in Philadelphia.

land area of ew York" has a tot ound and ocean stance between

streets of New en New York a miles of paved in a connected line w York to Amarillo, T block asphalt paved miles, equal to the o macadam streets. New York in 1907 an to 20 per cent. of the streets in all the citie having more than that year over 40 per of New York were as cent. in Chicago.

Of the 1,125,142 pa Jnited States from 1908, 843,597 landed 75 per cent. of the walien immigrants and sengers were admitted

The number of chil tween 5 and 18 years 1,047,012, more than a Louis and Buffalo com Of the population census of 1900, 37 per

foreign-born, making it

mopolitan city in the the The harbor of New largest in the world, an in the world, and one can be easily and chea creasing size of ocean mous growth of inte There are only three of world that can receive Mauretania. The ship to a depth of 40 feet fro North River to the deep Ocean. Of the 4441/2 1451/2 are in Manhattan and 65 miles are in act

Of the piers on the feet are owned by the ci rived a revenue of \$3,55 tion to \$303,484 from poses. The piers owne measure 1,220,000 feet. piers and two stone pie The Congressional improvement of the N 1800 to 1907 inclusive cago Harbor Commis

\$9,529,360. Per capita amount is, with the exc smallest made by Con ports of the United St The port of New ! larger than the politica New York. It cannot by law, but the custom New York includes Hue ties in New Jersey for

along the Hudson Rive Sound as points of deliv The Chicago Harbon n 1909 that the value ommerce at New York compared with \$1,220 \$1,300,000,000 in Liverp in Hamburg. In 1909 t ping arrivals at New were in the foreign tr coastwise trade.

Of the total foreign United States in the fisc of New York was 47.4 one-half. Over 57 per and nearly 40 per cent o country pass through I value of New York's 1909 was \$1,521,966,090 The New York Com

ported that in 1899 the commerce of New York 000,000 and was increase per cent a year, which moderate estimate, inast he country is doubling even on this basis the mestic water-borne traff now be considerably and this total does not gate of freight handled figuring in the harbor tra mounts to considerably estimated inland trade The census report of water-borne traffic, inc of the report, at 113,969

According to the cen vere in New York 20,8 tablishments, nearly on mber in the United S pital of \$1,042,946,487, cent of the total ind ed States; they em



**GUESS WHO THIS IS** 

An unwitting caricature of a well-known British Columbian, by an artist who never saw him. It was published in Throne & Country, an English periodical, and was intended as a caricature of

## New York Statistics

Those who love statistics should enjoy a erfect revel in data concerning New York city contained in a recent report to the New York Chamber of Commerce. This compilation of figures notes that New York, the oldperfect revel in data concerning New York City contained in a recent report to the New York Chamber of Commerce. This compilation of figures notes that New York, the oldest incorporated of the 158 largest cities of the United States, has the largest area of any city on the continent, covering 32634 square miles, as compared with 1901/2 in Chicago and 1291/2 in Philadelphia.

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who ever

The land area of New York comprises 209,218 acres. What is known as the "Port of New York" has a total waterfront on rivers, bay, sound and ocean of 4441/2 miles, equal to the distance between New York and Roanoke,

The streets of New York have a mileage of nearly 3,740, which is exactly the distance between New York and London. There are 1,905 miles of paved streets, which if placed n a connected line would reach from New York to Amarillo, Texas. The sheet and block asphalt paved streets aggregate 803 miles, equal to the distance between New York and Detroit. There are also 643 miles of macadam streets. The paved streets of New York in 1907 amounted in square yards to 20 per cent, of the area of all the paved streets in all the cities of the United States having more than 800,000 inhabitants. In that year over 40 per cent of the paved streets of New York were asphalted, to over 21 per cent. in Chicago.

Of the 1,125,142 passengers arriving in the United States from foreign countries in 1908, 843,597 landed at New York, or about 75 per cent, of the whole. In 1909, 741,414 alien immigrants and 157,864 alien cabin passengers were admitted at the port of New

The number of children of school age (between 5 and 18 years) in New York is 1,047,012, more than all the inhabitants of St. ouis and Buffalo combined.

Of the population as computed in the census of 1900, 37 per cent or 1,270,000, were oreign-born, making it perhaps the most cospolitan city in the world.

The harbor of New York is one of the largest in the world, and one of the very best in the world, and one of the very few which can be easily and cheaply adapted to the increasing size of ocean steamers and the enormous growth of international commerce. There are only three or four ports in the world that can receive boats of the size of the Mauretania. The ship channels are dredged to a depth of 40 feet from the city line on the North River to the deep water of the Atlantic Ocean. Of the 4441/2 miles of waterfront 1451/2 are in Manhattan and Bronx boroughs, and 65 miles are in actual commerce.

Of the piers on the waterfront 350,000 cet are owned by the city. From them it deved a revenue of \$3,552,069 in 1909, in addition to \$303,484 from leases for ferry purposes. The piers owned by private interests measure 1,220,000 feet. There are 840 wood piers and two stone piers.

The Congressional appropriations for the improvement of the New York harbor from 1800 to 1907 inclusive (from report of Chicago Harbor Commission) amounted to 89,529,360. Per capita of population this nount is, with the exception of Chicago, the smallest made by Congress for any of the ports of the United States.

The port of New York covers a district arger than the political limits of the city of w York. It cannot be defined definitely law, but the customs collection district of ew York includes Hudson and Dergen counies in New Jersey for entry and many places long the Hudson River and Long Island

ound as points of delivery. The Chicago Harbor Commission reported 1909 that the value of goods in foreign nerce at New York was \$1,311,000,000, as pared with \$1,220,000,000 in London, 300,000,000 in Liverpool, and \$1,303,000,000 lamburg. In 1909 there were ing arrivals at New York, of which 4,501 were in the foreign trade and 6,258 in the coastwise trade.

the total foreign commerce of the nited States in the fiscal year 1909 the share New York was 47.41 per cent, or nearly chalf. Over 57 per cent of all the imports nearly 40 per cent of all the exports of the ountry pass through New York. The total alue of New York's foreign commerce in 909 was \$1,521,966,090.

The New York Commerce Commission rerted that in 1899 the domestic waterborne mmerce of New York was valued at \$7,000,-00,000 and was increasing at the rate of 5 cent a year, which would seem a very derate estimate, inasmuch as the traffic of e country is doubling every ten years; but ven on this basis the total value of the dolestic water-borne traffic of the port would be considerably over \$10,500,000,000; and this total does not include a large aggregate of freight handled by the railroads, not guring in the harbor traffic. This total alone nounts to considerably over one-third of the stimated inland trade of the United States. water-borne traffic, including foreign trade the report, at 113,969,355 tons.

According to the census of 1905 there ere in New York 20,839 manufacturing esablishments, nearly one-tenth of the entire number in the United States; these had a capital of \$1,042,946,487, constituting over 8
per cent of the total industrial capital of the total value of manufacturing products in New York City in 1905 was \$1,526,523,006, a sum almost exactly equal to the total foreign commerce of the port of New York in 1909, and amounting to 10.27 per cent. of the total value manufactured products in the United

There are more manufacturing establishments, more manufacturing capital, and more value of manufactured products in New York City than in any other State in the Union ex-cept the State of Pennsylvania, and of course the State of New York, of which this city is

New York's manufactures of men's and women's clothing alone, amounted in value of product to \$305,523,795, which is one-half of the total product of this trade in the United

York it was 36.6. The largest day's clearing in London in 1909 was on October 28, \$527,-411,260, and in New York on November 3,

More than \$20,000,000,000 of the securities of the country, representing more than one-sixth of the wealth, are listed in the New York Stock Exchange, whose transactions, while in scope much less international than those of the London exchange, are believed to exceed in volume those of London. The New York Stock Exchange transactions amounted in 1909 to \$20,429,098,660 in value of stocks and bonds.

Statistics for the whole State (of which the city supplies all but a small part of the totals) show that while in 1909 New York State furnished 63 per cent of the bank clearings of the country, it suffered only 27 per cent of the defaulted liabilities of failing concerns.

In the last 20 years Greater New York has practically undergone a new creation. It has been transformed in every essential of a metropolitan city. It has been consolidated into a compact municipality, divided indeed into five boroughs but closely united under one responsible executive, the mayor, one financial officer, the comptroller and two legislative bodies, the board of estimate and apportionment, and the board of aldermen. The city has been virtually rebuilt with mammoth structures for commercial purposes, new and

# Organizing An Orchestra

charm to 'soothe the savage breast,' that its study promotes education, refinement and sociability has occurred to more than one party of young folks planning their winter's amusement programme. Music is rated as a social. safety valve, good at all times to cure the 'blues,' and create an atmosphere of good fel-lowship, and as a relief for all sorts of boring entertainments," writes George E. Thomas in Popular Mechanics.

"Recently, through the spread of literature on the subject and the cheapness of operatic scores and prints of famous vocal and instrumental compositions, the desire to be a musician has been kindled in hundreds of young men and women. One of the plans that has been adopted toward this end is the encouragement of musical organizations, whether in the form of choral societies or orchestras, and recently the experts have been spending much time in devising schemes for small orchestras.

While the usual idea of an orchestra includes a large assortment of musical instruments, each played by a master, many of the

That there is more in music than simply its and instrumental compositions as soon as they are given a metropolitan hearing.

As to the expense of equipping the orchestra, there is a wide range of possibilities. While it is very fine to have a genuine Stradivarius violin or a real Testori 'cello built on 'Strad' lines, a recent catalogue quoting the former at \$8,500 and the price of the latter being, perhaps, as little as \$1,000, the beginner can do nicely with much less expensive instruments. Violins of fair tone can be obtained for as little as \$3, and a better instrument can be bought for from \$6 to \$10. There is really no limit to the price that may be paid for this most flexible of all instruments. A 'cello costs more, the cheapest being quoted at \$15. An instrument of good tone can be bought for from \$20 to \$25: Mandolins are sold at \$5 and more, the cheaper price representing a fair instru-ment of standard make. The guitar costs about the same for a similar quality. The bottom prices of flutes are somewhat higher, a music house catalogue quoting its cheapest instruments of this class at \$8.50 and from that figure the price jumps to \$17.50 and goes as high as \$175. A good harp costs about as much as a piano and can be played by any piano player after a brief period of instruction and practice, according to the experts. Cornets can be had for from \$8 to as high as the purse can stand.

"For the four-piece orchestra of amateurs in a small town, all of whom are beginners in the musical art, a fund of \$37 would buy two violins, a 'cello and a flue; \$39 would buy a violin, a flute, a 'cello and a cornet; \$30.50 would buy a violin, a mandolin, a guitar and a flute, or \$28 could be invested in what is known as a mandolin quartette, which would include two mandolins, a violin and a guitar. There must also be a set of music racks and a good supply of music with instruction books, the cost of which must be measured entirely by the ambition of the musicians taken in conjunction with their financial capacity. With any of the instruments in the combinations named-and there are possibly a dozen or more combinations that might suggest themselves-most excellent results can be obtained, and not only will the education of the players be improved by their communion with the masters of music, but their friends will reap untold benefit from the concerts, and the treasury of the orchestra will soon be in condition to provide the members with better in truments and music."

#### THE MOLDS THAT MAKE GOOD CHEESE

Not every one knows that mold and bac-

teria are essential to good cheese. Of those which are ripened by mold, there are two groups, one in which mold gathers on the outside, forming a distinct rind, the other in which it occurs in green streaks inside the cheese. Camembert and Brie are in the former class, while Roquefort is the best known of

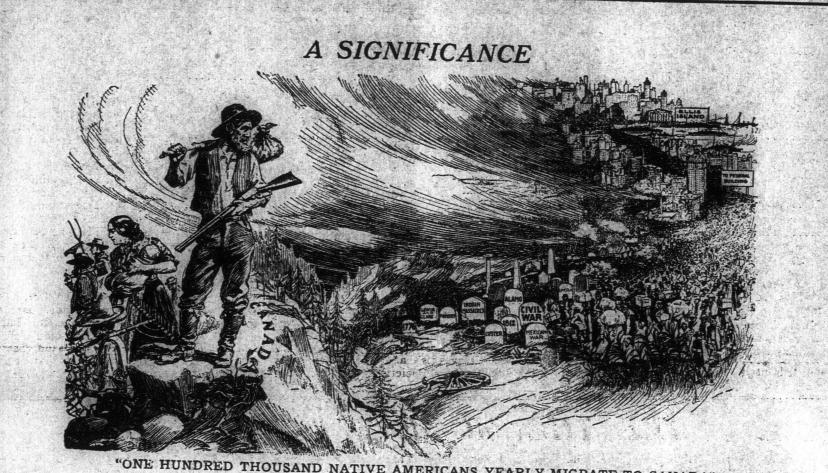
In the ripening of Camembert it was long known that molds had some function. The French investigators, Roger and Maze, considered that this consisted in changing the reaction of the freshly made curd from acid to alkaline, after which bacteria completed the actual softening of the curd. It has been shown, however, by later investigation that a species of Penicillium (P. camemberti Thom), which has been found to be always present upon the cheese, secrets an enzyme capable of changing the hard, sour curd of the newly made cheese into the soft, ripe cheese, although without the characteristic flavor which seems to depend upon the action of Oidium lactis and

various species of bacteria. In the commercial handling of Camembert cheese this organism has been shown to develop best under the conditions found in the factories of Normandy. Success in the handling of this cheese seems to depend upon such a regulation of conditions as will permit just the right development of the Camembert Penicillium, of Oidium, and of the slime bacteria which also grow in the rind of the cheese. These conditions briefly are: (1) A fresh cheese should contain between 55 and 60 per cent of water, which is reduced during the ripening period of about four weeks to 48-50 per cent; (2) a relative humidity in the ripening-room of 85 to 92 per cent; (3) temperature between 50 and 58 degrees Fahrenheit. Within these limits a considerable variety of results can be secured by slight changes in one or the

other conditions. If the humidity is too high, bacteria and Oidium will completely overgrow and suppress the Penicillium; drop the humidity two o three per cent, and they can be nicely balanced; drop it again as much, and the Penicillium will completely cover the cheese and smother all other growth; drop the relative humidity still again, and P. camemberti loses its dominance and is more or less completely replaced by green species. Success is thus seen to depend upon accurately knowing the conditions best suited to the forms to be han-

In Roquefort and cheeses of its class, the mold Pencillium roquefort is carefully inoculated from bread cultures, which are propagated by the best of laboratory methods.

The cheese is made so that it contains channels, cracks, and air cavities throughout from the first. This permits the mold to begin growing as soon as the cheese is made. The cheese is much harder than Camembert-about forty per cent water. It also requires a longer time to ripen. The minimum ripening period is probably at least two months, while the time ent is always in touch with the big musical is probably at least two months, while the centres and is able to produce the new songs actually used is generally much longer.



AND NATIVE AMERICANS YEARLY MIGRATE TO CANADA"

The accompanying illustration from "Life," New York, tells its own story. "Life" has ever been rather ahead of its time in its acknowledgment of facts. That "Life" is one of the few non-hidebound American periodicals is perfectly apparent. Truly there is a difference between the story of the development of Canada and that of the great country to the south.

New York is the publishing center of the United States. The aggregate circulation of all newspapers and periodicals in the city in 1905 was 37,660,382. Of the total capital, \$289,518,524, engaged in publishing and printing in the United States \$81,305,013 was in this city, over 21 per cent. Of the total value of the product of publishing and printing in the United States over over 23 per cent or \$116,877,574, was in this city. There were 893 publications of various issues published in more than 21 different languages, a striking proof of the cosmopolitan character of the city. There were 25 published daily and 50 every day except Sunday.

The banking power of the world is estimated at \$45,750,300,000, of which \$17,642,-700,000 is in the United States and \$4,553,700,-000 is in the city of New York. Nearly 10 per cent. of the banking power of the world is thus centered in this city, a statement so remarkable that it would be beyond belief were it not for the fact that the United States has become the richest country of the globe, and that New York is the most important banking center of this rich country.

In 1908 the total stock of money in the United States was \$3,378,800,000, of which \$1,362,900,000; or 40.34 per cent was in the banks doing duty as reserve against the commercial and other deposits. Of this amount \$493,000,000 was in the banks of the city of New York, this being over 36 per cent of all the money in the banks, and over 14 per cent of all the money in the United States, whether in treasury, banks, or individual

In 1909 the total bank clearings of the United States were \$165,608,879,423, of which \$103,588,738,320, or over 62 per cent were of the city of New York. The New York clearings were nearly three times as great as those of Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Pittsburg combined, and nearly four times as great as those of the the census report of 1906 estimated the rest of the country outside of these large cities. The clearings of the London Clearing House in 1909 were \$65,868,922,000, or \$37,-000,000 less than those of New York. There is probably a greater percentage of business done ex clearing house in London than in New York, but even allowing for this, the comparison is favorable to New York. The increase in clearings in London from 1908 to evening high and elementary schools, and in comparison is favorable to New York. The United States; they employ 464,716 wage- 1909 was only 11.5 per cent, while in New

sanitary tenements for its working classes, and artistic homes for its people of means. The city has been repaved in its principal streets, its parks have been beautified, new playgrounds have been established, millions have been expended upon its public schools and in spite of stupendous difficulties the whole system of transportation, the vital necessity of a colossal city like this, has been modernized. Bridges spanning the East River have been built. Both the North and East rivers have been tunneled, and as a result largely of the initiative of the Chamber of Commerce a subway from the Bronx to Brooklyn has been constructed and is now in active operation.

New York has two universities, seven colleges for men, two colleges for women, and one college for men and women-in all, 12 institutions of higher education, these having 1,306 instructors and a registration of 11,372 students. There are also four theological seminaries with 381 students, five law schools with 2,416 students, ten medical schools with a registration of 2,506, three art schools with 2,244 students, five music schools with a registration of 2,506, and one school of commerce, finance and accounts, with a registration of 809. The universities and colleges have properties and investments valued at \$52,144,033 and a yearly income of \$5,470,066. There are private academies in New York having 38 buildings and net property and investments valued at \$5,594,199 and having 514 instructors and average day's attendance of 8,318 and yearly income of \$1,442,270.

The city paid for public-school education in 1909 the sum of \$36,319,624, of which \$5,245,871 was the proceeds of bond issues for school sites and buildings, \$31,073,753 being the total cost of maintenance during the year; of this the salaries of the supervising and teaching staff counted for \$22,055,821. New York paid for public schools in one year more than the assessed valuations of thirty-one different cities of the United States with populations ranging from 50,000 to 20,000.

There were 730,234 pupils taught in the regular day public schools of New York in 1909, the daily average attendance being 574,-664, as compared with 649,136 in London.

(Continued on Page Six)

finest compositions-symphonies even-can be played by an orchestra of no more than ten pieces, and the range offered organizations of four pieces is almost unlimited. To master a great symphony may be a little beyond the expectations of the average amateur conductor, but with ten pieces, very good results can be obtained "The smaller orchestra is the one that at-

tracts the most attention, however, for while there are lovers of music in practically every village and hamlet in the country, there are comparatively few who are courageous enough to attempt to learn to play for the amusement and enjoyment of their fellows, or for their own amusement and profit. Some of the greatest compositions the world has ever known have been written for four pieces. This class of work is known as "chamber music," and the instruments used to interpret it consist, as a rule, of two violins, a piano and a "cello." Some chamber-music players vary this arrangement by substituting a harp for the piano and others discard one of the violins for a flute. There are several well known companies of musicians who make a specialty of chamber music, tickets to their concerts usually commanding a high price and their tours being limited to a very few of the largest and most important musical centres of the country.

'With the piano, two violins and a 'cello; a violin, a cornet, a flute and a 'cello; or a violin, a flute, a mandolin and a guitar, the organizer of the small orchestra can obtain excellent results and open a way not only for intellectual and uplifting entertainment, but for profitable work as well. Good music is always in demand and usually brings a price proportionate to its quality.

"The original investment for a four-piece orchestra of the type suggested need not be large. One of the most important requisites is a good library of music, and the successful organization is the one that includes in its repertoire a wide range of compositions. It must not only have a number of the classics, but -50 the popular things that do not rank quite so high with musicians but are demanded from the people who support the orchestra. The person who is charged with the care of the library should also be careful to keep abreast of the times and to be constantly adding the new things as they are published.

"People like to believe that their home tal-

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bserva-

New Silks Arriving Daily

# DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

New Dress Goods Being Displayed on Main Floor

# A Large Special Purchase of Women's Waists Will Be Placed on Sale, Friday, at Prices Ranging from 50c to \$1.75

Regular Prices Range from \$1.00 to \$4.50. . See Window Display

Waist of white lawn, made with embroidered front trimmed with cluster tucking. Attached shaped collar finished with rows of tucking and lace insertion. Full length sleeves and deep trimmed cuffs. Friday ......50¢

Waist of Fine White Muslin, made in Peter Pan style, with roll collar and three-quarter length sleeves and turnback cuff trimmed with blue and white checked lawn. Buttons through centre box pleat. Friday's price ...... 50¢

Waist made of fine white lawn, with daintily embroidered front tucked in clusters to bust line. Bishop sleeves tucked and trimmed with rows of lace insertion. Attached collar of lace insertion edged with lace. Friday ...... \$1.00

Waist of fine mercerized mull with front daintily embroidered in various designs, trimmed with clusters of pin tucking to bust line. Full length sleeves and attached collar. Friday ..... \$1.00

Waist of fine white lawn, with handsomely embroidered front tucked in cluster tucking to form yoke. Buttons invisibly at the back, and is finished with full length tucks. Attached collar and long sleeves. Friday ......\$1.25

Waist of white mercerized mull. The front is trimmed with embroidery and clusters of tucks. Attached collar. Bishop sleeves edged with lace. Buttons at back. Friday ......\$1.25 Waist made of good quality lawn with embroidered pale blue dot. Semi-tailored style. Front and back finished with groups of full length tucks. Fastens with pearl buttons through centre box pleat. Has link cuffs and detachable turndown collar.

broidered front trimmed with pin tucking. Attached collar and cuffs of fine Valenciennes lace insertion edged with lace. Three-quarter length sleeve trimmed with lace insertion. Friday ......\$1.75

### Men's Spring Underwear for Friday

Men's Shirts and Drawers, in well woven, ribbed Balbriggan. Heavy weight. Colors, light blue, tan, grey, black, natural pink. Friday ...... 50¢ Men's Shirts and Drawers, of heavy fleece lined wook Blue Men's Shirts and Drawers, light weight, natural ribbed worsted. Men's Shirts and Drawers, medium weight, natural merino. NEW WARM OR LIGHT WEIGHT PYJAMAS

Men's Pyjamas, of all-wool, fancy striped flannel. Full sizes. Men's Pyjamas of union flannel. Full sizes ............\$3.00 Men's Pyjamas of English flannelette, in light fancy stripe. Full sizes. A suit ......\$2.25 Men's Pyjamas of fancy striped cotton. Cream grounds, military collar. A suit .......\$2.00 Men's Pyjamas of fancy striped and plain color Ceylon flannel. Full size. Special a suit ..... \$2.50 Men's White Cotton Night Shirts, heavy twill. Special, \$1.25 SPRING DISPLAY OF BOY'S SHIRT WAISTS

Boys' Shirt Waists of fine cambric, with soft turndown collar, finished with pocket. Tape to pull in at waist. Colors, light Boys' Shirt Waists, of good quality print. Collar band, soft front, and starched cuffs. Light and dark stripes and polka 

## Furniture, Rugs---All Low-Priced for Friday

Tapestry Carpet Squares

These Carpet Squares not only enable you to cover the floor at a very small cost, but they are exceptionally well woven, in grounds of green, red, fawn, and brown, with standard 

Hearth Rugs

### Curtains and Draperies

Nottingham Lace Curtains, 60 inches wide and 31/2 yards long. A durable lace, with a deep combination border pattern, finished with the best overlocked edge. Friday price ...... 95¢

Colonial Drapery. This is a soft, evenly woven, strong material, in the softest shadings, with cathedral, floral and conventional patterns. Particularly suitable for bungalow draperies. Friday, per yard ..... 121/2¢

### Jardiniere Stands and Japanese Screens

Jardiniere Stands, in solid quarter cut oak, golden finished, 18 inches high, with fancy shaped legs, connected by undershelf. 

strong cloth, in black or blue, embroidered in gold thread, in Japanese patterns. Light weight, and in every respect a serviceable, artistic screen. Friday ......\$1.50
See Window Display

# Special Values in Neckwear for Men, Friday

Men's Silk Ties, in four-in-hand, wide end, also clip on made-up knots and bows. Regular 

### The World's Greatest Books

ART CLOTH, \$3.50-SPECIAL \$1.00

Ancient History, Rawlinson. History of the Middle Ages, Plays by Ibsen, Goethe, Schil-Hallam, 3 vols. History of the English People, English Literature, Taine, 3

Greene, 3 vols. History of the French Revolution, Carlyle, 2 vols. Decisive Battles of the World, Creasy.

Spirit of the Laws, Montesquieu, 2 vols. Political Economy, Mills, 2 vols. Democracy in America, De

Tocqueville, 2 vols. Plato and Aristotle. Advancement of Learning and Novum Organum, Bacon, Critique of Pure Reason, Kant. Philosophy of History, Hegel.

Orations, Demosthenes. Orations, Cicero. Orations of British Orators, 2 Orations of American Orators,

2 vols. British Essays, 2 vols. American Essays. French, German and Italian Essays. Hindu Literature.

|| Sacred Books of the East. ler, Sardou, etc.

vols Egyptian Literature, The Book of the Dead. Turkish Literature. Fables. Belles-Lettres and Sacred Traditions.

Hebrew Literature. Hebrew Melodies and Kabbalah Unveiled. Moorish and Malayan Litera-

Babylonian, Armenian and Assyrian Literature. Memoirs of Eminent French Men and Women. Memoirs of Eminent English

Men and Women. Memoirs of Historical Personages. Annals of Goethe. Chronicles of England, France, Spain, etc., Froissart. Spain, etc., Froissart. Charles XII, Voltaire, 2 vols. Divine Comedy, Dante. Jerusalem Delivered, Tasso. The Nibelungenlied.

History of the Popes, Ranke, 3

# Sale of Crockery, China and Every Day Brings Greater Values and Larger Assortments to the Staple Department

OPEN STOCK WARE There need never be a gap in your dinner set if it is one of our open stock patterns, for any piece broken can be instantly replaced. We have just received five new open-stock patterns in splendid quality English semi porcelain made in Staffordshire especially for us. Cups and Saucers, dozen, \$2.50 and ....\$2.00 

Our Crockery and Hardware is now replete

with new goods and offers the best asortment

of china and kitchen needs in the city.

MIXING BOWLS These are of heavy porcelain, embossed inside, 

Ready-Hemmed Glass Cloths, per dozen, \$1.80 and .......\$1.50

24-Inch Damask Huckaback, for fancy work.

White Marcella Bed Spreads. Each \$2.25

White Marcella Bed Spreads. Each \$2.25

New Victoria Lawn, Mull, Nainsook, 50c Huckaback Towels, per dozen, \$3.00 White Turkish Towels, each, 50c and 25¢ Extra Large White Turkish Towels, each 

Russia Crash, for fancy work, per yard, 25c Ready-Hemmed Sheets, 72 x 90. Pair \$1.50 Hemstitched Sheets, 72x90. Per pair \$2.50 Hemstitched Sheets, 90x90. Per pair \$2.50 Extra Long Hemstitched Sheets, 80 x 100. Pair ..... \$3.00

50 Pieces Ginghams and Zephyrs, in checks, stripes, plain and plaids. Fast colors, 

75 Pieces New Oxford Shirtings, in good patterns and colors, good wearing quality, fast colors ..... 15¢ 25 Pieces New Utility Cloth. Comes in plain shades and warranted fast colors. will make up swell dresses. Colors, pale blue, pink, mauve, rose, electric, navy, tan, brown, cream, white, nile. 34-inches wide, 

50 Pieces Fancy Ducks, for Children's ground with sprays, anchors, dots design, fast colors .......15¢

mill. Unequal value. Price, 20c to .. 10¢ Marcella Bed Spreads, extra large size, \$4.00 to ..... \$7.50 roo Pieces Scotch Ginghams, in new patterns, excellent wearing quality and fast 

Spots, dots, stripes and floral. Fast colors. patterns, without filling, guaranteed fast size checks and stripes, fast dye .... 15¢ blouses, rompers, etc., in light and dark 50 Pieces Mercerized Poplin Suiting, in cream, tan, electric, royal, mauve, rose, pale blue and pink ..... 60¢

### Women's Undermuslins

ture.

Nightgowns, of good strong cotton, tucked yoke, neck and sleeves finished with frill of embroidery, extra large sizes. Special 65¢ Nightgown of cambric, made in slip-over style, with pointed yoke of heavy linen lace. 3.4 sleeves finished with frill of self and edged over styles, neck and sleeves trimmed with torchon lace. Special ...... 50¢ Underskirts, of good quality white cotton, with wide flounce of tucked lawn, finished with frill of torchon lace. Special .......65¢ Underskirts, in short lengths, made with deep tucked flounce. Special ..... 65¢

Drawers, of fine white cotton, with frill of tucked muslin. All sizes. Special .... 35¢

### More China and Hardware

TEA SETS

We have just received a new consignment of fine English china Tea Sets, neatly decorated and daintily gold lined. 40 pieces to the set. Prices range \$27.50 to .... \$11.50 FOOD CHOPPERS SPECIALLY

PRICED TODAY These chopping machines are a household necessity and unlike other choppers are easily

cleaned. 3 sizes: No. 1 .....\$1.00 No. 2 .....\$1.25

# Children's Washing Dresses in White and Colors Will Be Sold on Friday at Very Special Prices

Children's Dresses, in blue duck, fancy pointed yoke piped with white, panel front, three wide tucks on either side of front, straight belt around waist, neck, 

panel front trimmed with pearl buttons, round neck, full sleeves with plain cuffs, belt around waist. Sizes to 5 years. and white, fancy yoke of plain color trimmed with tiny pearl buttons, wide tucks to waist, belt and cuffs of plain colors. Sizes to 5 years. Special ......\$1.25

Children's Dresses, in blue and white striped galateas, fancy shaped yoke of plain color, cuffs and belt of same. Sizes to 5 years. Special ..... \$1.00

Children's Dresses, in blue and white striped galateas, bands of plain color down left side of front to hem, fastened with small pearl buttons, high neck, belt at waist. Sizes to 5 years. Special ......\$1.00 Children's Dresses, of navy blue print with

small white dot, deep pointed yoke piped with white, round neck, full length sleeves with plain cuffs, full pleated skirt finished with wide hem. Sizes to 10 years. Special ......\$1.50

Children's Dresses, in blue and white striped galateas, deep pointed yoke, front and back made with wide pleats, round neck, plain belt at waist. Special ..... \$1.00 Children's Dresses, blue chambray, Dutch

neck, bias bands of blue and white striped print around neck, down front and around bottom of skirt, fastened at left side with 

prints, sailor collar and front of plain color, embroidered anchor in white on front, bands of white pique around collar and cuffs, sailor knot of white pique. Sizes to 10 years. Special .....\$1.75

Children's Dresses, of cadet blue duck, kimona sleeves, Dutch neck outlined with plain white muslin band sleeves finished with embroidery insertion, straight panel front piped with white and strip of insertion in centre. Band of white muslin at hem. Sizes to 5 years. Special .. \$1.00

Children's Dresses in light blue and white checked zephyr gingham, round neck, full length sleeves. Blouse gathered into band at waist, plain blue bands around neck, down left side and at waist, three-inch band of plain color around bottom of skirt. Sizes to 10 years. Special ......\$1.75 Children's Dresses, in white with cadet blue dot. Blouse made with Dutch neck, short sleeves, full pleated skirt, bands of plain blue around neck, sleeves, waist and down the left side of front extending to the bottom of skirt, fastened with large pearl buttons. Sizes to 10 years. Special \$1.75

Children's Dresses, of chambray, in pink or blue. Blouse made with fancy yoke of striped material, Gibson pleats over shoulders to waist, short sleeves with fancy straps, full pleated skirt, wide bias 

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ALL HEARD FROM EXCEPT

estions of Imper and Imperiar and a -South Africa Preference

LONDON, Feb. 18.-Th brought down the cts for discussion at aperial conference.
Zealand suggests with representat ts of the empire, a secr ial affairs instead of a ary, and with separate the self-governing do at the high commission the status of ambassa uth Africa proposes ting to the self-governi ed directly under January 20 South Af esting considering the le preference by cosed as imperial, nation se suggestions, however, wn by cable of Februa General Botha has imperial preference

Australia raises the que aration of London, reg colonies were not consu upply and the destruction vessels in time of war. Right Hon. Lewis Harcon Secretary, hopes that the will meet fifteen times be coronation, May 22, and Ju first business will be to deci it will sit privately, as las whether the press will be The "All Red" route with ble and a line across Can among the subjects consider Newfoundland proposes steamers subsidized by Br ada and Newfoundland to three countries. Another an imperial court of appeal land and Australia suggest sentation of the overseas

lowing questions: The statish Indians, labor exchan form design for stamps and sion of undesirable aliens. Canada has no special pre would welcome suggestions form naturalization law. mmenting on the con gramme, the Daily Mail say The British government ether lacking in construc There is still too much the stepmother which Mr. trove so earnestly to abo The Morning Chronicle, on the absence of the Cana als from the conference pire as she finds it. In referring to the absence Canadian proposals for the the Times says: "There are sons for this cautious attitudes extremely busy with her country is developing n than the most sanguine dar a few years ago. These pro-ditions naturally produce tive lack of interest in e perial affairs. Another mot taking an active part is th

Killed by Explosion UNIONTOWN, Pa., Feb. nen were killed and a thir atally injured late today w losion wrecked the cornir ent of the Dupont Powder Oliphant, six miles from

avoid any step that might

tain political susceptibilities But the principal reason is

rial preference, in which

eenly interested, is barred

Killed by Chain Details of the accident wh the death of Capt. Liewell British bark Celtic Monarc raiso recently were recent tter from London. Capt. as in the locker room in astle head, superintending the anchor chain, ope hoding the anchor in joy. This caused the coil as th hip about the room as ped into the bay, and was caught below the les injuries from which

Thought to Be Dorothy OKANE. Wash., Feb woman is now in c Point, Idaho, held on