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full range of re solicited.

Victoria

TWICE A WEEK

Times.

VOL. 37

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1909.

No. 10

RAILROAD BOOM IN THE WEST

RECORD CONSTRUCTION DURING PRESENT YEAR

Preparations in Winnipeg for Time of Unprecedented Activity.

(Special to the Times.)
Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 1.—The railroads have given orders to start the Canadian Northern and the Canadian Pacific big shops preparatory to the big road building year in western Canada's history. The great mass of the preliminary work has to be done this month in shops, getting the construction trains and machines in shape.

By the end of the year western Canada will have over eleven thousand miles of constructed railway, besides 45 miles of extra double tracking between here and the lake ports. In round figures the big roads will end the year with the following mileage: Canadian Pacific, six thousand; Canadian Northern, four thousand; Grand Trunk Pacific, two thousand; Great Northern, four thousand.

CANON BURMAN DEAD.

(Special to the Times.)
Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 1.—Rev. Canon Burman, of St. Johns college, died on Saturday after a lingering illness from tuberculosis.

BRUCE COUNTY MAGISTRATE.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 1.—Col. Belcher, ex-mayor of Southampton, has been appointed magistrate for the county of Bruce.

CONSULTS CANADA AT EVERY TURN

DOMINION LOSES NOTHING BY BRITISH DIPLOMACY

London Times Comment on Course of Anglo-American Treaty.

London, Feb. 1.—The Times, referring to the long standing complaint of the Canadian press against the methods and traditions of British diplomacy, says the general feeling in Canada on the subject is something not far short of deep-seated historic sense or grievance against the imperial tie.

The Times proceeds to "deal frankly" with the immediate grievances arising out of the waterways treaty, and says: "It is an absolute misrepresentation of the facts to say that the routine of British diplomacy is withholding from Canada the terms of the treaty. So far as is known here, the treaty has not been published in the United States. It could only be so published by a total disregard of international usage and etiquette. It had only been communicated to the United States senate because the senate'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 do not remove the popular grievance against a system which decides questions affecting Canadian interests without proper reference to Canadian sentiment. If this again, does not misrepresent Canadian views, it betrays an equal misconception of the case. The treaty in point of fact, was inspected by an officer of the Canadian government, and every amendment made at the suggestion or with the approval of that government. Its terms are therefore known as well in Ottawa as at the White House, where the text itself has not been received."

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

With reference to the Canadian demand for a representative at Washington the Times thinks such could not bring so powerful an influence to bear as a special representative sent for the special task in hand. "Nor could he speak with equal force solely as a representative of the Dominion. Armed strength in the background, as recent events in Europe have eloquently shown, is still the only sanction to which diplomacy can look for effect. If Canada desires the power of the Empire to invest her representatives with its unrivalled force, and argument, she must accept the condition on which alone that power can be bestowed."

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

STEAMER TURNS TURTLE; 47 DROWN

OCEAN DISASTER OFF AUSTRALIAN COAST

Clanranald Founders in Heavy Sea—Captain Among Victims.

Melbourne, Feb. 1.—The British steamer Clanranald is a total wreck near Edithburg and the captain and 46 of the crew, most of whom were Asiatics, have been drowned. The vessel was seen drifting ashore last night but sank before boats could reach her. Eighteen members of the crew, including 12 coolies, were picked up.

The Clanranald was struck by a heavy sea yesterday afternoon and rendered unmanageable. Then being driven ashore she turned turtle.

ROOSEVELT'S LETTER TO GOVERNOR GILLET

Laws Dealing With Aliens Must Respect Treaty Rights.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 1.—Governor Gillett made public last night the text of a letter received yesterday from President Roosevelt with regard to the anti-Japanese legislation now pending in the California legislature. President Roosevelt quotes from a letter of former Secretary of State Root to Governor Gillett, and from a memorandum, pointing out that Mr. Root saw no objection to a law which treated all aliens alike, but to avoid conflict with the constitution such statutes should contain an expressed provision, excepting from their operations any rights secured by treaty between the United States and foreign nations. Mr. Roosevelt says that this view has his cordial approval.

Taft Panama Boom HAS COMMENCED

Visit of President-elect Inspires Feeling of Optimism.

Culebra, Panama, Feb. 1.—W. H. Taft, and the engineers accompanying him, reached here from Panama to-day on a special train, and made a detailed examination of the fourteen miles of the Culebra cut.

The fact that the existing plans for the lock and dam at Gatun are satisfactory to the visiting engineers has created a local feeling of optimism and fear of delay in the completion of the work have been relieved.

If the official report of the engineers accompanying Mr. Taft is favorable to the work already done on the Panama Canal, and the despatches from the isthmus intimate strongly that they will take this view, the controversy between those who favor a sea-level canal and the adherents of the lock system, probably will be ended. The present plans for locks and the approval of the engineers will mean the completion of the project on this basis.

DEATH OF ABBE LAPORTE.

Montreal, Que., Feb. 1.—Rev. Abbe Laporte, one of the oldest priests in the Diocese of Montreal, is dead, aged 78 years. He was ordained in 1856. Abbe Laporte commanded his class as a professor in L'Assomption college, where he had Sir Wilfrid Laurier as one of his pupils.

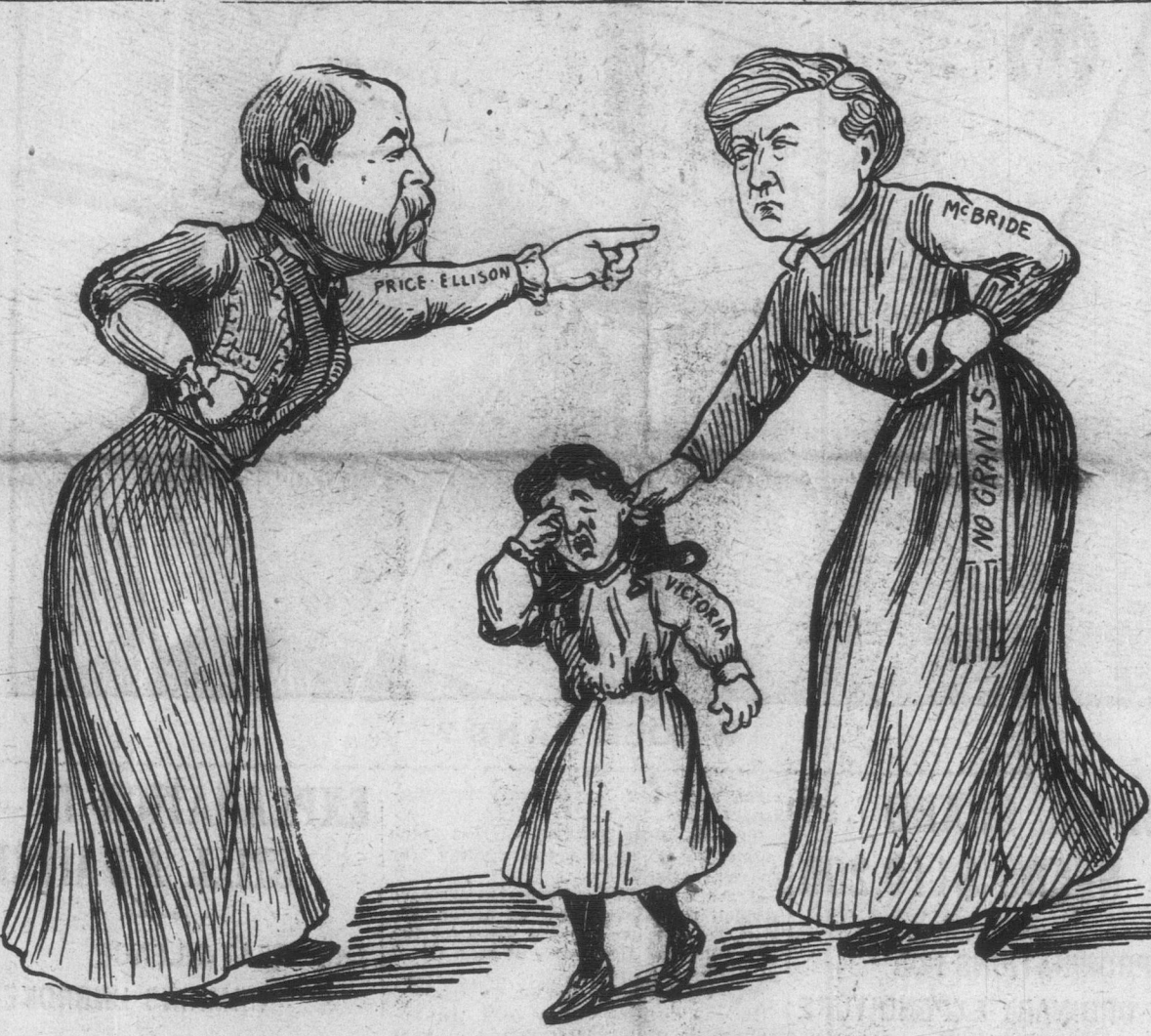
BUILDING, WITH TWENTY STORES, IS MASS OF RUINS

Costly Blaze at Schenectady, N. Y.—Firemen Unable to Check Outbreak.

Schenectady, N. Y., Feb. 1.—The Central Arcade, consisting of 20 stores on the ground floor and offices, society rooms, and printing plant above, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Two alarms were turned in shortly after 4 o'clock calling the entire department, but the best endeavors of the firemen were futile to check the flames. The entire structure at 8 a. m. was a mass of ruins though the walls had not yet fallen.

The building is located between the New York Central tracks and the Erie Canal, and extends from Union to Liberty streets. There are no adjacent structures so the fire did not spread beyond the building in which it started. The building was worth over \$100,000. It was owned by Mrs. Vandusen and was partly insured. The stock in the various stores is a total loss, and as yet no accurate estimate can be made.

The firemen fought the flames valiantly with the temperature below zero, and scores of them were frozen.



THE BENEVOLENT GODMOTHER AND THE UNFEELING PARENT

The Benevolent Godmother—Give your own child a show, and don't hand all the cookies to Biddy Bosw'er's kid.

200 VICTIMS OF FLOATING HOLOCAUST

Canton, China, Feb. 1.—At least two hundred lives were lost in a fire which occurred to-day in a fleet of slower boats. The charred bodies of 170 victims have already been recovered, but many persons are still missing.

INTENSE COLD IN NEW YORK

WORK ON STREETS HAS TO BE DISCONTINUED

Two Thousand Homeless Persons Await Food at Bowery Mission.

New York, Feb. 1.—Swept by a northwest wind New York city to-day experienced the coldest weather of the winter. With the thermometer in some portions of the greater city down to the zero point, just before daylight, and the official thermometer of the weather bureau registering five degrees above zero, the suffering of the homeless during the night must have been intense.

Two thousand applicants for food and coffee were lined up at the Bowery Mission during the night, which was the largest number fed at that place thus far this winter. In addition to these, 318 persons, including 24 women, were given shelter at the city lodging house and at the pier of the charities department at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street. The street cleaning department had 600 men at work removing the snow during the night, but when the cold became intense the men suffered so greatly that the work was discontinued.

Nine Below at Utica.
Utica, N. Y., Feb. 1.—It was intensely cold throughout the Mohawk valley last night, and this morning temperatures were as low as 18 below according to exposure. At 9 o'clock this morning the mercury was 9 below in this city.

TEN-POUND BOND.

London Economist Says Hon. Mr. Fielding Has Done a Great Service.
London, Feb. 1.—The Economist says Hon. Mr. Fielding has done a great service as the pioneer in England of the ten-pound bond, and he has no need to be discouraged as a result of the issue, half of which remains with the underwriters, but is sure to be absorbed in a short time.

STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

Antwerp, Feb. 1.—The Leland liner Antillian, from New Orleans and London, was in collision on Saturday with the tug Respel. The Antillian was badly damaged.

SOCIALISTS AND POLICE FIGHT ON STREETS

Over Twenty Casualties and Numerous Arrests in Hanover.

Hanover, Germany, Feb. 1.—Socialist demonstrations here yesterday, in protest against the Prussian election laws, resulted in a collision between the Socialists and the police. The police used their side arms against the demonstrators, and in the fighting between 20 and 30 persons were injured. The police also made numerous arrests. Order finally was restored.

DR. SPOULE TO RETIRE.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 1.—It is said that Dr. Sproule, grand master of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of British North America, will retire from the position at the annual meeting at St. Thomas in March.

SHERLOCK HOLMES ON THE FORGED TELEGRAM

Famous Detective Takes Charge of Case—His Interesting Deductions From the Evidence.

The Colonel has displayed such anxiety to unravel the mystery of the forged telegram and suffered such heart-breaking disappointments, that out of sheer charity, the Times detailed its psychological editor to get into touch with Sherlock Holmes. Shortly after the Times had gone to press on Saturday he succeeded in tapping an ether-line marked "S. H. tea." One end was easily traced to an empty whiskey keg located in the back premises of the Foaming Stein, wherein the spirit of the famous detective was comfortably coiled, the other end "was with difficulty traced to Harley street, London. Within ten seconds the intercepted etheregrams were hissing from the blow-hole in our radiator. We give a transcript, without additions or alterations, but with apologies to Sir A. Canon Doyle.

"My dear Watson, as usual, you are quite in the wrong; the forged addition to Borden's telegram, which is arousing such indignation in Fleet street, was not the work of the office cat. In spite of my tuition, you still persist in confounding the obscure with the abnormal. Between your mistake and the Clank, who will persist in periodically rolling this keg around life in this soon is violated, and cocaine is not

"No, no, no! You are quite wrong, the question of carelessness can be instantly dismissed. My dear Watson, the newspaper in question had gone to the trouble of specially wiring for Borden's plank on the Asiatic question. It was timed to arrive at the most critical point, on the very message—opinion assured, the Colonist people were eagerly waiting the arrival of this most important wire, it would never be treated carelessly, on the contrary, it would receive special care.

"Repeat that last wave! A long felled rat sat on the bung hole and interrupted the current."

"But, really, your ignorance of newspaper work is colossal. How could all the responsible men be away at the meeting? Who would get the paper out? Besides, have I not already pointed, for this very message—opinion assured, why certainly! For your edification I will state an hypothetical case, but really, I cannot for a moment understand your bothering me with such an obviously vulgar case."

"Let us presume, it was necessary for some of the staff to be present at the political smoker; surely the city editor and a brace of reporters would be sufficient? The heads of the mechanical departments and the editor can, with safety, be assumed to be on deck, getting out the paper—and waiting for Borden's wire."

"It arrives by the hand of a C. P. R. messenger boy, opened, or sealed? Sealed of course. Why do you interrupt with such a foolish question? This was a most important message, from the man who hoped to lead the next government; it is not a mere news item.

"Let us accept the statement of the Colonist, that a boy took delivery of the message, but, do not forget, this wire is anxiously expected, doubtless arrangements have already been made for its reproduction; it requires no stretch of imagination to surmise—some responsible man was hovering around, waiting for this vital wire, ready to rush it to the agent's quarter. Let us give the boy the very ordinary name of Jones, and the responsible man we will call something beginning with E—Brown will do. Now what happened to Jones? Did Jones take the wire to the editor, or does Jones disappear? I think we may safely deduce the latter, as no further signs of Jones are met with, and in certain Jones did not open the message.

"At this point we must break off, and enter the editorial sanctum. The editor states that, on his receiving the message, it read, and the absolute production—this is a strong piece of evidence against the theory of alteration at the meeting, but a strong piece of evidence of duplicate copies being made—one for the meeting, one for the engraver."

"The idea of a member of the editorial staff having made the alteration is untenable—a trained newspaper man would never commit such an obvious blunder. Take my word for it! The perpetrator of the alteration was necessarily versed in editorial ethics nor busied with details, either training would have utterly prevented his committing such a sure-to-be-found-out crime.

"Rest assured, the man who altered that wire, or caused it to be altered, was either a member of, or deeply in sympathy with the labor party, and also in the confidence of his employers, for he never, otherwise, would have taken the chance he did. He imagined the Conservatives were sure of victory—that Borden would rule. His audacity in attempting to rivet the chains of exclusion round the future prime minister is the only point in this vulgar forgery which interests me, and—"

At this point the sun rose and our radiator ceased to bubble.

RAILWAYS AFTER PAYING TRAFFIC

MANY WANT CHARTERS IN FLATHEAD COUNTRY

Victoria and Barkley Sound Line Will Open Up South Coast.

It looks as if the present session would be prolific in the sort of railway legislation that the attorney-general claims as a proof of the government having a railway policy. There are several extensions of existing lines being asked for, and charters for small roads of local importance. Half a dozen bills have already been introduced in the legislature, and some of them come before the committee on railways on Wednesday.

By the "legislature," there will be a dozen bills, all interests between the Hill and Corbin and other lines, all of which are likely to put up a good fight in the committee in support of their bills. Last week Mr. Corbin secured incorporation of the Eastern British Columbia Railway Company, with power to build from near the loop on the Crow's Nest Pass line southerly fourteen miles. This is built the full distance, to a point now known as Corbin. The charter, as applied for originally, contemplated construction to the boundary, but this power was refused by the legislature.

Mr. Corbin has a bill before the House now for the incorporation of the Flathead Valley Railway Company. The incorporators are D. C. Corbin, A. J. Devlin and James A. Harvey, K. C. They ask power to lay out and construct a line of railway from a point on the Eastern British Columbia near Corbin, southerly following the east fork of the south fork of the Michel river to the summit between that creek and a tributary of the Flathead, thence southerly along that tributary and down the Flathead or the most convenient route to the boundary, a distance of forty miles.

(Continued on page 5.)

NEW YORK MURDERER IS ELECTROCUTED

Italian Said He Killed Two Policemen in Self-Defence.

Ossining, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Salvatore Governale, who killed two policemen in New York city in 1907, was put to death in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison to-day. He was pronounced dead after three contacts had been given.

Governale was brought into the death chamber at 5:46 o'clock this morning, accompanied by an Italian priest from New York city, and Dr. C. V. Mahoney, of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic church of Ossining. The condemned man carried a crucifix in his right hand, and as he walked to the chair he repeated the prayer for the dying. The strapping in and the adjustment were completed at 5:47.

The current consisted of 1,840 volts, 10 amperes. After being taken from the chair the body of Governale was turned over to relatives.

Governale's victims were: G. M. Secler, a plain clothesman, and Policeman Albert A. Sillick. They were shot by the Italian on Sunday afternoon, April 14th, after a fight in Union Square. His, which started when Governale drew a revolver and fired at a fellow countryman. The policemen interfered and gave chase, and Governale running into a hallway and retreating to the rear opened fire on the officers, shooting both fatally. Secler died soon after being taken to a hospital, and Sillick's death followed in a few days. The Italian during his trial maintained that he did no shooting until after the murder in which he was convicted to fight had first fired. He was convicted of murder in the first degree, however, and sentenced to be electrocuted. The case was appealed, but the court of appeals ruled against the condemned man.

STRONGLY DEPRECATES OPPOSITION TO MINISTER

News Advertiser, Leading Conservative Daily of Province, Suggests That No Opposition Be Offered Hon. William Templeman.

(Special to the Times.)
 Vancouver, Jan. 23.—The News-Advertiser, the leading Conservative daily of the province and the organ of the president of the council, Hon. F. Carter-Cotton, this morning editorially strongly deprecates any opposition to Hon. Mr. Templeman in Comox-Atlin. The editorial follows:

"The vacancy in the representation of the constituency of Comox-Atlin, caused by the retirement of the sitting member, Mr. W. Sloan, has led to a feeling on the part of some Conservatives that the seat should be contested. It does not, however, appear to be probable that this will be the case, but on the contrary it is likely that Hon. Mr. Templeman, on whose behalf it is understood that Mr. Sloan retired, will be elected without a contest.

"It has been stated that a considerable number of Liberals in the constituency resent the course that Mr. Sloan has taken and will give proof of that by either abstaining from casting their votes for Hon. Mr. Templeman or giving their support to the Conservative candidate. We are not inclined to give much credence to that view. It is understood that before resigning his seat Mr. Sloan made a canvass of the more important and populous parts of the constituency and ascertained that the bulk of the Liberals were quite in accord with the contemplated action.

"It is not difficult to understand that residents of the constituency appreciate the value of being represented in parliament by a member of the federal cabinet, especially as he is heading a department in the administration that has to do with one of their most important local industries. We should

infer, therefore, that in the event of a contest Hon. Mr. Templeman would receive the full party vote and possibly even a small support from the electors not generally in political sympathy with him.

"Nor can we see any particular advantage that the Conservatives would gain by contesting the seat. The general election has returned Sir W. Laurier to power with a substantial majority and even a Conservative victory in Comox-Atlin would have no practical effect on the position of two political parties or yield any substantial reward for the expense and effort which the contest would entail in such a large and scattered constituency as Comox-Atlin.

"Beside these considerations the fact that if Hon. Mr. Templeman were defeated British Columbia would be without a representative in the federal cabinet is a matter that will have considerable weight with the electors, Conservative as well as Liberals, while there always is a feeling more or less prevalent that it is scarcely a generous thing to oppose a candidate under such circumstances as those connected with this particular case.

"There are other considerations of somewhat more personal nature that will have their weight with not a few Conservatives in reaching a decision on the question. Hon. Mr. Templeman undoubtedly lost his seat for Comox-Atlin because he was the candidate of a government which on one question was entirely out of sympathy with a large number of voters. The minister of mines personally has many friends in both parties of good repute, and has never been mixed up in any scandals. He has shown himself anxious to further the mining industry in the province and his defeat would be regarded by many as a loss to it that should not be disregarded for mere party considerations."

PROCEEDS TO COMOX ATLIN

HON. MR. TEMPLEMAN LEAVES FOR

Together With Mr. Sloan He Goes North to Conduct His Campaign.

Hon. Wm. Templeman, Minister of Mines, accompanied by Mr. Wm. Sloan and Mrs. Sloan, and Mr. Templeman's secretary, Mr. Nicholas, arrived in Victoria last evening, and left this morning on a tour of the district of Comox-Atlin.

Questions with regard to his candidature for that riding Hon. Mr. Templeman stated that Mr. Sloan's action in resigning the seat had been done after conferring with various organizations and electors generally, and had made it possible for the province to retain the portfolio of mines and inland revenue. Sir Wilfrid had expressed a desire to retain him as a member of his cabinet and Mr. Sloan's generous action had made that possible.

"Since my defeat in the city of Victoria at the recent general election by a very narrow majority," he said, "a very general desire has been expressed in British Columbia, by Liberals and Conservatives alike, that I should remain in office, to carry on the work of the mines department, particularly in the interests of the province.

"British Columbia is just coming into its own. Besides being the largest in area of all the provinces of the Dominion, it is the most richly endowed in natural wealth. With its marvelous resources still practically undeveloped, and with a relatively small population, there is a vast work to be done by governments, as well as by the people, and this work is now pressing upon us.

"I desire to have the great privilege of continuing to do my share in assisting to the development of British Columbia, by encouraging the building of railways; improving the navigation of coastal waters; developing and perpetuating the fisheries; extending and improving transportation, telegraphic and postal facilities, and generally in aiding every enterprise that will have for its object the betterment of conditions for the people, individually as well as collectively.

"The last twenty-five years has been devoted to Southern British Columbia, the next twenty-five will belong to the central and the northern portions of the province. The completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific to Prince Rupert, with branches north and south, and the extension of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway on Vancouver Island, will usher in a new era, and bring greater responsibilities to us all. The great development that will undoubtedly follow will be very largely in Comox-Atlin, and I feel assured that I can do a great deal to accelerate the progress of that electoral district, and ensure the permanent welfare of its present and future citizens."

He added that he abstained from references to political issues or partisan questions. They were not needed. The general election has determined that for the next five years Canada should be governed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues.

"I believe," he said, "that the electors of Comox-Atlin are more immediately concerned in domestic affairs. I

TELEGRAPHERS WANT EIGHT-HOUR DAY

(Special to the Times.)
 Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 23.—A petition for an eight-hour day and no overtime is now in circulation among the operating telegraphers of the Canadian Pacific railway and Canadian Northern railway systems throughout Canada, and will be presented to parliament at the present sitting of the House.

am sure they will agree with me that the opening up and settlement of Comox-Atlin, and the development of its great natural resources, constitute the question of all questions of immediate concern to the people of the district. It was with this conception in my mind that, with the assistance of Mr. Sloan and the other British Columbia members, I was able to induce the government to give very generous assistance to railways which would open up the inaccessible districts of our province, and which, I hope, will be productive of the results we all earnestly desire."

Hon. Mr. Templeman is suffering from a painful attack of lumbago, but is otherwise in the best of health.

EARTHQUAKES CONTINUE IN MEDITERRANEAN ZONE

Catania Experiences Slight Shocks Which Do No Damage.

Catania, Jan. 23.—Slight earthquakes continue to be recorded daily at Messina, but they do no damage.

Edmund Billings, representative of the Massachusetts relief committee, having found that the population between Messina and Laormina was in dire distress, has been devoting his energies recently to their relief. A number of survivors of the earthquake suffering from wounds were received at the Vatican hospital to-day. They were brought from Messina and Reggio by the Spanish steamer Catalonia, sent out by the Spanish government.

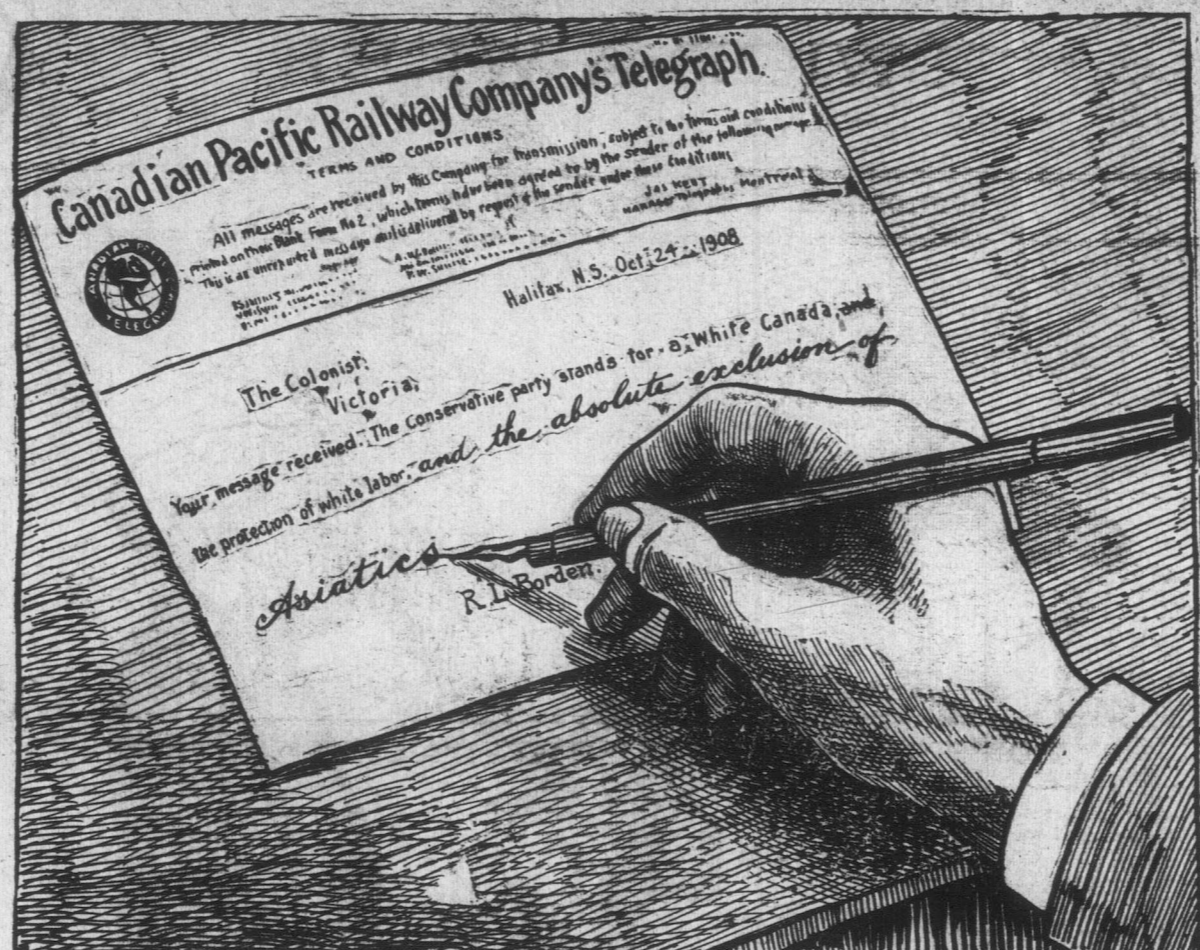
CARMACK MURDER CASE.

Selection of Panel Is Still Incomplete.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 23.—The talesmen of the third panel from which jurors to try Colonel Duncan Cooper, Robin Cooper, and John Sharp for the murder of former Senator Carmack will be selected, were on hand in court to-day. The court announced that no excuses would be accepted and then ordered that the physician who signed the disability certificate of Juror Whitworth be called. Dr. Sullivan, the juror's family physician, said Juror Whitworth had "Bright's disease," a fatal malady which might be greatly aggravated by confinement or excitement.

AMERICAN SUICIDES IN LONDON.

London, Jan. 23.—An American named George Scott, who was formerly connected with the Barnum & Bailey circus, committed suicide this morning in a Covent Garden hotel by shooting himself while



WHOSE HAND?

SCHOOL BOARD NEEDS \$110,200

APPROPRIATIONS FOR ORDINARY EXPENDITURE

Business Disposed of at Meeting Held Last Night.

(From Friday's Daily.)

The school board met last evening with all the members present. The appropriations were again considered and the sum of \$110,200 recommended as the amount for the year.

A protest was received from Mr. Pomeroy against the appointment of the janitor of North Ward school. Complaint was made that the appointee was a recent arrival in the city, and that the appointment was the result of a deal with the contractor. The board then adjourned.

G.T.P. TO HANDLE GRAIN TRADE SECTION OF LINE

Through Trains From Winnipeg to Fort William This Fall.

(Special to the Times.)
 Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 23.—Through trains to Fort William via National Transcontinental railway will be running by August 1st. This is the conservative estimate placed upon the completion of the section by men actively in charge.

CANADA'S INTERESTS NOT SACRIFICED

Retention of Rich Pacific Province Due to British Diplomacy.

(Special to the Times.)
 Toronto, Ont., Jan. 23.—"It is entirely due to British diplomacy that we have a foot of the Pacific coast and our magnificent British Columbia province in giving Russia ten miles of the coast, Britain gave the shell of the Yukon, and retained the rich meat of the interior for herself."

ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

NAVAL FIREMAN DROWNS.

Algiers, Jan. 23.—A fireman on the United States battleship Kentucky, while jumping from a small boat to the ship's ladder, fell overboard and was drowned. He was buried on land and the coffin was escorted by detachments of French and American marines.

EXPLANATION IS STILL AWAITED

THE GREAT SILENCE REMAINS UNBROKEN

Vocal Chords of the Colonist Are Still in Paralyzed Condition.

The Great Silence of the Colonist on the subject of the forged telegram threatens to become chronic. When the grey dawn breaks to-morrow, one exact week will have elapsed since the low bell which paralyzed the vocal chords of the Colonist and sealed its tongue.

EARL MORLEY IS COMING TO CANADA

RED TAPE PARALYZES FRENCH NAVY

Why Arsenals Take Five Years in Which to Construct Battleships.

On the confession of M. Picard, the French minister of marine, while England builds a battleship in two years, it takes France five years to construct one.

One of the chief reasons for the dilatory manner in which the work in the government dockyards at Toulon, M. de Villehervé, the son of a former deputy, is that the French navy is paralyzed by red tape and bureaucracy.

WILL HEAR COMPLAINTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Railway Commission to Sit in Victoria on February 27.

NEW U. S. TARIFF BILL.

RUSSIA'S NEW AMBASSADOR.

W. H. TAFT REACHES PANAMA.

KING

ADD TO BORO. 450

BORDEN'S FORGED TELEGRAM DENOUNCED BY PRESS

Toronto News Calls for an Exposure of Culprits --Duty of Conservative Leader is to Publicly Proclaim Guilty Persons

(Special to the Times.)
 Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 23.—The Free Press this morning says: The telegram with R. L. Borden's name to it, which was published during the Dominion election campaign by the Victoria Colonist, the chief Conservative paper on the coast, was printed in the form of a facsimile, which shows that it was a photographic reproduction of a typewritten message on a telegraphic blank, signed by R. L. Borden. The Colonist in printing it declared that it was a facsimile of the telegram it received in reply to its request that Mr. Borden should define his position on the Japanese question. The Victoria Times has just reproduced that facsimile, which announces over Mr. Borden's name that "the Conservative party stands for the exclusion of all Asiatics." That was what caused Hon. Mr. Templeman's defeat, and secured other Conservative successes in British Columbia. It was widely used in that province.

Mr. Borden now denies having sent any such telegram and the Colonist professes to be utterly unable to show how the words quoted got into its

photographic facsimile. Should not Mr. Borden, leader of a party which prebys that performance, leave off talking loftily about any honesty or purity in politics long enough to find out, and then publicly proclaim, who was guilty of forging his name.

Most Contemptible.
 (Special to the Times.)
 Ottawa, Jan. 23.—The Free Press says: It was a remarkable coincidence that the night which saw Hon. Mr. Templeman leave on a campaign for his re-election in British Columbia should witness the exposure of the plot by which he was robbed of his seat in Victoria, which plot was, without exception, one of the most contemptible ever hatched in Canadian politics.

A Deliberate Forgery.
 (Special to the Times.)
 Toronto, Jan. 23.—The News (Conservative), says: The alteration of Mr. Borden's telegram, declaring his attitude towards Japanese immigration, was an ugly transaction. In plain words it was a deliberate forgery and the culprits ought to be exposed.

BORDEN SILENT FOR A MONTH

OTTAWA AGAIN HEARS OF FORGED TELEGRAM

Toronto Globe Criticizes Tory Leader for Delaying Reputation.

(Special to the Times.)
 Ottawa, Jan. 23.—In the Commons this afternoon R. L. Borden, on a question of privilege, called attention to an editorial in the Toronto Globe criticizing him for not sooner repudiating the forged telegram in the Victoria Colonist. The editorial said that though he was made aware of the alteration of his telegram, yet he had allowed three months to go by without putting himself right with the public.

REPUTATION OF BORDEN'S FORGED TELEGRAM

Mr. Borden said he had said he had not been made aware of the alteration in the telegram, as published by the Colonist, until after his return from Victoria last month. He had at once called the attention of the Colonist to the matter and had received a reply that no one responsible for the editorial management of the paper had caused the change. The management of the paper was still making enquiries as to the real culprit.

"Had I known of the 'misstatement' of the Colonist during the campaign I would at once have put myself right," said Mr. Borden. "I am no more responsible for the misstatement in the Colonist than I am for the misstatement in the Globe."

VIOLATION OF STATION AGENT GROUND OVER

Frederickton, N.S. Magistrate Marsh

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT SEATTLE

Seattle Excludes Japanese

Seattle, Wn., Jan. 23.—The Executive League has met in a public meeting to-day, for the purpose of February 18th, at which time they will be invited to call a meeting of the Japanese Exclusion League in the city of Seattle, and to take the necessary steps for the exclusion of the Japanese.

HEAVY STORM IN ILLINOIS.

Chicago Almost Completely Cut Off From Telegraphic Communication

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 23.—The telegraph service to points west and north of Chicago were almost completely severed to-day by the worst storm of the season. Scores of telegraph poles and miles of wire in many sections were born down and rendered useless by the high winds and heavy snow fall.

NO NATIONAL OWNED CANADIAN CANNOT

Cost of National, Being Pro

Winnipeg, Man. Growers' Assoc.

western province last fall in a petition of these farmers. A plan to nationalize some ten thousand acres to buy out all existing interest of farmers.

G. E. FOSTER \$100,000

Winnipeg, Man. Jan. 23.—G. E. Foster has been named as the candidate for an all-British statement of the House of Commons.

MOUNTAIN L

Market Conditions

Violations

Station Agent Ground Over

Frederickton, N.S.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT SEATTLE

Seattle Excludes Japanese

HEAVY STORM IN ILLINOIS

Chicago Almost Completely Cut Off

RUSSIA'S NEW AMBASSADOR

W. H. TAFT REACHES PANAMA

KING

ADD TO BORO. 450

GRAM PRESS

of Culprits s to Pub- ons

simile. Should not of a party which performance, leave off out any honesty or long enough to find bly proclaim, who g his name. contemptible.

23.—The Free Press remarkable coincidence which saw Hon. Mr. on a campaign for British Columbia exposure of the which plot was, with- of the most com- natched in Canadian

ate Forgery. (To the Times.) 19.—The News (Con- The alteration of gram, declaring his Japanese immigra- transaction. In as a deliberate forg- orts ought to be ex-

SILENT A MONTH

IN HEARS GED TELEGRAM

Criticizes Tory or Delaying idiation.

(To the Times.) 19.—In the Commons L. Borden, on a here, called attention of the Toronto Globe not sooner repudiat- telegram in the Vic- editorial said that ade aware of the al- gram, yet he had nths to go by with- ight with the pub- had said he had are of the alteration s published by the ter his return from th. He had at once n of the Colonist to had received a reply sible for the edi- of the paper had 2. The management of making enquiries as t. the 'misstatement' ve put myself right," "I am no more re- sment in the m for the misstate-

OMPLAINTS TISH COLUMBIA

mission to Sit in on Febru- y 27.

an. 22.—The railway several minor com- rned the sittings in mmission definitely following dates for est: Winnipeg, Feb. 4, Feb. 11th and 12th; 15th and 16th; Cal- 18th; Edmonton, ia; Vancouver, Feb. 20; New, Feb. 27th; Ne- ge, first week in ners Mills and Mc- Officer Hardwell ac- west.

M IN ILLINOIS.

Completely Cut Of ic Communication d and North.

23.—The telegraph west and north of st completely sever- worst storm of the telegraph poles and many sections were rendered useless by nd heavy snow fall.

19.—Dave ings in the county y for the murder of

NO NATIONAL OWNED ELEVATORS CANADIAN PROVINCES CANNOT HAVE MONOPOLY

Cost of Nationalization Propo- sal, Being \$10,000,000, is Prohibitive.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 30.—The Grain Growers' Association of the three western provinces of Canada united last fall in a petition to the governments of these provinces to agree on a plan to nationalize the elevators, some ten thousand in number; that is to buy out all existing elevator companies and thus create a monopoly in the interest of farmers. The question aroused great interest on account of the seriousness and the alleged abuse of the grain companies in dealing with farmers.

G. E. FOSTER CLAIMS \$100,000 FROM GLOBE

(Special to the Times.) Toronto, Ont., Jan. 30.—Hon. George Elliot Foster, who claims \$100,000 damages from the Globe for an alleged libel, has filed a statement of claim. Mr. Foster says that the published allegations charged him with an in- flicted's offense and improper conduct, and disparaged his term in an office of public trust.

MOUNTAIN-LUMBERMEN HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

Market Conditions Are Dis- cussed and Investigation Committee Appointed

Nelson, B. C., Jan. 30.—The annual meeting of the Mountain Lumbermen's Manufacturing Association was held here yesterday, and closed with a banquet tendered by the local board of trade. The deliberations were not pub- lic and but a little was given out for publication. Nothing definite was an- nounced as to a change of prices, but a committee was appointed to go over the price list. Another committee was appointed to act in conjunction with the coast association, and to back up the stand taken by the Vancouver lumbermen. The officers elected were: President, Otto Lachmund, Arrow- head; vice president, Otis Staples, Wycilife; secretary-treasurer, W. A. Menstie.

VIOLATION OF SCOTT ACT.

Station Agent Guilty of Shipping Li- quor Over Intercolonial.

Frederickton, N. B., Jan. 30.—Police magistrate Marsh fined R. Z. Walker, an I. C. R. station agent, charged with violating the Scott act, \$50 and costs. The proceedings were taken under an agreement to the Canada temperance act prohibiting the shipment of liquor in the Intercolonial railway, although owned by the government, has acted in the capacity of a common carrier and was therefore liable.

ANOTHER ATTACK OF ORIENTAL SHIVERS

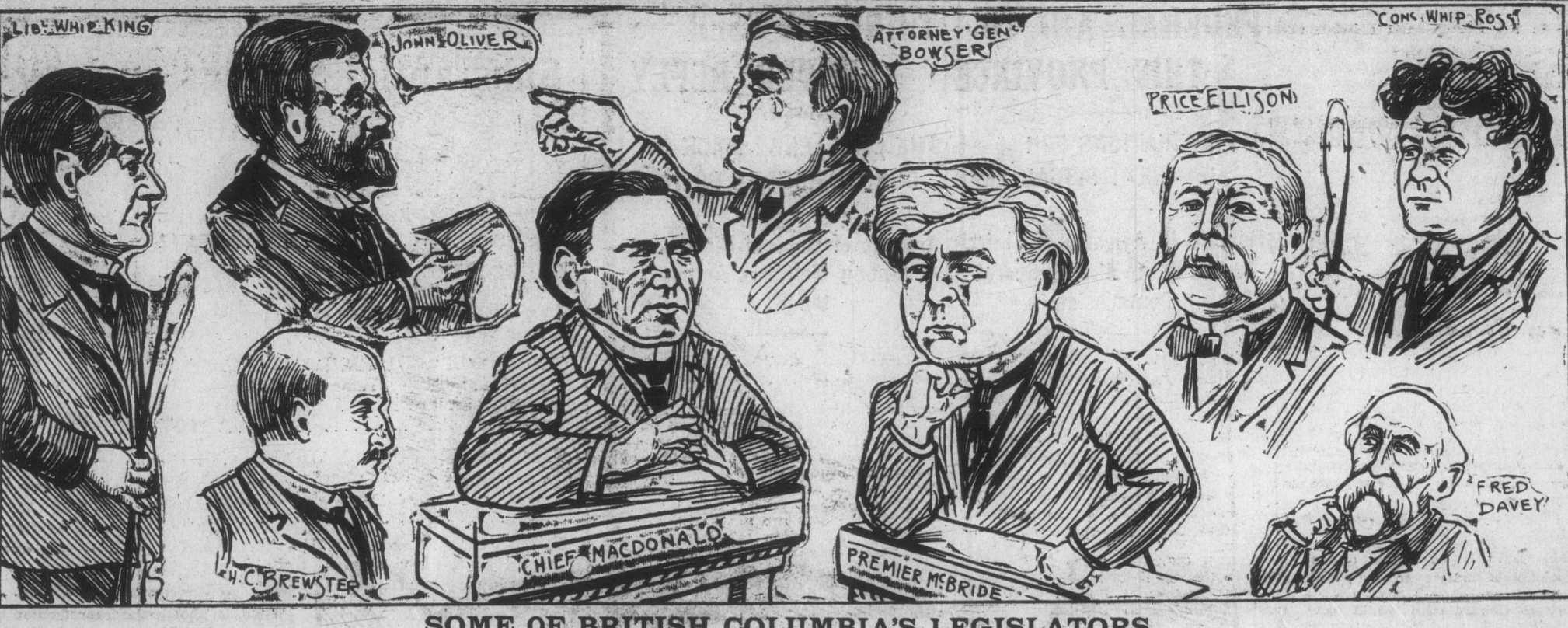
Seattle Exclusionists Protest Against Alleged Influx of Japanese.

Seattle, Wn., Jan. 30.—The Asiatic Exclusion League has made plans for a mass meeting to be held on Sunday, February 15th, at which measures will be taken to call attention to the al- leged influx of Japanese into the United States owing to what the league de- clares to be the lax methods of immi- gration officers. A telegram was sent to President Roosevelt as follows: "President Roosevelt, preserve the Republic, Exclude the Japanese. Let the people rule."

KING MENELIK.

Reports of His Illness and Death Were Wildly Exaggerated.

Addo Bijo, Abyssinia, Jan. 30.—Re- ports recently circulated in Europe and America that King Menelik was desperately ill, and even that he had died, were wildly exaggerated. The king is a chronic invalid, but there is nothing in his condition to-day that would necessitate immediate aid.



SALARIES PUT ON NEW BASIS

ADVANCES TO TEACHERS TO BE MADE REGULARLY

Board of School Trustees Ap- proved of Systematic Plan.

(From Friday's Daily.) Last evening the school board approved of the report of the special committee appointed to draw up a schedule upon which teachers salaries might be fixed and advanced upon a regular system. The report as finally adopted was as follows:

- 1. That the maximum salary of the principal of the High school be \$2,500 a year.
2. That the minimum salary of men assistants in the High school be \$1,200, and that an annual increase of \$60 be made to that sum till a maximum of \$1,800 be reached.
3. That the minimum salary of women assistants in the High school be \$900 a year increasing by annual in- creasements of \$60 till a maximum of \$1,200 be reached.
4. The board of school trustees may determine from time to time the salaries of principals of graded schools on the basis of size of schools, certifi- cate of teacher, etc.
5. Men assistants in graded schools other than first and second assistants may receive an initial salary of \$840 a year, increasing by yearly increments of \$30 till a maximum of \$1,080 is reached.
6. Women assistants, other than first and second assistants and other than those on probation in graded schools, shall receive an initial salary of \$600, increasing by annual increments of \$30 till a maximum of \$840 is reached.
7. First assistants in first and second class graded schools shall be paid in addition to the salary to which they are entitled a further sum of \$50 a year, and their salaries, exclusive of such additional sum, may reach a maximum of \$1,200, in the case of men, and \$960, in the case of women.
8. Second assistants and teachers doing parallel work to them, in first or second class in graded schools shall be paid in addition to the salary to which they are entitled a further sum of \$30 a year, and their salaries, exclusive of such additional sum, may reach a maximum of \$1,200, in the case of men, and \$960, in the case of women.
9. Principals of small schools having no senior grade shall receive salar- ies on the scale recommended for first assistants of first and second class graded schools.
10. Principals of small schools hav- ing no senior or intermediate grade shall receive salaries on the scale re- commended for second assistants of first and second class graded schools.
11. Receiving teachers shall be paid \$60 a year in addition to the salary to which they are entitled by clause 5 or 6, provided always that in cases where the principal is also receiving teacher, she shall receive only the addition to her salary to which she is entitled as principal.
12. The board may appoint a teacher on an initial salary between the max- imum and minimum limits, taking into account certificate, previous experi- ence in other districts, etc. Should the salary at which the teacher is ap- pointed fall short of the maximum of his class, his salary shall afterwards be increased annually according to the provisions of clause 13.
13. No teacher shall get increase of salary unless such increase be sanc- tioned by the board on the recom- mendation of the city superintendent.
14. No teacher shall in future be ap- pointed principal of a first or second class graded school, who does not hold an academic or a first class certifi- cate; no first or second assistant in a first or second class graded school shall in future be appointed who does not hold at least a first class certifi- cate; and teachers holding third class certificates may at the discretion of the board receive, but have no claim to, increase of salary according to the scale.
15. For the present the Boys' Cen- tral, the Girls' Central, the North Ward, and the South Park schools may be formed first class graded schools; Victoria West school a second class graded school; Kingston Street and Spring Ridge schools come under

AIRSHIP FLEET ALARMS BELGIUM

Brussels, Jan. 30.—The Belgian government, having become un- easy by means of German military bal- loons descending in the region of Bassecaut, is hastening the completion of important defensive works there, and is draft- ing large reinforcements.

SLIGHT EARTHQUAKES IN SOUTHERN SPAIN

Inhabitants Flee Panic-stricken in Fear of Great Disaster. Madrid, Jan. 30.—All communications with southern Spain and with the city of Barcelona is interrupted and normal and the reports emanating from England relative to a disastrous earthquake and a tidal-wave, are un- true. There was a slight earth shock at Totania in the province of Murcia, but no serious damage was done. The walls of only a few houses were cracked. Slight shocks were also felt in the neighboring village of Olias. At both Totania and Olias the inhabi- tants fled panic stricken to the sub- urban districts, and a disaster was feared that so devastated Southern Italy.

TWO MENTIONED TO SUCCEED EARL GREY

London Paper Declares Lord Sinclair Will Be Next Gov- ernor-General.

London, Jan. 30.—It has been reported that the Right Hon. John Sinclair, secretary for Scotland, who has just been raised to the peerage, will be the next Governor-General of Canada. In 1904 he married Lady Marjorie Gordon, daughter of the seventh Earl of Aberdeen, who was governor-general of Canada from 1893 to 1898, during which time Mr. Sinclair was secretary of the Earl.

MARRIED COUPLE TO ANSWER HOLD-UP CHARGE

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 30.—Fleetwood Lester, travelling salesman for the Southern Supply Company, and his wife, are in jail charged with holding up Hardway Young, president of the company, at the point of a revolver at the former's home yesterday and rob- bing him of \$5,600. It is charged that Lester telephoned to Young to come to his home to dis- cuss the sale of Lester's stock in the company. When Young entered the Lester home it is alleged Lester forced him at the point of a revolver to write an order to his cashier directing him to pay Mrs. Lester \$5,600.25, the alleged amount of Lester's stock. Mrs. Lester obtained the amount of the order through the cashier and then returned to her home, where Young was held practically a prisoner, and gave the money to her husband. Two hours af- ter his release Young swore out war- rants charging robbery, and the pair were arrested.

PENNY CABLEGRAMS NOT YET FEASIBLE

Tone of Pessimism in Gathering of London Commercial Men. London, Jan. 30.—A pessimistic note was struck at the meeting yesterday of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in regard to penny-a-word cables. Sir Fortescue Plannery, former president of the Institute of Mining En- gineers, who was not present, but who had obtained by making the reduc- tion. Mr. Machin said a penny-a-word rate was impossible. Sir John Cockburn, vice-chairman of the London School of Economics, re- marked that cheaper rates would come in the future.

QUEBEC BRIDGE COMMISSION.

Ottawa, Jan. 30.—The premier yester- day promised to consider the request of a deputation representing the To- ronto Engineers' Club for the appoint- ment of a native born Canadian on the Quebec bridge commission.

MOVE ADVOCATED IN ISLAND DEVELOPMENT

Council of Board of Trade Deal With Subject This Morning.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade this morning, with the president, Simon Leiser, in the chair, Col. Prior, president of the Vancouver Island Develop- ment league, reported that the fifteen delegates who attended the conference here last week had returned to their homes and were now engaged in form- ing branches of the league, while at the same time Victoria was not moving very actively, no action having been commenced. The matter was referred by the Board of Trade council to the Vancouver island committee to take up.

BALKAN TROUBLE STILL UNSETTLED

AMOUNT OF INDEMNITY SUBJECT OF DISPUTE

Bulgaria Maintains Uncompro- mising Attitude—May Even Retract Present Offer. Constantinople, Jan. 30.—According to advices received here the Bulgarian government has adopted an uncompro- mising attitude on the question of the amount of indemnity to be paid Turkey as a result of the Bulgarian declaration of independence last Octo- ber. There can be no increase, it is declared, on the present offer of 2,000,- 000 francs (\$16,400,000), and it is further estimated that should a settlement on that basis be delayed much longer Bul- garia will consider her position. The embassies are striving hard to bring the disputants together, and they are hopeful of an early amelioration of the situation.

LEADERS APPOINT STANDING COMMITTEES

W. F. MacLean Likely to Give Support to Government Party.

Ottawa, Jan. 29.—When Sir Wilfrid Laurier, R. L. Borden and the two chief party whips met this morning to strike standing committees for the session Sir Wilfrid Laurier noticed that the Conservative members on the commit- tees of Messrs. Borden and George Taylor said that Mr. MacLean belong- ed to a third party and the premier then adopted him by insisting his name be put on some of the committees. Mr. MacLean is likely to give more support to the government than to the opposi- tion this parliament.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Theo. Adams, employed in the railway round- house at Hopewell Junction, was ar- rested to-day and charged with the murder of his brother-in-law, John Kliff, of that place, after Mrs. Kliff had accused Adams of robbing her. Kliff was proprietor of a lunch room in Hopewell Junction, and was killed last Sunday morning, it was believed by two men who had entered the restaurant ostensibly to purchase a bag of tobacco. As Kliff turned his back upon the men he was struck with a heavy bolt and had his skull fractured. He died a few hours later. The men then entered Mrs. Kliff's sleeping room in the rear of the restaurant, fractur- ed her skull with a blow, and took about \$700 from under her pillow.

ONE DEAD; FOUR INJURED.

Conductor Crushed Under Caboose on Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad Wreck. Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 29.—One man was killed and four others seriously injured in a collision between a freight and a construction train on the Pittsburg & Lake Erie railroad at Beaver Falls, near here to-day. The dead man is Conductor W. G. Wagner, of the con- struction train, who was crushed un- der a caboose. The injured men are foreigners. It is said the construction train rushed from a siding directly in front of the freight train.

NANTUCKET COLLISION.

Number of Survivors Reach Boston on Their Way to Italy. Boston, Mass., Jan. 29.—Fifty of the steamer passengers of the steamer Re- public arrived here to-day, and 25 of the saloon passengers are expected to-night. They will sail to-morrow on the steamer Roman for Italy. They were accom- panied by forty members of the crew of the Republic, who will also make the voyage.

WANTED BY NEITHER CANADA NOR U. S. A.

Women Keep Travelling To and Fro Between Coun- tries.

St. Stephen, N. B., Jan. 30.—Mary O'Neill, known as the girl without a country, is making no end of trouble for immigration officers here and at Cape, Maine. If she is found in St. Stephen she is chased across the bridge into Canada, and if the American of- ficer gets a sight of her he chases her back. The case has been referred to Ottawa, and Mary could not get along with her stepmother, and she was put out of the house, and the St. Stephen town authorities, fear- ing she would become a public char- acter, ordered her into Canada, but the au- thorities in the latter place told Mary that her home was in St. Stephen.

LORD MILNER IN NEXT UNIONIST CABINET

Prediction That Famous Pro- consul Will Be Colonial Secretary

London, Jan. 30.—'Unionist' writ- ing in the Daily Mail, predicts that Lord Milner will be secretary of state for the colonies in the next Unionist cabinet, and declares that Lord Mil- ner's speeches in Canada served as a public education which revived the Imperial cause 'at a critical moment and upon the very eve of tariff re- vision at Washington they saved the whole Imperial problem.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 30.—The legisla- ture meets on February 15th. George Gray, of Stellarton, assistant general manager of the Acadia Coal Company, is nominated by the Liberals of Pictou as their candidate in the provincial by- election to be held on February 16th.

GERMANY IN PACIFIC.

Melbourne, Jan. 29.—The German consul general here denies the statement made by Major Cooke Daniels at Vancouver, that Germany has established a strong naval base at Simonsaven, New Guinea.

HEAVY DAMAGE BY BLIZZARD

STORM-SWEPT MIDDLE WEST GETS RELIEF

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 30.—Chicago and the Middle West arose to-day with the official assurance that the worst of the storm, which devastated this section of the country yesterday, was over, and that it would be quickly followed by clear, cold weather, while the east in- herited the blizzard.

Cities Isolated and Traffic In- terrupted—Distress is General.

The damage done by wind and sleet can scarcely be estimated. Many cities and towns are still practically isolated, and the train service remains demoral- ized. In the south the storm was the most severe in recent years, and the story of wrecked buildings, interrupted wire communication and general distress, is almost a duplicate of that sent from the north and northwest. The heavy snow fall in the states to the west and northwest of Chicago is the most serious result of the blizzard. The delay in freight traffic and passenger service will probably continue for some time. The loss of life, considering the extent of the area afflicted, has been insignifi- cant.

In Chicago the blizzard abated materi- ally before the morning business rush began, but the heavy snow fall that had accompanied it remained and caused much confusion and delay. Elevated and surface lines were im- peded, and attempts to maintain regular schedules were abandoned. In the down town districts the cars moved at a snail like pace. The suburban trains also were greatly delayed by the snow drifts, and the trains from the extreme western and southern points were re- ported from three to eighteen hours late.

Conditions in New York.

New York, Jan. 30.—The centre of the western blizzard which has been ap- proaching since yesterday reached this city in full force this morning, accom- panied by a high west wind, a heavy fall of wet snow succeeding a hail throughout the night, and filled the streets with slippery slush which threatened to delay all means of transportation in the city and suburbs, except the subway. The fall of snow be- gan before daylight, and employees of the street car lines and railroads promptly attacked it in a desperate effort to keep the line open.

Thousands of men were put to work by the street-cleaning department, and the main thoroughfares down town were in a fair condition for the early rush of office employees to their offices. Although electric sweepers were run at frequent intervals on the cross town lines, there were many delays. Frequent accidents to pedestrians who were blinded by the driving snow were reported. James Barr, aged 75, was struck by a Madison avenue car at 59th street and thrown into the gutter, suffer- ing a probable fracture of the skull. Ferry traffic across the harbor and rivers was not materially disarranged, although there were some delays. Dur- ing the night 300 persons sought shelter in the city lodging houses, and others were given shelter in the recreation pier at the foot of the East 38th street. Included in the number were about 40 women and children. Most of the men were put to cleaning snow from the streets.

Centres Over New England.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—With a temperature falling rapidly in its path, and snow and sleet in many directions, marking its sweep eastward, the centre of the storm that has raged with great force through practically all the coun- try east of the Rocky mountains, to- day is centred over New England. Through the most and largely through the south there is a cold snap, and the weather bureau to-day predicted a freezing temperature in the fruit belts of Florida. Snow has fallen west of there as far as the Mississippi river, and north of Florida. It will be much colder in the eastern states to-night and to-morrow. In the Far West in- tense cold is reported, 24 degrees below zero being reached in the northwest.

Twice-a-Week Times

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ATTORNEY - GENERAL SHOULD ACT.
Mr. Borden ought to move in Parliament for a Royal Commission to investigate all the circumstances in connection with the dispatch and publication of that mysterious telegram. He owes a duty to Canada, if he is under no obligation to his party, in the matter. And if the leader of the opposition, following the example of the other party directly involved, does not consider his reputation for fair dealing, for honor and integrity as a public man in such trivial things as his relations with fellow public men of any consequence, then we must perforce appeal to our local Caesar, the Attorney-General of the province. To the latter gentleman is committed the responsibility of enforcing the laws. We have not before us a bound copy of the statutes passed at the late session of the Dominion Parliament, probably because copies have not yet been issued; but we have distinct recollection that during the late session provision was made for the punishment of certain offenders against the Election Act. Amongst the offences which should have been, if they are not, enumerated as calling for severe penalties is publishing false statements calculated to affect the result of the elections by misleading the people. There is no question that that notorious "fac simile" telegram did materially influence the minds of the electorate of Victoria and of every constituency of British Columbia on the 26th of October. That is admitted by some of the most ardent of Conservatives here and elsewhere. Doubtless Mr. Bowser, whose zeal in his profession we freely acknowledge, has already considered the matter and has fully made up his mind as to his duty in the event of the party of the first part (Mr. Borden) and the party of the second part (the Colonist newspaper) not reaching an agreement as to the best means of discovering the party of the third part (the mysterious culprit). If the Attorney-General should prove tardy, then it may be our duty to quote the statute for his benefit.

A SUDDEN SWITCH.

The persons and institutions which are now most clamorous for the construction of railways in British Columbia but a very short time ago opposed with all the might they possessed and with all the influence at their command the programme of the Dominion government designed to give British Columbia a railway mileage in some degree commensurate with her natural resources and the magnificent extent of her territory. They fought against and criticised the action of the Dominion government in subsidizing the line which has made Southern British Columbia the most extensive contributor to the provincial treasury, a condition which would have been impossible had not that railway had a tremendously stimulating effect upon business. They would not permit the Great Northern to cross the boundary, although it asked no favor except the privilege of serving the business already established and to assist in the establishment of still greater businesses. They waged bitter warfare against the Grand Trunk Pacific enterprise in its initial stages, and have not yet ceased to publish false reports intended to have a mischievous effect upon its fortunes. The chief argument they used against the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific was that a vast extent of territory would be made available for settlement, the settlers would come in, and there was the province to get the revenue to supply these invaders with roads, trails, schools and public works of all kinds? Their understanding was not broad enough nor their faith in the future of the province sound enough to perceive that an expansion of revenue more than sufficient to meet all requirements would be coincidental with the commencement of construction of the road. Either that or they were under the influence of some institution which desired to retain a permanent monopoly of railway transportation in the province. Now, however, they have changed their views and their tactics and are protesting that too much time has been lost in proceeding about British Columbia's development, something which can only be accomplished by the rapid construction of railways. Has new light been received or must the new point of view be attributed to other influences?
Queen Charlotte News (Conservative): If the Colonist is guilty, as accused, of tampering in any manner with R. L. Borden's telegram its resignation as a Conservative journal should be handed in and accepted at

once. And every honorable Conservative in the Comox-Atlin district, and the Liberals to a man, should see that Hon. Wm. Templeman is returned to Ottawa either by acclamation or with a handsome majority. The occasion demands it, and the circumstances fully justify his return, for it is to the best interests of the entire province of British Columbia. Undoubtedly a disconcerting incident has been done that should be rectified as far as possible. A most commendable feature in connection with Hon. Wm. Templeman's defeat in Victoria was the fact that he stood true as steel by his leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, even though he went down to defeat on the Asiatic question. Men of this character are not to be feared in any honorable contest, and should certainly be appreciated as politicians. The most important question is "what have we to gain or lose?" Sir Wilfrid Laurier is willing and anxious to retain Mr. Templeman in his cabinet as Minister of Mines for British Columbia. This is all we could ask or expect under the present conditions, and the people of the Comox-Atlin district cannot afford to lose a cabinet minister in preference to a mere aspiring member in the back ranks of the opposition, for we are in that stage of development that requires every government assistance that due to us, and no part of the Dominion or province has more resources nor brighter prospects than the Comox-Atlin district, nor will any part of the province produce more revenues in the near future. And while it is with the deepest regret we lose so valuable and esteemed a member as Mr. Sloan, we must realize and believe that he considered his resignation for the best interests of the people in his constituency, for no man was ever supported more loyally than he has been in the past years, and we must realize that he is making a sacrifice in our favor that should be appreciated.
"Uneasy lies the head," etc. Emperor William was criticised for maintaining a very large number of royal palaces while a considerable percentage of his subjects lacked the ordinary necessities of life. Now his Majesty is assailed still more fiercely because he purposes selling some of his residential possessions. Do the German critics expect him to give his all to the poor? The sacrificed palaces will surely bring a good price, because many American millionaires will be attracted to the bargain counter. Housing wives and daughters in castles on the Rhine and elsewhere, dining and sleeping and holding "high jinks" in rooms which for centuries had resounded only with the mirth of princes and nobles, here is an ambition worthy of placing a temporary strain upon the bank account of any trust magnate. We believe the Kaiser is a wise man in his generation. Times have been a trifle depressed in the United States for a year or so, but things are looking up now, and securities can easily be sold for ready cash. Not intrinsic value, but associations, will determine the price of the Kaiser's surplus castles.
Vancouver is going to ask the Dominion government to give it a million dollars for harbor improvements. The modest people on the inlet ought to have the money if they really need it, but there seems to be a conflict between former statements and this sowed requirement. Victoria's "corkscrew," as the metropolitan newspapers in the fog, rain and snow belt sarcastically call our inner harbor, could be made to accommodate the biggest liners for less money.
We are pained to observe that one Nick Burley, who played some part along with the Colonist in the late Dominion election in Victoria, has been arrested in Vancouver for vagrancy and given a few days to leave the city. It might be well for the Liberals of Comox-Atlin to look out for the advent of this good Tory worker within the borders of that constituency.
In the meantime we observe that nearly all commentators are agreed that if Mr. Barnard has a high appreciation of his personal honor and a reasonable regard for whatever the future may have in store for him as a public man he cannot afford to retain his seat in the eleventh Parliament of Canada. What is he going to do about it?
Questions affecting British Columbia are likely to occupy a prominent place in the deliberations of Parliament during the present session; but the interest excited will not be due to the prominence of the provincial Conservative members. They are all under a cloud, and silence will become them exceedingly well.
There is balm in the thought, after our experience with January, that February is usually a benign month.
It is a hopeful sign that a great deal of interest in civic work has been stimulated by recent discussions.
—An interesting lecture was given on Saturday evening by Rev. W. Leslie Clay in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium. He based his lecture upon Sunny Italy, but also gave a brief account of his trip from New York and exhibited a number of views of Gibraltar by means of a magic lantern. The views also included Rome, Milan, Fompell and Florence. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the speaker, on motion of Arthur Lee, seconded by J. Issler.

FEDERAL AID TO THIS PROVINCE

APPROPRIATIONS FOR NEXT FISCAL YEAR

Hon. A. B. Aylesworth Introduces Bill to Abolish Secret Commission.

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—Estimates for the next fiscal year were tabled in the Commons this afternoon. They provide for at total expenditure of \$110,489,774, of which \$38,978,624 is on the consolidated fund account and \$71,511,150 on capital account. Last year's total estimates were \$129,788,173. The decrease in expenditure will be 19 1/2 millions. Of this decrease \$5,000,000 are in public works.
British Columbia items for public works include revotes of \$25,000 for a public building at Fernie; \$77,500 for public building at Ladysmith; \$60,000 for the same at Vancouver, and \$43,000 for a public building at Victoria.
A new vote of \$25,000 is inserted for a quarantine station at Prince Rupert. The total vote for public work in that province is \$186,500.
For harbors and rivers in British Columbia the vote is \$75,500.
The items are as follows: Improvements on the Columbia river, \$20,000; Fraser river ship channel, \$25,000; general lake and river repairs, \$3,000; channel, Okanagan to Dog lake, \$10,000; Skeena river, \$6,000; William Head quarantine, \$5,000; dredge plant in British Columbia, \$150,000; dredging, \$125,000.
There are votes of \$2,666 each for two new Judges in British Columbia—Drake and Walhorn.
In the commons this afternoon Hon. A. B. Aylesworth introduced a bill to prevent the payment or acceptance of illicit or secret commissions, either in private or government business. He explained the bill affected agents in all lines of business, and was practically the same as the bill passed by the British parliament two years ago.

NEGOTIATING FOR ESQUIMALT

(Special to the Times).
Ottawa, Feb. 1.—Replying to G. H. Barnard (Victoria), Hon. Mr. Brodeur stated that negotiations were in progress with the Imperial government for the transfer of the naval station at Esquimalt to the Canadian government.

REWARD FOR CAPTURE OF BILL MINER

Department of Justice Will Give \$1500—Question in Parliament

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—Hon. A. B. Aylesworth informed J. D. Taylor (New Westminster) that on August 12th the department of justice instructed that a reward of \$500 should be offered for Bill Miner's recapture, and that printed notices of such a reward had been issued. The department had no knowledge of any communication from outside of the penitentiary with Miner prior to his escape. With reference to the report that Warden Bourke had threatened sensational disclosures, the minister said the inspector of penitentiaries has written to the former deputy warden asking him for a statement of any information in his possession which he had not already made to the department.
GOOD RESULTS FROM IMMIGRATION WORK
Col. Howell, of Salvation Army, Pays Visit to Victoria.
(From Monday's Daily).
Colonel Howell, chief of the Salvation Army immigration department, arrived Saturday and conducted three services in this city yesterday in the A. O. U. W. hall in company with Adjutant Wakefield, the representative of the department of immigration on the coast.
Colonel Howell objects to certain statements made recently by W. R. Trotter, the Canadian labor representative in regard to the salvation Army immigrants. The colonel says that about one thousand have been brought to this province, and he has just been around to inquire into their progress and finds them all doing well. Many of them have gone on farms and when any go into the cities to live an effort is at once made to get them back to the country. He says the army has the interests of the working class too much at heart to do anything which would injure them in any part of the world.
In connection with the work, Col. Howell refers to the fact that a domestic help brought to the country by them about six have already been married becoming permanent residents of the province.
WELL KNOWN WINNIEPEGER DEAD
Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 1.—Thomas O'Shaughnessy, a well known real estate agent, died this morning aged seventy.

THINK BOWSER SHOULD REPLY

THE CHALLENGE MADE BY DUNCAN ROSS TO BOWSER

A Topic of General Discussion Among Members Across the Bay.

Duncan Ross's challenge to Attorney-General Bowser, in Saturday's Times, is a topic of general discussion in political circles to-day. That it will force the minister to take notice of the charges brought against his professional honor and political honesty is the opinion of members of the legislature even some on the Conservative side.
Liberal members are a unit in approving the action taken by Mr. Ross in pressing his charges against the attorney-general, and the letter written by him will probably be referred to in the House, if not to-day then before long. Mr. Bowser has consistently refrained from answering the charges, while talking all round them, and the challenge to do so on the platform or in the courts which Mr. Ross has made is held to be fully justified by every member of the local opposition.
The definite and categorical manner in which Mr. Ross repeats his charges is a matter of gratified comment among the Liberal members and they are awaiting with interest to see what step Mr. Bowser will take.
"It is up to him now," as a mainland member put it this morning.

CONSERVATIVE SPEAKER ON BORDEN TELEGRAM

R. J. Burde, of Alberni, Puts Responsibility on Editor of Colonist.

Alberni, Feb. 1.—At a meeting held in Alberni on Saturday night in the interests of Hon. William Templeman, a savage attack on the editor of the Colonist was made by R. J. Burde, editor of the Alberni Pioneer-News, who was given an opportunity to speak on behalf of the Conservatives. Mr. Burde held the editor of the Colonist responsible for the notorious distortion of Mr. Borden's telegram, and attributed his action to personal spite.
DEPUTATION WILL ASK LOCAL OPTION BILL
Supporters From All Over Province Will Wait on Cabinet To-morrow.
(From Monday's Daily).
A large deputation, representing every constituency in the province, will wait upon the government to-morrow forenoon to ask for the introduction of local option legislation at the present session. There will probably be a hundred or more local option supporters in the deputation, which will be introduced to Premier McBride and his colleagues by A. E. McPhillips, K. C., M. P. P.
The speakers in support of the petition which will be presented to the House, will be Rev. S. D. Chown, general secretary of the moral and social reform department of the Methodist church, and Rev. Dr. Spencer.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION KILLS TWO MINERS

One Victim Entombed 4,000 Feet in Heart of Mountain.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 30.—As the result of an explosion of fire damp in the new mine operated at Ashford by the Moore Investment Company, of Seattle, one miner is entombed under tons of rocks 4,000 feet in the heart of the mountain, another is dead from suffocation while two are injured, one severely fatally.
The dead are: Jack Norell, miner; body still in mine. William Dinkler, mine foreman; body recovered.
Carl Wickstrom, who was extricated from a pile of debris by a rescue party, is no badly injured he may not recover.
Michael Murphy, a miner, who was in the shaft at the time of the explosion, escaped with minor injuries.
Foreman Dinkler, lost his life while trying to find the body of Norell. He died of suffocation but his body was recovered. Afterdamp has repulsed all rescue parties, who went in search of the entombed miner. The explosion followed a discharge of dynamite by the crew composed of Norell, Wickstrom and Murphy, who were working in the mine at the time. Though the disaster occurred at 8:15 o'clock on Thursday morning, no news reached the outside world until last evening as the telegraph and telephone wires out of Ashford have recently been swept down by a storm.
State Mine Inspector Botting and Supt. Currey are renewing the efforts to recover the body of Norell to-day.
—On Friday evening last a dance was given by local No. 5 Painters' and Decorators' Union, in the Victoria hall. About 150 couples took part, and an enjoyable evening was passed. Music was furnished by an orchestra led by D. Rife. Refreshments were served at the close.

Substantial Savings on High-Grade Drawing Room Suites

LOUIS XVI. THREE-PIECE SUITE, in solid mahogany frames, upholstered in cream silk brocade. Regular value \$212. February Sale \$141
THREE-PIECE "ROCOCO" DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, in solid mahogany frames, upholstered in brocade of the period. Regular value \$160. February Sale \$107
TWO-PIECE "CHIPPENDALE" SUITE, in solid mahogany frames, upholstered in cream silk brocade. Regular value \$160. February Sale \$107
THREE-PIECE SOLID MAHOGANY, CHIPPENDALE SUITE, upholstered in red silk moire. Regular value \$130. February Sale \$87.50
THREE-PIECE "SHERATON" SUITE, in solid mahogany frames, upholstered in brocade of conventional design. Regular value \$130. February Sale \$89.90
DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, 3 pieces. Regular value \$130. February Sale \$89.90
THREE-PIECE DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, in tapestry. Regular value \$124. February Sale \$85.00
THREE-PIECE DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, in Damask. Regular value \$77.50. February Sale \$57.50
THREE-PIECE DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, in silk. Regular value \$67.50. February Sale \$49.50
THREE-PIECE DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, in green tapestry. Regular value \$65.00. February Sale \$49.50
THREE-PIECE DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, in silk. Regular value \$62.50. February Sale \$45.00
FIVE-PIECE BIRCH MAHOGANY DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, in green tapestry, comprising 1 settee, 1 rocker and 3 arm chairs. Regular value \$80.00. February Sale \$61.75
FIVE-PIECE BIRCH MAHOGANY DRAWING-ROOM SUITE. Regular value \$57. February Sale \$39.00

February Sale Prices on Couches

HANDSOME MODERN COUCH, in solid golden oak frame, deep spring seat and head, covered with genuine No. 1 Spanish leather of marone color, all hair stuffed throughout. Regular value \$60. February Sale \$42.50
SCROLL HEAD COUCHES, with solid golden oak frame, upholstered in best tapestry. Regular value \$45. February Sale \$34.00
HEAVY GOLDEN OAK FRAMED COUCH, in green tapestry. Regular value \$42.50. February Sale \$29.00
SCROLL HEAD COUCH, with spring edge, upholstered in fawn colored tapestry. Regular value \$24.50. February Sale \$18.25
SPRING EDGE COUCH, in oriental tapestry. Regular value \$23.50. February Sale \$16.75
COUCH, in blue tapestry. Regular value \$17.50. February Sale \$13.10
GOLDEN OAK COUCH, in green tapestry, with spring edge. Regular value \$20.00. February Sale \$15.40
SCROLL HEAD COUCH, in brown tapestry. Regular value \$19.50. February Sale \$14.50
"D. S." DAVENPORT SOFA, in blue tapestry. Regular value \$18.50. February Sale \$13.90
"D. S." SQUARE HEAD BOX COUCH, in linen "Taftah," fitted with newest patented spring for opening; automatic; no trouble to life up the lid. Regular value \$30. February Sale \$22.50
"D. S." SCROLL HEAD BOX COUCH, in linen "Taftah," fitted with patent spring. Regular value \$30. February Sale \$22.50
SCROLL FRAME COUCH, in blue tapestry, with spring edge. Regular value \$21.50. February Sale \$16.10

Sale Bargains in The Annex

NICKELWARE
NICKEL COPPER TEA KETTLES, No. 8, size. February Sale \$1.25
MRS. POTTS' NICKEL PLATE SAD IRON SETS. February Sale \$1.25
REPEATING ALARM CLOCKS, nickel plated. February Sale \$1.25
ROLLMAN FORD CHOPPER, open like a book, easy to clean. It has four different cutters, and sure grip clamp, two sizes. February Sale price \$1.25 and \$1.00
ENAMELWARE
ENAMEL TEA KETTLES, 6-quart size. February Sale 65¢
PLAIN EARTHENWARE PUDDING BOWLS, with rim—
February Sale, 5-in. size 5¢
February Sale, 5½-in. size 5¢
February Sale, 6-in. size 10¢
February Sale, 6½-in. size 10¢
February Sale, 7½-in. size 15¢
February Sale, 8½-in. size 20¢
February Sale, 9-in. size 25¢
WOODENWARE
SLEEVE BOARDS, with felt top and clamp attachment. February Sale 35¢
PONY WASHBOARDS, suitable for small wares. February Sale 10¢
PARLOR BROOMS, 4 seven medium weight. February Sale 25¢
CLOTHES WHISKS, black handle. February Sale 10¢
GLASSWARE
GLASS PRESERVE DISHES, on stand, 7-inch size. February Sale 15¢
WATER TUMBLERS, straight sides, plain thin style. February Sale, per doz \$1.00
GLASS SYRUP JUGS, metal tops. February Sale 35¢
TELL TALE GLASS MILK JUGS, quart size. February Sale 50¢
TINWARE
COVERED KNEADING PANS, 21-quart size. February Sale 35¢
TEA KETTLES, flaring shape, 1½-qt. size. February Sale 20¢

Oilcloths and Linoleums at Great Savings

We have a big stock of Oilcloths and Linoleums to sell during this Sale, and probably nothing that we offer will be more popular. It provides the chances to replenish the floor covering on any number of rooms at savings that are most substantial. Most of these Oilcloths and Linoleums are new goods, opened during the last few weeks, and the chance to buy these lines at less than regular prices should be most popular.
OIL CLOTHS
FLOOR OILCLOTH, in tile, floral and conventional designs, range of colorings, 2 yards wide. Regular price, per square yard, 25c. February Sale Price 20¢
FLOOR OILCLOTH. Regular price, per square yard, 35c. February Sale Price 30¢
PRINTED LINOLEUMS
PRINTED LINOLEUMS, in a large assortment of colorings and designs. Regular price, per square yard, 50c. February Sale Price 40¢
PRINTED LINOLEUM. Regular price, per square yard, 65c. February Sale Price 50¢

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

TROLLEY CAR IN RAVINE; MANY CASUALTIES

Passengers Hurlled Down Steep Embankment—Two May Die.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 30.—It is believed that two lives will be lost as a result of a trolley car accident here to-day, in which several persons were hurt. A snowstorm and slippery rails is given as the cause of the mishap.
A College Hill main line car with 37 passengers jumped the rails on Clifton avenue, and tumbled down a steep embankment landing at the bottom of a ravine with a mass of shrieking, fighting men and women and children caught under it, or hurled from the platform or through the windows.
More than a score of passengers were injured, some seriously.
The motorman, Jos. E. Mulligan, is believed to be dying and Lieutenant Poppe, chief of detectives, who bravely tried to help the motorman to regain control of the car, is also probably fatally hurt. Poppe was holding the brake when the car jumped the track. Both he and Motorman Mulligan stuck to the car all the last. Poppe was formerly in the regular army, having been awarded a medal for bravery in Indian warfare.
COMPULSORY WIRELESS.
French Government Drawing Useful Lesson from Sinking of S. S. Republic.
Paris, Feb. 1.—The French government as a result of the use made of wireless telegraph following the sinking of the steamer Republic off Nanueton on January 23rd, is studying the entire question of wireless communication with a view of introducing a bill to oblige French navigation companies to install wireless apparatus on their ships above a certain tonnage.

MOVING PICTURE TRUST.

Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Moving picture men here have organized to fight the new alleged moving picture trust. This organization is said to have notified local managers that they must pay two dollars a week in addition to the rental cost of fittings, as a fee for membership in the trust. Local men, some 25 in number, have now organized to legally fight under the anti-trust law.
—Paardeberg Day this year will be celebrated by the Imperial Service Club by an entertainment in the Victoria theatre in aid of the benevolent fund of the British Campaigners' Association on March 3rd. This is the nearest date to Paardeberg Day that the theatre can be secured. Several of the best known singers in Victoria have already offered their services, and an excellent entertainment is assured.
Miss Dorothy Rant will leave on Tuesday next on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Marriott, at Strathcona, Alta.

INVESTIGATION STRUCK CITY COUNCIL EVIDENCE

Several Civic Views at N

(From Press)
The new council the work of investigation of the city council was commenced. There were but whom was Charles in charge of one construction gang; former foreman; short time ago, etc. The first of these wrong, but Messrs. Ham had things at the opinion from the council the something irregular investigation was prove or disprove. Accordingly it was next Thursday witnesses on the stand summoned, among John Etcher and employes, as well as R. P. Hittet & Sand & Gravel Co. and superintendent work will also be may be called if By 8 o'clock quators, many of and others engaged assembled in the hall quicerly, and at tin vociferously, but ed by the mayor, threatened to elect. In opening the object of the meet quires into the work and to be make plans for t the work. All the ent. Charles Mitchell said he had charged walk construction men under him. been ordered on always get there any man did not he discharged him in one case. Wh come in time he must he get it. E under his charge deal cheaper than ording to the qu. In answer to Mitchell said he gang do the whole material. Teams to work. A couple of him from the city. In answer to A always gave the men when hiring. In answer to G opinion that he go on each wagon. If there was not a half on each. Ald. Henderson an advantage in Mr. Mitchell re the work clear mixer. Personally ed on a mixer. He could put down five-foot walk in after the grading he would not ay feet a day counting thing. He would and 150 to 160 sa that amount of work.

George Jeeves, cil, suggested that for the work on Queen's avenue to not there to cast officials. He first of surface drain of where no provision necton on the st was a serious ne own house the d ough to drain cated putting a lot. He then referred park, where Supp he said, had had dreds of loads of hauled over to R not stopped he w junction to prevent Ald. Henderson park superintendent for improving the carrying that out Mr. Jeeves then Ing of Third stre the method of g the properties fa street had been g highest part. Mr t would have ne to blast the rock, ton that the bulk pensive. Referring to Jeeves said he di He had seen the stuff. In one pla laid, but not a fo to go on the top. In answer to Mr. Jeeves th the doubt that th these methods. I mistake to appo pull. (Applause. No experience. E

INVESTIGATING STREET WORK

CITY COUNCIL TO TAKE EVIDENCE UNDER OATH

Several Civic Employees Give Views at Sitting Last Night.

The new council last night took up the work of investigating the conduct of the city construction work, which was commenced by the old council. There were but three witnesses, one of whom was Charles Mitchell, a foreman in charge of one of the sidewalk construction gangs.

The first of these knew of nothing wrong, but Messrs. Jeeves and Steadham had things to say which brought the opinion from some of the members of the council that there was at least something irregular, and further investigation was needed in order to prove or disprove the statements made.

Accordingly it was decided to continue next Thursday night and to put the witnesses on their oath. Several will be summoned, among them being A. Pyke, John Etcher and Harry Cole, former employees, as well as representatives of R. P. Bishop & Co., of the B. C. Sand and Gravel Company.

By 8 o'clock quite a number of spectators, many of whom were laborers and others engaged in city work, assembled in the hall to listen to the inquiry, and at times they applauded vociferously, but were promptly checked by the mayor, who on one occasion threatened to clear the room.

In opening the mayor announced the object of the meeting to be to make inquiries into the methods of doing city work and to hear suggestions and make plans for the future conduct of the work. All the aldermen were present.

Charles Mitchell, the first witness, said he had charge of the cement sidewalk construction on the street to 25 men under him. Material had always been ordered on time, but it did not always get there quickly enough.

Continuing Mr. Steadham said he discharged from work Warwick, but he found that the orders were not handed in. When he rang up Rithets or others he found they knew nothing about the orders for material.

In answer to Ald. Fullerton, Mr. Mitchell said he favored having one gang do the whole work. He hired the gangs for clearing, but in delivering material, Teamster never lost time on his work. A couple of men had been sent him from the city hall.

In answer to Ald. Bishop he said he always gave the preference to Victoria men when hiring. He would be surprised if he was not more than a yard and a half on each.

Ald. Henderson asked if there was an advantage in using a mixer. Mr. Mitchell replied that he thought the work clearer when done with a mixer. Personally he had never worked on a mixer. He found the material that was supplied to the city very good.

Mr. Mitchell said he thought the work was done in a day with his gang after the grading was done. However, he would not average more than 350 feet a day covering and every thing. He would use 14 loads of gravel and 150 to 160 sacks of cement in doing that amount of work.

George Jeeves, addressing the council, suggested that figures be obtained for the work done on Third street, from Queen's avenue to Bay street. He was not there to cast reflections on any city officials. He first called attention to the surface drain on Hillside avenue.

He then referred to the North Ward park, where Superintendent England, he said, had hauled away some hundreds of loads of black soil. It was hauled over to Road Bay street, but was not stopped he would get out an injunction to prevent it.

Ald. Henderson explained that the park superintendent had a certain plan for improving the park, and he was carrying that out.

Mr. Jeeves then referred to the grading of Third street. He complained of the method of grading which spoiled the properties facing the street. The street had been raised two feet in the highest part. Mr. Devereux told him it would have been too much expense to blast the rock, but it was his opinion that the building up was more expensive.

Referring to sidewalk work, Mr. Jeeves said he did not blame the men. He had seen them loafing, waiting for stuff. In one place 400 feet had been laid, but not a foot of stuff was there to go on the top.

In answer to Ald. Fullerton, Mr. Jeeves said Foreman Cotton had to wait for material, and others he mentioned were in the same position.

After the road on Third street had been completed the waterworks gang appeared at the scene. They dug up the road and shoveled clay and rock all in together, so that they had to be mandemized over again. He complained that the work was done without a plan.

Mr. Jeeves thought there was no doubt that the city lost a good deal by these methods. He thought it a great mistake to appoint a man who had no experience. He came from a service

that was crooked. When a man is dined and presented with diamonds by material men there was something wrong.

Ald. Stewart—Did you not have a gold watch and chain given you once? "Yes."

In answer to Ald. Humber, Mr. Jeeves said he thought that they should have an engineer who would stick to what he said.

A week ago last Sunday Albert Pyke told him of a man who was intending to come and give evidence. This was the statement of the latter and he would be very foolish for he might want to work for the city some other time. This concluded Mr. Jeeves' evidence.

Ald. Humber said he thought this should not be whitewashed over. It was getting serious. He thought the whitewashing should be stopped. He asked if anyone knew what a foot of sidewalk cost.

Ald. Henderson said it usually was estimated at 25 cents a foot and generally it came under that estimate.

A. Steadham answered a series of questions put by the mayor, and made the statement that the work was often not on hand to keep the men working.

The Mayor—Is there no responsibility on the foreman? "The superintendent orders the material. Too much material was often hauled away to a work and then had to be hauled away after the work was done. He thought the work was costing twice as much as it should."

Ald. Henderson said the men had not dumped the material in the proper places.

Mr. Steadham in answer to Ald. Raymond said he had often had to wait for new material. In one case they ran out of gravel. He asked Warwick if gravel could not be obtained but was told that the other gangs were worse off than he was.

On one occasion he had gone to the gravel company and offered to engage teams, which offer had been accepted and the gravel delivered.

In answer to the mayor he said that he did not report the delays because he would have been discharged. He did not think men would do as much work for the city as they would for a contractor.

Council's Views. The mayor here expressed his opinion that the men should be put on oath in this inquiry.

Ald. Stewart thought it now seemed to be the fault of the B. C. Sand and Gravel Company.

Ald. Humber said that this was a disgrace. He said there were numbers of the employees who would give evidence if they were afraid.

Ald. Fullerton was much disappointed that so few had come forward.

Continuing Mr. Steadham said he ordered from Warwick, but he found that the orders were not handed in. When he rang up Rithets or others he found they knew nothing about the orders for material.

His great disadvantage in working was in getting material. He mentioned Pandora street work, where he rang up Rithets. He inquired of other gangs if the same happened and found it did.

He did not think the men would do the same work for him as for a contractor. There was one man on the gang that he could not discharge. This man had strings on him. He was a friend of Mr. Warwick's. He tried to discharge him once and Mr. Warwick gave him to understand that he could not discharge the man.

When he spoke about him he got a shrug of the shoulder. The man was sent to him by Warwick and told what to give him.

In answer to Ald. Raymond, Mr. Steadham said the men's time went on when there was no material. He was laid off a month ago by Mr. Warwick, who told him there was no work for the gang. The work could be done cheaper if it was under competent men.

Mr. Warwick, he thought, did not understand the business. If a man like Warwick had a hand it could be done cheaper. It was a big mistake to send 22 men with the mixer. The hand gang, he thought, beat the mixer last year, but if properly handled the mixer would be cheaper.

He quoted figures to show that there was a loss of \$5,000 on certain pieces of work, and with five gangs there would be a loss of \$40,000 to the city.

Ald. Stewart thought these figures were wholly misleading. Sometimes there was a lot of gang and filling.

The mayor said the only place to find out the cost was from the engineer's office.

HEAVY SNOWFALL ON THE QUEEN CHARLOTTES

Lies to Greater Depth Than at Any Time in Past Thirty Years.

Skidgate, Jan. 23.—Snow is lying on the level here to a depth of 23 inches. This is the first time in thirty years, according to the oldest inhabitants, that the snow has reached this depth at Skidgate.

A number of cattle are missing, and it is supposed they will starve to death, as all tracks and trails are obliterated.

Messrs. Clark and Benson, of Seattle, accompanied by H. H. Cummings and two sons, of New York, have been guests during the past two weeks at the Queen Charlotte hotel.

They have chartered a launch and are taking in all the points of interest on the inlet, and enjoying the fine duck and goose shooting which is to be had here.

Last week the Bassett brass band, composed of thirty members, walked from Masset inlet to the Skidgate Indian village, a distance of forty miles, carrying their instruments, and now there is feasting and music galore at the Indian village.

OPPOSES LIQUOR LICENSES. Resolutions Passed at Union Meeting of Churches at Prince Rupert.

Prince Rupert, Jan. 23.—Rev. Dr. Chown, of Toronto, preached at the morning and evening services held in the Methodist church on Sunday, to large and appreciative congregations.

After the evening service a union meeting of the different churches was held in the Methodist church.

Rev. Dr. Chown, who is the head of the Moral Reform Movement of the Methodist church in Canada, and is visiting the western cities in the interests of local option, made a strong appeal to those present to support the movement and keep the saloons out of Prince Rupert.

A resolution was unanimously passed that the people of Prince Rupert are in favor of any license being granted for the sale of liquor there, and praying that the government refrain from granting any. This Dr. Chown will carry with him as the wish of the people of Prince Rupert when he goes to interview Premier McBride on his return to Victoria.

ATLIN MINING OPERATIONS. Several Carloads of Machinery Shipped to McKee Creek.

Vancouver, Jan. 23.—When F. T. Hamshaw was in the city on his way north to Atlin, he shipped several carloads of machinery for his mining operations on McKee creek.

Among this was a portable sawmill of 10,000 feet daily capacity. Mr. Hamshaw also had a large quantity of steel pipe which will be used in the sluices in place of the old style wooden ones. It is claimed that while the initial cost is greater, the steel lasts longer and catch more gold.

He stated that the good things in Atlin are just being found, and that companies are operating rather extensively. The gold is evenly distributed, so much so that an estimate of the gold to be taken out in a season can be estimated almost exactly.

DO JUST WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR THEM

THAT'S WHAT JOSEPH MACKIN SAYS OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. They Cured His Neuralgia, Cramped Muscles and Heart Disease From Which He Had Suffered For Two Years.

St. Paul, Dec. 16, Alta., Jan. 23.—(Special.)—Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for me all that is claimed for them." So says Joseph Mackin, a well known farmer of this district. "I was ill for over six years with Neuralgia, Cramps in my muscles, Backache and Heart Disease. I called on different doctors but got no help. I heard that Dodd's Kidney Pills were meant for just such cases as mine and bought eight boxes of them. Now I feel just like a new man. I recommend them to all as a sure cure for Rheumatism and all troubles arising from diseased Kidneys."

Thousands of farmers all over the West relate similar experiences to that given by Mr. Mackin. They find that Dodd's Kidney Pills do just what is claimed for them—cure all diseased Kidneys and all diseases arising from diseased Kidneys.

CREW OF VENTURE ARRIVE FROM NORTH

No Salvage Expected From Burnt Craft—Even Engines Destroyed.

The crew of the steamer Venture came down last night on the Princess Beatrice, their vessel having been completely gutted on the Skeena by the fire which was reported in these columns a day or two ago.

According to the third engineer, Turnbull, was the first to discover the fire near the boilers. He pulled open one of the bulkhead doors to find out where the smoke was coming from, when the fire burst out and he had to retreat rapidly.

The rest of the crew were alarmed and they soon tumbled out. Within 20 minutes the fire had made such headway that it became necessary to cut the steamer loose in order to save the wharf.

TO REPAIR LIGHTSHIP. Gossip Reef Buoy Will Be Put Back in Place.

The Sandheads Lightship has been towed off the beach where she was ashore and has been taken to Vancouver. She was found to be leaking, so she will be hauled out to the water at Vancouver and repairs made before she will be ready to go back to her station.

The lightship broke loose from her moorings through the snapping of the mooring chain, caused by friction. When news came that she was adrift the steamer William Jolliffe was dispatched to get her off, in which work the salvage steamer was successful, and yesterday soon after noon she was taken into Vancouver harbor.

Her place will be taken temporarily by a gas and bell buoy, which will be put in position at once by the department.

The Gossip Reef buoy has been picked up by the Leatro and brought to port in order to have a new mooring stone affixed. The buoy will be put in place at once. It was found drifting in the neighborhood of Tumbo Island, about fifteen miles from its position.

ANNUAL MEETING. Victoria No. 2 Building Society Elects Officers—Drawings Made.

Victoria No. 2 Building Society held the seventh annual meeting on Friday in the offices of the secretary, Troncelly, when the report of the directors, the annual secretary and the balance sheet were received. The officers were appointed and the fourteenth appropriation drawing was made.

Consideration was given to the issue of more stock with the result that after December 31st this year no further stock issue will take place. Those desiring to become shareholders will have to do so this year.

The drawing resulted in the following holders of shares being successful: 32 A and B, Col. F. B. Gregory; 188 A, Miss N. E. Marchant; 204 A, B, C and D, F. B. Gibb.

BOSCOWITZ COMPANY CHARTER STEAMER

St. Denis Coming to This Port to Take Place of Lost Venture.

(From Friday's Daily.) The Boscowitz Steamship Company has lost go time in replacing the steamer Venture, the having chartered the steamer St. Denis for that service.

Capt. Johnson, of the Venture, will leave for San Diego tomorrow for the purpose of bringing the vessel to this port, and will probably arrive here in about a fortnight. The chief engineer will also go south to take charge of the engine room.

The St. Denis resembles the steamer Tees both in her carrying power and also in her accommodation for passengers. She has a range of 10,000 miles on San Diego and Mexico for some time past, and is considered a very suitable boat for the traffic between the small ports on this coast and Victoria and Vancouver. She is said to be particularly well fitted up in her passenger department.

PROGRESS OF WORK ON VESSELS REPAIRING

Princess Charlotte to Go Into Drydock in Near Future.

Steamer Transit, which is undergoing repairs at the yards of the Victoria Machinery depot, will not be ready for sea for another fortnight. The vessel's stem was bent and it was thought that it could easily be put back into place.

When this was attempted, however, it was found that a new stem will have to be put in the steamer.

The Greer Courtney and Skene Company's tug Queen is being overhauled at the Machinery Depot's shipyards. It is understood that the steamer Glenfrang, which is being repaired in the Equilmart drydock by the B. C. Machine Railway Company, will be completed about the latter part of next week and the steamer Charming will also be ready for service by that time.

The Princess Charlotte will then enter the drydock. After she has gone through the painter's hands the Egeria will take her place in the dock in readiness for her spring survey work.

The Hockey Club is making arrangements for its annual dance, which will be held March 12th. It will be held in the A. O. U. W. hall. Miss Thain's orchestra will provide the music.

The committee in charge of the Native Sons' ball have decided to hold it on the evening of April 16th. It has been found necessary to postpone the event owing to the fact that there are a number of other social functions coming on soon. The ball will be given in the Empress hotel.

The regular monthly meeting of the Citizens' League, held Friday evening, was well attended. Several matters of importance were discussed. The work of ex-Aldermen Gleason and Meston was commented upon by a number of members, and a resolution of appreciation was passed unanimously. This resolution it was decided to present publicly at the mass meeting at the Congregational church on Monday evening.

TOURIST ASSOCIATION WINDS UP BUSINESS

Old Board by Resolution Turns Over Affairs to the City.

The Tourist Association, which for five or six years has worked steadily to promote the interests of Victoria, is no more. At a meeting held Friday afternoon the affairs of the association were wound up and in a thoroughly constitutional manner it went out of existence.

There were present Mayor Hall, the treasurer, E. C. Smith, Herbert Kent, A. W. McCurdy, H. G. Wilson, C. H. Lugin, Alex. Peden, Simon Leiser, J. A. Pauline and the hon. secretary, John Nelson.

After the business had been transacted and the affairs of the organization wound up a resolution was passed by which the association went out of existence, everything being turned over to the city.

The passing of the Tourist Association leaves the way clear to the organization of a branch of the Vancouver Island Development League which will be carried out at once. The work to be done by it will be largely that done formerly by the Tourist Association.

RAILWAYS AFTER PAYING TRAFFIC

(Continued from page 1.) This is the full route formerly wanted by the Eastern British Columbia. The usual omnibus powers are asked for. The company is to be capitalized at two million dollars, and is to deposit \$5,000 within six months of the passage of the act as a guarantee that it will expend \$10,000 before December 1, 1910.

The South-East Kootenay Railway Company got a charter in 1906 to build through practically the same country and is before the House this session for an extension of time for the construction of their road. The capital in this is Victorian to a large extent and the company is in a strong financial position. It is understood. A line is authorized from a point on the Flathead river at the boundary line north by the most feasible route to McGillivray, on the Crown Nest Pass line. A vigorous opposition to the Corbin bill may be expected from this company.

The Hill interests are likely to present a bill, seeking incorporation for another line in this same territory, the rich coalfields in which offer a traffic worth fighting for. Both the Hill and Corbin systems have lines running along the boundary, which enables them to reach the Washington, Idaho and Montana markets.

To Develop the Island. The Victoria and Barkley Sound Railway Company is seeking incorporation, for the purpose of building and operating a line of railway from this city to Barkley Sound by way of Otter Point and San Juan. The western terminus is to be on the Sound at some point near Sarita river. Power is also desired to construct branches not over twelve miles long from any points on the main line into the adjacent country. The incorporators as named in the bill are K. H. Houston, Henry H. Jones, W. E. Laird, and Charles L. Betterton.

The capital is fixed at \$1,500,000, in fifteen thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. As soon as one hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed, the incorporators will call a general meeting and elect directors. Until then the gentlemen named are to act as provisional directors. Bonds may be issued to the extent of fifty thousand dollars, authorized by a two-thirds majority of the shareholders at a general or special meeting.

In addition to the powers it seeks as a railway the company asks the right to operate telegraphally and to acquire press service, steamers and to acquire water rights and develop and dispose of power. With the consent of the chief commissioner of lands it seeks permission to take any stone and timber required for the construction of the line from off any public lands adjacent to it. Six months after the act has been passed the company is to deposit the sum of \$10,000 with the minister of finance as security that it will expend not less than \$10,000 in surveys or construction within two years from the date of passage of the act.

Other bills which have been presented are the incorporation of the Prince Rupert and Port Simpson Railway Company, the Graham Island Railway Company and the Meadow Creek Logging Railway Company.

A lodge of the I. O. F. was organized Friday night in the Cedar Hill district with a full complement of charter members.

Lee Chong and Lee Mong Kow were issued a building permit on Saturday for additions to premises on Johnson street, to cost \$680.

A meeting of the general committee, which has charge of the duty of pressing upon the provincial government the necessity of establishing the proposed provincial university here, is called for Friday evening next in the city hall.

H. B. Marchant, a son of W. Marchant of this city, has passed in honors in bacteriology at McGill University, according to notices received from the East. Another Victorian, who passed in the same subject is Hugh McMillan, a son of ex-Alderman McMillan.

The regular monthly meeting of the Mother's Club will be held at the Spring Ridge schoolroom on Wednesday, February 3rd, at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Dr. Wark will address the meeting on a subject which cannot fail to interest every mother, entitled "Amusements for Children." Mrs. Gleason has also kindly promised to recite. A good attendance is expected.

JUVENILE CRIME. Chief of Vancouver Police Declares Drastic Action is Necessary.

Vancouver, Jan. 30.—On the suggestion of Ald. Whiteside the civic fire and police committee has directed that the Curfew by-law should be enforced in the future and children kept off the streets at night.

Ald. Whiteside was of the opinion that the present Curfew by-law would not meet the situation. Nevertheless he declared that drastic action of some kind was absolutely necessary to control the children of the city.

"The general public do not understand the extent of juvenile delinquency in Vancouver," said the chief with warmth. "If they did, they would open their eyes wide. Nearly every second complaint on our occurrence book concerns the actions of bad boys."

KILLED BY PREMATURE EXPLOSION OF BLAST

Companions of Victim Carry Body Forty Miles Over Rough Country.

(Special Correspondence.) Prince Rupert, Jan. 30.—Peter Berglund, 25 years of age, was killed a few days ago by the premature explosion of a blast on Smith Bros' work of the Grand Trunk Pacific, 50 miles east of here.

Owing to the Skeena being blocked for miles with ice and the ground covered with snow from five to seven feet deep, the transporting of the body to this city was extremely difficult. Eight of Berglund's companions carried the remains for six days over 40 miles of rough country, around dangerous bluffs and wading through snow almost up to their necks, for they were without snowshoes, until Cassiar ferry was reached, where the railway contractor's launch met them and brought the body to Prince Rupert.

Berglund leaves a sister, Ellen Berglund, living in Tacoma, where he was well known. The body was sent south on the Rupert City.

BULGARIA DISARMING.

Constantinople, Jan. 23.—The governor of the vilayet of Adrianople has telegraphed the minister of the interior that Bulgaria is disbanding the "reservists" recently concentrated on the Turkish frontier.

The married women beat the single women yesterday at a hockey match at Oak Bay. The score was two goals to one.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Nurses' Club will be held on Tuesday next, February 2nd, at 3:30 prompt, at the Victoria Convalescent Home, 1234 Upper Pandora street. All members are requested to make every effort to attend, as most important business will be brought before the meeting.

G. W. Kirk has moved into his new office on the corner of Williams street and Esquimalt road, where he will transact all business in connection with his high grade carbonated beverages. He will also carry on his coal and wood supply business from his new office.

The Colwood and Methosin Development Association has arranged to hold a concert and dance in the Methosin hall on Wednesday, February 3rd, at 8 p. m. It is hoped to realize sufficient from this entertainment to issue a first-class pamphlet and calendar in the present year. All taking an interest in the districts should attend as the committee has gone to much trouble to arrange a first-class programme. All are assured of a hearty welcome.

The regular monthly business meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of the First Congregational church, will be held at the home of Mrs. Adam Braik, 1433 Biford street, on Wednesday, February 3rd. All will be expected to attend. This meeting is called a week in advance on account of the annual tea, which is to be held the following week.

The members of the Young People's Society of the Congregational church had a most interesting time at the last meeting when they held a business social. A splendid programme was drawn up for the present year, which promises to be interesting and profitable. After business was completed the members spent a pleasant time in social intercourse. Next Monday evening the president will open the programme with an address entitled "Our Aim." All young people will be cordially welcomed to the meetings.

There is a movement on foot among the Welsh residents of this city to celebrate the anniversary of their patron saint on March 1st. Last year the celebration took the form of a banquet, which was served at the Driad hotel, and it was then decided that it would be advisable on all future occasions to have some kind of a social at which the ladies could also join in. All interested in the movement would help matters along by calling and placing their views before A. Petch, at his store, 140 Douglas street, at their earliest convenience.

At the regular meeting of Far West Lodge, Knights of Pythias, held Friday evening in the K. of P. hall, the members of the lodge testified to their esteem of a lifelong member of the order when Grand Chancellor H. A. Brown, who is in this city on a tour of inspection of lodges of the company's railway in the City of Victoria, Block D, at a point on Chatham street opposite the warehouse and premises of the B. Wilson Company, Limited, and to cross Chatham street in front of the B. Wilson Company, Limited.

BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS OF CANADA

Public notice is hereby given that the Equalized and Nansimo Railway Company will, at the sitting of the Board of Railway Commissioners in the City of Victoria, on Saturday, the 27th day of February, 1909, make application to the Board for an order authorizing the construction of a branch or spur from the freight terminus of the Company's railway in the City of Victoria, Block D, at a point on Chatham street opposite the warehouse and premises of the B. Wilson Company, Limited, and to cross Chatham street in front of the B. Wilson Company, Limited.

A plan, profile and book of reference of the said branch was deposited in the Land Registry Office at Victoria on Monday, the 1st day of February, 1909.

McMILLAN, Solicitor for the Applicant.

BURIED ALIVE IN CABIN BY SNOWSLIDE

Sub-Contractor on G. T. P. Loses His Life.

Prince Rupert, Jan. 30.—Eric Lidstrom, 26 years of age, who with seven companions had a station contract on the Grand Trunk Pacific above Aberdeen, was caught in a snow-slide a few days ago and killed. The accident happened at the noon hour, just after the men had finished eating their dinner. While standing around the stove in the bunk-house they heard the roar of a snow-slide away up the mountain side, and rushed for the open and barely escaped with their lives. Eric, who had not been feeling well was lying down in his bunk until it was time to resume work, was unable to reach the door before the avalanche was upon him, and he was crushed and demolished. When dug out life was found to be extinct. A large timber was lying across his chest which was badly crushed. Lidstrom came from Tacoma, where he has several brothers living. The remains were shipped to relatives there by the Rupert city.

BILL TO RAISE MARINE.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—Representative Calder, of New York, yesterday introduced a bill directing the secretary of the navy to enter into a contract with the lowest bidder for the removal of the wreck of the Maine from the harbor of Havana and the interment in a national cemetery of the bodies of the sailors who sank with the Maine.

DISASTROUS FIRES IN CANADIAN TOWNS

Business Portion of Schreiber Wiped Out—\$150,000 Loss in Emerson.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 30.—A very serious fire visited the town of Emerson, Manitoba on the boundary line, last night, destroying the Alexandria block, the largest in the town, with valuable stocks of merchandise. The heaviest losers were the Peoles Bros., merchants, and a local syndicate, the owner of a block. The loss is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

A dispatch from Fort William, Ontario, announced that the business portion of the town of Schreiber, a division point on the Canadian Pacific railway, was also wiped out by fire last night. Firemen in each place had a hard fight, the thermometer registering 37 below.

NANAIMO NOTES.

Nanaimo, Jan. 30.—The death took place in the hospital here last night of Mrs. Thomas Dwyer, of Cumberland. Deceased, who resided here for many years, was afflicted with heart trouble.

At the regular meeting of the members of the local lodge of A. O. U. W., last night, the following officers were elected: W. M., Wm. Hilbert; foreman, Wm. Bennett; I. W., Geo. Cawthorne; overseer, Geo. Parks; O. W., S. Woodcock; secretary, H. H. Smith; financier, T. I. Buckle; treasurer, J. S. Knarston; guide, Tully Boyce.

RESTLESS REPUBLICS.

Chilean Minister Withdraws From Peru—Old Animosity Revived.

Valparaiso, Jan. 23.—The rupture of diplomatic relations between Chile and Peru, signalled by the withdrawal of Senor Echeñique, the Chilean minister at Lima, has aroused more or less excitement here. The old animosity between the two countries, dating back to the war of 1879 and the consequent occupation of the Peruvian province of Tacna and Arica by Chile, have to a certain extent been revived. It is declared that the Chilean squadron under Admiral Wilson, now in the Straits of Magellan, has been ordered north.

EARL OF LEICESTER DEAD.

London, Jan. 23.—The Earl of Leicester has died at his ancestral home, Holkham Wells, Norfolk.

Thomas William Coke, the second Earl of Leicester, was the patriarch of the English peerage, having been born in 1822. The Earl was Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk from 1846 to 1906, and was a member of the privy council and member of the council for the Duchy of Cornwall from 1870

PROMPT WORK ON STREETS

CITY COUNCIL MAKES APPROPRIATION FOR IT

Engineer Will Begin Operations on Systematic Plan—\$64,000 for Department.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The whole matter of street maintenance and repairs was very thoroughly thrashed out last night by the streets, bridges and sewers committee of the city council, a committee of the whole council, and it was decided to set aside a sum of \$64,000 to be used in street work, even though to do so will probably mean adding another mill to the general tax rate.

The discussion was opened last night by the mayor, who recommended that a sum of money be set aside for street work now, not waiting for the estimates, in order that the work could be commenced while the weather is favorable for certain kinds of work.

Alderman Turner, chairman of the streets committee, expressed himself as of the opinion that it would be the business way to vote the money intended to be spent so that the engineer could at once commence making his plans.

Councillor Henderson explained that if they were going to vote two or three times as much money as in former years, they must be prepared to increase the rates about two mills. He thought the assessments might be raised somewhat, but it would not do to make up the difference.

Alderman Humber interjected that he thought the money spent last year was all thrown away. Alderman Raymond stated his opinion that by making a fair assessment more money could be raised. His attention had been drawn to a number of low assessments, and he thought that by equalizing the assessments much of the increased money could be raised.

Alderman Stewart had also been told that many of the assessments were too low. He was of opinion that Mr. Northcott had too much money, and was eminently a fair man, but had not time to do the work. He was in favor of paying for everything as they went and if the money could not be raised by equalizing the assessments he favored raising the taxes.

Alderman Fullerton drew attention to the difficulties they had experienced in the past in making the assessment any higher, and for that reason he thought it would be necessary to put on an extra tax. He believed in voting the money, but they must make up their minds that three or four mills would have to be added to the tax rate.

Alderman Henderson said that in the past the difficulty had been that when the assessor made changes in the assessments the council did not support him. On several occasions the assessments had been raised by him, but the changes were turned down by the council of revision.

Alderman Turner instanced a number of cases that had come under his observation of properties selling for sums many times higher than the assessed price and, vice versa, of properties falling to reach the assessed value when sold. The people were not satisfied to go on taking just what was left for street work after everything else had been provided for. They wanted to see value for their money and they could not have the work done economically in that way. They could not attempt to do with eighteen or twenty thousand dollars work that would cost sixty thousand.

The mayor objected to statements that were being made both outside and among the aldermen that in the past the money had been wasted on the streets. They did not have the money to spend, that was the difficulty, and the work did not commence until about April, after the estimate had been made for the year. He thought they should give the engineer the money and hold him responsible for the work. A lot of the criticism that had been made was not warranted.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Oiling pavements, Tools maintenance, Car fares, etc.

CLOSING DAY OF POULTRY EXHIBITION

To-night Will Be Last Night to See the Show.

Last evening the market building was well filled with people who went to witness the poultry show, and to encourage the committee in charge of the affair.

The winning number in the tomato drawing last evening was No. 279, and was held by Mr. Greenwood. The winning number of the evening before, No. 86, has not yet been claimed. Mr. Greenwood is now the possessor of a pen of white leghorns, presented by Y. S. Wootton.

Mr. Denny will to-night give another talk on one of the classes of birds, and will also answer any questions which may be asked by the public. Additional prize winners are as follows:

- POULTRY. Light Brahmans. Cocks—1st, H. Hodgson; 2nd, Jones & Newberry; 3rd, H. Hodgson. Cockerels—1st, 2nd, J. B. Pearley; 3rd, Jones & Newberry.

Dark Brahmans. Pullets—3rd, W. Walker, New Westminster. Second and 3rd, Jones & Newberry, Nanaimo.

POULTRY SHOW IS BROUGHT TO CLOSE

Exhibition Was Open Last Evening for Last Time—Prize Winners.

(From Saturday's Daily.) The Victoria Poultry and Pet Stock show closed last night. The attendance, in spite of the excellent exhibition, was not nearly as large as might have been expected. The show just brought to a close had been a splendid one and in Judge Denny, of New York, the society had a judge of the best of standing and much valuable information was obtained from him by the local fanciers.

In addition to the prize lists already published the following have been awarded: CHICKENS. Straight Comb Brown Leghorns. Cocks—1st and 2nd, Blackstock Bros.; 3rd, D. Woolsey.

Cocks—1st, W. D. Bruce; 2nd, S. Y. Wootton; 3rd, E. Henderson. Hens—1st, 2nd and 3rd, W. D. Bruce. Pullets—1st, 2nd and 3rd, W. D. Bruce. Wootton; 3rd, E. Henderson. Rose Comb White Leghorns. Pullets—1st, W. Walker; 2nd, R. R. Watson.

GIVE THE CHILDREN PLENTY OF FRUIT

IT HELPS TO KEEP THEM WELL.

In a growing, active child the cells of which the body is composed are being worn out—and replaced—very rapidly. This dead tissue must be gotten rid of somehow, and the danger is that the eliminating organs—the Bowels, Kidneys and Skin—may not do their work well enough. Then the blood becomes poisoned and the child does not thrive.

Nothing has such an invigorating effect on these organs as ripe fruit juices. Apple juice increases the action of the kidneys; other fruit juices stimulate the liver to secrete more bile, and bile produces easy and regular movements of the bowels; others stir up the glands of the skin to throw off the waste matter.

The difficulty is that to get these effects a great deal of fruit must be eaten, and the excess of pulp and woody matter may upset the digestion. The better way is to give the children "Fruit-a-lives," which are tablets made of concentrated fruit juices with valuable tonics added.

"Fruit-a-lives" have the combined effect of the different fruit juices, helping to the eliminating organs to work properly, curing Constipation, toning up the system, and keeping the children plump and rosy. Twenty-five cents for a trial box; 50c. for regular size—6 boxes for \$2.50. Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

Blue Andalusiens. Cocks—2nd, R. P. Edwards. Pullets—2nd, R. P. Edwards; 3rd, J. T. Smith. Cockerels—1st, J. T. Smith. Pen—1st, R. P. Edwards.

White Wyandottes. Cocks—1st, H. Hodgson; 2nd, Jones & Newberry; 3rd, H. Hodgson. Cockerels—1st, 2nd, J. B. Pearley; 3rd, Jones & Newberry.

Golden Seabright Brahmans. Cocks—2nd, F. Jameson; 3rd, E. Henderson. Hens—1st, E. Henderson. Pullets—1st, F. Jameson. Cockerels—3rd, F. Jameson.

Indian Runners. Ducks—1st, F. H. Kingscote. Drakes—1st, T. Kingscote. Pen—1st, T. Kingscote.

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PROGRESS MADE ON BUSINESS BLOCKS

Cold Storage and Wilson Bros.' Warehouse Are Being Pushed Forward.

A section of the city that for some time has presented a deserted appearance is fast coming into prominence as a business district. This is the area between Herald and Chatham streets, which was swept by fire a few years ago. To the two well known firms of the B. Wilson cold storage company and Wilson Bros., wholesale grocers, is due the credit for the transformation now taking place.

Work on the two buildings referred to is being pushed forward with expedition. The cement work which forms the foundation has been pretty well finished, and the brick walls are now rising. There is evident intention to occupy the premises very early, and heavy material is being constantly put on the ground, including the street work.

The private bills committee met on Friday and considered a number of petitions. The Flathead Valley Railway Company, which is represented by Mr. Corbin, will be reported. Attention was, however, called to the fact that the petition differed from the advertisement.

Considerable development has already been going on in the mines, 12,000 tons of ore having been shipped out up to date. This ore has assayed very high and has been found to carry pronounced gold values.

Mr. Rosewarne, who is acting as consulting engineer for the London company, will leave for England shortly, and immediately upon his return the work of developing the claims will be commenced. The greater part of the necessary appliances for development work is already installed at the mines.

The petition for the amalgamation of the Goldstream Estate Company and the White Valley Irrigation Company will be reported.

The petition for the consolidation of Hoper leases, was in the hands of R. T. Elliott, K. C. The petition will be reported.

The petition for the Waterworks' act will be reported also. The petition for the Graham Island railway, represented by Harold Robertson, was laid over for one week to allow copies of advertisements to be received.

Another petition which it was decided to report was that asking for the Prince Rupert and Port Simpson Railway Company.

The Shuswap and Thompson River Boom Company promise to have strong opposition with respect to their petition. The committee had before this morning a series of protests against the enterprise from different parties. These had been forwarded to the attorney-general and in turn sent on to the committee. The latter considered that it could not be dealt with by the committee in that shape. It was decided therefore to notify those concerned that they should be represented before the committee or should forward petitions in the matter to the House, February 8th being fixed as the date for so doing.

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We Solicit Your First of Month Orders

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR, per sack \$2.00. LAKE OF THE WOODS FLOUR, per sack \$2.00. ROYAL STANDARD FLOUR, per sack \$2.00. SNOW FLAKE PASTRY FLOUR, per sack \$1.75. CREAMERY BUTTER, 14 lb. box \$4.50.

FRESH ALDERGROVE CHEAMERY BUTTER, 3 LBS. FOR \$1.00.

The Family Cash Grocery

COR. YATES AND DOUGLAS STS. PHONE 312

Fine Value in This First O' Month Talk

APPLES, per box \$1.00. ORANGES, per case \$2.50. QUICK CLEANER, 3 packages \$2.50. CANNED TOMATOES, large \$1.00. CANNED PEAS, 3 tins \$2.50. CANNED CORN, 8 tins \$2.50. CANNED BEANS, 3 tins \$2.50. CANNED PUMPKIN, 2 tins \$2.50. CARNATION CREAM, 3 tins \$2.50. 7-lb. TIN MARMALADE \$1.75. HAMS (American), per lb. \$1.70. PICNIC HAMS, per lb. \$1.20. CALGARY FLOUR, per sack \$1.65.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

UP-TO-DATE GROCERS 1317 GOVERNMENT ST. TELS. 52, 1052 and 1590.

PRINTS ALSO

PRINTED DUCKS, FLANNELETTES, GINGHAMS NEW PATTERNS. NEW PRICES.

PAULINE & CO

WHOLESALE DRYGOODS VICTORIA, B. C.

B. C. HARDWARE CO., LTD.

ON SALE AT 510 JOHNSON STREET. A complete line of Dominion Carriage Co.'s Buggies, Delivery Riggs, Adams Wagons, Farm Trunks, Dump Carts, Wheel and Slush Scrapers, Cockshutt & Fairbanks Morse Windmills, Floury, Cockshutt & Wilkinson Pumps, De Laval Cream Separators, Bucher & Gibbs Garden Implements, Kokomo Fencing, Vulcanite Roofing.

B. C. HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED.

OFFICE: COR. YATES AND BROAD. 510 JOHNSON ST. PHONE 52.

Spring Styles for Well Dressed Men

We are receiving our New Stock of Spring Goods—those articles of wearing apparel so necessary to the make-up of the correctly-dressed man variety. Quality and price are the elements that combine to make this importation one of the most important events of the Season.

FINCH & FINCH

HATTERS 1167 GOVERNMENT STREET.

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JOHN

Retarding D Sources De the Fisher

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JOHN OLIVER RIDDLES GOVERNMENT RECORD

Retarding Development---Revenue From Natural Sources Decreasing---Bowser the Inflexible and the Fishery Tangle---Investigation Demanded.

Legislative Press Gallery, Jan. 28. Red-hot shot was poured into the government entrenchments to-day, and in spite of the apparent great strength of its position there is reason to believe that a breach has been made in its defences, which will ere long become practicable and admit the Liberal party to the citadel, from whence they may administer the affairs of the province wisely and in the best interests of the people at large.

John Oliver, of Delta, the first lieutenant of the opposition leader, was the speaker, the only one of the day, and delivered a speech which extorted the admiration of political adversaries, as it received the unstinted applause of his own side. Every feature of the government policy was assailed with irrefutable arguments, backed by figures from government sources and from the common property of an agricultural community and himself one of the most successful farmers in the province. Mr. Oliver gave a good deal of attention to provincial affairs as they affect the farmer, especially the weakness and ill-effects of the McBride government's land and timber policies, and contrasting them with the state-manlike proposals of the Liberal party for dealing with these sources of natural wealth.

The position was put very clearly by Mr. Oliver in the suggestion that the government policy is allowing land and timber speculators to get such a hold on the lands and forests that it is a condition that ever Ireland was. Instead of the revenue from natural resources increasing, as Conservative speakers in the debate have asserted, the member for Delta proved that the public accounts that there has been actually a decrease. At the same time there has been an alarming increase in the last fiscal year in the amount of land held for speculation only, to the exclusion of the genuine settler and lumberman.

Mr. Oliver was particularly effective in his references to the attorney-general, Mr. Bowser. He is not thin-skinned, and is too good a politician to mind attacks, but he grew visibly restless under the hammer-like blows of the member for Delta. His administration of the fishery laws was reviewed in detail. Mr. Oliver charged that the attorney-general had deliberately framed his regulations and instructed his officers to act in such a manner as would precipitate a conflict between the province and the Dominion, but that when he got into the Privy Council for a decision as to its constitutionality.

Serious charges were made by Mr. Oliver concerning the conduct of the proceedings in the case tried at New Westminster, and as to the capacity of the magistrate to deal with them. The proceedings he declared disgraceful and un-British, and the magistrate incapable by reason of age. He demanded an investigation into these charges from the attorney-general, as he had already demanded one from the premier in vain.

"I do not have to look for grievances; they are thrust upon me by Conservative speakers and press," said Mr. Oliver, in reference to the comforting reflections of government supporters that even such an experienced critic as he would not be able to find anything against the administration of the New Westminster. In fact Mr. Oliver found so many grievances that are voted by Conservatives that life must be a burden, as he said.

The galleries were crowded all afternoon in the case tried at New Westminster to Mr. Oliver during the two hours and a quarter that he spoke.

There was little routine, and the hon. gentleman began to speak very shortly after the House met.

Consideration for Members. I rise mainly for two reasons---said Mr. Oliver. In the first place, a year ago, when I refrained from inflicting a speech on the House, my good example was followed by the attorney-general, but during the session he directed upon the members by instalments the same lengthy speech which he had prepared to deliver on the address. It is to avoid that series of inflictions upon the House this session that I rise now in the endeavor to induce him to make his speech at this time. My second reason is that there are many important questions of policy which should receive attention from this House at this session. (Hear, hear.) I must compliment the mover of the address on what I believe is his maiden effort in this legislature. I had the privilege of travelling through the constituency which he represents in the Dominion election.

Mr. Bowser---In the Dominion election, Mr. Oliver---The attorney-general cannot get the Dominion out of his head, whatever else he may be doing. (Laughter.) Having gone through the beautiful valley of the Columbia I think it is to be regretted that my friend (Mr. Parson) has allowed two sessions to elapse without calling the attention of the House to the immense resources and capabilities of the valley. (Hear, hear.) It possesses a great deal of valuable agricultural land, and at an elevation of 3,000 feet has produced excellent fruit. Its scenery cannot be surpassed, the world for majesty and grandeur.

How to Get Cheap Coal. I have to compliment the second (Mr. Davey) not so much upon the alleged facts contained in his speech as upon the manner in which he made use

of them. The matter of that speech was only too evidently supplied from outside sources. Some of his most important figures and deductions are not in exact accordance with the facts. In the course of his speech the hon. gentleman said it would tax the imagination of even the member for Delta to find a grievance against the government. He must himself be more able to do so than I am, because he did not finish without finding a grievance against the government which he supports, as to the price of coal here, as compared with what it sells for in other places across the line. He said it sold in Seattle, freight and duty paid, at less than it does here. There is a reason for that. At the Conservative convention in Revelstoke in 1902 one of the planks adopted, and upon which they were elected in the following year, was that in every coal area there should be reserved a portion so that state mines could be operated. But in the records we find that when they had a chance every member on that side voted against it in the House.

This was a real grievance, such a grievance that a resolution was introduced by one of the Vancouver members last session calling on the Dominion to investigate. We on this side took the stand that it was a matter for the province to deal with and proposed that a committee of this House should be appointed to examine into the facts and devise a remedy without delay. But Mr. Davey, with the other Conservative members, voted down this proposition to bring the matter to the light of day. Are his present remarks to be considered in earnest in view of his record?

A Conditional Coal Tax. I think this House is duty bound to remedy that state of affairs, and the remedy is to be found in the government amending the Mines Act to the effect that there shall be imposed a tax, in addition to the present tax, of one dollar a ton on all coal exported, to be rebated in full conditional on the operators satisfying the government that it is being supplied to the consumers in British Columbia at the same price as to those outside. (Hear, hear.) Thus the legislature has the remedy in its own hands. The policy was adopted in regard to timber and would work as effectively in regard to coal. The other side has rejected our proposals in this matter; we may now expect the support of the second member for Victoria. If we propose a resolution later on this subject, will the government take the government tax this step.

Mr. Hayward's criticism. The member for Cowichan also had a complaint to make against his own government. No member has offered more severe criticism of the government than he has. When the school act was before the House he took decided objection to many of its features, but the government said the matter had been given full consideration. Yet the next session, after the act had been approved by the House, we found them bringing down a bill of 87 sections to amend a bill of a little over 100 sections. Every objection made by the member for Cowichan is valid, and I wonder what he has to say about the matter. He was once proposed that the municipalities have power to raise a personal property tax for school purposes, but it was found that the machinery was so cumbersome that the cost of its operation would be more than the tax would bring in.

Revenue From Natural Sources. The second attributes the increased revenue to development of natural resources. If he had analyzed the public accounts he is too honest to have made this statement, so his figures must have been supplied to him. He told us that the revenue from timber licenses, including fees and penalties, amounted to \$2,302,000 as against \$1,263,000, and that royalties on coal amounted to \$206,000. These figures are inaccurate to a considerable extent. Instead of an increase of \$938,000 in royalties there was a decrease of \$23,000, a difference of \$21,000 on this item alone.

The increase in royalties is derived from four sources principally. In timber licenses there is an increase of \$1,250,000. Can it be argued that the alienation of our timber assets to an extent of \$200,000,000 is not a considerable development of the natural resources? The increase is simply an advance of so much greater a sum than the year before by timber speculators to secure a hold on the Chinese head tax. Was that a development of natural resources? (Laughter.) Even the attorney-general with all his ingenuity would not venture to assert that, and we can expect almost any kind of an assertion from the gentleman.

Not a Benefit to Province. There was an increase of \$76,000 from the wild land tax. The opposition have condemned and will condemn the policy which favors the speculator against the settler. It is not to be blind to facts, though, that this increase was due to the province. The attorney-general said a year ago that the speculator must be given a chance and the government has certainly given him a chance. The increase of ten cents an acre on wild lands, means that 760,000 acres more than in the previous year have gone into the hands of speculators. That is not a policy in the interests of British Columbia. (Hear, hear.) We want thousands of dollars to advertise our agricultural lands, but when we get settlers here we find them going back disgusted.

From income tax we got an increase of \$39,000, and from coal lands

tax of \$18,000. I challenge anyone to controvert these figures. We thus have an increase in revenue of \$219,000 from these seven sources, out of which only one item is from the development of our natural resources, \$18,000 from the mining of coal. Mr. Davey's assumption is thus shown to be altogether unwarranted by the facts.

Decrease Not Increase. On the other hand we have a decrease in land sales of \$115,000 in land revenue or \$43,000, in mining of \$25,000, and in timber royalties of \$23,000, a loss of \$48,000 on the last two items. Deducting the mercenary business in coal ground offerings that we still have a decrease of \$30,000 on the development of our natural resources during the year instead of the increase the second tried to make out.

The second hoped the government would decrease or abolish the personal property and income taxes. He was a good Tory when he advocated this. It was one of the Tory principles that the man who draws an income, without working for it, should have a tax on that income abolished. I was glad to hear the minister of finance say he believed the income tax was the most equitable way of raising revenue, even if the most difficult. Mr. Davey does not think so and he tells us chancellors of the exchequer in England only adopt it as an exceptional expedient in times of emergency and stress. I have not followed events there closely, but if my memory does not fail me, it is considered in England as the most equitable way of raising taxation, and it is in times of stress when he has a large increase in revenue to provide, that a chancellor, taught by experience, puts on an extra sixpence or shilling on the pound as most equitable.

Municipalities Need Money. The personal property tax amounts to \$134,000, the income tax \$134,000, and the revenue tax to \$207,000. The leader of the opposition in his speech took the stand that instead of abolishing these taxes they should be handed over to the municipalities. He took the ground that the revenue is now large enough to meet the legitimate expenditures of the province, while it is necessary that the municipalities should have available much increased revenue. I think his ground was good and his proposition sound. In my own riding, composed largely of municipalities, it is found that to keep the roads in shape we have to pay a higher rate of taxation than is imposed by the government. On the whole, the municipalities have not half enough revenue and delegations are coming here all the time, forced into the position of beggars, to ask the government for help in the maintenance of their roads. In Delta, though one of the oldest settled parts of the country, the roads are so bad in places that when I started out on an advance to one of my best houses and a new buggy, I had to get out and walk mile after mile for fear it would pull the buggy to pieces getting it out of the mud-holes. The municipalities cannot raise revenue enough with the present taxation to meet this state of affairs, which has not all been brought about by the fault of the government.

It is largely the result of the condition of our laws. In that old-settled territory in some portions, four-fifths of the land is held by absentee landlords. We have to keep up altogether too many miles of road for the population. I am going to ask the members to assist before the session is over in meeting this condition. The first step for the government to provide that these municipalities shall be put in possession of their own revenue from the sources I have mentioned, give them power to increase the wild land tax and to require a large amount of improvements to gain exemption from that tax. Do that and you have gone a long way to meet the case. I am going to ask members to leave no party out of the question and provide a solution in the interests of the people. (Cheers.)

The premier seemed to be considerably exercised in his mind as to the meaning of speculator. Without ever having a university education I would have thought he knew what it meant or what it stood for in the ordinary individual. To my mind the speculator is the man who acquires any property not for use but for the profit to be made in turning it over again, and holds it for an advance in price. That is the definition of what a speculator is, both in regard to coal and land and timber, and it is the definition as commonly understood in British Columbia. I do not hold the speculator up to scorn but I do say the policy of the government in the law is being administered impartially, that 23 licenses were cut off and that most of them were held by Conservatives. What are the legitimate deductions from that statement?

The first is that the large majority of holders are at least nominally since the changes in the law Conservatives. They could not profitably be otherwise. The government takes care to ascertain the political predilections of applicants and the fact that the cancelled licenses were Conservative is proof that they have gone to the trouble to discover this information. (Hear, hear.) Why have they gone to the trouble? There is but one answer: to bring political pressure to bear.

Challenge to Bowser. I venture to say that the attorney-general as advertised, through his agent and farm to places, will not take up the facts I have laid before the House. I challenge him now to take them up and controvert them if he can. We do not want any rehearsed arguments used in the Dominion election or any drawing of a red herring of federal matters, but that he shall devote his talents to considering what is in the interests of this province.

The premier tells us as a matter of fact that the license law is being administered impartially, that 23 licenses were cut off and that most of them were held by Conservatives. What are the legitimate deductions from that statement? The first is that the large majority of holders are at least nominally since the changes in the law Conservatives. They could not profitably be otherwise. The government takes care to ascertain the political predilections of applicants and the fact that the cancelled licenses were Conservative is proof that they have gone to the trouble to discover this information. (Hear, hear.) Why have they gone to the trouble? There is but one answer: to bring political pressure to bear.

Now we have the club licensing act. The very best criticism I can offer is contained in the government organ itself. "The club licensing act says: 'The law licensing bill is intended to arouse a good deal of interest and some discussion, though when its provisions are made known it will be seen that no respectable clubs will be in any way affected beyond the necessity of taking out a license. Briefly, the act will ensure that every club in which liquor is sold or supplied to members will be obliged to take out an annual license of \$100, which may be cancelled at any time by the attorney-general.'"

I do not think, knowing that gentleman as I do, that he will ever take the trouble to consult the Conservative association. "The license will be granted by the superintendent of provincial police on the written instructions only of the attorney-general, and no liquor may be sold or supplied without this license." I am sorry to say the government seems to think that though there are many Conservative clubs in British Columbia the only respectable clubs are those patronized by the upper ten. "It is, perhaps, needless to say that this legislation is not aimed at respectable clubs, such as, for instance, the Union Club, the Pacific Club or the Vancouver Club."

Line of Respectability. I do not know how the Nelson Club and other clubs in the interior are going to take that, and I am not interested, but I am interested in desiring to know, and we have a right to know, where the government will draw the line of respectability. There are workmen on the streets of Victoria and Vancouver just as respectable as any frequenters of these clubs. "It is not anticipated that the inspector will ever darken the doors of these institutions." Well, that is one good thing. We cannot afford to think he would question the respectability of those who frequent them. That would be worse than a matter of any kind. I am sure that a relief to the members of these clubs to know this from the authority of the Colonist, inspired by the attorney-general.

"But the attorney-general's department has for a long time past been in constant receipt of complaints from all parts of the province, about alleged clubs which are nothing better than dives. Men who, on account of the fact that they have been refused licenses have frequently started these clubs, and it has been found that the existing machinery is inadequate to cope with the evil."

In Delta a man who was refused a license by the municipality carried one of these clubs on for two years before

terminus. How do we know that the railway, after having exploited this man's business, will not give the government of British Columbia, will not abandon it and extend the line to Port Simpson, making that the permanent Pacific port?

The second referred to the timber resources of the province and to the address delivered recently in Vancouver by Dr. Judson Clark. I would like to draw attention, in answer to Mr. Davey's opinion, that our timber resources are well administered, to a recent statement of W. J. Sutton, an excellent authority on such matters, of what he calls the enormous waste and slaughter of timber, especially on Vancouver Island. There can be no dispute that the process on the island is the worst as on the mainland, and Mr. Sutton tells us of the wanton and wasteful destruction of the island timber resources. We did not need to be told that the forests of cedar on this island are immensely valuable, and yet in a recent year near Cowichan cedar worth \$100,000 was destroyed. Our timber resources have received attention from experts, and many have said that the waste taking place in lumber operations is altogether unprofitable, and is ruining one of the most valuable resources in the province.

Enriched by Settlers. That settler is a man of small means. If he were a man of considerable means he would locate in a well-settled district where he could have the comforts he is used to. But this man of small means will till the soil for himself and then find that one-third is reserved for the settler, that for every acre he improves for himself he improves two for the speculator. Suppose the 1,500 exemptions were in one block there would be 250,000 acres occupied by actual settlers, as against 760,000 acres of wild lands, or in the proportion of three to one. How long are we to have this condition in the province of British Columbia? How long is the settler, lured by the descriptions of the glorious country and climate advertised and paid for by the province, and travelling hundreds of miles to get in there, to find that the country is blanketed by the stakes of the speculator?

Definition of Speculator. The premier seemed to be considerably exercised in his mind as to the meaning of speculator. Without ever having a university education I would have thought he knew what it meant or what it stood for in the ordinary individual. To my mind the speculator is the man who acquires any property not for use but for the profit to be made in turning it over again, and holds it for an advance in price. That is the definition of what a speculator is, both in regard to coal and land and timber, and it is the definition as commonly understood in British Columbia. I do not hold the speculator up to scorn but I do say the policy of the government in the law is being administered impartially, that 23 licenses were cut off and that most of them were held by Conservatives. What are the legitimate deductions from that statement?

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The first is that the large majority of holders are at least nominally since the changes in the law Conservatives. They could not profitably be otherwise. The government takes care to ascertain the political predilections of applicants and the fact that the cancelled licenses were Conservative is proof that they have gone to the trouble to discover this information. (Hear, hear.) Why have they gone to the trouble? There is but one answer: to bring political pressure to bear.

Now we have the club licensing act. The very best criticism I can offer is contained in the government organ itself. "The law licensing bill is intended to arouse a good deal of interest and some discussion, though when its provisions are made known it will be seen that no respectable clubs will be in any way affected beyond the necessity of taking out a license. Briefly, the act will ensure that every club in which liquor is sold or supplied to members will be obliged to take out an annual license of \$100, which may be cancelled at any time by the attorney-general."

I do not think, knowing that gentleman as I do, that he will ever take the trouble to consult the Conservative association. "The license will be granted by the superintendent of provincial police on the written instructions only of the attorney-general, and no liquor may be sold or supplied without this license." I am sorry to say the government seems to think that though there are many Conservative clubs in British Columbia the only respectable clubs are those patronized by the upper ten. "It is, perhaps, needless to say that this legislation is not aimed at respectable clubs, such as, for instance, the Union Club, the Pacific Club or the Vancouver Club."

Line of Respectability. I do not know how the Nelson Club and other clubs in the interior are going to take that, and I am not interested, but I am interested in desiring to know, and we have a right to know, where the government will draw the line of respectability. There are workmen on the streets of Victoria and Vancouver just as respectable as any frequenters of these clubs. "It is not anticipated that the inspector will ever darken the doors of these institutions." Well, that is one good thing. We cannot afford to think he would question the respectability of those who frequent them. That would be worse than a matter of any kind. I am sure that a relief to the members of these clubs to know this from the authority of the Colonist, inspired by the attorney-general.

"But the attorney-general's department has for a long time past been in constant receipt of complaints from all parts of the province, about alleged clubs which are nothing better than dives. Men who, on account of the fact that they have been refused licenses have frequently started these clubs, and it has been found that the existing machinery is inadequate to cope with the evil."

In Delta a man who was refused a license by the municipality carried one of these clubs on for two years before

terminus. How do we know that the railway, after having exploited this man's business, will not give the government of British Columbia, will not abandon it and extend the line to Port Simpson, making that the permanent Pacific port?

The second referred to the timber resources of the province and to the address delivered recently in Vancouver by Dr. Judson Clark. I would like to draw attention, in answer to Mr. Davey's opinion, that our timber resources are well administered, to a recent statement of W. J. Sutton, an excellent authority on such matters, of what he calls the enormous waste and slaughter of timber, especially on Vancouver Island. There can be no dispute that the process on the island is the worst as on the mainland, and Mr. Sutton tells us of the wanton and wasteful destruction of the island timber resources. We did not need to be told that the forests of cedar on this island are immensely valuable, and yet in a recent year near Cowichan cedar worth \$100,000 was destroyed. Our timber resources have received attention from experts, and many have said that the waste taking place in lumber operations is altogether unprofitable, and is ruining one of the most valuable resources in the province.

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my friend from The Islands (Mr. McPhillips). The Liberal policy in regard to lands is as different from his as the poles are asunder. I am a democrat; he is imbued with the Toryism of four hundred years ago. He thinks the settler should not go in on the land until it has been surveyed. I have in my hand a prospectus of the Appleton Land Company. It has an agency in Vancouver with which very intimate friends of the attorney-general are connected. James A. Harvey, of Cranbrook, is said in this circular to be largely interested in this company as well as in others in Kootenay. He is spoken of as a man of great executive ability he allies himself with the Conservative party, and as it is the party to give a chance to the speculator, of course Mr. Harvey gets a chance.

The company say they have 62,130 acres of the very best part of the choicest localities. I am going to ask the government if this company is not in violation of the laws. I am not pleased with the laws. I am not pleased to take the chief commissioner's answer that South African scrip is going to be located there. We will find out how much scrip has been located before we get through. I am going to see if they have complied with subsection 11 of section 24 of the act, and before applying for a second pre-emption had the certificate of the chief commissioner. I want to know whether these lands were acquired by means of agents of these men working in with the surveyors. The people want to know whether the government are getting interested in the land question and want to know a lot of things. (Hear, hear.)

Speculation in Lands. This company is advertising these lands in Winnipeg and offering them to settlers at from \$12 to \$30 an acre. Imagine the conditions. Hundreds of miles away from a railway, ninety miles from a wagon road, and settlers by means of such circulars are induced to go in there at immense expense only to find that the land is government property and is available is blanketed by a land company. According to the Victoria papers I see one Rattenbury has been getting in on the ground floor, and sold 11,000 acres for \$100,000, and another holds an acre, to another land company which holds it for a still higher price. There is 63,000 acres accounted for of these lands surveyed in the Nechaco valley. We also find that Rattenbury holds a large tract in the Bulkley valley. Is he the only one? In this morning's paper we read that another Victorian has sold 11,200 acres of Nechaco valley lands to a Seattle firm for \$149,000. There are 14,000 acres in that one district gone to speculators.

This is the result of the land policy of the present government of British Columbia. In it is the interests of the white population in the towns and cities. Is that a healthy state of affairs? In a depression like that of fourteen years ago when the province was fast turning work to keep people from starving, what would be the condition with such a population in our urban communities now? This condition is largely a result of the policy which prevents the settler getting on the land. (Hear, hear.) A Seattle group of speculators has sixty claims of 840 acres each, or some 40,000 acres, on Graham Island in the American sea. The other day the premier in dealing with the forestry question, said there was no hurry, that he was getting advice from American experts. We will probably get advice from American experts how to deal with the land question. (Hear, hear.)

Worse Than Ireland. I say the government of the day is allowing the creation by these land speculators of a condition in British Columbia equal to, if not worse than, anything which ever existed in Ireland. I say they are doing that on the face of the results which are being pointed out to them year after year. I ask them to rise to the surface and to consider the advantage of British Columbia as a whole. (Hear, hear.) Another American company has a twenty year concession of grazing lands at Chilcotin. These Americans are gobbling up our timber and mines and lands. If this policy goes on the people of British Columbia will be simply hewers of wood and drawers of water for the American people.

I have also to complain that those holding hundreds of thousands of acres of timber and pulp concessions have never complied with the statutory conditions, and are holding it at a rental of only two cents an acre. These favored individuals are endeavoring to hold these lands, although not entitled to hold them, as against the bona fide lumberman who has to pay a rental of eighteen to twenty-two cents an acre. I ask the government to remedy this.

The People's Policy. The policy of the Liberal party is one which will make the interests of the lumberman identical with that of the people, that will work in hand with them for the development of our province. Our policy is the agricultural land for the agricultural settler only and exclusively, upon conditions of residence and cultivation. I say that I believe thoroughly that it is to the best interests of this country to give to the willing worker free access to the soil. It is a right God Almighty has given him and which you, by your legislature, have taken away from him. I say you are criminally guilty when you thus deprive him of what the Almighty intended for him.

We believe that the policy of the government is not to the advantage of the country. We have here a great country, a country immensely rich. If it had not been so it could never have stood the raids made upon its natural resources during the last fifty years. It is the duty of the representatives of the people of this province to set party predilections and party hatreds which work to the disadvantage of the country, to one side and view the conditions from a patriotic standpoint, and see that all legislation shall be for the whole people without respect to any individuals, if the premier will introduce legislation of this kind for the consideration of this legislature, we on this side will give that legislation our most hearty support. (Prolonged cheers.)

The attorney-general moved the adjournment of the debate and the House rose immediately after, at 4:35 p. m.

BOWSER ESSAYS TO MAKE REPLY

FREQUENTLY TRIPPED UP FOR INACCURACIES

Price Ellison Declares Victoria Should Be C. N. R. Terminus.

Legislative Press Gallery, Jan. 29. It now appears that the debate on the address will go into another week. There are several members who wish to be heard upon the questions of the day, provincially. Quite likely Monday will not see the end, but from present indications the debate ought to be finished by Tuesday.

To-day's landing was entirely from the government side, the attorney-general and the member for Okanagan being those taking part. There was a large attendance in the galleries, but hardly as large as yesterday. Mr. Ellison opened the speech of Hon. Mr. Bowser, who, it was understood, was to wipe the floor, metaphorically, with the member for Delta. Unfortunately for the calculation, the gentleman who was intended to be operated upon does not lay himself open to successful attack. His speech of yesterday could not, of course, be allowed to be but its statement of facts was too true, its enunciation of principles too clear, and its logic too convincing to leave hope that any answer could be made which would carry conviction to the people of this province.

In the circumstances the attorney-general was the very man for the task. A forcible and ready speaker, an accomplished special pleader for his party, he set the example of care and accuracy of his statements or their application, nor too considerate of the truth when it is a case of "dishing the Grits," he could be relied upon to put forth the facts as they are, and to glide most ingeniously through the awkward situations. Mr. Bowser spoke for two hours and a quarter, exactly as long as Mr. Oliver made what must be considered as a very good speech from the point of view of the government party. That it will be accepted by the country as a satisfactory explanation of the charges made and a successful meeting of the criticism levelled at the administration of the province's business by the McBride government is not at all likely. The leader of the opposition is a man who speaks as long as Mr. Bowser, and four times Mr. Macdonald had to correct mis-statements made by the minister.

While Mr. Bowser had a great deal to say about the land question, he made no reference to the blanketed lands, large area of the Nechaco valley and left the impression that the bona fide settler had no difficulty in finding a place to locate, notwithstanding the evidence to the contrary offered by the opposition. The instances of speculation mentioned by Mr. Brewster and Mr. Oliver he skilfully glossed over. No notice was taken of Mr. Oliver's charge that the government was in the conduct of the court proceedings at New Westminster in the fisheries cases, although he dealt as some length with the administration of the department. Mr. Bowser referred to the expectation of an election this year, but did not say that there would not be an appeal to the country.

Price Ellison, after a reference to the immense expense which had been incurred by a fruit-growing district, made a spirited appeal to the government to assist the Canadian Northern to enter the province and declared that its terms should be Victoria. He expressed his confidence in the great future which is before the capital and advised the government to leave nothing undone to bring the Mackenzie road to this city.

At the outset of the proceedings, Mr. Oliver, on a question of privilege, said that during last session and again this year he had been the recipient of very many works of art and a good many letters from some unknown person. Not being a monopolist he had no desire to keep them all to himself, and he proposed to send some up for the speaker's inspection. In the future he intended to decline his privileges as a member of the House by refusing to receive any further literary efforts.

The attorney-general said he did not feel it necessary to offer any apology for rising as it was the duty of ministers to answer all criticisms levelled at their actions of the year. What were the reasons for the bitter speech, particularly bitter against himself and the chief commissioner, of the member for Delta? It was that the hon. gentleman opposite believed there was an election pending this year and it was necessary to encourage the party to which they belonged. He felt it an honor to be singled out by Mr. Oliver for special attack, for it proved to him that his public life had not been wanting in results. The recent Liberal rally in this city came to the attention of Mr. Bowser, who thought the member for Chilliwack had protested too much as to the party's devotion to their leader. Replying to the opposition leader's criticisms that the government was lacking in a railway policy, Mr. Bowser claimed that the government had been the means, since 1903, of encouraging the building of 500 miles of railway, which he enumerated, without the expenditure of a dollar of public money. By sound government and promoting immigration and settlement settlers had been and where there were so many people the railways resulted that there must be traffic, and came in unasked. This, he thought, was the best sort of railway encouragement. This included 24 1/2 miles of the E. & N., from Wellington to French Creek, the Great Northern and 14 miles from New Westminster to Vancouver, 25 miles of the Victoria Terminal from

New Westminster to Blaine, 36 miles from Cloverdale to Sumas, 51 miles of the C. P. R. Nicola branch, 10 miles of Spence's Bridge, 85 miles of the V. V. & E. in the Boundary Country from the ferry opposite Midway to Oroville, Kerem, Hedley and Princeton, 65 miles of the Southeastern Kootenay, 15 miles from Grand Forks to Phoenix, 30 miles of the Corbin road from Yak to Kingsgate and the way to Spokane, 20 miles of the Kootenay Central under construction, and 15 miles of the Corbin road running from the Crow's Nest Pass line to the Flathead coal mine; 7 miles of the C. P. R. from Vernon to Eburne and New Westminster, besides which the B. C. Electric was building on from Westminster 50 miles to Chilliwack, and the government had secured the rapid construction of the G. T. P.

Mr. Bowser admitted that it would be a great advertisement to British Columbia to be adequately represented at Seattle fair, but this was a federal matter and the federal government was taking it up. It would require a quarter million to properly exhibit the advantages and products of this province, and the government felt that this money could be much better spent developing the province, and in providing roads and bridges and trails for the incoming settlers.

Regarding the participation of civil servants in election matters, Mr. Bowser declared that there had never been any suggestion by any minister to any civil servant under him as to how he should vote. Perhaps a few country road bosses had used their influence, but that was the desire of the government to thoroughly divorce the civil service and politics. ("Oh, oh!") "We have passed an order in council drawing the attention of the civil service to the fact that we do not want them to take part in politics," said Mr. Bowser. "In New Westminster we forced a civil servant out of the field who was asking municipal honor, and in the case of another who had been elected before receiving the notice, apparently, we gave him to understand that he could not finish out his term, though returned at the head of the poll."

Bowser Knows no Bounds. "What was the date of that order in council," Mr. Macdonald asked. Mr. Bowser consulted with the premier a moment and replied: "I am not sure of the exact date. It was passed, I think, by the Semlin-Cotton government (Liberal laughter.) It was not enforced by any government till we came in. I do not see why we should not take advantage of any good thing the Semlin-Cotton government or any other government did."

In reply to Mr. Brewster regarding travelling libraries Mr. Bowser said these were being rearranged and Albert was one of sixteen places on a waiting list which would be served in turn. Mr. Bowser complained that the opposition would not give him the common honesty of purpose in his administration of the license law, and claimed that in his eighteen months of office the results had been such as to justify all he had done. It was not for him these would be the liquor licenses to-day at Prince Rupert, the local commissioners having granted the three which the then population entitled the town. The government did not desire to give the liquor licenses to the privilege to get rich at the expense of the unfortunate people who drank liquor, and the first thing they did when any application for a license was made was to inquire as to the applicant's patronage. The member for Delta had said one of the first things he did was to find out the political complexion of an applicant.

"Excuse me, I said nothing of the kind," interrupted Mr. Oliver. The attorney-general said he had so understood. In eighteen months six new licenses had been granted in the whole of the province, seventy-three had been refused and twenty-five old licenses had been cancelled. Details of some of these were given by Mr. Bowser, who claimed that vice-presidents and secretaries of Conservative associations and prominent Conservatives had lost or been refused licenses, while he dared any one to show where a single Liberal had been ousted. "We are running this department on political lines," declared Mr. Bowser. "We are running it without any color as to politics and in such an honest way as to inspire the confidence of the public." (Derisive Liberal cheers.) The expenditure of three-quarters of a million by way of special warrant was defended by Mr. Bowser, who argued that the peculiar conditions prevailing in this province required the passage of special warrants to meet immediate needs. The money had been devoted to such purposes as the provincial grant to the tercentenary celebration, the grant to the Tranquille sanatorium, free text books, the construction of fruit-growers for trees destroyed, the Fernie fire disaster, and \$50,000 to encourage surveys in order that settlers should not find the country unsurveyed. An amount of criticisms levelled at him in a position to lay sidewalks and sewers in Prince Rupert. An amount of \$10,000 was granted to the Canada Zinc Company at Nelson, which was not able to continue its work, owing to shortage of capital. Last session the government brought down a loan of \$15,000, which was unanimously voted. During the recess it was found that \$10,000 more was needed. The government wanted to make it a sure shot in reference to the development of this proposition, and when the promoters came to the government for a loan from the leader of the opposition it was felt that the additional loan might safely be given. The government was dealing honestly and honorably with the finances of the province, despite the criticisms of the Times.

The Fisheries. Mr. Bowser went very fully into his dealing with the fisheries of the province, asserting that as a result of his legislation and regulations the salmon fishery was being conserved as it could not be done by a department run away. The Dominion, by special terms in the act of union, was bound to protect the fisheries of the province, but all it did was to keep up two expensive boats, known by the halibut fishers of Seattle as the crab-cruisers of British Columbia. In the federal reports for the year ending March 31, 1907, this province contributed fifty per cent of the Dominion revenue from fisheries, but only got ten per cent of the expen-

diture. Not a cent had yet been paid from this source. The Dominion does not collect any tax from the Japanese fisheries, while the province does. Mr. Bowser considered it proper to render an account of our stewardship to the Canadian cabinet.

"Do you want any more proof of the control of the Japanese nation over the Dominion government?" he cried. The attorney-general declared that it was the second entry of the record to obtain a decision from the privy council as to the right of the province to regulate its own fisheries, and that the immigration act is now before the highest court in the land. The attorney-general gentlemen who attempt to interfere with the administration of justice" was that he would continue to enforce the fishery regulations strictly and impartially.

Land Policy. Coming to the criticisms of the land policy Mr. Bowser paid a compliment to the honor and ability of Chief Commissioner Fulton, and declared that the speeches of the members of the legislature were coming in. Having made inquiry from his colleague, he said, he was informed that Mr. Fulton had no knowledge of a grazing concession in Chilcotin such as the member for Albert had an official who had surveyed lands along Mud River was trying to sell them also to the ground. The area surveyed by the member for Albert had his name completely under reserve, and when he brought in his plans not an acre had it been reserved for the pre-emptor alone.

It was asserted by the hon. gentleman that the case about land information to be obtained by intending settlers. The department was honestly and properly conducted. There was a total area of 7,790,540 acres reserved for pre-emption alone, and no man could make a claim on the land until he obtained a certificate of improvements on the first.

After talking for an hour and a half without more than a passing reference to Dominion politics Mr. Bowser broke into a tirade against the record of the government on the causes of the Liberal defeat in British Columbia in 1907, and again last fall. A few days ago, he said, the leader of the opposition had attended a meeting in Vancouver where this matter was discussed, and the causes given, not as a telegram published in the Victoria theatre on the eve of the elections of 1907, but as the record of the Liberal government in British Columbia. An excellent young professional man of Vancouver told his fellow-Liberals that the party could not expect to win in British Columbia until the government had grafted the Laurier government in British Columbia.

"Who said that?" Mr. Macdonald asked. Mr. Bowser, according to the report I read," replied the attorney-general. "Dr. Kendall said nothing of the kind," declared the opposition leader.

Corrected Again. Mr. Bowser accepted the statement and went on to say that W. W. B. McInnis on that occasion was not in British Columbia.

"Again, I must correct my hon. friend," said Mr. Macdonald. "Mr. McInnis made no reference to the fact that he was not in the province with regard to Vancouver alone." Turning to his statement in the Victoria theatre on February 1st, 1907, Mr. Bowser stated that he had received his information from the employment of a Japanese laborer by the G. T. P. from a member of the Liberal party in Vancouver in whose word he placed every confidence. He had been speaking in an honest way when he spoke as he did in the Victoria theatre. He had no justification for what he said in the letter from E. G. Russell which was referred to at Mackenzie King's inquiry. "I would ask the attorney-general if he would be so good as to read the letter to the meeting here," Mr. Macdonald interjected.

Mr. Bowser—"The statement I made was that the Nippon Construction Company was incorporated for that purpose. I understood that Robert Kelly, a prominent Victoria Liberal; Col. Gregory, of this city, and others, including Mr. Russell, were directors. Mr. Macdonald—"Was not the statement made at the meeting by G. T. P. entered into contract to bring 50,000 laborers from Japan."

Mr. Bowser—"I cannot say exactly the language I used, but I gave my information in an honest way to the people of this province. I am not a member of the Liberal party, and it may have been I was not correct as to the number nor as to the contract being completed or sent to Japan for the purpose of bringing laborers from Japan."

The attorney-general went on to read the letter from E. G. Russell to S. Gotoh, in which he said he did not think there would be any difficulty in bringing the company take five thousand men to the province. Mr. Macdonald—"Mr. Russell did not say he would take five thousand laborers, and my hon. friend knows that Mr. Russell's authority to make such a contract was repudiated by the G. T. P. Let us have all the facts in this matter."

"I would advise the attorney-general to get the files of the Colonist as to what he said to the press after he has just read," said Mr. Oliver.

Mr. Bowser reiterated that that Robert Kelly, a prominent Victoria Liberal; Col. Gregory, of this city, and others, including Mr. Russell, were directors. Mr. Macdonald—"Was not the statement made at the meeting by G. T. P. entered into contract to bring 50,000 laborers from Japan."

"I would advise the attorney-general to get the files of the Colonist as to what he said to the press after he has just read," said Mr. Oliver. Mr. Bowser reiterated that that Robert Kelly, a prominent Victoria Liberal; Col. Gregory, of this city, and others, including Mr. Russell, were directors. Mr. Macdonald—"Was not the statement made at the meeting by G. T. P. entered into contract to bring 50,000 laborers from Japan."

Prince Rupert townsite, and gravitated under the modern methods of land speculation to Judge Cassell's report, concluding as follows: "We are trying to deal with the public business in a business-like way. Judging from the results of the late Dominion elections the people are satisfied, and when we come to render an account of our stewardship to the people they will agree that we have dealt in a capable, honest and efficient manner with the business of the country."

Okanagan's Fruit. Price Ellison (Okanagan) welcomed the premier's statement that a bureau of forestry would be formed. No more needed action could be taken. The member of Cowichan had stated the fact when he attributed many forest fires to the amount of fallen timber left in lumbering. Millions of dollars could be saved annually by a judicious and careful handling of fire wardens, and the appropriation of sufficient funds to enable fire to be checked in their infancy. The government should consult Gifford Pinchot, the United States authority on such matters.

Coming from one of the finest fruit growing districts of the province, Mr. Ellison was eloquent in regard to the quality and quantity of the produce of the Okanagan valley and the manner in which growers sweep all before them at horticultural shows. In the recent show at Spokane T. R. E. de Hart took \$4,584 in prizes. At the Royal Agricultural Show British Columbia had taken the prize four years in succession. An unsolicited letter from a London dealer showed the esteem in which British Columbia fruit is held over there. This dealer expressed his high appreciation of the fruit, and said it arrived in better shape than that from California.

"We have the choicest and delicate varieties that the London market requires," continued Mr. Ellison, "and we can send ship loads of them across. There have been a million and a quarter of fruit trees planted in our district, and we can go on indefinitely. I tell you, gentlemen, fruit is going to be worth more to this province than timber and fish, and will put them in the Sashatchewan, too, there is a big demand for our fruit." (Applause.)

Victoria as Terminus. "I hope the government will accede to the C. N. R. coming into the province," said Mr. Ellison in concluding. "We want all the railways we can get in British Columbia. (Hear, hear.) The old proposition made years ago by Mr. Elithet, the British Pacific, I think it would be a good idea to have a railway by the province. The people of Victoria missed an opportunity then. Had they entertained that the province would be reaping hundreds of thousands of dollars to-day. It was the same with the former proposition of the C. N. R. The amount of money it would have cost then may have looked large at that time, but it would have been small now, \$200,000. I was sent down from Vernon to oppose it, and I am sorry now that I did so. I think the people of Victoria and the province regret that they opposed it and see that they made a mistake."

A. E. McPhillips—No, no, no, no. Mr. Ellison—"The hon. member for the Islands may say that, but it is a fact that if that proposition had been taken up the province would be getting millions now. It is up to the hon. gentleman now to say he and others made a mistake then. The government in making arrangements for the entry of the C. N. R. should make it a condition that Victoria be the terminus. (Applause.) Why should it not be? Victoria is the most beautiful place in Canada; it is the capital of the province, and should not be kept back in any way. With the seat of government here and four members representing the city, including the premier, surely their prestige ought to count for something. Vancouver has its assured position, but the province as a whole is not so well known. Why should not Victoria have some of the railway advantages that are going? People would come here by the hundreds of thousands. Do you know that fifty guests were turned away from the Empress hotel in one day? Just imagine it. I predict that the Empress will be only an annex to the great hotels that will be built in this city yet. We must look ahead."

I hope the provincial and federal governments will give assistance in the development of the immense resources of this island. It is safe to say that this government would be justified in borrowing ten million dollars to open the whole of this province, including the great northern country we have. If necessary let the federal government encourage iron and steel works by a bounty. Let the provincial government come to the rescue also and do their share. We have principalities and kingdoms to be won in this province; we have the making of a great nation in fruit and coal and iron.

If the government is not willing to entertain the C. N. R. proposition let them substitute something else that will enable the company to come here at an early date. I trust the government and people of British Columbia will embrace a golden opportunity to develop the province." (Cheers.) The floor was secured for Monday afternoon by Parker Williams, Socialist member for Newcastle.

Bills Introduced. The following private bills have been introduced: To incorporate the Shuswap & Thompson River Boom Co., Ltd. (Mr. Parson); to incorporate the Victoria & Barclay Sound Ry. Co., Ltd. (Mr. Jardine); to incorporate the Flathead Valley Ry. Co. (Mr. Ross); to incorporate the Meadow Creek Logging Ry. Co. (Mr. Ross); to incorporate the Goat River Water, Power & Light Co. (Mr. Parson); to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act (Mr. Hawthorth); to amend the inspection of Metalliferous Mines Act, 1899 (Mr. McInnis).

Petitions were presented for leave to introduce bills by Mr. Macgowan (Vancouver) to amend the Parks, Foreshore Act, and by Mr. Davey (Victoria) for an extension of time in the construction of the Southeast Kootenay railway.

ACCEPTS CALL TO EDMONTON. Montreal, Que., Jan. 30.—Rev. John E. Ducloux, of Valleyfield, has accepted a call to Norwood Presbyterian church, Edmonton.

FRUIT GROWERS ANNUAL SESSION

REPORTS READ AND OFFICERS ELECTED

Higher Duty on American Apples is Urged—Other Business Transacted.

The British Columbia Fruit Growers Association opened its annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the Board of Trade rooms. The delegates were welcomed by Mayor Hall, who expressed his regret that the minister of agriculture was unable to be present. Mayor Hall felt that the association had done great work in advancing the fruit-growing industry of the province. The stand British Columbia fruit had taken in competition with other provinces and in England was one of high merit, partly due to the work done by the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association. Years ago imported fruit was used here, but that was now changed and local grown fruit was prominent in all of the markets.

He welcomed the delegates and commended the delegation, and said the industry in British Columbia was but yet in its infancy. The fruit lands of the province were vast, and the future progress of the industry is greater than any realized. The mayor related some of his early experiences on a farm. He thought the government should assist materially the fruit-growing industry of the province, because it would develop the province and become a great asset. He trusted the delegates' deliberations would be profitable to them collectively and individually, and retired, after thanking the association for the opportunity to be present.

John F. Smith, Kamloops, in replying, said he was taken unawares at having to reply. It was but a few years ago that fruit-growing became other than a secondary consideration. Latterly, however, through the work of the association, the growers of the interior had accepted the possibilities and gone to work with profitable results. He was sorry the attendance was small, and said the people of the province were unaware of the great future of the fruit industry. It is one of the country's greatest assets. "I hope whatever is done in this session will be of the greatest benefit to the industry. I feel it will," were his concluding remarks.

Year's Record. The president's report for the year was read by the retiring president, James Johnston, who had held the position for the last two years. He drew attention to the fact that the province was producing the best varieties of fruit in the world, and the industry was developing rapidly. The Central Exchange had met in December and in spite of adverse conditions, harmony prevailed throughout the proceedings.

The president advocated closer union of members and more extensive provincial fruit-growers on the success attained in England and other shows, also referring to the success of F. R. De Hart, of Kelowna, and others, at the National Apple show at Spokane. He held that meeting in convention was for the common good, and would tend to advance the success of fruit-growing in the province. In retiring he thanked the officers and the agricultural department for the assistance rendered during the past year.

The report of the secretary, Mr. Brandrith, dealing with his work for the year, was adopted. He had addressed forty-two meetings throughout the province and had visited many centres and giving much help in lecturing and illustrating.

The treasurer's report showed that after a year of heavy expenditure the association still has a credit balance of \$210.84.

The executive committee's report dealt with a large amount of work done in connection with lecturing throughout the province and the extensive practical illustrations to farmers. Considerable work had been done through the advocacy of spraying. The report dealt in detail with Mr. Brandrith's tour of illustration and instruction from Alberni to Golden.

R. M. Palmer, deputy minister of agriculture, at the request of the chairman, addressed the convention. He thought the condition of the fruit industry was now somewhat critical. The past season had not been so successful as other years. "There are good reasons for this," he said, "as shown in the reports of the association. The association, however, will do well to take cognizance of the facts. The various exhibitions have been successful and have drawn great attention to the industry in British Columbia. The basis of the industry here is a successful market, and I think the most important question the association can concern itself with at this meeting is the marketing of the fruits of the province." The Premier, Hon. R. McBride, and Minister of Agriculture Capt. Tatlow, wrote expressing their regrets at not being able to be present. R. Holmes, superintendent of the Dominion Express Company, wrote that the company was unable to make any reduction in the present freight rates. Officers Elected. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Henry Puckie, Victoria; vice-president, F. R. De Hart, Kelowna; Thomas Wilson, Vancouver; James Johnston, Kootenay; R. R. Bruce, Kamloops; secretary-treasurer, W. J. Brandrith, Ladner; re-elected; executive committee, Messrs. Puckie, De Hart, Brandrith, Johnston and Metcalf. On a discussion raised by Capt. Eliston on the question of the secretary's salary, it was learned that the constitution and all the members of the association had been burnt at New Westminster. Thos. Brydon considered the executive had now had time to get to work and obtain a new constitution. He felt also that the interest in the McFarland had fallen off and advised that a more active propaganda be followed. Mr. Johnston in reply said that Victoria had a great share of the meet-

ings and Thomas Wilson said in the past the meetings in Victoria had been the worst attended. Mrs. E. C. Birch (Sidney), the only woman member present, said that it had been intimated in consideration of the government grant that the meetings would be held in Victoria. Mr. Brydon asked that members be informed of the actual work the association was doing.

The secretary's salary was left to be discussed later on during the session. Mr. Puckie, before taking the chair, said there was a good deal of improvement open to the business. He hoped to get the support of the members and that the membership roll would be greatly increased before the next annual meeting.

A resolution expressing regret at the loss to the fruit-growers generally by the death of Dr. Fletcher, was carried. Letters were received with quotations for apple boxes from several box manufacturers. Berry box and label quotations were also received. Votes of thanks to R. M. Palmer for occupying the chair during the election of officers and retiring officers, were carried.

Evening Session. At the evening session Thomas Cunningham, provincial fruit pest inspector, addressed the convention. He congratulated the association on the work done during the year and anticipated a more successful year for 1909.

He read an address on fruit-spraying solutions, dealing exhaustively with various solutions and giving detailed statistics of the results, which were received with general applause. The paper will be printed in the reports of the annual meeting and be circulated among the members in the usual way.

W. H. Lyne, assistant provincial inspector of fruit pests, added a second report on the same subject dealing with lime sulphur and salt spray, lime and whale oil soap as a winter spray, and arsenate of lead for a summer spray. Comment was given to the old Bordeaux mixture and a short reference in favor of the nicotine spray, known as "black leaf," was made.

L. M. Hagar, manager of the Central Exchange, New Westminster, in a well received paper read by the secretary, went into the business side of fruit growing, taking more particularly the disposal of the product and its proper marketing. He advocated a higher tariff on fruit. The duties on the paper were \$1 per hundredweight on peaches, 40c barrel on apples. He advocated a duty of \$1 per hundredweight on apples. The Ontario growers, he said, are asking for it and the Canadian provinces are becoming the dumping ground for American fruits. Canadian apples for Canadian markets was strongly advocated. There are now ten British Columbia markets supplied by nineteen British Columbia associations and the fruit industry is rapidly growing. The paper also laid special stress on the proper packing in previously ice-cooled freight cars. He advised the unity of growers into marketing associations.

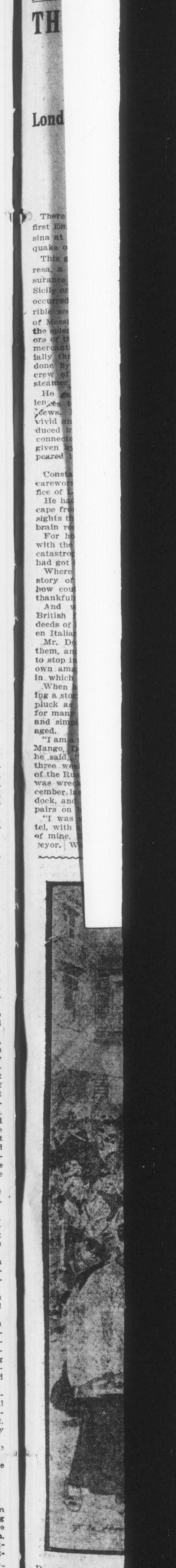
A paper by Thomas Wilson on leaf eating insects was read by the secretary, naming the apple tree caterpillar and case bearer, hop flea beetle, eye-spotted leaf miner, and others. Illustrations were given for early detection of the various pests and their obliteration. Messrs. Brydon and Palmer spoke to a vote of thanks to the secretary of the various papers, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. Cunningham then took up the question of American apples being dumped on the British Columbia market, saying seventy-five carloads were landed here last year making a heavy offset against the local supply. He estimated 150 carloads would be dumped this summer in Vancouver. Mr. Palmer said 1,750 tons more fruit had been shipped by British Columbia shippers last year than the year of 1907, in spite of the American dumping.

Mr. Johnston said a sure market was necessary. British Columbia could grow the fruit and a strong central organization must be formed for the disposal of British Columbia products. Votes of thanks were extended to all who contributed papers, which will be printed in the minutes. W. M. Shaw, from the Islands, brought up the damage done in his district through crows, declaring sixty per cent of his crop had been destroyed through this pest. His object in bringing the matter up was to get a bounty from the government. It would act as an incentive to the eradication of crows. Mr. Shaw, however, were wise and Mr. Shaw had found considerable difficulty in getting close enough to shoot them. Poisoned wheat and traps had likewise proved ineffective and the member for Delta had been prevailed upon to see what the government could do in the matter.

The chairman mentioned the blue jay as in the same category as Mr. Shaw's enemy. George Heatherhill, Hornby Island, said while the crow was a good scavenger it did more harm than good. At Hornby Island there were thousands of them. The association passed a resolution that the government be asked to impose a bounty on crows in certain districts. The board of trade was extended a vote of thanks for the use of the board room. J. W. Brandrith and T. A. Brydon were elected delegates of the association to attend the Dominion conference of fruit-growers to be held at Ottawa this year, and Messrs. Stirling and Johnston were elected as alternate delegates to be present at the meeting. The question of sending a representative to the American Pomological Society meeting to be held at St. Catharines, Ontario, in September next, was left over till the next quarterly meeting.

The secretary announced that the expense entailed would be \$150. The next quarterly meeting will be held at Chilliwack. NELSON'S NEXT MATCH. Chicago, Ills., Jan. 29.—Reports from the Pacific coast say that Batting Nelson and Paddy McFarland will be matched for a contest on March 17. McFarland's return east will be postponed for a few days pending the latest negotiations.



Bearing the Veil

Wilson said in the Victoria had been... (sidney), the only present, said that it... in consideration... in Victoria... that members be... actual work the... salary was left to be... during the session... good deal of improv... business. He hoped... of the members and... rship roll would be... before the next an... pressing regret at the... growers generally by... Fletcher, was car... belved with quotations... from several box man... box and label quo... received. This gentleman was Const... Dorea, a well-known shipbroker and insurance agent. Mr. Dorea was in Sicily on business when the catastrophe occurred, and he witnessed all the terrible scenes attending the destruction of Messina. He was an eye-witness of the splendid bravery shown by the sailors of the British Navy and the British mercantile marine. He gives an especially thrilling description of the work done by the captain and part of the crew of the Afonwen, a Cardiff coal steamer. He gave an account of his experiences to a representative of Lloyd's News. His story is such a remarkable and graphic one that it is reproduced in the Times. It is the first connected account of the catastrophe given by an eye-witness that has appeared in London. Constantine Dorea looked tired and careworn as he sat in the editorial office of Lloyd's News and told his story. He had had an almost miraculous escape from death, and he had witnessed sights that made the heart sick and the brain reel. For hours he had been face to face with the terrible results of the greatest catastrophe of recent times and now he had got home safely through it all. Where should he start to tell the story of the dreadful disaster, and how could he sufficiently express his thankfulness for his deliverance? And what about the magnificent British fellows who did such noble deeds of heroism amid the panic-stricken Italians? How grand they were! Mr. Dorea was full of praise of them, and could scarcely be persuaded to stop in his appreciation to tell of his own amazing experiences in the order in which they happened. When he did it proved to be as moving a story of dire disaster and splendid pluck as has been given to the world for many years, and told in as modest and simple a manner as could be imagined. "I am a member of the firm of Messrs. Mango, Dorea & Co., St. Mary-axe," he said, "and went to Messina some three weeks ago to look after repairs of the Russian steamer Prodigol, which was wrecked at Bianco Nuovo in December last. We had got her into dry dock, and I was superintending the repairs on behalf of the owners. "I was staying at the Trinacria hotel, with another Englishman, a friend of mine, Emery Calger, a marine surveyor. We had a bedroom each on the

THRILLING WORD PICTURE OF EARTHQUAKE DISASTER

Londoner Tells Marvellous Story--Heroic British Sailors--Daring Adventures and Success in Rescue Work

There arrived in London recently the first Englishman who had been in Messina at the time when the great earthquake occurred. This gentleman was Constantine Dorea, a well-known shipbroker and insurance agent. Mr. Dorea was in Sicily on business when the catastrophe occurred, and he witnessed all the terrible scenes attending the destruction of Messina. He was an eye-witness of the splendid bravery shown by the sailors of the British Navy and the British mercantile marine. He gives an especially thrilling description of the work done by the captain and part of the crew of the Afonwen, a Cardiff coal steamer. He gave an account of his experiences to a representative of Lloyd's News. His story is such a remarkable and graphic one that it is reproduced in the Times. It is the first connected account of the catastrophe given by an eye-witness that has appeared in London. Constantine Dorea looked tired and careworn as he sat in the editorial office of Lloyd's News and told his story. He had had an almost miraculous escape from death, and he had witnessed sights that made the heart sick and the brain reel. For hours he had been face to face with the terrible results of the greatest catastrophe of recent times and now he had got home safely through it all. Where should he start to tell the story of the dreadful disaster, and how could he sufficiently express his thankfulness for his deliverance? And what about the magnificent British fellows who did such noble deeds of heroism amid the panic-stricken Italians? How grand they were! Mr. Dorea was full of praise of them, and could scarcely be persuaded to stop in his appreciation to tell of his own amazing experiences in the order in which they happened. When he did it proved to be as moving a story of dire disaster and splendid pluck as has been given to the world for many years, and told in as modest and simple a manner as could be imagined. "I am a member of the firm of Messrs. Mango, Dorea & Co., St. Mary-axe," he said, "and went to Messina some three weeks ago to look after repairs of the Russian steamer Prodigol, which was wrecked at Bianco Nuovo in December last. We had got her into dry dock, and I was superintending the repairs on behalf of the owners. "I was staying at the Trinacria hotel, with another Englishman, a friend of mine, Emery Calger, a marine surveyor. We had a bedroom each on the

square. Day was just breaking. All round us buildings were falling with terrific crashes, and the air was full of dust. But the most terrible experience of all was to hear the frightful screams and cries of the wounded who were pinned under the debris. Men and women were rushing about with scarcely any clothing on them. They seemed to have entirely lost their heads. They did nothing to help any of those who were in need of rescue. "I saw we could do nothing without appliances, so I suggested to Calger that we should get down to the quay and see what could be done there. We went down the Via Garibaldi, the street in which the Hotel Trinacria is situated, and got on to the quay, where we saw a ship which we took to be the Drake. "It was not the Drake, however, but a Norwegian steamer, and we could get no answer. So we got into a boat which was moored near, and rowed out in dry dock. But when we got there we found that she had disappeared. "The tremendous tidal wave which followed the earthquake had washed her clean out of dry dock, lifting her off the progs, and she was lying right across the entrance of the dock in a sinking condition. The engine-room and chimney stack of the dry dock had both fallen down. "Near the Prodigol and moored at the quay was the Cardiff steamer Afonwen, which had been discharging a cargo of coal consigned to the Italian government. I asked the captain to let us come aboard, as I knew the owners, Messrs. W. and C. T. Jones. He gave his consent. "As soon as I saw him I pointed out the dreadful state of things in the town, and we consulted as to what we could do to render any assistance. I shouted out to the captain of the Prodigol to get out a boat, with as many ladders and hawsers as he could. "Children's Piteous Plight. "When we had got these together we started back to the town—Capt. Owens, of the Afonwen, and three of his men, and some of the Russian sailors from the Prodigol. And here let me say that I was never prouder or being a Briton than I was on that occasion, for we were able to render services, which entailed the utmost danger, to the people who were awaiting rescue. "When we got ashore we walked to the Trinacria—rather, to where it had been. There the second mate of the Afonwen—Read—climbed up the sheets which were still hanging from the balcony, and brought out our bags and clothing, and things we had left behind us. "Just then the Prodigol's boat came ashore with the ladders and ropes. About forty yards further down the street from where the Hotel Trinacria had once stood there were the remains of a high building standing. All the intervening houses had fallen. On the top balcony of this building, about eighty feet from the ground, on the fifth floor, we saw two little children standing. Their piteous cries for help were dreadful to hear. "The building itself seemed ready to collapse at any moment. What was to be done? Capt. Owens did not hesitate. We knew a little Italian, and we shouted to the children to lower a string tied to a stone. They understood, and presently we saw a piece of stone coming down towards us. "We were standing in the public

square. Day was just breaking. All round us buildings were falling with terrific crashes, and the air was full of dust. But the most terrible experience of all was to hear the frightful screams and cries of the wounded who were pinned under the debris. Men and women were rushing about with scarcely any clothing on them. They seemed to have entirely lost their heads. They did nothing to help any of those who were in need of rescue. "I saw we could do nothing without appliances, so I suggested to Calger that we should get down to the quay and see what could be done there. We went down the Via Garibaldi, the street in which the Hotel Trinacria is situated, and got on to the quay, where we saw a ship which we took to be the Drake. "It was not the Drake, however, but a Norwegian steamer, and we could get no answer. So we got into a boat which was moored near, and rowed out in dry dock. But when we got there we found that she had disappeared. "The tremendous tidal wave which followed the earthquake had washed her clean out of dry dock, lifting her off the progs, and she was lying right across the entrance of the dock in a sinking condition. The engine-room and chimney stack of the dry dock had both fallen down. "Near the Prodigol and moored at the quay was the Cardiff steamer Afonwen, which had been discharging a cargo of coal consigned to the Italian government. I asked the captain to let us come aboard, as I knew the owners, Messrs. W. and C. T. Jones. He gave his consent. "As soon as I saw him I pointed out the dreadful state of things in the town, and we consulted as to what we could do to render any assistance. I shouted out to the captain of the Prodigol to get out a boat, with as many ladders and hawsers as he could. "Children's Piteous Plight. "When we had got these together we started back to the town—Capt. Owens, of the Afonwen, and three of his men, and some of the Russian sailors from the Prodigol. And here let me say that I was never prouder or being a Briton than I was on that occasion, for we were able to render services, which entailed the utmost danger, to the people who were awaiting rescue. "When we got ashore we walked to the Trinacria—rather, to where it had been. There the second mate of the Afonwen—Read—climbed up the sheets which were still hanging from the balcony, and brought out our bags and clothing, and things we had left behind us. "Just then the Prodigol's boat came ashore with the ladders and ropes. About forty yards further down the street from where the Hotel Trinacria had once stood there were the remains of a high building standing. All the intervening houses had fallen. On the top balcony of this building, about eighty feet from the ground, on the fifth floor, we saw two little children standing. Their piteous cries for help were dreadful to hear. "The building itself seemed ready to collapse at any moment. What was to be done? Capt. Owens did not hesitate. We knew a little Italian, and we shouted to the children to lower a string tied to a stone. They understood, and presently we saw a piece of stone coming down towards us. "We were standing in the public

MEDITERRANEAN EARTHQUAKE DISASTER.



The King of Italy rescuing victims at Reggio.

who showed a coolness and forethought which was beyond all praise. "Just then the Prodigol's boat came ashore with the ladders and ropes. About forty yards further down the street from where the Hotel Trinacria had once stood there were the remains of a high building standing. All the intervening houses had fallen. On the top balcony of this building, about eighty feet from the ground, on the fifth floor, we saw two little children standing. Their piteous cries for help were dreadful to hear. "The building itself seemed ready to collapse at any moment. What was to be done? Capt. Owens did not hesitate. We knew a little Italian, and we shouted to the children to lower a string tied to a stone. They understood, and presently we saw a piece of stone coming down towards us. "We were standing in the public

rible suspense. Then to our relief we saw the end of the plank fall away, and Read came through the flames bearing the rescued woman in his arms. "Just at this moment an Italian officer came up. He had witnessed this scene, and he asked me the name of the ship to whom the men belonged. I shall send an account of their splendid bravery to my government," he said, "and I hope they will recognize it in some way. In the meantime I can only thank them for their heroic efforts. "At this moment we heard cries from the back of that part of the Trinacria hotel which had been left standing. We saw Signor Cogli, a gentleman staying in the hotel, standing on a narrow ledge. Him we managed to rescue. "But there was another life for us

thirst. We loaded a boat and made for the shore again, where we distributed the food to those who were in need of it. "Captain Owens left me in charge of the boat whilst he carried out the work of distribution. While I was guarding it five Italian soldiers came up and tried to seize it in order to escape to the mainland of Calabria. I knew it was our only hope of escape, so I drew my revolver and threatened to shoot the first man who touched it. They made off. "When we returned to the Afonwen we could see nine different fires burning, and every few minutes there was the crash of a building which had toppled over in final collapse. "Every moment was one of terror. There were twenty or thirty shocks during the day. And one of these, which came about 6 o'clock at night,

MEDITERRANEAN EARTHQUAKE DISASTER.



The wreckage in Via Canour, one of the main streets of Messina.

to save. A woman was clinging to a narrow ledge, and this we managed to reach with a rope. In coming down she tore all the skin off her hands, and had to let go when she was about ten feet from the ground. She fell and broke her leg. "By this time we had done all we could in the way of saving life, and we went back to the ship. We had no food, nor could we get any. "When we got to the quay we found the Prodigol was sinking, so we took our crew on board the Afonwen. We cleared her of all the food and stores we could find, for we had seen that there would be great need. "Threatened by Soldiers. "The whole town was absolutely destroyed, and the survivors were in danger of death from starvation and

rocked our big ship as though it had been a light cradle. How we got through the night I don't know. None of us got much sleep, and we would see the searchlights of the Italian gunboats playing on the shore. When the morning broke we saw that Messina was nothing more than a heap of smouldering ruins—one might almost say cinders. "Prowling among the ruins were groups of panic-stricken fugitives with nothing either to eat or drink. The prisoners had escaped from the fallen prison, and were engaged in looting indiscriminately. "The White Ensign. "We were cut off from the world. All the wires were down and the cables destroyed. Across the straits we could not see the lights of Reggio, which told of

MEDITERRANEAN EARTHQUAKE DISASTER.



The ruins of a house in Reggio, where several families lie buried.

destruction in that town. All things seemed to be returning to savagery and chaos. "Then early in the morning of Tuesday we saw some silent grey monsters tearing up the straits. In a moment our glasses were out, and we could soon distinguish the white ensign. The British fleet had come. "It brought the first help to us from the outside world. I am not ashamed to say that I felt a lump in my throat as I saw the Union Jack in the pale light of the morning. "Soon the ships came to anchor. Then hoarse words of command rang out on the still morning air. The boats' whistles blew, and soon launches and boats were tearing towards the shore bearing parties of bluejackets and marines. "With them were surgeons, medical appliances, and supplies of food and clothing. As soon as they landed they began to restore order. It was soon found that stern measures were necessary, and rifles were fetched. The robbers and looters were treated with scant ceremony. Martial law had been proclaimed, and these were shot at sight. Indeed, our navy rendered incalculable service at the moment it was most needed. "It appears that the squadron was at Syracuse on Monday waiting orders from Malta. In the afternoon a wireless message was received from Malta sending news of the earthquake, and orders to stand by ready to sail at a moment's notice. Those orders came in the evening, and the Sutlej, the Euryalus and their companions came on the scene. "The presence of these bodies of disciplined men had an immediate and remarkable effect. Surgeons were at work tending the wounded. Bluejackets and marines were rescuing those who were still left alive in the ruins. Food was given to the starving. I confess when I watched the disciplined effort, and the ordered coolness of our gallant sailors, I felt still more proud of a country which could boast of such a navy and such a mercantile marine. "Tender Russians. "But I must not forget to say a word about the Russians. Some Russian warships came up in the afternoon of Tuesday, and they immediately got to work. It was curious to notice the difference between them and our men. They had not the machine-like discipline and the peculiar 'business' which enables our sailors to do everything that comes along. But they showed a wonderful kindness and sympathy. "I watched big Russian sailors gently handling little children, and soothing their fears with simple words, which, although in a foreign tongue, seemed to calm the little ones. And they were just as gentle with the wounded, handling them with almost womanly tenderness. "As Tuesday wore on things began to assume an altered aspect. The wounded were, wherever possible, taken to the ships and sent over to Naples and Palermo. The Malakoff, one of the Russian ships, took one of these sad cargoes, and the Therapsia, a German ship, took another. "The dead were brought out and buried—at least, as many as could be got out of the ruins—in the gardens in the Via Cayour. For many of them were buried so deeply that it will be days before they are reached. My local agent, for instance, who had my money on him, is buried 30 feet deep under the ruins of his office. "On Tuesday afternoon we left in the Afonwen for Naples, where she will discharge the rest of her cargo. From Naples I travelled through Rome and Genoa to London. "Ten Saved Out of Eighty. "It was stated in some of the papers that all the persons in the Hotel Trinacria had perished. This news, of course, was a great shock to my wife, and it was not until Wednesday morning that I was able to communicate with her. "But my escape was nothing less than miraculous. My bed was on the very edge of a yawning chasm, and how it was that only these three rooms were left standing when all the rest of the vast building had crumbled to ruin is a mystery. "As a matter of fact, the following is a list of the only people who were saved out of the eighty people in the Hotel Trinacria: E. J. Craiger, Swedish lady and gentleman and child. One chamber-maid. The proprietor, and myself. "Mlle. Karalech was the prima donna at the opera house. The proprietor was buried in the debris for some hours, and was nearly dead when he was got out. "It has been an awful experience. Short as the actual time of the earthquake was, it seemed to me to be a lifetime. I felt as though I were falling down, down through space, with the whole universe falling on me. My first thought was for my wife, and what I thought were my last words on earth was a whispered farewell to one who was so dear to me. "And when I found, after the shock was over, and after I had struggled out from the heap of debris which covered me, that I was not seriously injured, I am not ashamed to confess, that I fell on my knees and poured out a heartfelt thanksgiving to Almighty God for His great mercy in so miraculously saving my life. "As to the number of people who lost their lives, I was talking with the German consul, and out of a population of 140,000 in Messina, according to our estimate, not more than 40,000 are left alive. "A Scene of Desolation. "Not is that all. I did not see Reggio, but I know it was destroyed. And as we sailed up the Straits we could see the villages all the way along lying in ruins. "The Straits around our ship were full of floating dead bodies, and on a raft of driftwood I saw an old dog with a litter of puppies."

MEDITERRANEAN EARTHQUAKE DISASTER.



Bearing the Veil of St. Agatha through the streets of Messina to comfort the stricken survivors.

NEXT MATCH.

an. 23.—Reports from say that Battling McFarland will be contest on March 17th. In east will be post-days pending the lat-

The Heart of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the "OTTO HIGEL" Piano Action

Bygone Days of British Columbia

FOUNDING FORT YOUCON

BY R. E. GOSNELL

(Copyrighted)

Early in August a large party of Gens-du-fou arrived at Fort Youcon. Murray had previously been informed of the death of their chief, a young man of great influence in the nation, and reports were circulated by the Indians that his death was imputed to the traders being there, and also to the Kootcha-Kootchin. The Gens-du-fou, as stated in a previous article, lived farther down the river, and were more or less friendly with the Russians.

An Anxious Moment.
When they were seen rounding the upper islands it created no little consternation amongst the men of the fort, some of whom, Murray remarks, were the greatest cowards he ever saw, though to hear them talk when alone they were the bravest of the brave. They came gliding down along the bank twenty-five canoes in all. There was no noise or singing as with the other Indians, which was a little ominous; they landed above the encampment in silence. Murray went forward and gave each a small piece of tobacco, and expressed his happiness at seeing them. The journal proceeds: As soon as I had stepped to the one side, they started off at full race to the lower end of the encampment, and back again to their landing-place, shouting and whooping in a peculiar manner. They immediately formed into a half circle and danced with great vigor for a few minutes, keeping time with their outlandish songs. They had a very extraordinary and wild appearance with their greasy dresses covered with beads and brass trinkets, and long clotted hair fluttering in the breeze. These fellows had pipes of their own, pipes made

of tin or sheet iron traded from the Russians. They had very little to trade, a few bears, a few badly-dressed marten, moose and "caribou" skins, but had plenty of fresh meat, including 100 geese killed with their arrows while ascending the river. They were settled easier than Murray expected. He had a long talk with them in the evening about the Russians of whom he takes care to say, he did not speak very favorably. He explained to them the superiority of British goods and their juster mode of trading. He expressed great sorrow at the death of their chief, and presented his brother with a "foot" of tobacco to smoke on the grave, and this mark of respect to the "illustrious deceased" seemed to make a most favorable impression.

Troublesome Customers.
However, next day matters did not seem to go so well, several of the Gens-du-fou became very troublesome and impertinent, handling and asking for everything they saw. One wanted a carpenter's adze, another a tracking line of the boat, and two of them, contrary to orders, entered the store and began examining loaded guns. On being told to go out they refused, whereupon Murray showed them out by the shoulders "in double-quick time." They then demanded guns, beads, and axes, on credit, but were refused. They said the Russians were once the same as the British, and would not give them what they wanted, but the Indians killed a number of their people and pillaged one of their forts, after which they got all they wanted. They were promptly informed if they attempted anything of that kind at Youcon they would be greatly mistaken, that the Hudson's Bay Company people were quite different from the Russians and not quite so easily frightened. They were also told

to return in the fall if they were successful in hunting.
Dealing With the Indians.
Several stragglers of this party returned to the fort with fresh meat and deer skins, which they traded for ammunition and tobacco, but they were always more troublesome and difficult to please than the local Indians. The only other strangers who came that fall were four men of the Ney-et-se-Kootchin, a band of about forty men, from the north of the Youcon, nearer to the Polar Sea. They had never seen white people. They brought a little meat, or which they were given ammunition. They were very easily settled with, and were pleased with whatever was offered them. They promised that most of their people would visit the fort on the last snow.
Murray says that very few days passed without some Indians coming in, and any amount of talking had to be done. "One and all," he remarks, "were treated with uniform kindness and respect, at the same time teaching them to respect us, keeping them always in their place and never allowing the men to use any liberties with them nor make any bargains with them whatsoever without permission. Some of the men, particularly the (French) Canadians, were greatly displeased at the discipline I so rigidly enforced, having been accustomed at Peel's river, while old Lapierre was in command, to have too much of their own way and trade meat and geese to the Indians whenever they chose; this was strictly forbidden here. There is nothing that spoils Indians so much as allowing

them to trade with the men or become too familiar with them." This throws an interesting sidelight upon the methods of the Hudson's Bay Company. They traded squarely with the Indians according to the established conventions of the fur trade, treating them with respect and always kept faith. On the other hand, the Indian was taught to respect the proper line of demarcation, if he over-stepped it he was punished, and nothing so completely convinced the Indian of the superiority of the white man than this code of ethics. It was fatal for the trader to show the white feather. He had to assert his authority at all times, even against fearful odds. There is no time in the history of the Hudson's Bay Company's occupation of the West that they could not have been completely ruled out by superior force of Indians within a year. Nevertheless they invaded the entire country and ruled it with a rod of iron.

Murray seems to have possessed all the characteristics of a Scotch countryman; while brave in the face of danger and indefatigable in work he was also cautious, and wisely anticipated any future emergencies. As he says himself, while he came to the country to trade for furs his first care was the "procuring provisions," which, if properly set agoing, and the Indians encouraged at first, requires less trouble in after years." He describes both branches of the trade as prosperous, and remarks, "that when gloomy winter" showed its face it was a source of great consolation and thankfulness when I looked into a well filled store to know that there need be no hungry bellies at the Youcon."

Plenty of Fish.
Among other things the larder was well filled with fish, with which the

looking for them in the fall they had all been eaten by the wolverines. When winter set in they had 1,800 fish in store. Murray seems to have been greatly troubled about some of the varieties of salmon which ascended the river, which from the description are too familiar to be named. "Trout," he says, "taken in the river are, I do not know exactly what. They are not salmon trout, neither are they more to the latter species. They make their appearance in August, but are not plentiful until the beginning of September, when they ascend the river in great shoals. When they first make their appearance they are tolerable eating, have a silvery tinge on the back and upper part of their sides; the belly is of a dark brown and green, and the lower part of the sides blue; but before they disappear, towards the end of September, they lose their bright color, are soft and lean, and of a strong, rancid taste. The men get tired of them in a few days if served out constantly for rations. They have a large head and mouth, the upper and under jaw are much crooked inward, and their teeth are like the fangs of a rattlesnake, they are altogether a very ugly and foreboding looking fish; they weigh from 4 to 7 pounds each. I took a drawing of a large fellow, and now copy it to show what sort 'critters' are in the waters of the Youcon. There is another and smaller kind without teeth, a smaller head and still more crooked snout; they are of a transparent scarlet color, the flesh is red like the salmon and similar to it in taste and quality; only a few of

this latter sort are taken, and they are not so common as the former. The real salmon also ascend the river, and are the first to make their appearance. Pike he describes as plentiful in both lakes and river. "Inconnu and Loche," he says, "are found there the same as in the McKenzie. So much for the fishes.
Life at the Fort.
After the building was finished for the first season there was no end of odd jobs to be done. The house had to be plastered, and innumerable little odd jobs done about them before they were made comfortable for the winter. Roots for boat timber had to be found and dug up before the ground was frozen; saw logs cut and brought from islands below the river set fast; birch wood for meat and wood sleds and snowshoes to be brought from a great distance; firewood to be cut, fish to be brought home, and a thousand other things to be done which kept them all constantly employed. Indians kept coming with furs and provisions; more furs, in fact, than Murray could pay for, but not as much meat as expected. They did not object to the prices paid, but all demanded beads, and the more highly colored, the larger and more diversified in color the better. His talk was of the Russians—who apparently understood the wants of the Indians from long experience—and always in favor of the British. They had been on the river during the summer time, had brought many beads, and taken away many furs. Murray describes his plight as follows: "Here it is very different, furs are brought in, be traded, and it is a vexatious thing to see them taken back for the want of goods. The boxes of beads were gone, the box of guns, too, except two guns

sent to Mr. McPherson at Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie.
It is unnecessary to go into the details regarding the physical features, as the geography of the Youcon is now fairly well known to everybody.
Murray was very well satisfied with his location for a trading establishment, being central, and within reach of five different bands of Indians, and had it not been for the Russians being very near as to "have played the devil with all my calculations," he could have reckoned with almost certainty on over three hundred men trading there regularly.
The Fur-bearing Animals.
The following is so interesting as to bear repetition verbatim et liberatum: "This country abounds in all the various species of fur-bearing animals common in our immediate neighborhood, except fishers; otter are very scarce or the Indians kill very few of them, but the beaver it is inferior to no other country. Martens do not appear plentiful in our immediate neighborhood, still the Indians kill great numbers, foxes, the silver and cross predominance, are very numerous; wolverines are also very plentiful. The large gray wolf is often seen, and there are too many lynx for the rabbits to continue long as abundant as they have been the past winter. We have the black, brown and grizzly bear, the latter kind is most abundant and infests the mountains to the southwest and the

river is a large fort, a short distance above there are strong rapids, and farther up is a small trading fort which has been established for many years; above it are falls and further on mountains, on the other side of which passes the river that falls into the Youcon. They take the goods across the portage in winter with dogs, and have a house on this side, from which they descend to the Youcon with a boat in summer; this river must flow in a northeasterly direction, as it is described as being larger than the Forcupine river (that, we descended). Murray also informs us that the Russians had been at the head waters of the Youcon," but not so far down as the Mackenzie and Folly, but below the "Great Lake." He tells us that the Russians were trading on the Youcon, that is below, a year before Mr. Bell, and very probably before Mr. Campbell on its upper branches. A matter of history not heretofore recorded. From what the Indians said they carried off an immense quantity of valuable peltries from the lower Youcon.
The Yukon Described.
For the next few pages Murray gives a short and very detailed account of "this great northwestern valley and its inhabitants. Of course, his personal knowledge of the country was limited, but he acquired a great deal of information from the Indians, who drew maps of the country on the sand for him. Their idea of distance was very hazy, but by getting Indians of various tribes to trace the outlines of the great rivers and lakes he found them to agree as to the contour of the country. This he came to certain conclusions, which were afterwards confirmed by explorers and geographers. For instance, he comes to the conclusion for the first time so far as records go, that the Pelly, and the Youcon, and the Colville, were one and the same river, and that the Frances river was one of its tributaries. The course of the Youcon, as described by the Indians, proved to be approximately correct. Nearly all the great tributaries that were then known by name were indicated on an outline map which Murray

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around with shells. Their mittens which they always carry are ornamented with them; they even have them fixed to some of their guns. Each man has hanging to his neck two small bags containing black lead and red earth for painting themselves their faces. Each one paints according to his own fancy, and the main reason of the upper parts of the cheeks and around the eyes are black; a black strip along the top of the nose. The forehead is covered with narrow stripes, and the chin with stripes of red and black. Eagle and hawk feathers are stuck in the hair behind, and removed only when they go to sleep, or to be used when dancing. The Gens du fou and lower Indians mix their hair with red earth and grease, and the down of geese and ducks. By continuing this from infancy the tall Attains an Immense Length, often as large as the head, and becomes so heavy loaded, as it is with beads, and shells, and accumulated dirt, that the neck is bent forward, and gives the Indians the appearance of stooping. Their arms are the common bow and arrows, and the Russian knife, and dagger, and spear. Their knives are made of iron, but the fancy handles and fluted blades are of more value to them than the temper of the knife. The quiver is worn on the left side by a string around the shoulders. Until very lately very few had guns.

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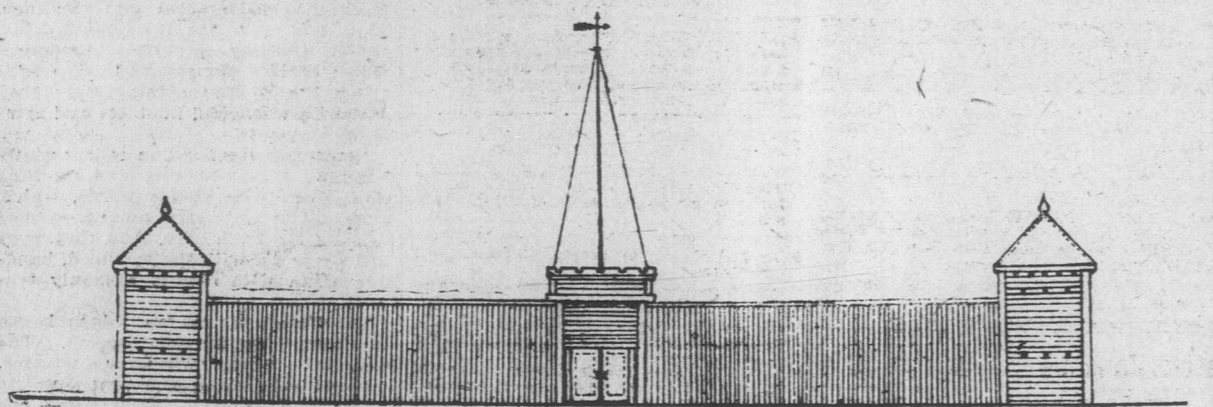
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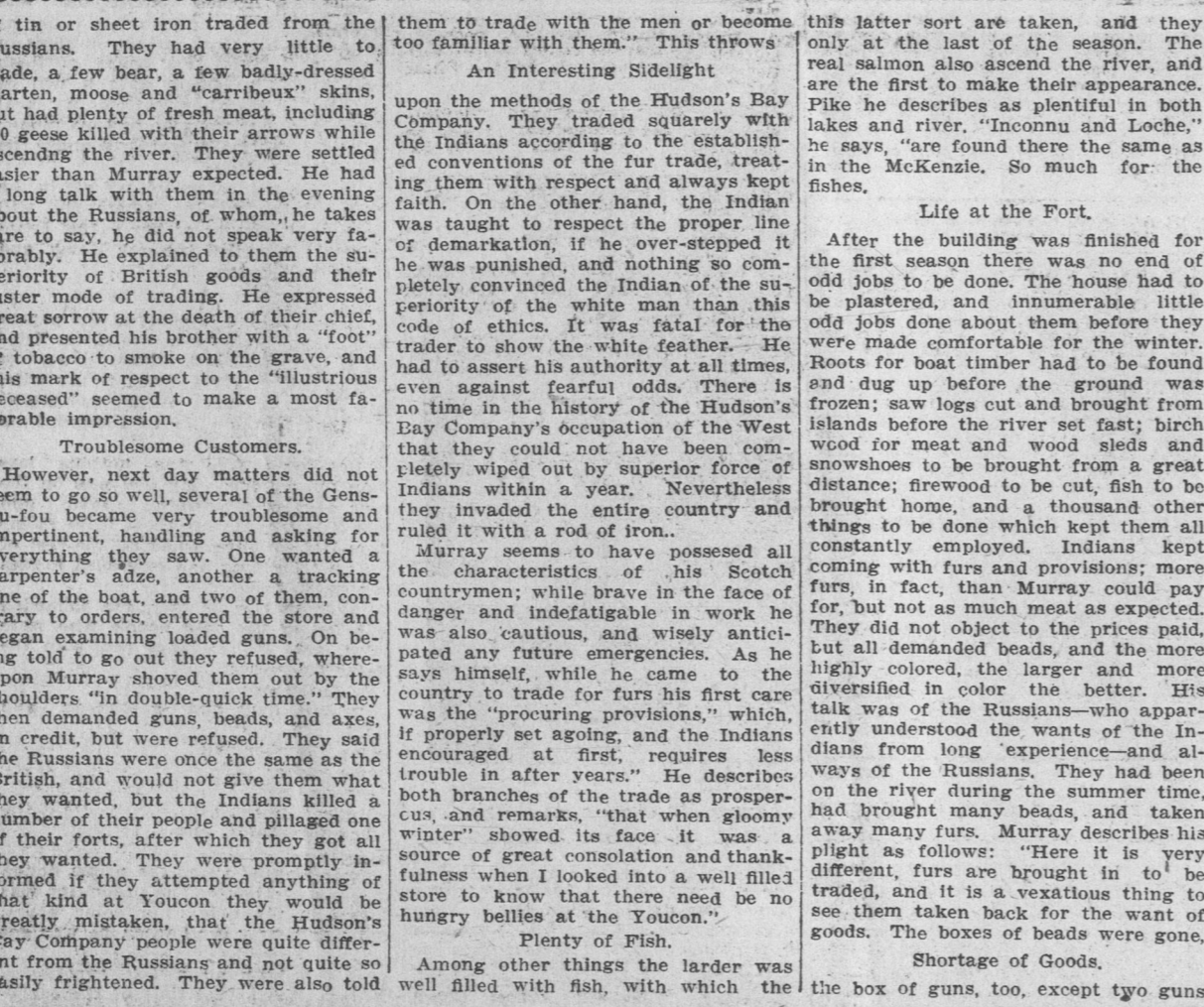
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FRONT OF FORT YOUCON.



THE INDIAN'S LODGE IN WINTER.

that the British traders were always prepared against enemies and that they did not give away goods for nothing, but the Indians would be well paid for what they brought, and if they came as friends they would be well treated. This seemed to have the desired effect. But although they retired professing friendship a strict guard was kept for fear of treachery. They left next morning in peace and quietness, and prom-



DANCE OF THE KOOTCHA KOOTCHIN.

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KOOTCHA KOOTCHIN WARRIORS.

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FOR CHOICE FAMI
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77 Fort St., or via
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CONFECTIONERY, etc.
77 Fort St., or via
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VICTORIA BOAT
FACTORY, LTD. Boat
Boat building and
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Buck, Mgr.
Boat and Sh
NO MATTER what
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Hibbs, 8 Oriental
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CARPENTER-BUILD
houses, greenhouses,
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ALTON & BROWN,
Estimates given
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CHAS. A. MORSE
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best for concrete
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at 50 Royal

Want Advertise From Day to Day and Find a Much Better Job Than Your Present One

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ADVERTISEMENTS under this head 1 cent per word per insertion; 3 lines, 1 cent per month; extra lines, 25 cents per line per month.

Bakery
FOR CHOICE FAMILY BREAD, Cakes, Confectionery, etc., try D. Hanbury, 13 Fort St., or ring up Phone 881 and your order will receive prompt attention.

Boat Building
VICTORIA BOAT & ENGINE COMPANY, LTD., boat and launch builders. Boat building material, engine repairs, engines installed, etc. Estimates and designs furnished. W. D. Buck, Mgr.

Boot and Shoe Repairing
NO MATTER where you bought your shoes, bring them to us. We will repair them. Opposite Post Office, 1000 Douglas Street.

Builders & General Contractors
ADVERTISEMENTS under this head 1 cent per word per insertion; 3 insertions, 2 cents per word; 4 cents per word per week; 10 cents per line per month. No advertisement for less than 10 cents.

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Hacks
HACKS' PHONE 876, Victoria Hack Stand, cor. Yates and Government Sts.

Hardy Plants
GET OUR LISTS—Three of them, Bulbs, Roses and Hardy Plants. We handle only varieties suitable for this climate, and our lists tell you what you want to know. Flewlin's Gardens, 805 Haywood Avenue.

Horse-shoeing
HORSE-SHOEING—Work executed in first-class manner by most competent and experienced shoeing men. 640 Johnson Street, Victoria, B.C.

JUNK
WANTED—Scrap brass, copper, steel, lead, cast iron, socks, and all kinds of bottles and rubber; highest cash prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1230 Douglas Street, Phone 1338.

Lithographing
THE WESTERN LITHOGRAPH CO., 232 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C. Stationery and artistic color work. Estimates and samples upon request.

Machinists
L. HAFER, General Machinist, No. 110 Government Street, Tel. 390.

Merchant Tailors
WING FOOK YUEN, 21 of 287 Courthouse Street, Clothes cleaned, pressed and repaired.

Metal Polish
GLOBE METAL POLISH cleans silver, copper and brass. For sale by The Shore Hardware Co., Ltd.

Moving Picture Machines
MOTION PICTURES—A new supply of first-class "Pathé" film and projecting lanterns for sale, at Maynard's Photo Stock House, 78 Park Street.

Nursing Homes
MRS. WALKER (C. M. B. Eng.), attends patients or receives them into her nursing home. Maternity, medical or surgical. 1007 Burdette Avenue, Phone 4180.

Painter and Decorator
JAMES SCOTT ROSS, 618 Pandora Ave., expert paperhanger and decorator. Rooms papered or painted cheap. Signs. Estimates. Write or telephone A1888.

Pawnshop
MONEY LOANED on diamonds, jewelry and personal effects. A. A. Aaronson, cor. Johnson and Broad.

Pottery Ware, Etc.
SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., 1205 Douglas Street and Pandora Street, Victoria, B.C.

Scavenging
VICTORIA SCAVENGING CO.—Office, 707 Douglas Street, Phone 622. Ashes and garbage removed.

Second-Hand Goods
WANTED—Old coats and vests, pants, boots and shoes, trunks, valises, shot-guns, revolvers, croquet, etc. Highest cash prices paid. Will call at any address. Jacob Armstrong's new and second-hand store, 572 Johnson Street, four doors below Government St. Phone 1747.

Stoves
STOVES, RANGES AND HEATERS of all kinds bought and sold. N. R. Foxcroft, 1007 Douglas St. Phone A1882.

Teaming
TRIMBLE & SON, general teaming, ploughing and excavating, 47 Putman Street, Phone A1588.

Truck and Dray
TRUCKING—Quick service, reasonable charges. J. Walsh & Sons, Baker's Feed Store, 540 Yates Street.

Watch Repairing
A. PETCH, 99 Douglas Street. Speciality of English watch repairing. All kinds of clocks and watches repaired.

NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next Session, for an Act to incorporate a Company with power to build, construct, maintain and operate a line of railway of standard gauge, to be operated by steam, electricity or any other power, for the carrying of freight and passengers and express, commencing at the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, thence by way of Otter Point and San Juan to a point on Barkley Sound, near Sertis River, with power to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines for the purpose of its business and for the public; and will power to own, use and operate water power, convenient to the road for railway and other purposes; and with such other powers and privileges which are usually given to railway companies, and which are found in the Statute in that behalf made at Victoria, B. C., this 9th day of December, 1908.

NOTICE
BARNARD & ROBERTSON, Solicitors for the Applicants.

READ THE TIMES

READ THE TIMES

READ THE TIMES

Business Chances.

MONEY MAKING PROPOSITION—We have a good rooming house in the heart of the city for sale, 18 rooms, nicely furnished, 3 years' lease and low rent. Apply Empire Realty Co., 612 Yates St.

Houses for Rent
ADVERTISEMENTS under this head 1 cent per word per insertion; 3 insertions, 2 cents per word; 4 cents per word per week; 10 cents per line per month. No advertisement for less than 10 cents.

Houses for Rent
FOR RENT—6 room house, hot and cold water, electric light, close in. Apply 121 Johnson Street.

Houses for Rent
FOR RENT—Furnished, 8 roomed modern house, fine grounds, best neighborhood. Phone A1065.

Houses for Rent
TO LET—A seven roomed furnished cottage on Dalia road, bath, hot and cold water, electric light. Apply Mrs. M. R. Smith, Sea View, 104 Dalia road.

Houses for Rent
FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT. Apply 121 Quadra Street.

Houses for Sale
ADVERTISEMENTS under this head 1 cent per word per insertion; 3 insertions, 2 cents per word; 4 cents per word per week; 10 cents per line per month. No advertisement for less than 10 cents.

Houses for Sale
3500 DOWN and \$25 a month will buy a half lot and five room house, modern conveniences, on car line. Bond & Clark, 614 Quadra Avenue.

Houses for Sale
FOR SALE—New bungalow, ideal home, off Dalia road, near car line, sea view, 2 rooms, bathroom and toilet, close in, only 10 minutes' walk from City Hall, \$1,500; terms to suit.

Houses for Sale
WILL SELL CHEAP a new 6 roomed cottage, never been occupied, with 1, 3 or 8 acres of fine land, on easy terms. Only one block from car line. Call at Room 8, 214 Government Street.

Houses for Sale
FOR SALE—A nice home, well built, and a good investment; 8 room cottage, new and entirely modern, with 7 ft. basement, corner lot 60x120, situated on Hill side Ave. Empire Realty Co., 612 Yates Street.

Houses for Sale
HOUSES, cottages, etc., built at lowest contract prices consistent with good workmanship and material designs and estimates free. Box 328, Times Office.

Houses for Sale
CHOICE LITTLE PROPERTY near Victoria, fine situation, beautiful surrounding views, splendidly timbered, extra well fenced and laid out; fruit trees and ornamental shrubs; stylish new house, well furnished, and with new barn, dairy, fowl house and woodshed. The whole including furniture, etc., and complete set of implements, horse, cow, buggy, wagon, etc., \$1,000 per acre; inquire, Address 774, Times Office.

Houses for Sale
FOR RENT OR SALE—House and one acre, stables and chicken houses, at Mt. Toimie, 225 William Street, Victoria.

Houses for Sale
WANTED—Modern 6-8 roomed cottage, with sewer connection, within 15 minutes' walk of City Hall, price \$2,000 or thereabouts; terms, substantial amount down. Apply Box 74, Times Office.

Houses for Sale
WANTED—Housekeeping rooms, or small furnished cottage, within 10 minutes Post Office. Box 794, Times Office.

Houses for Sale
DRESSMAKERS WANTED—First-class waist and skirt hands. Apply Henry Young & Co.

Houses for Sale
WANTED—Saleslady for whitewear department; must have experience. Apply Mrs. M. A. Vigor, 94 Yates Street.

Houses for Sale
WANTED—Dressmaking. 84 Kane St.

Houses for Sale
Help Wanted—Male
BOY, with wheel, wanted for all day work. Angus Campbell & Co., Limited.

Houses for Sale
Housekeeping Rooms
WANTED—3 or 4 rooms for light housekeeping; must be centrally located; state terms. Address Box 84, this office.

Houses for Sale
Wanted—Three unfurnished housekeeping rooms, with sink and water, near of St. Fort street, between Blanchard and Douglas streets.

Houses for Sale
Miscellaneous
ADVERTISEMENTS under this head 1 cent per word per insertion; 3 insertions, 2 cents per word; 4 cents per word per week; 10 cents per line per month. No advertisement for less than 10 cents.

Houses for Sale
FOR SALE—Beautifully situated fruit and fowl ranch, about one mile from town, 100 acres, 2000 ft. altitude, fine view, stylish house and furniture, good out-houses, live stock and implements; fine brain and stock and other rooms; cash, balance mortgage. Apply "S. G.", Times Office.

Houses for Sale
GRAND BUILDING SITE—1 acre, Oak Bay, Victoria, B. C., on Wednesday, May 19th, 1909, at 8 p. m. F. E. Hedgcs, Secy.-Treasurer.

Houses for Sale
SPECIAL—7 acres, 15 acres cleared, good soil, for \$1,250, just off Saanich road. Apply to Swinerton & Oddy, 1204 Government Street.

THE NORTH WEST REAL ESTATE CO.

708 YATES STREET.

ALBERTA FARM LANDS—25,000 acres for sale, close to G. T. P., east of Edmonton, at \$10 and \$11 per acre, easy terms.

CROWN GRANTED, in Barkley District.

LOT—Edmonton road, 60x125 ft., \$350 each; \$25 cash, balance \$10 a month.

LOT—Rudlin street, close in, 60x17, \$800.

PEMBROKE STREET—House, 6 rooms and basement, all modern, \$2,600; \$500 cash, balance \$25 a month.

QUADRA STREET—New house, 5 rooms, full sized basement, water, electric light, bath, etc., lot, 60x135, \$2,200.

RICHMOND AVE.—7 roomed house, 7 fruit trees, chicken house, all modern, \$3,500; terms to suit.

EXCHANGE
24 ACRES good land, all cultivated, about 2 miles from Douglas street car line, \$200 an acre, for land in Alberta or Saskatchewan.

EXCHANGE
1 SEC. LAND in Manitoba, 70 acres broken, 3 1/2 miles from station, \$5,000, for city property.

Lost and Found
ADVERTISEMENTS under this head 1 cent per word per insertion; 3 insertions, 2 cents per word; 4 cents per word per week; 10 cents per line per month. No advertisement for less than 10 cents.

Lost and Found
LOST—A white French poodle bitch, return to name of Baby, Reward, Return 124 Herald Street.

Lost and Found
"SEASIDE"—Lots from \$275 up; one pair of beauties on a corner with southerly outlook for \$750.

Lost and Found
A CORNER ON Fort Street, over 150 feet square, \$1,700.

Lost and Found
COTTAGE of 5 rooms, near Oak Bay car line, with large lot, and easy terms, \$1,500.

Lost and Found
COTTAGE—On Quebec street, large lot, the best of workmanship; \$2,675.

Lost and Found
SIX ROOM HOUSE—Close in, modern, furnished, \$2,500.

Lost and Found
HOUSE—3 rooms, near Oak Bay car line, \$800, and worth the money.

Lost and Found
CALL US UP—'better still, see us about these.

Lost and Found
Miscellaneous Goods for Sale
ADVERTISEMENTS under this head 1 cent per word per insertion; 3 insertions, 2 cents per word; 4 cents per word per week; 10 cents per line per month. No advertisement for less than 10 cents.

Lost and Found
FOR SALE—Fox hounds, beagle hounds, and all other breeds of sporting and pet dogs, many for matched couples or two guinea pigs, cattle, sheep and swine; 8-page catalogue, 10c; 25-page catalogue, 25c. American Register, Penn Kennels, Reading, Penna., U.S.A.

Lost and Found
FOR SALE—Show cases and counters, Williams' Drug Store, 1106 Government Street.

Lost and Found
FOR SALE—A cow (newly calved). Apply 123 Joseph Street.

Lost and Found
FOR SALE—Sea-going schooner yacht, fastest on Pacific; launched July, 1907; cost \$15,000; beautifully furnished saloon, state room and galley; length 55, beam 17, depth 9, price \$2,000. American Register, Address Box 888, Times Office.

Lost and Found
RELIABLE ALARM CLOCKS—From \$1 up. Redfern & Sons, Government St.

Lost and Found
FOR SALE—A quiet horse to ride or drive; also buggy and harness; price \$140. Apply "Mare", Times Office.

Lost and Found
FOR SALE—Cheap, one 3 h. p. gasoline motor, with all fittings. Address P. O. Box 67.

J. GREENWOOD

REAL ESTATE AND TIMBER. Above Northern Bank. Tel. A22.

ALBERNI, THE TOWN WITH A SPLENDID FUTURE.

The C. P. R. are now rapidly building into Alberni.

The Entire Right-of-Way has been Cleared, and More than Half has been Graded, and they are now Laying the Rails.

A PORTION OF ONE OF THE FINEST SECTIONS OF LAND IN ALBERNI has been SUBDIVIDED INTO TOWN LOTS, with a "ONE GRADED ROAD RUNNING THROUGH THEM."

JUST 20 MINUTES' WALK FROM POST OFFICE.

GOOD LEVEL LAND AND NO ROCK OR ANY BAD FEATURES.

LOTS ARE NOW SELLING IN THIS EXCELLENT SUBDIVISION AT VERY LOW PRICES.

\$25 to \$75 Each. TERMS: \$10 Cash, And Balance at \$5 Per Month.

HOUSE—All modern conveniences, containing parlor, dining room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, bathroom and toilet, close in, only 10 minutes' walk from City Hall, \$1,500; terms to suit.

NEW 6 ROOM HOUSE—With all conveniences, including basement. This is a well built house, on concrete foundation, situated on Garbally road, with a large lot, all fenced, \$2,500; terms, \$1,000; terms to suit.

HOUSE—All modern conveniences, containing parlor, dining room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, bathroom and toilet, close in, only 10 minutes' walk from City Hall, \$1,500; terms to suit.

NEW 6 ROOM HOUSE—New, on Rock Bay, \$2,200; terms.

COOK STOVE—Corner lot, 60x120, \$800; easy terms; \$50 cash and \$20 per month.

OXFORD ST.—Lot 48x11, fine grassy lot, \$600; terms, \$50 cash and balance at \$5 per month.

THE GRIFFITH CO.

ROOM 11, MAHON BLDG. TEL. 1462. REALTY, TIMBER, INSURANCE.

"SEASIDE"—Lots from \$275 up; one pair of beauties on a corner with southerly outlook for \$750.

A CORNER ON Fort Street, over 150 feet square, \$1,700.

COTTAGE of 5 rooms, near Oak Bay car line, with large lot, and easy terms, \$1,500.

COTTAGE—On Quebec street, large lot, the best of workmanship; \$2,675.

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