

JUSTICE FOR VICTORIA.

Mr. Macgowan practically announced in the Legislature yesterday that the site of the new university will be at or near the Terminal City. That is all right. Whatever our neighbors can get through the energy and determination of their representatives they are legitimately entitled to. But we have not noticed that any of the representatives of Victoria have said anything with respect to our claims as the site for the provincial university. Are they inferior to the claims of any other sections of the province? Do we not possess some advantages as the site for such an institution superior to anything that can be urged on behalf of even Vancouver? The Premier, previous to the provincial elections and after, boldly said that if given the opportunity he would try with all his might to do something for Victoria. We fall to see any marked indication of his efforts in the estimates, and if he has urged a word on our behalf on the floor of the Legislature it is not on record. But of course it is possible that our representatives have reached a unanimous decision not to let their right hands know what their left hands are doing in this matter of striving to secure something for Victoria. Possibly they are quietly making arrangements to secure the construction of a bridge across Seymour Narrows, in accordance with the promise made on their behalf. Such trivialities as universities and Normal Schools and paltry appropriations are beneath their notice. Besides, it is well known that the sentiment of Victoria as expressed by the school board and the organ of the government is opposed to education, except in so far as education stops at the point where it might have a tendency to render children of the "lower classes" dissatisfied with the station in life in which Providence had obviously placed and anchored them. But we suppose allowance must be made for the condition of mind of our senior representative. His thoughts are fixed upon great things. He is on his way to stand before kings and princes and potent rulers. He is going to bow his head before the throne and afterwards tell the Imperial government and the Imperial Parliament that they must not listen to the voice of Laurier or pay any attention to resolutions passed by such an irresponsible body as the inter-provincial conference. He has not a legal leg to stand upon, did we hear some one say? What difference can that possibly make? After he has made his courtly bow to the throne and explained the case for better terms with that clarity for which he is famous to the British government, the legal aspect of the matter will be lost sight of entirely. At that point we must remember the fact that we have strong moral claim, and the British ministers will see that it is recognised. In any case the Premier will continue to pose as the champion of provincial rights. That is the one matter of real importance to him as a politician. However, there is one thing he ought not to overlook in the same political connection: that is the possibility of converting his better terms policy into what might appear a "roaring farce." Has the government contemplated the danger of the pilgrimage to London revealing the controversy to the people of British Columbia in its true light?

In any case, we hope when Mr. McBride comes back after having fought the battle of all the provinces, he will bestow a trifle of his valuable time to the case of Victoria, which he was elected to particularly represent. Having returned four members in support of the government, and this district having practically stood between the administration and defeat, surely we are entitled to claim that the policy of unfair discrimination which has been in force for three years should not be continued?

WHY THIS DISCRIMINATION? In the estimates presented to the legislature there appears a sum of \$40,000 for a Normal School in Vancouver. We wish it to be clearly understood that we offer no objection to a Normal School in Vancouver, but we think it is out duty, and the duty of every citizen of Victoria, to protest against the discrimination against our own city.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific there cannot be found in any Province a provincial capital more favored with nature's charms, more beautiful in situation, or any better adapted as an educational centre than the city of Victoria, and yet this city—the capital of British Columbia—is the

only provincial capital in the Dominion of Canada in which the provincial government does not maintain a Normal School. In most of the provinces there are either Normal Schools in addition to those located at the capitals, and in this sense we do not object to one being established at Vancouver, but why should the natural and rightful claims of Victoria be passed over? The establishment of a Normal School in Victoria not only vitally concerns a large body of our citizens, but it also has an important effect in influencing the course of families that desire to come and settle in Victoria. The people of Victoria cannot allow this thing to happen. We ask every representative body in the city to unite, and that at once, in a demand that this city must be treated fairly in respect to educational matters. We ask His worship the Mayor and council, the chairman and members of the school board, and the tourist association to unite in forming a large delegation of representative citizens to wait upon the government and press this matter upon their attention. We feel absolutely certain at this action is taken, and taken at once, that Victoria will get a Normal School. The claims of the city in this matter are so strong and the request so reasonable that a refusal to at once recognize them is out of the question. We trust the Colonist will join in support of the movement, and we would remind the mayor and all others that prompt action is necessary in order that the matter may be presented to the government before the estimates are finally completed, which will happen in a very few days.

A PEDESTRIAN'S COMPLAINT.

A correspondent asks us to inform him why it is the "powers that be" swoop down upon and fine all persons caught riding bicycles upon sidewalks, while the "abominable nuisance" who glides along the same walks upon roller skates seems to be immune from fine or punishment of any kind. We cannot throw a very bright light upon the subject our correspondent asks to be informed upon. But it does occur to us, and possibly it might have occurred to our friend also had he stopped to consider the matter for a moment, that the classes of persons who skate upon the sidewalks are usually regarded with a great deal of tolerance. They ride bicycles upon the sidewalks also, and are merely warned that they are skating within the confines of the traffic by-law absent misdemeanors of such a character and must not be caught red-handed again. We are very loath indeed to suggest that there are weaknesses in the character of the average policeman of Victoria (officially), but we fear his actions, which we have sometimes witnessed ourselves, do indicate that he occasionally closes an official eye, and sometimes both eyes, to things he could not but see if in upon doing his duty strictly within the letter of the law. Perhaps he is afflicted with a weakness which is said to be inherent in a considerable number of specimens of the great human family—he likes to listen to the laughter of children and look upon them enjoying themselves. We can account for the conditions to which our correspondent draws attention upon no other ground than that of human frailty—unless perchance the civic by-laws do not provide for action against the skaters who turn sidewalks into skating rinks. But of course if it be really true that the lads and the lasses are making nuisances of themselves and endangering the safety of pedestrians, obviously they are bringing their persons within the pale of some of the numerous by-laws the provincial legislature has graciously permitted the people of Victoria to adopt. So that if the skaters are really endangering the limbs of pedestrians it behooves the policeman to put aside his natural human weaknesses and "run the boys and girls in." We presume that is what our correspondent expects.

DEARTH OF LABOR.

Employers of labor in British Columbia are firmly convinced that they are at the present time confronted by very hard circumstances. Nor can there be any doubt that there is a scarcity of labor in certain lines, notwithstanding the natural disposition of people who have nothing but labor to sell to scoff at the very idea. The latter class contend, and maintain with reason, that given a certain scale of wages there will be plenty of labor upon the market. But while that is quite true, there is an important economic fact to which the proposition must be considered as subject: that the prices obtainable in the open market for the goods a producer has to dispose of must determine effectively the maximum scale of wages such producer can afford to pay. The effect of this inexorable law is already noticeable in the agricultural districts of this province. When a considerable number of farmers announce that they have been compelled to discharge their help and limit their operations or their enterprise to the extent warranted by such labor as can be supplied by their own families, it seems reasonable to conclude that there is a scarcity of labor as far as the agricultural industry is concerned. It may be said that agriculturists should advance prices, thus bringing them in accord with the labor values any particular line of produce represents. But in the majority of cases the standard of values is fixed and maintained by circumstances the producers of the province cannot control. There is competition from outside sources, as there must always be, and which it is perhaps just as well for the consumer that there always shall be. Consequently, from whatever point of view we regard the labor question, there can be no doubt whatever that there is a strong demand for more help in the agricultural industry at least, and that all domestic servants may be brought in through arrangements with the officers of the Salvation Army would readily find remunerative employment. While there can be no question that the best kind of labor that can be secured in any country such as British Columbia is the labor that comes of its own accord and upon its own resources, it is still urgently needed here and without which we cannot progress in accordance with the magnitude of our natural opportunities is the labor that is never in the enjoyment of worldly circumstances in which the expense of a journey of thousands of miles can be considered for a moment. That the help that is available in British Columbia, which is of course exclusively white labor, must be wholly or partially assisted, if it is going to get here at all in the quantities required.

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SAN FRANCISCO'S TURK.

If New York has her Thaw, San Francisco has her Schmitz and Ruff. Consequently the West is going to demonstrate to the East that she is not one whit behind in sensational legal matters. Mr. Thaw has been on trial for about two months, and the end is not yet, although the first chapter may be concluded to-day. Mr. Ruff is in the box—figuratively speaking of course, as such a distinguished gentleman must be given the privilege of sitting beside his able counsel—and he will remain there until the tedious process of selecting an "impartial" jury shall be completed. No one expects that either of the two principals in the San Francisco hoodluming and grafting business will be convicted. They will either be released or they will be tried and retried until the state has grown weary of the business and the lawyers for the defence have gained their share of the illicit gains of the enterprising couple. But then San Franciscans will have enjoyed their sensation and their city will have established its right to be considered in the van of twentieth century individual enterprise and municipal progressiveness.

Writers more anxious to draw a moral and to make a point than the class from which Schmitz and Ruff are said to be drawn claim that a few years ago San Francisco was one of the model cities of the United States in her municipal organization. They say it was only after the so-called labor element gained control that a glaring extent. We must beg to express our doubts in regard to the accuracy of that view of the matter. It is scarcely conceivable that the spirit of plunder and the machinery under which the system was operated could have been created and perfected within the compass of the term of Schmitz and Ruff. We are not by any means disposed to concede that the government of San Francisco from the days of Kearney down has always been a model of virtue and cleanliness. But, be that as it may, to hold the labor element absolutely responsible for the grafting operations of Schmitz and Ruff does not seem to be altogether just. That the working men of San Francisco were made tools of by these two "slim" confidence men of unspokeable audacity there can be no doubt. At the same time, a majority of the other elements of the population were also deceived; while the element of the people occupying the other social extreme, the trust magnates (whether railway proprietors or prize fight operators) conspired with the two bosses of foreign origin to "do" the citizens generally. So that it is not one class alone upon whom the blame for the sordid works of the San Francisco couple must be cast. It was simply a case of the majority of the people being made tools of by the political bosses on one side of the scales for the benefit of the trust magnates on the other side. When the two elements concerned are weighed in the balances we are not sure which ought to be shouldered with the greater degree of guilt.

The question of principal importance from the point of view of the people is that neither the trust magnates will be adequately punished for their criminal acts. And the probability is that what the corporations have gained through their partnership with Messrs. Schmitz and Ruff they will hold, while the mayor and his lieutenant will be shorn of at least a part of their spoils. Consequently it is comparatively easy to figure out who will be the chief beneficiaries by the operations of San Francisco's notorious grafters. It is also apparent that apart from the temporary house-cleaning to which the city will be subjected, San Francisco will gain nothing from the prosecution of her hoodlums but the vindication of her reputation as one of the most up-to-date cities on the face of the earth.

THE SOUTHERN UTOPIA.

Anything we read about the condition of New Zealand, that land of industrial probation or of industrial permanence, according to the individual opinion, should be of special interest to the people of countries which also have problems urgently calling for solution. We read so many conflicting statements about conditions in New Zealand that it is really difficult to tell whether that island is a condition of permanent industrial peace or of continuous labor eruption as a result of the compulsory arbitration laws now in force. The New Work Post, a journal which is inclined to be somewhat cynical about the aspirations of social and labor reformers, thus speaks of the conditions in New Zealand: New Zealand, the land of industrial peace, the country without strikes, has been passing through a period of strikes which demonstrate the utility of a Compulsory Arbitration Act when people are willing to be compelled to arbitrate. Times are prosperous and wages are high in that country, but there have been strikes of street railway employees, of domestic servants and of slaughter house workers. The last has been the cause of great loss, owing to the congestion of stock in the sheep pens and its consequent deterioration. To evade the penalties of the Arbitration Act, the strikers at Wellington claimed that they had abandoned their unions and were acting as individuals. The Arbitration Court refused to recognize the plea, and imposed a fine on the first men to cease work, but without putting a check to the strike movement, which became general. Strangely enough, the present strikes are described "as symptomatic of a deep-seated discontent among the industrialists, many of whom are now advising profit-sharing in preference to the fixing of wages by the Arbitration Court." Unhappily, however, can point to a splendid victory gained by the Wellington domestic servants, who recently formed a union under the Arbitration Act, and immediately struck. They won their case, and "1,000 mistresses are now likely to be halted before the Arbitration Court." The servants' demands included "preference for unionists, i.e. an hour for all work on holidays, work on Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays to cease at 7:30 p.m.; on Thursdays and Sundays at 2 p.m., and on Wednesdays at 10 p.m.; all domestics to be home by 10 p.m., except on Thursday, when they may stay out till midnight." This is like the fat man on the Rhine, who, asked when he was accustomed to dine, replied, "At eleven, three, four, five, and seven, six, eight, and a quarter to nine."

IT CURES CORNS QUICKLY.

Putnam's Corn Extractor is warranted to cure Corns without pain, in a few hours. Give "Putnam's" a trial and you will be satisfied. It is sure, safe and painless. A set of left-handed golf clubs has been made at Biarritz for King Alfonso of Spain, who is a left-handed golfer, although he shoots and plays billiards right-handed.

Thousands of Deaths in Russia. Disease adds to horrors of famine. Twenty Million People Cannot Live To See Another Harvest Without Aid.

London, April 10.—Dr. Kennard, commissioner of the Society of Friends, who was sent to investigate the Russian famine, writing from Samara on April 3rd, says: "There are twenty million people distributed in the southern provinces of Russia who cannot live to see another harvest without aid." In Samara, he adds, thousands are dying, and 750,000 are starving. Of the latter only 272,000 are getting relief, one meal in twenty-four hours. As a meal is only two pounds of bread and a bowl of soup, this, according to the commissioner, means dying by degrees. Even this meagre dole, in countless instances, is divided among many mouths. There are only sufficient funds on hand to last until May first, whereas money will be needed until the end of July, when the harvest will bring relief. The commissioner especially appeals for canned milk. He says there are three hundred thousand children in Samara province who have no milk, and who are forced to eat coarse bread made of sorghum, powdered wood and cucumbers, resulting in thousands of deaths and much disease. In conclusion the commissioner appeals to the Anglo-Saxons for \$250,000 to save twenty millions of human beings, who are lying lingering deaths from starvation.

ACTIONS UNDER THE LORD'S DAY ACT.

Railway Companies Accused of Violating Law—Tour of American Magazine Writers.

Toronto, April 10.—Attorney-General Foy has granted fans in order that actions may be brought against the G. T. R. and C. P. R. for violation of the provisions of the Lord's Day Act. Officers of the Lord's Day Alliance have been following up the matter, and County Crown Attorney Drayton has begun the preparation of the cases to be submitted to the courts. The questions submitted to the Attorney-General were whether repair work in the shops of railways was permissible, if shutting down the shops prohibited in the act was to be permitted, and needless Sunday traffic in freight.

Domestic Help Needed. Toronto, April 10.—Toronto housekeepers may regret the delay in securing domestic help. Heretofore the girl arrivals have been promptly transferred to some on Wellesley street, where Miss Flitgibbon superintended their allotment. During the past few days, however, the far-seeing ladies have planned a first selection at the point of arrival, and it is not uncommon to find them hurrying to secure their help. Not only so, but every now and then a carriage drives up to the entrance, and if the applicant is successful the maid is borne off in triumph.

Will Tour West. Winnipeg, April 10.—Representatives of several of the American magazines, who arrived in the city to-day and will go through to Edmonton in the interests of their various publications. The visitors are brought to Canada under the auspices of the Western Canada Immigration Association and the Review of Reviews. H. P. Ruggles, of Chicago, representing Every-body's; W. S. Bisset, of Chicago, representing the Review of Reviews; H. P. Ruggles, of Chicago, representing Pearson's; John C. Redington, of Chicago, representing the World's Work; T. H. Blodgett, of Chicago, representing Outlook. In addition to others, E. Van Norman, editor of the Review of Reviews, James Creelman and J. Mitchell Chapple, of the National Geographic Magazine, and J. W. Norman, editor of the Review of Reviews, will join the travellers between this city and Calgary. Geo. J. Bailey, of Cleveland, Ohio, is also with the party, and is acting as director of the trip, working in conjunction with the Western Canada Immigration Association. The visitors will be in town for several days and will go West over the C. P. R. to Calgary, north to Edmonton and back to Winnipeg. They will stop at many points en route, and will endeavor to secure information at all points. The combined circulation of the magazines represented by the visitors is very large, and is said to aggregate over 2,000,000 copies.

Physician Killed. Winnipeg, April 10.—Dr. McQueen, a physician whose home was in Edinburgh, Scotland, was killed on the C. P. R. near Stony Mountain, east of here, either by falling out of a car window or off the platform of the delayed express. Nobody saw the accident and nothing was known of it until the crew of the express next day found the body and brought it to Winnipeg. The dead man's hat was found a few yards beyond the body, and it is surmised he blew off, and in endeavoring to recover it, he lost his balance and fell to his death in the darkness. He had no friends here, and members of the medical profession have taken charge of the remains. He was about 35 years of age.

Run Over by Train. Strathcona, Alta., April 10.—E. J. McMillan, a well known citizen whose parents and family reside at Stratford, Ont., was run over by the midnight express from this city to Calgary, and severely mutilated. Both legs were cut off and the unfortunate young man succumbed to his injuries a few hours later. He formerly was a medical student in Toronto University.

Reclamation Canal. Lethbridge, April 10.—Casar Bros., of Cardston, have received a \$100,000 contract in connection with the digging of the United States reclamation canal south of the boundary from St. Mary's Lake a distance of 20 miles. There are 30 million yards of earth to be removed.

Two Feet of Snow. Montreal, April 10.—During the last few hours the snow falling in this city was just 12 inches. Added to this was a gale of wind, which piled up the snow in every direction, making the streets in many places impassable within 24 hours. The fall of snow has amounted to 24

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BRITISH BARQUE IS TOWED TO SAFETY.

Invermay in Distress—Saved by Whaler St. Lawrence Brought to Schooner Cove.

(From Thursday's Daily.) A telegram received from Claquequot this afternoon states that the whaling steamer St. Lawrence of the Pacific Whaling Company yesterday picked up the British barque Invermay, which was in distress off the coast, and towed her into safety to Schooner Cove, near Claquequot. She is now lying moored there, and it is not yet known if she is in any way damaged. The Invermay, Captain Dalrymple, is a British barque of 1,321 tons. She left Glasgow on the 29th of August last bound for Port Townsend via Honolulu. She left Honolulu for this coast on the 13th of March, and has been expected at Port Townsend for some days past. This is the second vessel rescued by the whalers of the Pacific Whaling Company during the last few weeks. The first was the barque St. James, which was towed into safety by the whaler Orion. It is not improbable that both of these ships would have been totally wrecked had it not been for the timely assistance of the whaling steamers which are continually patrolling the coast.

THE THAW CASE.

Judge Fitzgerald's Charge to the Jury—Adverse to the Defendant. New York, April 10.—Harry Kendall Thaw's fate is in the hands of the jury. The trial, which has been in progress since January 23rd, came to this stage at 5:17 o'clock this afternoon, when the twelve men who are to pass upon the guilt or innocence of Stanford White's slayer retired to deliberate upon the verdict. The general impression prevailed then that a decision would be reached before morning. In the life of Harry Thaw this day will go down as the most trying he has ever experienced. From the opening of court until the jury retired, the fates dealt unmercifully with him. In the district attorney's final argument, he was brought to a scathing attack upon his wife and, to a narrative of hard facts, which stripped his deeds of the halo of chivalric glory which his own attorney placed over them. The judge's charge, lasting over an hour, was a careful and concise outline of the law, and informed the jury of their right of rendering any one of the following verdicts: Murder in the first degree; murder in the second degree; manslaughter in the first degree; or not guilty on the ground of insanity. The statute governing the plea of insanity was defined clearly, much stress being laid on the fact that an irresistible desire to kill has no place in the law. The judge also informed the jury that an illusion, unless the illusion might result in the injury of the man suffering from it, could not be accepted as an excuse. Altogether, the charge, while it consisted principally of a complete explanation of the law, was considered by those who have followed the trial with interest as a defendant's look because the judge failed to include any of their prayers. Thaw was very much depressed by the judge's words, and could not suppress his feelings. He left the court room dejected and with apparently little hope left for an acquittal. The district attorney's summing up evoked many comments of praise from those who heard it. It was a comprehensive, logical and forceful review of all the evidence adduced, devoid of flowery phraseology. His arguments were consistent with the testimony. He declared at the start that romance and sentiment did not enter into the issue, because it was not a question of Stanford White's character or Evelyn Thaw's sufferings. It was a plain matter-of-fact homicide. "A common, cowardly Tunderloft murder," he termed it. The novel plea of "dementia Americana" made by Attorney Delmas at the very close of his argument, was vehemently attacked by the district attorney, and he repeatedly referred to it in tones of sarcasm. Mr. Jerome dealt witheringly with Evelyn Thaw, to whom he referred as the "angel child." Thaw, he termed alternately "St. George" and "Sir Galahad."

After the case had been given to the jury, Mr. Jerome's attention was called to the notorious state of the defendant's mind. Discussing the subject with a number of friends, the district attorney said, referring to Thaw, "the poor fellow thought the judge would simply tell the jury to let St. George, this Sir Galahad business go, and that all there would be in it. Now, I understand, he is sitting in his cell all day, moping, his head bowed, worrying about the outcome. I'm really sorry for him, but more sorry for his mother."

TWO JEWS SHOT.

Lodz, Russian Poland, April 10.—A panic was started among the Jewish population here to-day by an unknown number of friends, who indiscriminately shooting at young Jews who were passing in the street. Two of them were killed and three were wounded before the shooter disappeared.

Owen Hall (James Davis), the dramatist, died suddenly at Harrogate, England, Wednesday, from acute gastritis.

Empire Cream Separators. We can supply these in all sizes. At present we are offering TWO SPECIAL BARGAINS in two machines, nearly new, that were exchanged for larger sizes. Don't miss this opportunity. SEPARATOR OIL AND GENERAL SUPPLIES. ALWAYS ON HAND. Watson & McGregor, 88, 90 and 92 JOHNSON STREET.

Prospectors SHOULD GO TO Stewart, Portland Canal. THE NEWEST AND MOST PROMISING PROSPECTING FIELD IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ONLY 4 DAYS FROM VICTORIA. Send for pamphlet or come and see our specimens.

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THE GREAT DURABILITY AND WATERPROOF QUALITIES OF THE FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER. Make it First Choice of the man Who Knows EVERY GARMENT.

Money Saved BY TRADING WITH US FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT. SAVED ON YOUR GROCERY BILLS. We sell at retail at lowest wholesale prices. Hotel and boardinghouse keepers, farmers, miners and lumbermen will find it to their advantage to investigate this.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT to any railway station in British Columbia. WE ONLY HANDLE FIRST CLASS AND PURE GOODS. We guarantee prompt delivery. No order too small, none too large. WRITE FOR OUR PRICE LIST. IT IS FREE. NORTHWESTERN SUPPLY HOUSE, 252-261 Stanley St. WINNIPEG, Man.

WHY GIRLS ARE PALE. THEY NEEDED THE RICH RED BLOOD DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS ACTUALLY MAKE. Three years ago Miss Ellen Roberts, who holds the position of saleslady in one of the leading stores in Halifax, N. S., was a pale delicate looking young woman, who then lived at home with her parents at Amherst, N. S. She complained of general weakness and loss of appetite. Her blood was thin and watery and she grew thinner day by day until she looked almost a shadow. Her cheeks were sunken, all trace of color had left her face and her friends feared she was going into a decline. "I had no energy," says Miss Roberts, "and suffered so much from the headaches and dizziness and other symptoms of anemia that I felt I did not care whether I lived or died. One day, however, when reading our local paper I read a testimonial given by a young girl in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as her symptoms were almost identical with my own I determined to try this medicine. Before I had used the second box I began to find benefit, and I continued taking the pills until I had used seven or eight boxes, by which time I was fully restored to health." To-day Miss Roberts looks as though she had never been ill a day in her life, and she has no hesitation in saying she owes her present energy and health to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Bad blood is the cause of all common diseases like anaemia, headaches, palpitations, general weakness, heart palpitation, neuritis, indigestion, and the special ailments that only womenfolk know. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure these common ailments because they make rich, red, health-giving blood, bracing the jangled nerves and giving strength to every organ in the body. Do not take any pills without the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WEEKLY WEATHER. The weather during the past week has been the most abnormal in the history of the Lower Mainland. The Pacific during the day, the 5th, one appeared overcast, but the forenoon of early gale, not only on the Straits of Fuflay 60 miles mouth of the Columbia, but also on the Gulf a moderate breeze prevailed for some days. The passage of a meter across caused a marked rise only along the coast ranges, and by the Kootenay range Alberta to 62 at Hat. The weather at Alberta and modern Manitoba, where it was 50 on 3rd. New Westminister highest temperature, 50 on 3rd. Vancouver—Rain, temperature, 42 on 3rd. Kamloops—Snow, temperature, 35 on 3rd. Barkerville—Snow, temperature, 42 on 3rd. Port Simpson—Rain, temperature, 48 on 3rd. Atlin—Snow, 30 in. temperature, 35 on 7th and 8th. Dawson—Snow, temperature, 42 on 7th.

LOCAL. A social dance at the hall next Friday. The weekly ball, ending April 14, 1907. The many friends who were sorry to hear of the home with a lumbago. P. H. McKay's the Gordon setter, the bench show, no longer announced. Acting Stipendiary Magistrate Morphy Monday at Ching Fook, the British subject, charged with the Schwig, the cabin to twelve months.

The secretary of Life Saving Association has received executive council receive a deputation at the parliament day next, 12th inst. The Bureau of ton is in receipt. Agent-General of the England, inquiring whereabouts of a man who is supposed to be in Victoria on October 10th.

In all the globe first Grand Trunk this city rolled into & N. here this month number 2271, and loaded with settlers fact may be a good one. C. J. South, of Society, is in the tance from the gov. of a new win Vancouver. Mr. S. are good reasons for aid as the erection time will mean a than it would if we.

The statement ing of the citizens trict would be by evening next at school house is in, which interven meeting will meet to meet. If it is a meeting, ample through the press.

At a meeting of society held at the lace hall Monday, clal evening was s entertainment was following artists Messrs. Eddie, Smith, Walker, Ma Phe music of J. McDonald and Rod to give a concert at toria hall on Tuesday.

The half holk grocery clerks is y certainty. The is month the clerks of their employers to nesday in April. grocers close the doubt if they will less the agreement ed the signatures of

ONLY ARE SOI

FOR ALL DISORDERS OF STOMACH AND LIVER, BILIOUSNESS, OVERLUMP, NERVOUSNESS, HEADACHE, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM. Putnam's Compound is the only medicine that cures these ailments. It is a household remedy, and is sold everywhere.

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88, 90 and 99 NSON STREET

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Portland Canal

NEWEST AND PROMISING

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STERN SUPPLY HOUSE

APRIL 10 - Passengers coming

GIRLS ARE PALE

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ago Miss Ellen Roberts,

W. WILLIAMS' PINK

ONLY ONE QUALITY

THE VERY BEST

WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS

ARE SOLD BY LEADING MERCHANTS EVERYWHERE

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office.

The weather during this week was

for the most part overcast and showery,

and on the Lower Mainland the rain fell

abnormally heavy. Several storm areas

from the Pacific have spread inland from

the Pacific during the week. Upon Friday,

the 5th, one of these disturbances

appeared off Vancouver Island, and during

the forenoon caused a strong southerly

gale, not only along the Coast, but on

the Straits of Fuca and Georgia, and

at night the force of the wind at the

mouth of the Columbia river reached a

velocity of 12 miles an hour, and at Cap-

Plattery 60 miles an hour. Again, on

Tuesday, the 9th, another widespread

storm extended over the greater portion

of the province, and in this vicinity and

on the Gulf a moderate southerly gale

prevailed for some hours.

The passage of a number of low bar-

ometer areas across this province has

caused a marked rise in temperature, not

only along the Coast, but between the

ranges, and by the 9th the temperature

at Kootenay rose to 65 degrees, and in

Alberta to 62 at Calgary and Medicine

Hat. The weather was generally mild in

the British Columbia coast, and in

Manitoba, where snow fell upon several

days.

Victoria—Total amount of bright sun-

shine recorded was 12 hours; rain, 1.31

inches; highest temperature, 55.1 on 8th;

lowest, 35.4 on 2d.

Vancouver—Rain, 3.58 inches; highest

temperature, 53 on 8th and 9th; lowest, 32

on 2d.

New Westminster—Rain, 3.36 inches;

highest temperature, 52 on 8th and 9th;

lowest, 29 on 2d.

Kamloops—Snow, 1.01 inch; highest

temperature, 60 on 8th; lowest, 22 on 3d.

Barkerville—Snow, 2.00 inches; highest

temperature, 42 on 8th; lowest, 22 on 3d.

Fort Simpson—Rain, 5.2 inch; highest

temperature, 48 on 6th and 7th; lowest, 22

on 8th.

Atlin—Snow, 30 inch; highest tempera-

ture, 38 on 7th and 8th; lowest, 12 on 8th.

Dawson—Snow, 10 inch; highest tempera-

ture, 42 on 7th; lowest, 8 below on 3d.

LOCAL NEWS

A social dance will be held in Sem-

ple's hall next Friday evening.

The weekly bank clearings for the

week ending April 9th amount to \$1,

148,800.

The many friends of Mr. Sorby will

be sorry to hear that he is confined to

his home with a serious attack of

lumbago.

P. H. McKay's "Flora" took first in

the Gordon setter puppy bitch class at

the bench show, not Toy, as previously

announced.

Acting Stipendiary Magistrate

Ching Fook, the Chinese steward of

the executive council of the British Col-

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present every grocer with one excep-

(From Thursday's Daily.)

A letter has been received by the

Mayor from Major Currier, which in-

forms that the 6th Regiment, Van-

couver, may visit Victoria on May 24th.

C. M. Parsons, of the international

branch of the Y. M. C. A., met the local

directors yesterday and the new com-

mittee appointed to confer with them

and advised them as to the next stage

of the campaign.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The seal hunting off Cape Horn has

been exceptionally good during the past

two months. Captain Sprout Balcom

of this city has received reports of the

season's activity from Port Stanley,

where the vessels had put in to refit

for further hunting. The two vessels

owned by the captain have been re-

sponsible for large catches; the Agnes

G. Donohue, in the command of Cap-

tain H. Balcom, has taken 1,400 skins,

which is nearly a record catch for two

months' hunting. The Beatrice L.

Corcum, Captain Labanc, has made a

catch of 1,200.

Among the other vessels engaged in

the sealing industry off Cape Horn is

the Edith R. Balcom, Captain Baker,

owned by the Victoria Sealing Com-

pany. This vessel took 850 skins. The

two other vessels which made up the

Cape Horn fleet took 1,250 skins between

them, namely, the B. Marvin, 850, and

the Alice Gertrude, 550.

Great indignation has been felt in

local quarters over the treatment of

Canadian sealers engaged in Uruguay-

an waters. Imprisoned sealers have

after release told gruesome stories of

their treatment, some to the effect that

they have been herded with the vilest

SEAL CATCHES OFF THE HORN

LARGE NUMBER OF SKINS ARE TAKEN

The Law Relating to Sealing in the Waters of the Republic of Uruguay.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

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their treatment, some to the effect that

they have been herded with the vilest

of malefactors. A translation of the

law of the Uruguayan government with

regard to the sealing in territories of

Uruguay, and reads as follows:

Art. 1. Every person who, without

permission of the state, fishes or hunts

seals or amphibia in the continental or

insular territory of the republic, or in its

jurisdictional waters, shall suffer punish-

ment of nine to twelve months' imprison-

ment, and be fined the value of the seals

or animals killed, and be liable to the

costs of the process.

Art. 2. There shall be considered as cir-

cumstances aggravating the offence

defined and penalized in the previous

article:

(a) The employment in the fishing of

steam vessels, fire-arms or explosives.

(b) Having effected the fishing or hunt-

MAY ESTABLISH FAST SERVICE

TO CARRY AMERICAN PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT FROM AUSTRALIAN MAIL

Passengers and Freight From Antipodes for United States Company via Canada.

The Canadian - Australian liner

Moana, which reached the outer wharf

yesterday evening, brings news that

the question of mail communication be-

tween Australia and America is dis-

turbing the public mind in Australia.

This has been caused by the Oceanic

steamship line withdrawing its ves-

sels which heretofore have carried the

mails between San Francisco and Syd-

ney.

The withdrawal has meant that Aus-

tralia is cut off from direct communi-

cation with America. This change im-

plies that Australia's direct steam com-

munication with the north American

continent is now with Victoria, and

Canada, instead of the United States.

Although, as far as can be gathered,

no contract has been arranged up to the

present, it is understood that the Union

S.S. Company will carry the mails and

passengers from Australia to America,

that they will be landed at Victoria,

and from here shipped over the line.

The question of communication be-

tween Australia and America has been

under consideration by the federal

ministers in the former country for

some time. It is understood that with-

in a very short time a decision will be

forthcoming. In the meantime this de-

cision would seem to be a foregone

conclusion, as Mr. Chapman, the post-

master-general at Melbourne, is con-

sidering the desirability of improving

the Victoria-Sydney service by provid-

ing more rapid transit across the Pa-

cific. The provision of a 16-knot

steamer which is estimated to reduce

the time by nearly three days. The

journey now occupies 21 days. Figures

Advertisement for 'FRUIT-A-TIVES' medicine, featuring an illustration of a woman and text describing its benefits for constipation.

FIX ARCHITECT FOR NEW SCHOOL

MUCH DISCUSSION AMONG TRUSTEES

Mr. Huggert Again Lodges an Objection to the Sub-High School.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The regular business of the trustee

board was limited in extent last night.

Mrs. Jenkins was once more in her

place at the board, and by her remarks

showed that she had been doing a lit-

tle private investigating since her re-

turn.

Trustee Huggert once more raised

the university question. He stated that

there seemed to be some misapprehen-

sion on the part of some people regard-

ing the interest of Toronto in the

educational affairs of this province. He

purposed to make it his business to in-

quire into the matter on his present

trip East—he leaves Monday—and find

out exactly what negotiations had

taken place. The members of the board

looked surprised and somewhat pained.

Mrs. Jenkins, however, arose and

moved the payment of accounts to the

extent of \$83.84. These were passed.

CHURCHES IN FRANCE

Paris, April 11.—The Figaro this morn-

ing publishes a letter written by Mgr.

Montaigni to Cardinal Merry Del Val,

the papal secretary of state, informing

POINTS OUT THEIR SHORTCOMINGS

John Oliver Resumes the Debate Upon Budget Speech--The Premier in Reply.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

In the legislature yesterday John Oliver in a short speech subjected the government to a severe criticism for its reckless disregard of all statutory rules in providing for an expenditure of \$300,000 without the sanction of the legislature. Backed by a faithful following which will sanction anything which the government may do, the estimates will be put through with this amount. The fact remains that the government has taken a step which violates one of the most fundamental principles. The government no longer requires the sanction of parliament. It spends money as it pleases and trusts to a subsequent following to acquiesce in the expenditure.

Mr. Oliver in a ready manner revealed many weak points in the speech of the Minister of Finance, and gave proof that the member for Delta is still a hard man to hoodwink.

The anomalous character of the Premier in going to London to seek better terms, while at the same time he was prepared to deal unfairly and with injustice towards constituencies which returned opposition members, was ably handled by Mr. Oliver and followed up by Parker Williams.

The member for Delta referred to the timber policy of the government which played into the hands of speculators. He in a conclusive way showed that the returns from timber were speculative, the royalties representing the actual cut of timber not being at all in proportion to the amount derived for licenses.

The Premier's reply was important only from the fact that he gave the basis of the original agreement which was to have been entered into with the Salvation Army. This was to have been the payment of \$3 a head and assistance to the refuge home. The Salvation Army had not considered this sufficient, and had dropped it. Other negotiations were now in progress looking to an arrangement being entered into.

The Proceedings.
Prayers were read by Rev. W. Baugh Allen.

Resolution was presented by H. Behnen, signed by about fifty residents of Victoria, praying that an amendment to the Supreme Court Act could be passed.

The Premier moved that the orders of the day be proceeded with and the debate on the budget be continued. John Oliver, who had adjourned the debate on Thursday, proceeded with a criticism of the government's financial policy.

John Oliver said that he was sorry he could not congratulate the finance minister on the budget speech. It had not been as clear and concise as usual. The minister had not given a clear insight into what had been done with the finances of the province. In two items alone the government had spent out hundreds of thousands of dollars in its estimate of receipts and the same applied to the expenditure.

During the last electoral campaign the government boasted of the surplus which had been secured. The electorate was assured that the surplus would be expended on the roads, struts and bridges. The Premier himself had boasted of the surplus to be expended. But the financial statements show that about \$300,000 of this had already disappeared.

The increased revenue according to the minister under it was \$200,000 due to industrial activity of the province. The increase in land sales, however, Mr. Oliver contended, was not due to this. It was due to the fact that the speculative value given to areas largely along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific. It was questionable whether this was for the benefit of the province. It might have been a wise thing for the government to have reserved the sale of agricultural lands for speculative purposes. There have been better to limit these sales to those for actual settlement.

Mr. Oliver referred to the attacks which the members of the government had made upon the policy of the Dominion government with regard to the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific. The Premier had shown a disposition to fear the opening up of the country on account of the increased demands which would be put on the local administration for roads. But a glance at the public accounts would show that the revenues for the various districts opened up in the past, were such as to more than meet the demands upon the treasury for increased public works, etc.

In connection with the timber receipts, it would be seen that the increase in the revenue was not due to industrial development. In going into the figures the royalties would be seen to have increased only about \$4,000, or less than would have been expected from the natural increase in population. The increase in the amount derived from licenses was about \$56,000. This showed that the increase in the revenue was due to the disposal of timber for speculative purposes. The government had made a great mistake when it took the course it did in disposing of the timber resources of the province.

The minister had shown that there was an over expenditure of over \$200,000 this year. This surely was worthy of explanation. All the explanation offered by the minister was that it was all right. If the government could not spend \$300,000 without authority from the legislature, it might just as well spend the whole \$3,000,000, which was only about ten times more, and not call the House together.

analysis of the appropriations showed that the Socialists had \$4833 on an average for their constituencies; that the Liberals got \$1225 on an average, and the Conservative constituencies got \$258.

There had been a good deal of talk about better terms for the province. The Premier was about to go to the House to ask the House to get better treatment for the province. But who was going to plead the cause of the constituencies which were being treated unfairly?

The minister of finance took credit for having come to an arrangement by which interest was paid on the money lying in the bank. The minister in reality took credit for extracting sufficient money from the people to be able to make a good showing in drawing 3 per cent. interest on the money lying in the bank.

The \$1,000,000 loan of 1903, according to the government at that time, was necessary to save the credit of the province. Yet the government never had less than \$400,000 of that million dollars lying in the bank at 3 per cent. The province paid 6 per cent. on the \$1,000,000 loan. The finance minister had taken credit for extracting taxes, etc. sufficient to keep enough in the bank to meet the interest on the \$1,000,000 loan. This surely required no marked ability.

Mr. Oliver contended that the minister in his statement of having reduced the public debt was not stating the position correctly. He claimed to have reduced the payment on the public debt by \$55,000. It appeared from the public accounts that \$100,000 of \$15,000 had been paid off in loans. Mr. Oliver contended, however, that the accounts showed that \$35,000 less was available for the province. The \$100,000 and \$55,000, and the figures could show nothing else.

In the matter of the public service, there was a large increase. If the service was administered as in some parts he knew, there was no wonder that there was a large increase.

The government contended that the government upon taking steps to preserve the forests from fire. The opposition had long pressed for this. There had been an amendment to the Supreme Court Act could be passed.

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Quoting from the statute, Mr. Oliver pointed out that any over expenditure must be urgently required. He did not believe that the government could afford to do this.

Mr. Oliver said that he found that an analysis of the appropriations showed that the Socialists had \$4833 on an average for their constituencies; that the Liberals got \$1225 on an average, and the Conservative constituencies got \$258.

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province had endorsed the stand of the government at that time as well as the Standard, declaring it the best thing that could be done.

The government had not been slow to grapple with the immigration question. The government had carried on negotiations with the Salvation Army. The men proposed to be brought out were to provide for the strike breakers as a member of Newcastle seemed to fear them to be. It had been proposed to give \$3 a head for each settler brought out by the immigration question.

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his own province that the call for a Premier of Canada might be open to him eventually.

On motion of Dr. Kerwin the debate was adjourned.

Hon. H. C. Tallow introduced a bill to protect horse breeders of the province of British Columbia, which passed its first reading.

Hon. Premier McBride moved the following resolution:

That on Tuesday next, and all following days to the close of the session, there shall be two distinct sittings in each day, one from 2 p.m. till 5 p.m., and the other from 8 p.m. until adjournment, unless otherwise ordered.

The resolution carried.

The House then adjourned.

That an order of this House be granted for a return--

(1) Giving number, acreage and date of all leases issued to each of the following mining companies:

(a) Bullion Hydraulic Mining Co.
(b) Cariboo Gold Mining Co.
(c) Consolidated Cariboo Gold Mining Co.

(d) Giving all assignments of any of the above leases.

(e) Giving any assignments of lease on record issued to any party and assigned to any of the above-mentioned companies.

(f) The water records held and enjoyed in conjunction with one or all of the above leases.

The resolution carried.

The House then adjourned.

That an order of this House be granted for a return--

(1) Giving number, acreage and date of all leases issued to each of the following mining companies:

importance. The Skeena, Naas and other rivers had shown great possibilities in the salmon industry, while the halibut fisheries off the Queen Charlotte Islands were the greatest in the province.

Parliament was being prosecuted with success and in various valleys there were being raised fruits, berries and other products which were equal to any grown anywhere.

The government had not exhibited a knowledge of the needs of the district when the estimates were considered. Last year Skeena had contributed \$56,000 to the treasury of the province. This would probably be doubled this year. The pioneers of the district had shown their hardihood in going in there and awaiting the building up of the country. There was a crying need for transportation in that district. The Bulkley Valley had to depend upon a poor pack train in getting all the effects into the district. A sleigh road at least was needed. The Telusna also needed transportation facilities.

By whom was the job passed as being a bridge was needed over Bear River at the head of Portland Canal. He was glad the government had at last decided to carry this out. On Queen Charlotte Islands there was a demand for transportation. The Bella Coola settlement required assistance. These people had come to the province under certain promises. There was a demand for the survey of available agricultural lands in the various valleys of the Skeena. In order to aid in the work of the pioneers of the district, the interior, probably at Aldermere, where information could be got respecting lands, mines, etc.

It was well known that timber was passing into the hands of large corporations. This was not in the public interests. Two pulp corporations controlled 70,000 acres and 84,000 acres of pulp land. There was valuable timber there tied up, which could be turned to use were facilities afforded for building saw-mills.

A railway was needed in that part of the province. He was glad to know that this was being done. There was great need of the Grand Trunk Pacific. There had within the last few months been manifested a disposition on the part of the company to curtail work at Prince Rupert. He thought it was up to the provincial government to see that the company acted fairly by the province.

It was destined to be a great manufacturing province.

In closing, Dr. Kerwin said that the government had not done fairly by Skeena with its needs. This was a district which was fast opening up and deserved consideration. (Applause.)

The Richmond Appropriation.

F. Carter Cotton took occasion to defend the appropriation for Richmond district. He contended that Richmond was the milch cow of the province. Mr. Oliver had intimated that the election of himself (Mr. Carter Cotton), was a costly affair. Nearly all the appropriations in Richmond, said Mr. Carter Cotton, were not in the ordinary sense for Richmond, but were for the development of vast districts.

The father of the bill, Hon. F. Carter-Cotton, who according to the Socialist leader, is seeking an honorary degree of L. D., as a reward for his putting through of the measure, and his assistant, Hon. H. E. Young, have likewise changed front as shown by Mr. Macdonald.

The bill is one of the most immature pieces of legislation which has probably ever been introduced into the House, and stamps the government as unwisest itself.

Dr. Kerwin, who opened the debate on the budget on behalf of the opposition, yesterday made a splendid impression in his maiden speech in the House. He well advocated the claims of the northern part of the province to recognition and received a hearty applause as he sat down. His summary of the situation in the statement that Skeena was a little B. C., having all the resources of the remainder of the province was a very happy way of putting forward his claim.

Price Ellison adopted a novel way of advertising the Okanagan, by producing samples of apples which he exhibited to good effect before the members, at the same time making their mouths water.

W. H. Hayward put forth a proposition which is of interest to all residents of Vancouver Island. He suggested that the government take steps to impose such a tax upon iron ore shipped from Vancouver Island to the U. S. smelters as would enforce the treatment of the royalties on a certain class of lumber industry was urged as a precedent for this.

The Proceedings.

Prayers were read by Rev. W. Baugh Allen.

the work of the civil servants had doubled. The increased cost of living was such that an increase was required. Other salaries were increased and he thought the civil servants should get better salaries. The ministers' salaries should be increased. The Premier of the province should get \$7,500.

"Why not make it \$10,000 as in Ontario?" asked A. E. McPhillips.

Mr. Ellison said he was afraid to ask too much for the Minister of Finance would have to go. The other ministers should get \$1,000 more, and the members \$1,200. The Speaker also should get \$2,000.

He was surprised at the leader of the opposition asking to cut the grant for the endowment for the university to 1,000,000 acres. Proceeding the Speaker called Mr. Ellison's attention to the fact that he was out of order.

Mr. Ellison said that he was glad to see that the government was about to give attention to the lands in the interior. He proposed to be a member of the reserve from pre-emptive disposition any lands reserved only for the purpose of sale to the lands mentioned hereof.

He said this was intended to give the government to see that the reserve should be reserved only for the purpose of sale to the lands mentioned hereof.

The amendment was proposed to be a member of the reserve from pre-emptive disposition any lands reserved only for the purpose of sale to the lands mentioned hereof.

The Premier said that he was glad to see that the government was about to give attention to the lands in the interior. He proposed to be a member of the reserve from pre-emptive disposition any lands reserved only for the purpose of sale to the lands mentioned hereof.

Mr. Macdonald argued that the government should not be a member of the reserve from pre-emptive disposition any lands reserved only for the purpose of sale to the lands mentioned hereof.

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You Will Delight IN THE FINE FLAVOR OF... TEA... SOLD ONLY IN SEALED LEAD PACKETS, AT ALL GROCERS. HIGHEST AWARD, ST. LOUIS, 1904.

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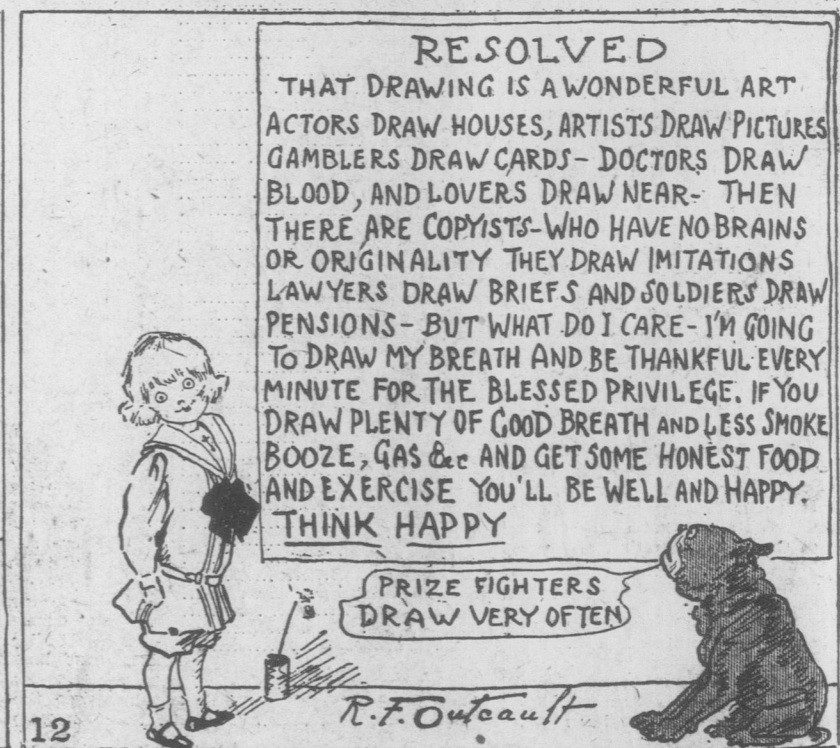
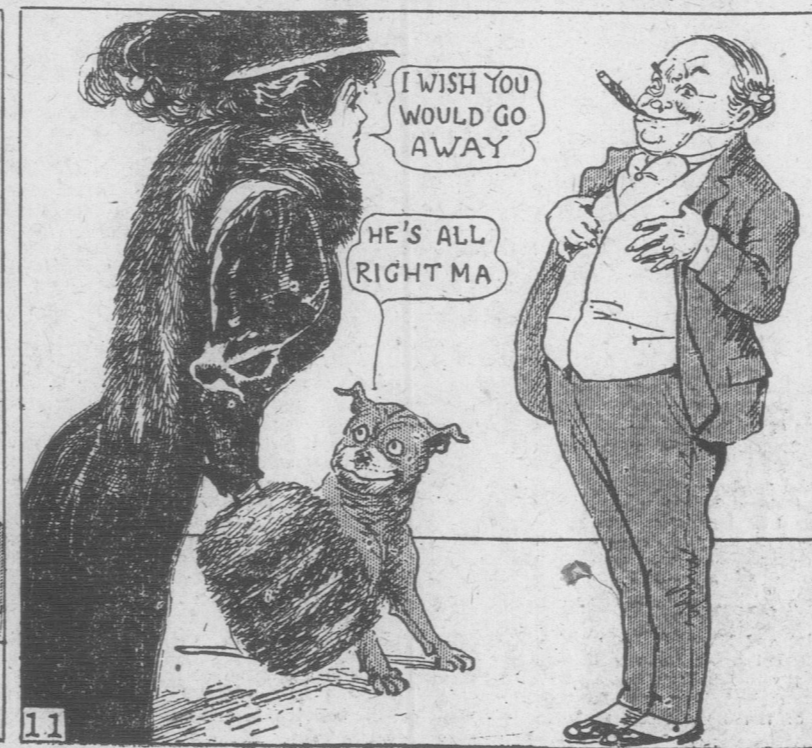
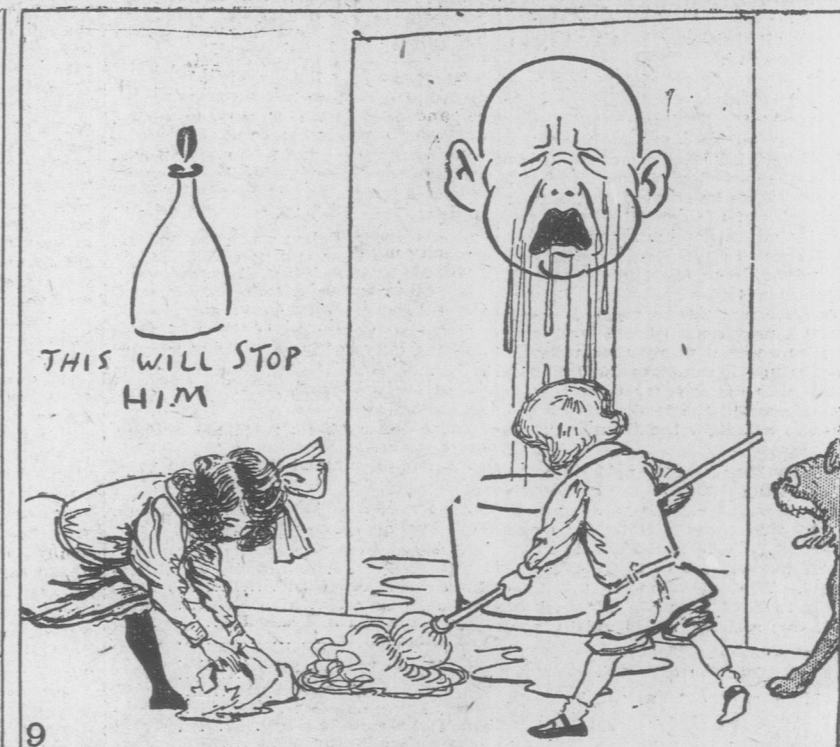
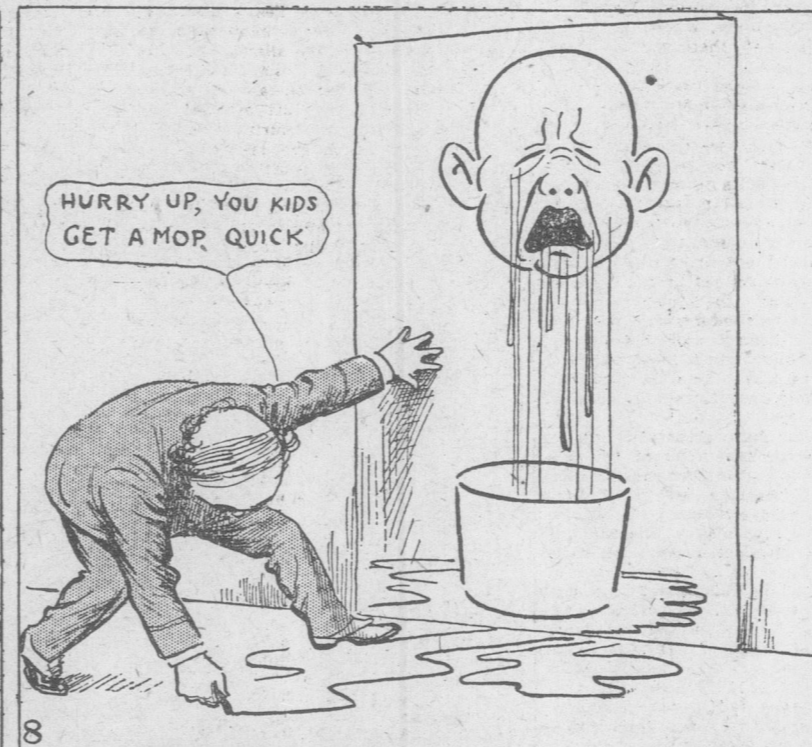
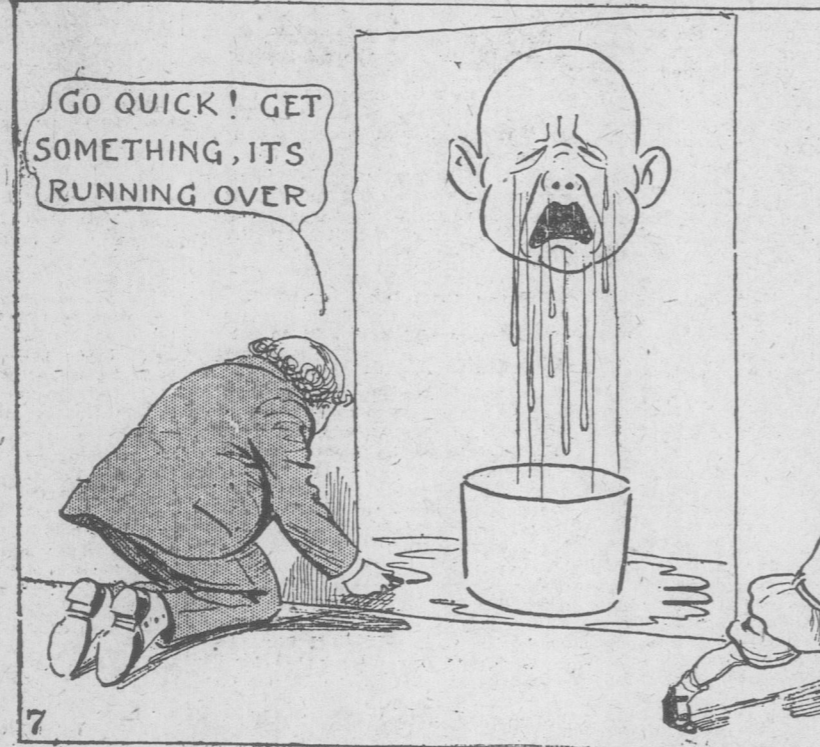
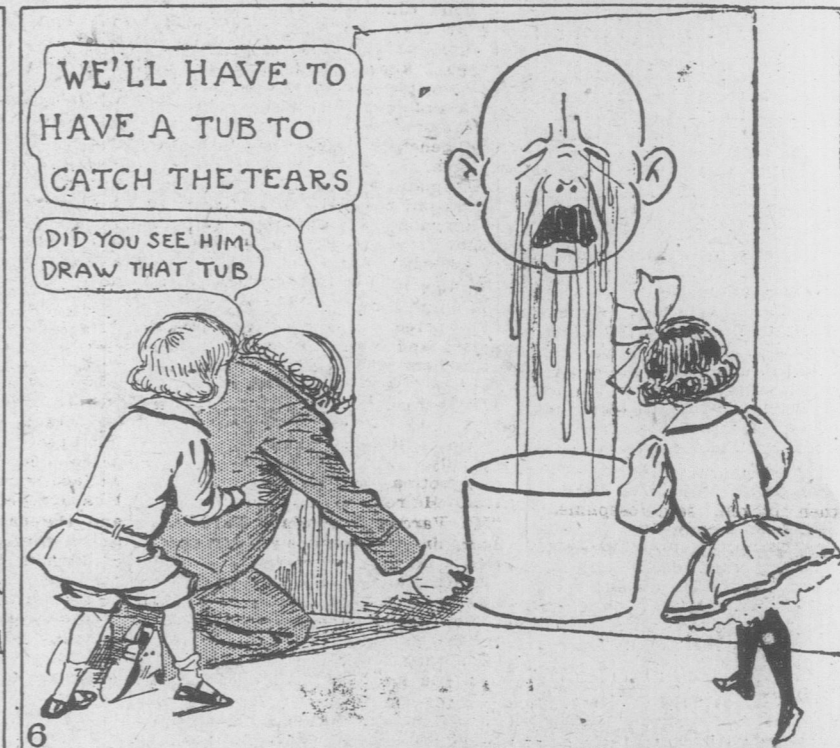
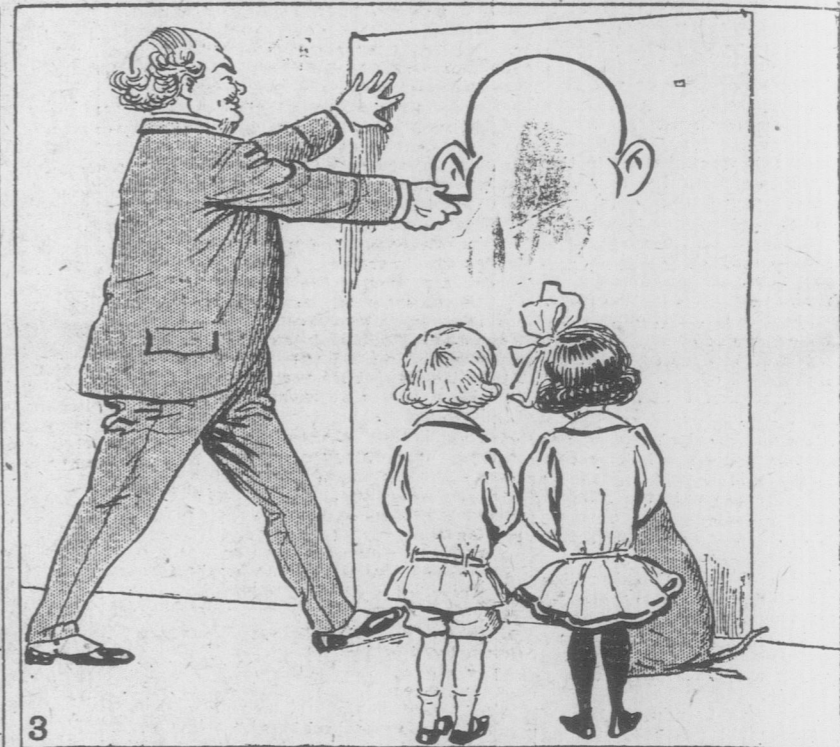
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Mark Dalzell asked the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions: 1. Has not the bridge across the Fraser river at Lillooet been condemned? 2. Is it the intention to build a bridge across Bridge river at Jack Landing the next year? The Hon. Mr. Fulton replied as follows: 1. Not altogether. Will be renewed next year. 2. Indefinite. (From Thursday's Daily.) In the legislature yesterday the whole afternoon was taken up in a discussion of the budget. The speeches of the members from various parts of the province tended to impart information relative to the resources and capabilities of the different sections of British Columbia. As the members in turn enumerated the variety of production which their districts could boast of a feeling of pride was aroused in the province. The industry which has been meted out to the Liberal constituencies by the government in the appropriations was pressed home upon them in an able manner by the Hon. Mr. MacPhillips. C. Brewster, John Jardine, G. R. Naden, J. Yorston and Harry Jones. The latter spoke in glowing terms, but he displayed yesterday afternoon, in common with the others, all of whom are new members in the House, ability as a debater, in no manner less than that of the government. A trait was revealed, however, the trustees of the government were made to feel that there were large and important sections of the country that were being neglected. It is indeed a worthy committee which has responsibility which a government must have when it deals as the McBride administration has done with the Liberal constituencies by the present estimates. Chas. Munro, whose speeches are listened to always with the greatest interest, had the floor when 6 o'clock arrived. Mr. Munro in no uncertain manner made clear that there had been a grave violation of constitutional rights when \$300,000 was allowed to be appropriated by the government without first submitting the estimates to the legislature. The immature constitution which the legislature was being brought down to the House was also severely criticised by the member for Chilliwack, and the government members must have felt ashamed to hear the truth thus expressed concerning their work. The Proceedings. Prayers were read by Rev. Baugh Allen. Petitions praying for the removal of clerical disabilities were read. The petition from N. P. Nelson and others asking for amendments to the Game Act, was ruled out of order on the ground that it asked for the appointment of a salaried provincial officer. The adjourned debate was resumed on motion for committee for supplies. "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair," and on John Oliver's amendment, to add as follows: "But this House regrets— "1. That the government has not seen fit to abolish the tolls collected upon the coast by larger vessels on the provincial bridge at New Westminster; and "2. That the government has not introduced legislation reserving agricultural lands from sale, except upon conditions of actual residence and settlement. C. Brewster said that if it would not be considered presumptuous for a new member to do so, he would like to make a suggestion to the minister of finance. In looking over the estimates expenditure the appropriations for contingencies represented by Liberals were easily represented by the figures, while those constituencies which returned Conservatives required five figures to represent the appropriation. Members of the opposition suggested that the roads were in a worse condition than they had been for fifteen years ago. Esquimalt had received anything like its due proportion according to the revenues received from that district. During the years 1904-1907 the province had received \$185,000 from Esquimalt district. In the same time \$25,500 had been appropriated to the district for the roads. Mr. Ellison and Dr. Kerwin, who was a deplorable lack of knowledge about the west coast of Vancouver Island, however, although it was not in easy reach of the capital. He referred to the development of trade on the coast as evidenced by the increase in the putting of a larger vessel on the run. He was very sorry that the speaker had been removed from the floor of the House because he would have been able to have done good service from his long experience and fund of information. The member from Alberni went at length into the resources of the district. Texada's rich mines, the good agricultural sections of Wellington and Nanaimo were referred to. Parksville was the centre of a fine farming district and at Alberni every grade of crop could be grown. The district, he felt, could not be surpassed by any other in the province. The whaling industry was alluded to and the large mills now established. At Clayoquot a mill had been established, which would employ about 250 men. The timber was of the best quality and he had been informed by a practical man that on the west coast of Vancouver Island was to be found a grade of timber which could not be equalled anywhere else. Quinsam had experienced a set back from the fact that a pulp concession which looked up valuable cedar timber was allowed to exist. The Danish colony at Cape Scott was also a prosperous settlement made progress by tenacity of purpose made progress. He failed to understand on what principle the appropriations were made a few years ago, when the grants were cut down. Then Alberni got \$5,000 more than Esquimalt, but now he had been granted \$10,000 more than Alberni. It had been said that the appropriations were based in part upon the length of trails and roads, but could not be the case, as Alberni had 242 miles of road and 95 miles of trails. Similkameen had very large appropriations although it had 385 miles of roads and 125 miles of trails. The road from Nanaimo to Alberni was now being used as an automobile road and the road needed improving. The appropriations would not allow for this. He told of bridges which were to be made by loaded wagons had to be hauled across them by using long ropes so that the wagon and the load would not be on the bridge at once. The Uchelet and Kennedy Lake trail had \$500 set aside for use there. This was before the election and the time the grant had

BUSTER BROWN AND TIGE

A DRAWING LESSON BY UNCLE BUS.



CHAPTER VII
"Great Scott!" he
again. "Great Scott!"
explosives of a less
nature.
Philip approached
"I see nothing in
Philip.
"Don't you see that
toris coming up?"
"The lady with a pu
too large for her?"
"Yes; that's Josie."
"Is it really?"
"And I've asked he
and I forgot all about
"And who is Josie?"
"Josephine Fire, my
star at the Metro. Im
tween her and Girald
"You love her also,
questioned.
"Well, you see, when
chance with Giralda,
was obliged . . . in
a stunning girl, is Jos
is. I fancy I've made
was she that I went
three nights running."
"And would you r
Tony?"
"We won't discuss
the baronet. "You m
lunch—I insist. I can
I'm too unmoved."
"Why, surely!" sa
lunch more or less,"
hands.
"We've just got to
can't go and tell Jos
her, can I? Come al
here—of course, I must
aida to her. It would
she already has her
you. You must bring
round to Giralda. Jo
know a lot of useful t
You must be very int
Understand?"
"Me?"
"Yes, you! Now, the
has stopped. Quick!"
CHAPTER
Josephine's T
"Now, what can yo
lunch, Dumilatre?" ask
"Well," Josephine B
"Oysters well begin
ters."
"Certainly, madame,"
sponded.
"And then a bit of
naise." Josie proceede
Dumilatre forced him
"And then chicken," s
"Yes, madame, certai
"And then some ric
zola."
"And the wine?" Tor
"Oh, I leave that
Josephine. "But fiz,
She looked round fo
two men and the high
two acolytes, and they
Josephine was one of
artists who have neve
their success is the r
result of a reign of s
in the world. She had
which nothing could s
situation to which she
self equal had not yet
As Philip scanned sur
black eyes and heavy
coiffure, her rich and s
form, her long, pointe
and her general lavishn
—he could not help
violent contrast betwe
woman of the portrait
amazed before. Tony's
catholicity in love.
The second luncheon
the perfect satisfaction
who took entire charge
both the eating and the
Philip saw himself free
cessity of importing G
conversation, for Josep
almost at once:
"I've got her dressin
"Whose dressing roo
manded.
"Giralda's, naturally!
the theatre; and I ought
it before, really. I mad
give it me last night."
In such a good humor
It's a good thing for y
it to me; otherwise I sh
in an awful temper, s
how I am when I'm cros
ing when I'm cross, ain'
"What's your theory
Miss Fire?" Philip put
"Oh! So you've opene
at last, Mr. Masters?"
observed, with gaiety.
"I am always afraid of

SUTTON'S
PEDIGREE
SEE

Write for Catalogue
and Garden Seeds to
THE BRACKMAN-KELLY
COMPANY, Ltd.
125 Government St.

Merely Come Which Has Not Been Advertised. REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

FATHERS' BUSY ROUTINE MATTERS WERE DISCUSSED LAST EVENING

Cemetery By-Law Ad-Tenders for Centrifugal Pump.

The discussion on the agricultural appropriation referred to the final passing of the Roman Catholic Cemetery... The following tenders for and transmission line have been received...

Wanted-Messengers boys. Apply C. R. R. Telephone Office. WANTED-Young man as clerk. C. P. R. Telephone Office.

Wanted-Female help. Advertisements under this head a word each insertion. WANTED-A boy or young woman for office...

Wanted-Ladies to do plain and light sewing at home... WANTED-Ladies to do plain and light sewing at home...

Wanted-Miscellaneous. Advertisements under this head a word each insertion. WILL PAY \$100 PER MONTH for nicely furnished modern house...

Wanted-Board and room. WANTED-Board and room with private family for married couple... ROOM AND BOARD-Moderate terms...

Wanted-Old coats and vests, pants, boots and shoes... WANTED-Upright office desk six feet long...

Wanted-Scrap brass, copper, zinc, lead, cast iron, sockets and iron... SUNLIGHT SOAP COUPONS WANTED...

MISCELLANEOUS. Advertisements under this head a word each insertion. SOCIAL DANCES-In Sample's Hall...

WANTED-MALE HELP. Advertisements under this head a word each insertion. WANTED-Two good carpenters, at once...

WANTED-Young man as clerk. C. P. R. Telephone Office. WANTED-Once, on salary and expenses...

WANTED-Messengers boys. Apply C. R. R. Telephone Office. WANTED-A boy or young woman for office...

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MISCELLANEOUS. Advertisements under this head a word each insertion. SOCIAL DANCES-In Sample's Hall...

Condell, Young & Mitchell. Real Estate. WANTED-Five modern houses with good grounds...

FOR SALE. Advertisements under this head a word each insertion. FOR SALE-More, speedy and very handy also can and handle...

FOR SALE-French range, good condition, cheap... FOR SALE-Business, as a going concern...

FOR SALE-Tariff King seed oats, clean and bright... YOUNG Holstein-Jersey cow...

FOR SALE-A number of second-hand buggies, rubber and steel tires... FOR SALE-Suit case, \$4.50...

FOR SALE-Three fresh cows with calves... FOR SALE-Magnon, strawberry plants...

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Advertisements under this head a word each insertion. AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER...

CONTRACTORS-We can furnish you with laborers, or any kind of men... LOST AND FOUND...

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. Advertisements under this head a word each insertion. WILL PAY \$100 PER MONTH for nicely furnished modern house...

Wanted-Board and room. WANTED-Board and room with private family for married couple... ROOM AND BOARD-Moderate terms...

Wanted-Old coats and vests, pants, boots and shoes... WANTED-Upright office desk six feet long...

A. B. McNEILL. REAL ESTATE, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE. 31 BROAD ST. TEL. 645.

WATER FRONTAGE. 1. VICTORIA HARBOR-House and lot, 12 in. front, 100 feet frontage...

WANTED. MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITY. THE ROYAL GUARANTEE & TRUST CO., LTD.

ONE LOT-On King's road, price \$900; easy terms. LOT AND A HALF-Corner Belmont and Pandora Sts., price \$750.

FOR SALE-Underwood typewriter, No. 5. Apply 70 Yates street, room 21. FOR SALE-Magnon, strawberry plants...

BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, LIMITED. 40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

D. A. MACKENZIE & CO. REAL ESTATE. 18 TROUCE AVE., VICTORIA, B.C.

T. G. RAYNOR & CO. REAL ESTATE, 15 BROAD ST.

C. NEWTON YOUNG. REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT, NOTARY PUBLICS, ETC. PHONE 8. DUNCAN, V. I., B. C.

G. E. GREENE. REAL ESTATE. ROOM 2 TO GOVERNMENT STREET. PHONE 67. P. O. BOX 42.

PARSONS, LOVE & CO. REAL ESTATE AGENTS. 71 DOUGLAS ST. 4 LOTS-On Garbally road, \$500 each.

LEE & FRASER. REAL ESTATE AGENTS. 11 TROUCE AVE., VICTORIA, B. C.

E. C. BAGSHAW. REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENT. 43 FORT ST.

H. P. WINSBY. REAL ESTATE. TEL. 74. 74 YATES ST.

JOHN DEAN. REAL ESTATE, FARM, RESIDENTIAL AND BUSINESS PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

ARTHUR BELL. A SNAP. 10 ACRES ON DOUGLAS STREET.

B. C. INFORMATION AGENCY LIMITED. 18 DOUGLAS STREET.

J. STUART YATES. 2 BASTION ST., VICTORIA. FOR SALE.

G. B. HUGHES. REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, MONEY TO LOAN, ETC. 50 YATES ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

S. A. BAIRD. REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENT. NEW ADDRESS, 70 DOUGLAS ST.

VICTORIA AND DISTRICT REALTY CO. 8 METROPOLITAN BLOCK, OPP. POST OFFICE.

PEMBERTON & SON. 4 FORT STREET.

LEE & FRASER. REAL ESTATE AGENTS. 11 TROUCE AVE., VICTORIA, B. C.

H. P. WINSBY. REAL ESTATE. TEL. 74. 74 YATES ST.

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S. A. BAIRD. REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENT. NEW ADDRESS, 70 DOUGLAS ST.

GONZALES HEIGHTS-Fairfield road, acre building sites on Gonzales Hill, splendid view, overlooking city to west...

CORDOVA BAY-25 acres, splendid soil, on water front; this is the cheapest property on the market...

FRUIT LAND-4 miles from the city, in the Grand District, from \$500 per acre, in 2 1/2, 5 and 10-acre blocks.

FINEST RESIDENCE in the city, as to view, architecture, convenience and grounds, etc. 5-acre plot, \$2,000.

WE HAVE FOR SALE a most desirable list of dwellings in all parts of the city, at prices much less than actual value.

DWELLING-Linden avenue, \$5,000; terms. DWELLING-Menzies street, \$5,000; terms.

DWELLING-Port street, \$4,700; terms. DWELLING-Elford street, \$3,000; terms.

DWELLING-Elford street, \$4,700; terms. DWELLING-Pandora Ave., \$2,600; terms.

DWELLING-Caledonia Ave., \$3,100; terms. DWELLING-Esquimalt road, \$2,350; terms.

DWELLING-Dallas Ave., \$4,500; terms. DWELLING-Oak Bay Ave., \$5,000; terms.

BEAUMONT BOGGS. REAL ESTATE AGENT. 45 FORT STREET. Phone 24. Established 1856.

ESQUIMALT-3 lots, Admiral's road, price \$200. CADBORO BAY-Over 2 acres, price \$150.

SAANICH ROAD-3 acres fruit land, sloping to southwest, cultivated, and can be planted at once, price \$400 per acre.

PUMPING STATION-New dwelling, modern, 5 acres choice land, mostly planted in fruit, horse and cart, cow, calves, etc., price \$4,000.

HUDSON BAY LANDS-On "Viewfield Farm," Macaulay's Point, blocks 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

ESQUIMALT WATER FRONTAGE-Several very choice five and six-acre blocks, close to tram line, suitable for sub-division, price \$1,500 per acre.

SCOTT ESTATE-Gordon Head. Several very choice blocks of fruit land, cleared, well drained, soil rich black loam, 27,000 ft. of 4 acres; early buyers secure low prices.

FARMS-"Home 1st" contains over 60 farms on 100 acres, 125, and is set free on application.

SWINERTON & ODDY. COWICHAN DISTRICT. For sale, 25 acres, 9 roomed house, 2 barns, separator room, tool shed, 2 acres under cultivation, balance staked and seeded down, good orchard, 50 trees bearing, and stock, 2 cows, 1 calf, 1 better in calf, 2 horses, 20 fowls, separator, implements and tools. CASH, \$3,700.

WINNIPEG BROKERS. IF YOU WANT TO SELL Your property, list it with us. We are in touch with Eastern buyers and will give prompt and best attention.

