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### ANTI-JAPANESE BILLS HELD OVER

California Legislature Assents to the Proposition of the President

WEEK'S DELAY AGREED TO

Resolution is Presented Asking for Recall of Japanese Consul

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 27.—Legislation against Japanese was temporarily put aside by the State Legislature today, as a result of an agreement between President Roosevelt, Governor Gillett and the leaders of both houses.

The governor received the following telegram from the president: "I must again express from the standpoint of all our people the appreciation of the great service which you are rendering. I have absolute and entire faith in the judgment and patriotism of the people of the great state of California, and I know that they will support it. My letter is already on its way to you, and you can make it public whenever you desire."

Senator Marc Anthony introduced in the upper house this morning a joint resolution calling upon congress to request that the Japanese consul-general at San Francisco be recalled by his government on the ground that the official had attempted to influence the action of the California Legislature.

The resolution concludes: "Whereas the activities of the imperial Japanese consulate at San Francisco are calculated to prevent constitutional and lawful proceedings of the legislature in an abuse of diplomatic privileges and establishments as a dangerous precedent, constitutes a flagrant breach of international courtesy and unless discontinued at once will seriously embarrass and impede the operations of our legislatures as well as towards other government departments.

"Be it resolved, that the imperial Japanese consulate at San Francisco is attempting to prevent the due lawful and constitutional proceedings of the legislature, infringing upon the dignity, privilege and rights of said legislature, and

Be it further resolved, that the California senators and representatives in congress, through proper official channels be requested to represent the foregoing activities of the Japanese consul to the consideration of the State Department, with the view that said consul be notified of the Japanese recall of the consul at San Francisco, and that said consul be recalled to his country.

No Action Likely.

Washington, Jan. 27.—According to Senator Lodge and other members of the senate committee on foreign relations, congress will not take cognizance of a resolution with State Senator Anthony, introduced in the California legislature, calling upon congress to request the recall of the Japanese consul at San Francisco, it is asserted that the only manner in which this government could accomplish the recall of a foreign consul officer would be for the president to cancel his exequatur.

Drinking Denatured Alcohol.

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 26.—Two soldiers are dead at Fort Dupont, near the city, and a third is dying, probably due from the effects of drinking a pint of denatured alcohol.

Linotypers Strike.

Paris, Jan. 27.—All linotypers on the Paris newspapers went on strike tonight for an increase in wages. The publishers had made an agreement with the linotypers, but they suffered only slight inconvenience.

Severe Penalty.

Albany, Jan. 25.—A bill introduced into the assembly makes a felony for an automobilist to willfully abandon a person he has killed or injured accidentally. The punishment is two years imprisonment or a fine of \$1,000.

Eggs for Carrie Nation.

London, Jan. 25.—Mrs. Carrie Nation was pelted here with eggs, one of them striking her in the face, while delivering a lecture in St. Paul's church tonight. Mrs. Nation was obliged to quit the hall under police protection.

In Danger of Lynching.

Winnipeg, Jan. 26.—Anton Lubiez, the self-styled Polish priest who during the past two weeks has secured much unenviable notoriety as a result of his alleged actions in Winnipeg and other cities, was this morning sentenced for six weeks in the meantime deportation papers are being prepared, and at the expiration of that term he will be loaded on a train and banished for Illinois.

### TREATIES MAKE SLOW PROGRESS

Michigan Senator and Others Object to Waterways Agreement

ST. MARY'S RIVER POWER

Newfoundland Cabinet Not Satisfied With Fisheries Treaty

Washington, Jan. 27.—After devoting four hours to a consideration of the Canadian waterways treaty today, the senate adjourned without having made any substantial progress toward ratification of the instrument. The treaty would be considered daily until voted upon.

Most of the time of the executive session was consumed in discussing the treaty should not be ratified without a provision fixing a division of the interest of the water power provided by the rapids in the St. Mary's river. It is shown that only one per cent of the flow of the river is required to operate the locks at Sault Ste. Marie, leaving the remainder to be used for other power purposes. To leave the division of the water undetermined at this time, the senate would be leaving a vexing question open for the future, and he made plain his determination to fight the treaty, if, as a matter of right, he could not get the power belongs to the United States, as he was satisfied it did, he wanted the fact established in the treaty.

When Mr. Smith was questioned as to what protection he would request, he replied that if the same protection was given to St. Mary's river as was given to the Niagara river, he would make no objection. So far as the Niagara river was concerned, the treaty specifically sets out just what the United States is to give in return for the absolute reference of disputes to the joint high commission.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 27.—The Newfoundland cabinet has not accepted the draft of the proposed fishery agreement arranged by Mr. Crowell and others in the house yesterday. The cabinet has submitted a counter proposal to Ambassador Bryce and Secretary Root. The newspapers expressed the opinion that the premier does not intend to accept the Washington agreement.

Little Girl Burned.

Laville, Ont., Jan. 26.—Fire early this morning destroyed the home of Shime, and his wife, causing the death of his daughter, Gerlie, aged six. Four of his sons had narrow escapes for their lives, jumping from an upstairs window.

Death of Lady Galt.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—Lady Galt, widow of the late Sir Thomas Galt, died at 86. She leaves five daughters and four sons. One of the daughters is Mrs. Stewart, upper, of Winnipeg, and one of the sons is Albert Galt, of the same city.

Porte Makes Denial.

Constantinople, Jan. 27.—The Porte has instructed the Turkish agent at Sofia to deny absolutely the intention attributed to Turkey to seize strategic points in Bulgaria, and to assure the Bulgarian government that Turkey is sincerely desirous of a settlement of outstanding questions.

Took Himself to Jail.

Regina, Sask., Jan. 26.—Neil McAuley was acquitted of the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. McAuley was committed at Melville, bringing him to Regina he volunteered to go alone across the country to Kirkella, and there gave himself up to the police.

Regina Libel Case.

Regina, Sask., Jan. 26.—Arrangements were made this morning for proceeding with the criminal libel case of the King vs. Scott, in which H. W. Laird charges Premier Scott with libel on Thursday next. The counsel for both sides consented to this arrangement, and outside lawyers will arrive for the case on that day.

Offered to Buy Release.

Tacoma, Jan. 26.—May Peene, an Indian girl, arrested on a charge of kidnapping, offered Desk Sergeant Raymond \$3,000 in cash and a kiss if he would release her from the city jail. The girl has \$20,000 in cash in the bank and owns valuable lands, the property having been left to her by her father. Though deeply intoxicated she was much mortified by her first imprisonment. She was fined and released today.

### COMMONS HOLDS BRIEF SESSION

Government Fails to Provide Business to Keep Members at Work

SOME BILLS INTRODUCED

Mr. Borden Objects to Delay in Regard to Treaty on Waterways

Hamilton License Reduction

Scott Furniture Company

Death of Primate

G. T. PACIFIC

Young Emperor Ill

Asks Investigation of Panama Charges

Represents Rainey Makes Bitter Attack on Mr. Cromwell and Others

Prices of Lumber are Sent Upward

Lumbermen Expect Further Advances in the Near Future

Steel Corporation Has Lower Income

Earnings for Recent Months and Last Year Show Large Decrease

Commons Membership

Nechaco Land

Parisian Duel

Undesirable Deported

### LIBERALS DISCUSS CAUSES OF DEFEAT

Exchange of Ideas Indulged in at Banquet Last Night in Vancouver

Vanouver, Jan. 27.—At the Vancouver Liberal banquet held tonight Dr. Davidson, vice-president of the Young Liberal association, said that the last election was lost in British Columbia because people had no confidence in the Liberal party.

Dr. Kendall, following, said the organization committee do not take the rank and file into their confidence. He and dozens of others, all good Liberals, voted against the party because of this. "I do not believe the man lives in God's world who could have gone into that election with any chance of winning with such a milestone round the neck as the old Liberal committee. It all lies with the system of patronage. What would you consider the qualification for a postmaster? A man should be selected who has worked up from below, and yet the committee put in a man who did not know how to lick a postage stamp."

Mr. McInnes in his speech explained the present system of patronage, saying that the party was now responsible, and not one man, as before.

A Liberal caucus was held this morning at which a resolution was passed authorizing the premier to appoint the necessary whips. It is understood that J. G. Turiff will be the whip for the western provinces.

Canadian Loan.

London, Jan. 27.—Applications for the new Canadian \$20,000,000 loan continue to be received in very satisfactory volume.

### STEEL CORPORATION HAS LOWER INCOME

Earnings for Recent Months and Last Year Show Large Decrease

New York, Jan. 26.—The earnings of the United States Steel corporation for the quarter ending Dec. 31, were \$2,545,558, compared with \$2,718,974 in the previous quarter and \$2,558,005 in the corresponding quarter a year ago.

The net earnings for the quarter were \$2,101,663, a decrease of \$298,714.

The surplus for the year was \$10,497,985, a decrease of \$4,531,902.

The unfiled orders for the year 1908 were 14,044,730 tons, a decrease of 12,532,574 tons. The earnings of 1907, which were \$10,964,678, were the highest on record for the company.

The regular quarterly dividends of one-half per cent on the common and one per cent on the preferred stock were declared.

Old Hotel Burned.

Fonda, N.Y., Jan. 25.—The Hotel Roy, one of the most historical buildings in the lower Mohawk Valley, was destroyed by fire today. The loss is estimated at \$40,000. The hotel was built in 1836.

Parisian Duel.

Paris, Jan. 26.—Prince Gregory Stourdanoff and Alexander Catargiu, now of the Roumanian minister of London fought a duel this afternoon with pistols in a suburb of Paris, and as a result Catargiu is wounded in the right side. He went in an automobile to a private hospital. His condition is considered quite serious. The duel was the outcome of an altercation between the two men at a theatre.

Undesirable Deported.

Toronto, Jan. 26.—George Parker and Gordon Thor, two undesirable English immigrants have been deported.

### CUBAN CELEBRATION

Santiago, Jan. 27.—Cockfights and bullfights will be features of the celebration tomorrow over the coming into power again of the Cuban government.

Canadian Again Wins.

Glasgow, Jan. 27.—The Canadian curlers today defeated the Glasgow province players in a twelve rink match at Crossmyloft. The score was 219 to 152.

Unrest in India.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—According to information received by the Home Office, the unrest in India is almost entirely among the uneducated and ignorant classes.

Governor-General's Warrants.

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—According to a return brought down in the house, in addition to \$100,000 for the sufferers by the earthquake in southern Italy, the following amounts have been paid in regard to the earthquake sufferers by the governor-general: \$12,477 on account of the foot and mouth disease quarantine, and \$6,738 for the expenses of representatives at the International Agricultural Institute in Rome recently.

Terminal Elevators.

Vanouver, Jan. 27.—The question of the erection of terminal grain elevators in Vancouver, one of vital importance to the shipping interests of the port and to the grain exporters of Alberta, now that wheat has started moving from that province to this port, will be fully threshed out with the house of commons at a conference to be held in Vancouver between representatives of the commercial interests of the port and F. W. Peters, head of the recently created industrial department of the C.P.R.

Liberal Banquet.

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### STATISTICS SHOWING NATIVITY AND RELIGIOUS BELIEF OF THOSE NEW IN THE HOUSE

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—Excluding the seats for Carleton Place, Ontario, and one for Ottawa filled for the present by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, statistics compiled today show that the present house of 215 members, compared with 200 in the old house; 5 Englishmen, as compared with 10 in the last house; 3 Irishmen, as compared with 4; 3 American born, as compared with 1; 1 Scotchman, as compared with 1.

In religion the house is made up of 70 Roman Catholics, the same as the last house; 10 Methodists, compared with 4; 16 Presbyterians compared with 4; Anglicans 41 compared with 42; Baptists 6, compared with 7; Congregationalists 3, same as last; Lutheran and 1 Farrington Independent, same as last house, and one New Universalist.

Victorian Sells Eleven Thousand Acres to Iowa Syndicate for Prospective Colony.

Vanouver, Jan. 27.—A tract of 11,200 acres of agricultural lands in the Nechaco valley, along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, was sold this week by G. M. Davis, of Victoria, to Trafford Huteau, of Seattle, representing an Iowa syndicate, which will dispose of its holdings to prospective settlers from the western states. The consideration was \$140,000.

Jail for Vagrant.

Vanouver, Jan. 27.—A sentence of six months on the chain was given by Magistrate Williams this morning to Leslie Thomas, charged with vagrancy, when the officers showed that on May 6, 1907, the prisoner was sentenced to 60 days for vagrancy; October of the same year, six months for theft; and April 15, 1908, three months for vagrancy. Of late frequent complaints have come from Mount Pleasant that Thomas has been bothering residents there by begging from door to door.

### TENDERING FOR PUBLIC WORKS

Government Opposes Effort to Change Present Doubtful Methods

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION

Sir Richard Cartwright's Defence of Government's Heavy Outlay

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—In the House of Commons this afternoon the Premier announced that Colingwood Schreiber had been agreed upon by the chief engineer of the National Transcontinental and the chief engineer of the G.T.P. as the arbitration reclassification.

The premier also stated that the government had not taken any action in regard to the objections entered by the English press in Japan against W. T. R. Preston.

Dr. Held, of Grenville, moved a resolution regarding the opening of tenders. The object was to provide a method which would protect the interests of all tenderers. Dr. Fugley answered for the government, stating the present system was all right. There had been no proof advanced by the public account committee of its failure.

F. D. Monk regretted the government's decision. There was a strong impression current throughout the country that there was no use tendering on government contracts unless one had a strong pull with the government.

The debate was continued by several speakers and then Mr. Foster brought up the Mayses dredging scandal at St. John. To this Mr. Fugley made a vigorous defence, and he was still speaking when the House adjourned.

It is learned that the Conservatives will drop proceedings in the present session of Sir Wilfrid Laurier for Ottawa. This will mean a bye-election in Ottawa, probably during the present session. The Liberal will sit for Quebec East.

In the senate today Sir Richard Cartwright, chief engineer of the National Transcontinental, spoke in defence of the expenditure of the government since 1894. This he justified by declaring that the public works executed were commensurate with the amount of money spent. Speaking on this subject, he said that he was afraid it was a tough proposition. He feared that the present system of tendering would always be run at a much greater expense than if managed by a private company.

An important change will be made in the Winnipeg customs office within a few days. The government has decided to place Col. Scott on the superannuation list. He has, in the opinion of the department officials, long and worthily filled the office of collector of customs.

S. J. Jackson, ex-M.P. for Selkirk, will be recalled assistant Indian Commissioner in a few days, succeeding Mr. McKenna, who will be appointed to a new and important position in the department. Other government appointments affecting the west are the late Mr. Lester, inspector in charge of a British Columbia will get the vacancy on the railway commission.

The railway commission has divided the provinces. Judge Mabey will exercise a general supervision, but the commissioners will have authority over all general matters in certain territory. Ontario, said the district west of Port Arthur, is assigned to Assistant Chief Commissioner Scott, who will also supervise matters relating to the city of Montreal, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Prince Edward Island are in the hands of Commissioner Bernier, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Ontario are assigned to Commissioner McLean, and Alberta and British Columbia to Commissioner Mills.

### COMOX-ATLIN

Hon. Wm. Templeman and Mr. Sloan Have No Statement to Make on Situation

Vanouver, Jan. 27.—Hon. Wm. Templeman and Mr. Sloan arrived here today. They had nothing to say in regard to the situation in Comox-Atlin.

### RADIUM CURE

Institute to be Opened in London Under Royal Charter For Research Purposes

London, Jan. 27.—Under the auspices of King Edward there will be shortly established under royal charter the Royal British Radium Institute. The object is to facilitate researches, and in connection therewith there will be a special department for the treatment of various cases by the radium cure.

His Majesty has taken the greatest interest in this department, which has been made possible by a handsome money gift by Sir Ernest Cassel. A syndicate has been formed in connection with the institute to extract radium from the pitchblende deposits of an old copper mine recently reopened at St. Ives, Cornwall. The claim is made that this is the only place where radium can be found outside of Austria.

Fatal Train Collision.

Harrison, Ont., Jan. 27.—In a collision of freight trains in a blinding snowstorm at St. Ives, Cornwall, on the G. T. P. near here, Fireman Root, of Palmerston, and Brakeman Smith, of Southampton, were killed, and an Engineer Joe, Artell was seriously injured.





The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability, 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year \$1.00, Six Months .75, Three months .50, Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

MR. MANN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Mann's speech at the Canadian Club luncheon yesterday was deeply interesting. Making no claim to oratory, but only talking "straight on," what he says is to be taken as the matured ideas of a man of business whose place in the affairs of Canada is shown by the position which he holds and his associate, Mr. William Mackenzie, have been instrumental in constituting.

The report of Judge Caseris into the working of the Department of Marine and Fisheries is public and contains more than ordinary interest, and we hope will prove of great value to the country. He sternly condemns the patronage system and after directing attention to Col. Gourdeau's statement that the use of the patronage list has cost the country \$200,000 in three years, he says:

The revenues of the Dominion are entrusted to those who are supposed to be the best advantage of all. No man can reasonably complain if in the open market and in the competition of friends who furnish goods of equal quality with goods furnished by political opponents, and at equally low prices, are preferred to every one should have the same opportunity of tendering, no matter what political party he represents.

HOCH DER KAISER.

Wednesday was the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the German Kaiser. It is very odd how many persons have regarded the conduct of this man as a model of occasion, when his course seemed inexplicable, as a result of the vagaries of youth. So many people remember when his grandfather was crowned emperor, that they can hardly appreciate that the grandson is now himself a grandfather.

Perhaps no reigning sovereign has been the subject of such criticism as the distinguished ruler of Germany, and perhaps none has been more misrepresented. He is a man of strong impulses, who does not always stop to think before he gives expression to them. He has a high appreciation of the dignity of his position, and he fills, and if he holds himself as on a little higher plane than most people occupy, the vastness of his office. Family affairs excuse him. But with all the acts of his reign, which have elicited unfavorable comments, it is not to be forgotten that, though he is the head of the greatest military establishment in the world, perhaps the most powerful that the world has ever seen, and has in his hands the control of the foreign policy of his country, he has never as yet thrown his influence in favor of war. This must always stand to his credit, although doubtless there have been times when his lack of tact has led him to take a line of action, which might have been attended with serious results.

Whatever differences of opinion there may be of William of Hohenzollern as a man, there can be no question as to his merits as a ruler. He is thoroughly manly; his home life is a model which many of our humbler walks might well emulate. He is a kind father and a loving husband. Yet his kindness to his creditors is not of a kind that is inconsistent with discipline. Recently his ideas as to his personal place in the state have received a severe shock, but he has met it with a dignity, which shows that he possesses a character of a higher order than that of an ordinary nature. While there have been times when the British people have felt that his professed indignation as could be wished, there is no good reason for refusing to think with good Germans everywhere, in wishing him many happy returns of the day and much prosperity.

Wilhelm II, German Emperor and King of Prussia, is the eldest son of Frederick III, German Emperor and King of Prussia, who was eldest son of Wilhelm I, at first King of Prussia and afterwards Emperor of Germany. His mother was Victoria, Princess Royal, of Great Britain. He was born January 27, 1859; on February 27, 1881, he married the Princess

Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Austenburg, and became German Emperor and King of Prussia June 16, 1888. He has seven children, six sons and one daughter. The Hohenzollern family traces their descent from Thasso of Zollern, one of Charlemagne's generals, but these are some doubt as to the family pedigree previous to 1273. The male line became extinct in the 16th century, but his estates and traditions were continued in the female line. The first of the family to enjoy royal honors was Frederick, who assumed the title and dignity of King of Prussia in 1701. The present Kaiser is eighth in descent from this line.

A CANADIAN NAVY.

When Mr. D. D. Mann stepped aside from the railway question yesterday to say something in regard to the responsibilities resting upon the Dominion because of its rapid development and certain commercial greatness, he laid stress upon our obligation as Canadians to take the initial steps towards defending our coasts and our ocean-borne traffic. He called attention to the fact that the initial steps in the hearts of his hearers. Whether we are to have a navy or not, or because we have been accustomed to the British flag flying from our ships, we are only to look the stable door after the horse has been stolen.

THE CASERIS REPORT.

The report of Judge Caseris into the working of the Department of Marine and Fisheries is public and contains more than ordinary interest, and we hope will prove of great value to the country. He sternly condemns the patronage system and after directing attention to Col. Gourdeau's statement that the use of the patronage list has cost the country \$200,000 in three years, he says:

The revenues of the Dominion are entrusted to those who are supposed to be the best advantage of all. No man can reasonably complain if in the open market and in the competition of friends who furnish goods of equal quality with goods furnished by political opponents, and at equally low prices, are preferred to every one should have the same opportunity of tendering, no matter what political party he represents.

Referring to the case of Mr. J. U. Gregory, the Quebec agent of the Department, Judge Caseris says that although his disbursements were near \$1,000,000, he received his salary only \$2,200. The Judge finds that Mr. Gregory exacted a commission of 5 per cent from persons who were introduced through him, and upon this he makes the following comment:

It may also be assumed that those paying his commission did not pay it out of their pockets, but so arranged that the price paid to the employer recouped them for such outlay, and the toll was paid by the country.

Judge Caseris comments upon the difficulty of procuring books and other papers at St. John, and the fact that many documents, pertinent to the inquiry, were destroyed. At Halifax he found the patronage system taking a very wide range, extending so far that the members representing the constituency were in the habit of indicating the individuals to whom specific orders should be given. He declares that the employment of eighty errand men at the dockyard just before the election is a transaction that cannot be justified. Commenting upon Col. Gourdeau, he makes the following severe statement:

I think it is unfortunate that the Deputy Minister after the issue of the commission should have had access to the files of the department. It appears that papers have been destroyed. It may be papers burnt without any light on the matters investigated, nevertheless I would have preferred a perusal of the papers destroyed rather than the removal of baskets full of papers of a semi-private character.

trust on the part of those administering the matter, and money and property the end of such abuses as have occurred in the past would be in sight. Secondly—Capable and efficient officials should be adequately remunerated. Thirdly—the abolition of the patronage system in the department of marine and fisheries is a long step in the right direction, but it is not enough. According to the evidence a saving of about \$100,000 per annum would be effected in the marine and fisheries department alone by the change. Are there no other departments administered by the government which could be dealt with in the same manner?

Would it not be desirable to appoint a board of say three competent men, greater consideration than could be given to purchasing agents for all departments? The office of the auditor-general is a very valuable and necessary one, but to leave matters with him alone is only to lock the stable door after the horse has been stolen.

The office of the auditor-general is a very valuable and necessary one, but to leave matters with him alone is only to lock the stable door after the horse has been stolen.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION. An important statement was made by Mr. McBride in the course of his observations upon the Address in reply to the Speech. He stated that he is in consultation with the Canadian Northern Railway company for the extension of the railway through British Columbia to the coast. He did not intimate that an arrangement will be reached in time to be submitted to the department during the present session, and we can readily imagine that the details of any plan would require greater consideration than could be given to them, while the business of the House is being carried on; nevertheless, during the present session, Mr. McBride is bound to take more than a local view of his duties as the Premier.

There is an opinion throughout Canada, which is becoming stronger all the time, that the business outlook for the future is very bright. This is due to several causes. Among them are the reaction of the market because of liquidation, the effect of the distribution of the proceeds of a large loan, the reaction of the market because of the migration of means, and an exceptionally active period of railway construction.

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Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer by this sun—not of York, but of Prosperity which is shining on Vancouver Island today.

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TO SUPPLEMENT PUBLICITY. The people of Victoria have had their attention very closely directed to the fact that the city is carrying a very active campaign of publicity, and there is very little reason to doubt that the campaign will be a feature of the year 1909. But we must not stop simply at securing publicity for the city, but in the development of the city, we must have something to show for our money.

During the debate on the Address, Mr. Hayward, speaking of the fruit industry, said in view of the enormous market in the Northwest provinces the government should maintain some one there to look after provincial interests. This is a suggestion which is worthy of some serious consideration on the part of those engaged in the industry in this province.

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What About It? Do not let the price of a one dollar bottle of Ferrated Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil stand between you and health. It is the best general system tonic and re-builder we have ever sold, and we daily 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 hearty.

CYRUS H. BOWEN, Government Street, Chemist, Near Yates Street.

Friday, January 29, 1909

FURNITURE SALES

—An All-the-Year-Round Event With Us

It simply simmers down to this—can you afford to furnish your home about once a year? That is what it means to you if you buy cheap and flimsy furniture and furnishings. They look "good," perhaps, but they don't "stay good."

Some factories make a specialty of "Sale Furniture"—cheap, trashy kinds—cheap wood, cheap labor, and a fancy finish, but mainly "finish." That is the brand of furniture we leave strictly alone—wise homekeepers also pass it up.

In such a collection you'll occasionally find some worthy piece—some bargain—but it is generally there to help the sale of other pieces—to give a touch of genuineness to the sale. Wise buyers who carefully examine and compare our offerings will find our regular all-the-year-round prices are as low as most "sale" prices. There isn't any question about the superior quality of the Weiler offerings.

Saving Prices on Linoleums Here Today. With the new additions to the Linoleum Remnant Sale we are able to show quite an extensive range of sizes—pieces quite ample in proportions to cover any moderately large Bathroom, Hall, Pantry or Kitchen.

New Arrivals in Angle Lamps Today. We have just received a large shipment of Angle Lamps—the light with no "under shadow." The elimination of the "under shadow" is but one of many superior points of this lamp.

It is doubly important that Baby get the benefit of every sunny and pleasant day such as yesterday. There is only one way for him to enjoy such days to the fullest, though, and that is comfortably fixed in one of our Whitney Go-Carts. Come in and see them. Prices range from \$40.00 down to . . . \$3.75

Distinctive Bedroom Furniture Styles. We have a grand assortment of Early English Bedroom Furniture of Mission design. Don't, however, confuse this with the usual Mission furniture—it is lacking in that "deadness" which is so objectionable in some of the more extreme styles of finish.

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WEILER BROS. HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS - VICTORIA, B.C.

Friday, January 29, 1909

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Table with columns for Public Accounts for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1908. Includes items like Public debt, Civil government salaries, Legislative expenses, etc.

Table with columns for REVENUE and EXPENDITURE. Includes items like Annual payment of interest, Subsidy, Grant, etc.





# The Oldest Pioneer Miner in British Columbia

**THE** oldest pioneer miner in British Columbia is the title claimed by Mr. James Moore, of Cariboo, who is at present in Victoria on a visit. Last Monday evening Mr. Moore addressed a meeting called by the Young People's Society at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, on his experiences as a miner in pioneer days. Full of interest as they are from a historical point of view, Mr. Moore's remarks on that occasion are given in the following.

"I am proud to have the honor of being called on to speak to this young generation I see before me, and those old pioneers, the home and sinew of this great province. Those are the men, sir, that made this province what it is today, the greatest province in the Dominion of Canada. In speaking to you tonight, Mr. Chairman, I am speaking from memory in giving you a short resume of the early history of the province. Fifty years is a long time to remember incidents that occurred in those days.

"It may be interesting to know what led up to the first discoveries of mines in the province. The question is still in doubt when the first gold was found in this province. But, sir, I am speaking now from my own recollections. In speaking with Donald McLean, chief trader of the H. B. Co. at Fort Kamloops in 1861, he told me the first gold he received was in 1856 and 1857, from Indians on the Thompson river. This gold he sent down to Fort Victoria, and in February, 1858, the H. B. Co. steamer Otter left Victoria for San Francisco. The purser, having this gold dust, took it to the U. S. mint in San Francisco, and had it coined as the first gold found in New Caledonia. I will speak of this province in future as British Columbia, as this province was made a Crown Colony after we discovered mines on the Fraser river. In those early days in San Francisco it was the correct thing to belong to the Volunteer fire department. At one of our meetings, one evening, the conversation turned on gold excitement. The superintendent of the mint was present and remarked: "Boys, the next excitement will be on the Fraser river." He then told us of the gold brought by the Otter. On the strength of that statement we formed a small party to explore and report on the Fraser river. We left San Francisco the 12th of March, 1858, and entered the Fraser river about the 20th, and discovered and located the first mines on the mainland of British Columbia March 23rd, 1858. When we located this mine we laid the foundation stone of mining in British Columbia, as this was practically the commencement of mining in the Province.

"I may go a little further, and say we laid the foundation stone of British Columbia, and I am proud to have the honor of stating here tonight that I helped to lay that foundation stone. But, sir, I am sorry to say I am the only one left of that little party that discovered those mines on Hill's Bar, as all my associates have crossed the great divide. I trust they have struck it rich and have a claim staked for their old partner.

"In ascending the river we camped one day on a bar to cook lunch when one of our party noticed particles of gold in the moss that was growing on the rocks on the bar. He washed a pan of this moss and got a prospect. After lunch we all prospected and discovered the richest bar on the Fraser or its tributaries. In honor of the man that washed the first pan we named the bar Hill's Bar. In conversation with a Mr. Ladd a few years ago who then owned the bar, he estimated \$200,000 had been recovered from that bar. After our discovering this mine on Hill's Bar we sent some of our party down the river to Fort Langley to replenish our larder, as we had only a prospecting outfit. But in those days the Hudson's Bay Company's stores were not well supplied with groceries. However, they reported our find on Hill's Bar, the news of which soon spread across the Sound. We were not left long in possession, as the whole tribe of Yale Indians, about three hundred men, women and children, moved down the river and camped on our bar. They soon tumbled to our game of mining, and they also commenced washing for gold.

"The next party to arrive was Captain Taylor, with a boat load of whisky. Strange to say, the first supplies most always to arrive in a new mining camp take the form of liquor. When he landed on the bar with his "tangle-foot" he commenced selling to the Indians at \$5 a bottle, taking the real value of the Indians not knowing the value of the mineral. That night all the Indians got drunk, and to save ourselves we offered to buy all the liquor the Captain had. He refused our offer, as he thought this was a case to get rich quick by selling to Indians and helping himself to their gold dust. We then confiscated all the liquor Taylor had. We got an axe and knocked the heads of each barrel in and dumped the whole contents on the bar. We had christened the baby Hill's Bar a few days before. We now baptized the infant. We then gave Taylor half an hour to strike his camp and leave, or if he wished to remain among us we would make him a present of a hempen necktie. He would not accept our present, but left the bar and went down stream.

"After this incident some of the worst Indians in the band became discontented and inclined to be rather ugly. One day one of them took a pick belonging to our party and upon his refusing to return it the owner of the pick lost patience and broke a shovel handle over the head of Mr. Indian. Of course this precipitated a row in camp. The Indians

formed by themselves with their muskets, and our party (about twenty), a short distance away, armed for what might occur. The chief of the tribe, being present, got on a stump and made a long speech to his tribe. While he was speaking a barge of the gunboat Satellite hove in sight around the bend in the river, with Governor Douglas, the captain of the Satellite, and a dozen bluejackets on board. If ever visitors were welcome Governor Douglas and his barge load of mariners were welcome to this little party of ours, whom they saved from annihilation. When the Governor landed on the bar we fired a salute in his honor. We then stated our grievances to him, and he persuaded the Indians to leave the bar and go to Fort Yale, where a small Hudson Bay trading post was established, and pacified the Indians by giving them a "blow out" of hard tack and molasses. We had no trouble with the Indians after that on Hill's Bar. About six weeks later Governor Douglas appointed the first justice of the peace on the mainland, George Perrier.

"Our next visitor on Hill's Bar was Billy Ballon, an old California expressman who was well pleased with our prospects. He started the pioneer express of British Columbia. Of course we all gave him letters and samples of gold dust to our friends in the outside world, the receipt of which in California caused great excitement. This was in April, 1858, and in May the river was lined with prospectors from its mouth to Fort Yale, a distance of over 300 miles. When they arrived at Yale they were forced to remain there, as Yale was the head of steamboat navigation and also for small boats, until such time as the river fell to low water. But in these days, no matter how rich a camp we discovered, we could not remain long in it. As we were of a roving disposition we had to explore. I am still of the same disposition sir, and will not remain long in one camp tonight, but will proceed into the interior. But before I do so I would like to say in those days we had no railroads, wagon roads, or pack trails. We had only an Indian trail along the great canyon of the Fraser, and the large chasms were spanned by poles tied with twisted willows from which we could look down several hundred feet to the mighty Fraser rushing below. We had to cross these bridges with our packs or turn back, but I assure you, sir, we did not know what that word meant. Our motto was "onwards and upwards," in the fall and early spring, when the river was at its low stage, we were enabled to take up boats laden with provisions through the canyon of the Fraser from Yale to Lytton.

"When we got to Lytton some of our party continued up the river in their boats, and discovered other rich bars. Others of our party, myself included, got horses and went inland, and discovered the Horsefly river in the Cariboo district, and located what was then known as the celebrated Blue Lead claim. This was in 1859. I paid the Horsefly a visit 40 years after our discovery, and visited the old Discovery claim, and found a company still working that claim. The foreman of the company showed me a pan of gravel he recovered a few days before, but had not yet washed. It looked to me to be as much gold as gravel in that pan, but that claim is now better known as the Ward claim. I could not help noticing the contrast between the present mode of working, which is by hydraulic elevators, the camp being lit up by electricity, and our crude mode of working forty years before with rockers and our camp lit up by camp fires. We were able, though, sir, to declare a dividend every night of \$100 per man.

"The same year, 1859, Charley Snider and two others entered the Quesnel river and discovered a rich bar from which they recovered the first day \$1,700, and many days after paid equally as well. The next year, 1860, we were able to penetrate a little further inland and discovered Duck, Keithley, Goose, Harvey, and Snowshoe creeks. In 1861 we discovered the richest creeks in Cariboo, namely, Antler, William, Lightning, Lowbee and Grouse Creek, and some of the claims on those creeks were fabulously rich. For example, I will state the Diller claim on William Creek, where two men working in the face of the drift with picks took out in twenty-four hours' work 202 lbs. of gold, the day shift recovering 102 lbs. and the night shift 100 lbs. Other claims on the Creek paid in the following order: 50 feet of the Diller claim paid \$240,000, or \$4,800 per foot of channel, 50 feet of the Moffatt claim paid \$90,000, or \$1,800 per foot; 80 feet of the Steele paid \$120,000, or \$1,500 per foot; 120 feet of the Canadian claim paid \$180,000, or \$1,500 per foot; 100 feet of the Watty claim paid \$130,000, or \$1,300 per foot of channel. These are only some of the claims on William Creek that paid. There were a number of other claims that paid equally as well. As regards pan prospects on William Creek, the biggest prospect I now remember was \$1,650 to one pan. I also remember \$6,500 to five pans on the same creek.

"It may also be interesting to know how some of the claims on Lightning Creek paid. The Victoria Company recovered \$451,642, the Van Winkle Company \$363,983, the Vancouver Company \$274,100, the Whitehall Company \$200,000, Lightning Company \$153,962, South Wales Company \$141,531, the Point Company \$136,625, the Dutch and Seigel Company \$130,000, and the Discovery Company \$120,000.

"Williams Creek, during the palmy days of '62 and '63, was a lively place. Theatres, dance halls, hurdy-gurdy girls, saloon keepers, and gamblers, reaped a rich reward from the

liberal miners, who never thought the gold in their mines would ever give out, and were as careless of their gold dust as if it had no value. The story of Long Abbott is well known. He had made \$40,000 on Williams Creek, wasted the whole sum in champagne, and crowned his exploit by smashing with \$20 gold pieces a costly mirror hanging in the bar-room. Others who deserved a better fate, and were instrumental through their discoveries in making large fortunes died poorer than the very latest arrivals in the diggings.

"Witness Jim Loring, who had a third interest in the Diller claim that paid \$500,000 in three hundred feet of ground. He died in Victoria without a dollar. I may mention here the fate of two of our explorers, John Rose and his partner Johnson, who was murdered for their grub by Indians on Bear river. Their flesh was burned from their bones, and their bones buried under their camp fire. This occurred in 1862. This statement was afterwards made to Mr. Charles, of the H. B. Co. at Fort George, by a squaw who was present at the time of the murder. The fate of another prospector, whose name I cannot recall, is tragic. He wrote his name and scratched a few broken words on his tin cup, being afterwards found by Sam Kyes and party, dead, in his blankets, at the head of Bear river. They buried him where they found him, and brought the tin cup to Richfield and gave it to Judge O' Riley.

"I now go back to the original party of miners at Hill's Bar in 1858, whose trials and tribulations will make interesting reading to some of the old pioneers and also to those of the present generation to whom the history of the early days of the province must ever form an engrossing study. I have already recorded the incident of Captain Taylor and his boatload of liquor, the appointment of George Perrier first justice of the peace, and Billy Ballon, the pioneer expressman of British Columbia. There were some wonderful characters thrown together in those early days, and I recall most interesting tales of them.

"Among the adventurers was Ned McGowan, who had been a judge in San Francisco and was a man of special ability. He had been run out of California by the Vigilance committee and escaped to New Caledonia. In good society McGowan was perfectly at home, and soon became a leader. He could equally well adapt himself to the society of roughs and be assigned the first place. He thus was able to make all kinds of trouble and carry in to execution practical jokes which helped to relieve the monotony of life. Perrier, the first justice of the peace, appointed a constable on Hill's Bar. One day this constable went to Fort Yale and got drunk, was arrested and lodged in jail. McGowan, ever ready to plot mischief, thereupon persuaded Perrier that his dignity had been trampled on by the arrest of his constable. He induced Perrier to avenge the dignity by appointing himself (McGowan) and some others special constables, and under this authority they proceeded to Fort Yale and took the drunken constable out of jail. The incident was reported to Governor Douglas, who sent a party of marines to deal out justice. But McGowan was prepared. He received the marines in quite an ostentatious manner, had a luncheon ready, and about the festive board explained that the whole thing was a joke, and succeeded in effecting a settlement.

Another eccentric character of those early days was Judge Cox, who left California during the excitement of 1848 for Victoria, and, having no money to pay his passage, shipped as cook on a sailing vessel. Cox went on board with the crew, and the anchor was hoisted. The ship proceeded to sea at eight bells (12 o'clock), when the hungry sailors went to the galley for their dinner there was nothing ready for them. Knowing nothing of cooking Cox had been unable to make any preparation for a meal, which, of course, "riled" the crew, who went to the captain with their complaint. Cox was ordered to appear before the captain, when he admitted his complete ignorance of the culinary art, and acknowledged he was broke and had adopted these means to get to Victoria. The ship being then at sea Cox could not be put ashore, and one of the crew had to be pressed into service. The captain found the pseudo-cook was an Irish gentleman in reduced circumstances, so he made the best he could of his bargain and took Cox into the cabin to straighten out the ship's accounts.

"Shortly after Cox arrived in Victoria Governor Douglas appointed him customs house officer at the boundary to collect revenue on goods and animals coming in overland from Oregon. He was afterwards appointed Gold Commissioner at William Creek, which position he filled satisfactorily to all. He had a way of his own of deciding cases. He would generally advise parties not to bring their troubles into court, but settle them outside. On one occasion he decided a case where both parties claimed to be the first locator of a mining claim by ordering that both men start from the court house together, get an axe apiece, run two miles to the ground in dispute, and the man that drove the first stake should be declared the owner. In another trial of disputed rights of ground on Cedar Creek, which took place on Saturday, the judge reserved his decision until Monday, when he decided in favor of the plaintiff, ordering, however, that the successful litigant should pay all costs, including defendant's lawyer. The defendant gave notice that he would appeal from the judge's decision. After the court adjourned the defendant went into the judge's private office on other business, and the judge, thinking he was on the appeal case, said: "On Sat-

urday I intended to decide in your favor, but the plaintiffs invited me to a champagne supper, the effects of which caused me to change my mind."

"Now, Mr. Chairman, I wish to say a few words on our present mining industry and our prospects in Northern British Columbia. I have confined myself so far to placer mining. I will now speak on our future lode mining prospects of the Telegraph Creek division of the Cassiar district. And I may say here that district will be the great lode mining district of this province of British Columbia when properly opened up with railroad transportation. I am speaking now as an explorer and prospector in which capacity I have spent 51 years in British Columbia. I will refer here, sir, to the report of G. M. Dawson in 1878, when he said in his report, "The coast ranges, where traversed by the valley of the Stikine and again where crossed further north by the Chilkoot Pass, are found to consist for the most part of granite and granitoid rocks, almost invariably of gray color and frequently rich in hornblende. With these are occasionally found stratified masses of mica and hornblende schists, and both these and the granites are frequently traversed by pegmatite veins, diabase dykes, and intrusive masses of coarse diorite. There is an abundance of wood and water, matters of great importance in connection with mining, and means of transportation once provided mining operations should be carried on here at less cost than in dry and woodless regions, such as are great portions of Arizona." I may also refer here to the report of H. J. Powers, a mining engineer in the interest of Chicago capitalists, Rosenthal, Kurtz, and Hirschel, made a most flattering report. He said in part: "I have shown what can be done for \$1,500,000 in development work, with railroad communication, and it runs up to \$20,000,000 in six months."

"In his report on the mine he says, with reference to the North Star ore zone, which is covered with seven claims, 'at the north end of the zone it is from 950 to 1,000 feet wide, at the southern end it is concealed, about 350 feet in width. An adit tunnel from the northern end will pass through this great zone, and have a body of ore 2,500 feet to stope from, and now it is not a question of tonnage, as there is in sight one billion tons above the adit tunnel, not to count what may be produced below, which in its nature must be richer than that on the surface. It is almost a certainty that there is no such ore body found in any part of the globe as this for volume carrying, gold, silver, copper, zinc and iron and other rare metals that can be concentrated at a small cost, both for labor and percentage of crude values. While the water power will give no trouble there is plenty of it for power. Dealing with other claims, the Golden Curry mine is an immense reef of gold bearing ore, is over 1,000 feet in width, and is traceable for several miles. As there are millions of tons of ore there can be 1,000 tons a day handled. Reduced to 50 tons of concentrates that would be worth \$50 per ton, at a cost not to exceed one dollar per crude ton of ore. The Belcher, two miles north of the Golden Curry, is a well defined vein 12 feet in width, 8 feet of which is grey copper. This is one of the first mines that should be developed in order to make a shipping mine of it in the absence of railroad facilities. The showing here is very good that will be a large producer of gold, silver, and copper. The Monarch is a great ore body, carrying gold, silver, lead, and zinc, and is a splendid concentrating ore. There is plenty of wood for all purposes in the vicinity for the construction works of flumes, bridges and ties for a railroad, while the water power is all that can be desired."

"In conversation with one of the few prospectors, W. P. Ball, in this section of northern British Columbia, he said, east of Dease Lake and south of Haskin Mountain, for 100 miles in extent the country is practically unexplored, but what is known of it has shown surface croppings of copper, silver and gold ores. He also said the head of the Iskoot river he considered one of the best districts in Cassiar to prospect for copper, gold, silver, nickel and iron. He also considers in this section is a low pass that may be used for railroad construction. Opposite Clear water, on the Stikine river, lives an old man named Kirk, who spends part of his time cutting cordwood for steamboats, and the other part of his time prospecting on Little Salmon River, a short distance back from the Stikine river. I examined samples of ore he gave me that was a rich sample of copper ore. In fact the question may be asked, what extent of mineralized territory exists in this Telegraph Creek division of Cassiar in Northern British Columbia? In answering that question I may say you could send 500 men out in this district prospecting for five years, and the chances are no two would meet in that time. It is impossible to expect the prospectors to do any extent of prospecting at the present rate of transportation, as the rate from Wrangle to Dease Lake and vicinity is from \$100 to \$200 per ton. A prospector may buy \$100 worth of provisions at Dease Lake and put it all on his back and start on a prospecting trip. You will see by that it requires a prospector to be well fixed financially to do any amount of prospecting.

"If capital once gets interested in this northern section of British Columbia and opens up this section with railroad communication, they will open up the richest mineral district known in the province, there are millions here

to be made by the first enterprising financiers who will stretch out their hand to receive it. Another great disadvantage the people of Telegraph Creek suffer from is mail communication in winter. They get three letter mails in winter but no papers or magazines, and in summer steamboat communication is supplied for only about two months, so you see, sir, this rich section of our province is shut off from the outside world.

"I would like Mr. Chairman, if possible, to get all the old-timers now left in the province together and have one more reunion, the object being to try and get the early history of the province written up in book form. There are a great many instances occurred in those days which has slipped our memory, but one speaking may then refresh the memory of the other, by that way, and having a short-hand reporter present to take down notes, we may then get some very interesting reading. If this is not done soon there will be no one left to tell the tale."

## STAMFORD SAVES ITS "VILLAGE GREEN"

A unique and laudable public movement has just been carried to a successful issue at Stamford. Anticipating the possible loss to the public use of the "village green," the villagers raised a fund and purchased the land and have made it a public park forever, the title being vested in a board of trustees. The land was owned by the Dece family, who have given it to public use for three-quarters of a century, and finally sold it at a fraction of its real market value.

Stamford is an old English village—"green" and all—set down in the midst of the garden of Canada. The "green" is the village playground, and here in old days famous athletic contests, political meetings, holiday celebrations and militia assemblies were held.

Stamford's story is full of history. Its "green" lies in the forks of the famous old Portage road around Niagara Falls and the St. David's ravine road, both pioneer highways. In days of war and rebellion it was an important strategic point. Here in the early twenties Sir Peregrine Maitland, Governor of Upper Canada, built his "cottage" (of twenty-two rooms), and held vice-regal court. Round him settled old brother officers and friends—Dees, Ottleys, Mewburns, and others.

The Church of St. John was erected in 1825 by Sir Peregrine and his friends, each contributing to the fund and also making a special gift of furnishings. The list of donors is a list of the military, civil and ecclesiastical dignitaries of Canada at that day. The quaint old church has been modernized to some extent, but, with its memorial tablets and windows, is still most interesting. In the churchyard lie the founders of some of Canada's oldest English families, and many a soldier, including young Herman Mewburn, a Fenian raid martyr. The original Presbyterian church, which was older than St. John's, has disappeared. Its cemetery is filled with graves of pioneers.

Stamford of old was ambitious. A viceregal residence, an aristocratic populace, important as a point on old routes of travel and transportation, the assembling place of a regiment of the famous Lincoln militia—had it not cause for pride? When Welland county was created fifty years ago Stamford decided to be the county town, and timber was prepared for the court house.

But Stamford's ambition is long dead, and its quaintness disappearing fast before the electric light and other modernizing influences. A few old buildings, some ruins, the "green," the old cemeteries and many traditions remain, and Stamford is well worth visiting.—Toronto Globe.

## FLYING MACHINE AS WAR ENGINE

Some terrible things have been predicted for the flying machine as a war engine. Many a sanguine inventor has claimed that with the advent of his flying machine, battleships, coast fortifications and cities could be utterly destroyed by dropping dynamite from the air. It is comforting to know that no very great loss of life or property would result from dynamite dropped from flying machines, for the reasons that dynamite requires confinement to work very wide destruction. . . . The flying machine will have very great use in war as a scouting craft for the purpose of locating an enemy and inspecting his position; but the enemy will have his aerial pickets out, too, and there will be many a tilt in the air between the warring craft. Then it will be that speed rivalry between the nations in the production of flying machines that will fly fast and fly high, for those able to fly the highest will have a tremendous advantage over their enemies.—Hudson Maxim, in Science.

One of the objections urged against turbine-engines has been their inability to run backward as well as forward. John Ogg, of Aberdeen, has invented a form of turbine which avoids this difficulty. The steam enters the machine through a hollow axle, and thence acts upon the wings of the rotating disks mounted upon the axle. When it is desired to reverse the motion, a new set of disks, having their wings set at a reverse angle, are brought into play, and by means of grooved valves the steam is projected against them, thus producing a backward motion. The reversal of motion can be produced instantaneously.

## DOOR

Morphine

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only when I had taken nearly two boxes that I commenced to experience relief. I kept up the treatment, however, and after taking five boxes I was cured, and when I appeared on the street my friends said, "The dead has come to life." And this seemed literally true because I certainly was at death's door. But now I can work almost as well as ever I could and go camping and berry-picking with the girls.

I will be glad if you will publish this testimonial, if it will further the interests of "Fruit-At-Large" in every household, very truly,

MRS. JAMES FENWICK. Ont. people are talking about the Kidney. "Fruit-At-Large" she could not be operated else failed. Try them for postpaid on receipt of

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HE COLONIST

# THE LAST DAYS OF THE SALE

The last few days of our January Sale are rich in bargain opportunities, as we wish to clear all odd lines and small quantities all over the store, rather than take them in stock. The prices we have marked on these lines are ridiculously low, but we wish to clear them out, and price is no object. Many of the lots are so small that they cannot be advertised, but every department has some bargains of this sort that are well worth taking advantage of.

Today, Tomorrow and Saturday Will Be Record Ones for Bargains at The Big Store

<p><b>Women's Underskirts</b> Regular \$1.15 and \$1.25 Today <b>75c</b> Some white Underskirts that are a little mussed from handling, made of good cambric with deep flounce of muslin trimmed with lace or embroidery. These are a bargain. Reg. \$1.25 and \$1.50. Today 75¢</p>	<p><b>Women's Blouses</b> Regular 65c and 75c Today <b>35c</b> Women's Blouses, a lot of white muslin blouses made of good quality muslins, and neatly trimmed with laces and insertions. You could not buy the materials for this price. Regular 65c and 75c. Today 35¢</p>	<p><b>Dainty Whitewear</b> Slightly Soiled, at Very Large Reductions The balance of our French Whitewear is offered at great reductions to clear. Most of it is a little mussed and soiled from handling, but a washing will make it all right. The finest whitewear, all handmade, beautifully trimmed and finished. Today at great reductions. <b>WOMEN'S SATEEN UNDER-SKIRTS, worth \$2.50. Today \$1.90</b></p>	<p><b>Women's Skirts</b> Regular \$9.75 to \$11.75 Today <b>\$5.75</b> Some very desirable styles of skirts, all good stylish makes in different shades of plain materials, also a few fancy cloths. Some handsome skirts that formerly were: Reg. \$9.75 to \$11.75. Today \$5.75</p>	<p><b>Women's Skirts</b> Regular \$6.75 to \$9.50 Today <b>\$3.90</b> An assortment of Women's Skirts in black and other plain colors, also a few fancy cloths in various colors, a rare chance to buy a nice skirt at small cost. Reg. \$6.75 to \$9.50. Today \$3.90</p>
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## The Great February Sale of Furniture and Housefurnishings Starts Monday

**Carloads of Furniture and Housefurnishings of All Kinds are Arriving Every Day for Our Great February Sale**

This will be the Greatest Sale of High-Grade and thoroughly Up-to-the-Minute Housefurnishings that has ever been held in the West.

Most of the goods offered are just from the factories, and you can buy them at prices less than we would ordinarily pay for them.

Catalogues are being distributed. If you have not got one, you can procure one at the store.

**Sale Starts Monday Morning, February 1st, 1909**

SEE THE BIG WINDOW DISPLAYS

For Perfection in Chocolates, Try Ours. They are Unequaled.

**DAVID SPENCER, LTD.**

You'll Say Our Chocolates are the Best if You Try Them.



VOL. L. NO. 219

### CANADIAN VIEW OF DIPLOMACY

London Times Moralizes Attitude Ascribed to the Dominion

### WATERWAYS TREATY

Canada Can Succeed in Diplomacy Only Through Imperial Channel

London, Jan. 30.—The Times, referring to the long standing complaint of the Canadian press against the attitude and traditions of British diplomacy, says the general feeling in Canada on the subject is something far short of deep-seated historic or grievance against the Empire. The Times proceeds to "deal lightly" with the immediate grievance arising out of the waterways treaty and says: "It is an absolute representation of the facts to say that the routine of British diplomacy withholding from Canada the terms of the treaty, so far as is known the treaty has not been published in the United States. It could, of course, be published by a total disregard of international usage and etiquette had only been communicated to the United States senate because the state's sanction was essential to its passage into law."

"It may, however, be said in Canada that while there are constitutional necessities for the circumstances which caused complaint, they remove the popular grievance and a system which decides questions affecting Canadian interests without proper reference to Canadian views. If this, again, does not represent Canadian views, it is an equal misconception of the treaty in point of fact, which is expected by an officer of the Canadian government, and every amendment was made at the suggestion of the approval of that government. Terms are therefore known in Ottawa as at the White House, the text itself has not been received."

"The Canadian public, perhaps a very small section of which may hold that no treaty should be concluded by ministers without reference to parliament. It is only to make the fact known to the government which they themselves elect."

With reference to the Canadian representative at Washington the Times thinks such a course brings so powerful an influence as a special representative of the special task in hand. "Not only speak with equal force and authority, but the Dominion's strength in the background, recent events in Europe have clearly shown, is still the only sanction which diplomacy can look for. If Canada desires the power of the Empire to invest her representative with its unrivalled force and momentum, she must accept the conditions on which alone that power can be bestowed."

The Times thus concludes: "It is difficult to show that the Dominion has anything to gain by holding from the support of British diplomacy the conditions whereon peace is based, as instances by treaty to which Canadian diplomacy has been handicapped through the absence of imperial support in its present negotiations with France."

### INCREASED BUILDING

January Figures Show Good Increase Over Same Month a Year Ago

During the month of January of buildings for which permits issued was \$77,200, compared with \$44,725 for the same month a year ago. Nearly all were dwellings in particular sections of the city benefited by the building operations over any other section. The same was made during the first month of the year is gratifying, indicating, does, the increased activity in building operations, which argues that the remaining portion of the Contractors and architects' business in their lines is booming. Plans are now being prepared for a number of buildings which will have an added impetus within the next two months.

### MORE DEPUTATION

Two Sets of Vancouverites Appear at Parliament Buildings

Deputations are as common as flowers in May. They come every day from all parts of the province on the smallest pretext. There were two of them to government yesterday. One consisted of a number of Vancouver men from Vancouver, who were over in support of a bill which is not as yet before the house, whose provisions are so far shrouded in mystery. They were the government to adopt the bill as its own. The matter was under advisement.

The second deputation was headed by Capt. Tallow in the name of the Vancouver horse show to be held in the spring. They want government assistance for their show. No definite answer could be given them and the matter will be referred to the executive at an early date.

Accepted Call to Edmore  
Montreal, Jan. 29.—Rev. D. D. D. of Valleyfield, has a call to Norwood Presbyterian, Edmore.