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# The Montreal Times

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NO. 98.

## GEN. KOUROPATKIN IS IN DISGRACE

### Has Been Dismissed From Position as Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Forces.

#### Imperial Order, Which Contains No Word of Praise, Disposes of Rumor That Leader Had Asked to Be Relieved—Another Army for Far East.

St. Petersburg, March 17, 1.30 p.m.—With the Japanese hanging on the heels and flanks of the remnant of the broken, defeated Russian army, Gen. Kouropatkin, the old idol of the private soldier, has been dismissed and disgraced, and General Linewitch, commander of the first army, is appointed to succeed him in command of all Russian land and sea forces operating against Japan.

The word disgrace is written in large letters in the Imperial order gazetted this morning, which contains not a single word of praise and also disposes of the rumor that Kouropatkin had asked to be relieved. The Russian military annals contain no more bitter Imperial rebuke.

While it was known that the war council had already decided to supplant Kouropatkin after the Mukden disaster, the decision to confer the task of saving the remainder of the army on Linewitch in the very midst of its flight, although rumored last night, came as a surprise.

It transpires that Emperor Nicholas, upon the advice of Gen. Dragovitsky and War Minister Sukhotin, determined that the step was necessary when it became apparent yesterday morning that Kouropatkin, while concentrating for a stand at Tie pass, seemed unaware that the Japanese had worked around westward again and had practically allowed himself to be surprised.

Old reports brought by Gen. Gripenberg regarding Kouropatkin's falling mentally, also had influence under the circumstances, therefore it was considered imperative in view of the exceeding perilous position of the army.

To turn over its command to Linewitch, who alone has been able to bring off his army in order after the battle of Mukden. His record during the Chinese war had also demonstrated his capacity as a commander. Kouropatkin will return to St. Petersburg forthwith.

The task confided to Gen. Linewitch of drawing what is left of the great army of 350,000 men to Harbin is a desperate one. He is hemmed in on all sides. Kawanamura presumably is pressing northward through the mountains to the eastward ready to sweep down. Gen. Nogi and Gen. Oku are on the west of the Russian forces. The whole line of the railroad is threatened, if not already cut, and Chinese bandits are even reported to be in the rear of Erbin.

A consummation of the Mukden disaster is feared. Napoleon's plight in the retreat from Moscow with Kutusoff's Cossacks harassing the starving, freezing Frenchmen, was hardly as bad or dangerous.

Nothing further has arrived from the front, but it is feared that the decimated battalions which had hardly recovered from the demoralization on the Mukden retreat, have again been thrown into confusion by Field Marshal Oyama's relentless, merciless pursuit.

The war office greatly fears that more of the siege and field guns which Kouropatkin managed to save at Mukden have been sacrificed in the hurried flight from the pass.

The question of ammunition and food is also vital, as it is known that the Russians were compelled to burn further stores at Tie pass, where the commissary was only beginning to feed the half famished troops when the new retreat order was ordered, but even in the face of the total fact that Vladivostok is already possibly lost, the Emperor still shows no signs of yielding. Preparations for continuing the war on a larger scale than ever are proceeding. The dictum has gone forth that Vladivostok is already possibly lost, the Emperor still shows no signs of yielding. Preparations for continuing the war on a larger scale than ever are proceeding. The dictum has gone forth that Vladivostok is already possibly lost, the Emperor still shows no signs of yielding.

Separate armies are to be organized in garrison duty at home.

Throughout the war many military men have contended that it was a fatal mistake to send reserve men to the Far East. A division of the Imperial Guard was sent to the front.

It is not improbable that some of this year's conscripts will be seen.

Separate armies are to be organized

veloping movements which the Japanese have continued almost without a stop since the Russian defeat at Mukden. The Japanese evidently are doing their utmost to accomplish the envelopment of the Russian army, which all but succeeded at Mukden, but Gen. Kouropatkin, with the railway for a line of retreat, probably will be able to keep ahead of his pursuers. A constant succession of delaying rearguard encounters may be expected.

Military men here have but the haziest ideas as to where the next stand will be made. Apparently there are no more fortified positions in readiness, and the retirement probably will not stop short of Kirin or Kuanhsantay, on the railway line; and if the Japanese press the pursuit, the Russians may retire beyond Anduh and the Sungari river, there to await new levies, the mobilization of which will begin immediately in Russia.

It is officially announced that General Kouropatkin will be replaced by General Linewitch as commander-in-chief of the Manchurian army. General Kasiberg has been appointed commander-in-chief of the forces at Vladivostok.

### THE BURNING OF SUPPLIES BY RUSSIANS.

Tokio, March 17.—A telegram received to-day from the army headquarters in the field says: "The railway station at Tie Ling is a splendid structure, and its arrangements equal those of the station at Liao Yang. The enemy's provisions and fodder piled around this station were set on fire and two-thirds of the material was destroyed."

"We captured numerous spoils but have had no time to investigate them. A great number of prisoners have been taken in the direction of the right wing, but the details of their capture have not yet been received."

### FIELD MARSHAL OYAMA'S ARRIVAL AT MUKDEN.

Gen. Oku's Headquarters, March 15.—Field Marshal Oyama and staff entered Mukden this afternoon. They were met at the south gate by many troops camping near Mukden, who lined the streets displaying their battle flags. The Chinese officials welcomed Field Marshal Oyama and thousands of Chinese congregated in the streets to witness his entrance. The buildings and streets were decorated and thousands of Japanese flags were exhibited.

### BODIES WERE PILED TOGETHER IN SCORES.

Gen. Oku's headquarters, March 11.—Via Yinkow, March 10.—From information received from Russian prisoners and evidence at Mukden, it is estimated that the Russian army numbered at the beginning of the battle of Mukden consisted of over 480,000 men. His loss in killed and wounded before March 10th is estimated at 70,000. Nearly all his wounded were removed north before the railway was cut. Less than 10,000 remained in Russian hospitals at Mukden. Three hundred Japanese were found in these Russian hospitals also.

Reports as to the number of prisoners captured are yet incomplete. Over 20,000 were captured in Mukden, including the wounded.

The Russians set fire to stores and the railway station, but they were only partially destroyed. The Japanese saved large quantities of flour and bean cake and other supplies. Many buildings in the Russian settlement were burned. The Chinese having fired them when the Russian retreat began, supposedly for the purpose of robbery. Many outrages were committed in the Chinese city during the retreat, according to stories told. It is said Cossacks murdered two Italian merchants because they refused to give them money. The Japanese are investigating all reports of outrages.

The work of clearing the second army's battlefield began in earnest to-day. The bodies of the Russians are being buried, and those of Japanese are being cremated. The battlefield, especially in the vicinity of Likampou, five miles west of the railway, presents a terrible sight. Fully 2,000 bodies are still lying on the left.

A division of Japanese attacked Likampou and a small village to the south, and drove the Russians out, inflicting much damage. The Russians on being reinforced counter-attacked the village, in turn driving out the Japanese and inflicting enormous losses. The Thirty-third Regiment, south of the village, was practically annihilated on the front by the artillery fire before the infantry attack.

The Japanese were greatly outnumbered when the attack began, and their dead were piled in heaps beyond the low mud walls of the village. The Russian dead were scattered over the field, almost carpeting it. There were also evidences of desperate hand-to-hand fighting near the village. The bodies of the Japanese and Russians were piled together in scores. The bodies show many wounds, indicating that the men were fighting to the last, though wounded.

Likampou was the scene of a fierce street and house to house struggles. Every street, lane and compound wall showed its heap of dead.

Many buildings were burned, cremating the wounded who crawled into them for shelter. For the advancing troops to seek cover was impossible, on account of the frozen ground, and both the Japanese and Russian charges were moved across the open fields.

The fighting at this point was probably the most deadly and desperate of the entire war thus far. The Chinese were not allowed on the field, for it was feared that they would rob the dead.

### OFFICERS OF CAPTURED STEAMERS RETURN.

San Francisco, March 17.—Officers from five British steamers that were captured by the Japanese while trying to run the gauntlet at Vladivostok, have arrived here from Yokohama. The amount of the several cargoes of these steamers falling into the hands of the Japanese reached nearly 25,000 tons. The cargo remained behind in Japan with the vessels, awaiting the final decision in the matter of the captures.

### FIVE RESERVISTS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Warsaw, March 16.—Reservists who were waiting in the barracks at Wolkow, government of Grodna, formed a conspiracy to foment organized disturbances among the troops in order to avoid being sent to Manchuria.

The offenders were court-martialed, five of them being condemned to death and executed March 16th, and four were sentenced for life and eight for twenty years' penal servitude.

The mobilization of the Fifteenth and Nineteenth corps, stationed in Poland, is expected shortly. The attempt to call out the reserves in the government of Siedlce, which is the center of the present agitation, is certain to meet with violent opposition.

### THE FLIGHT OF RUSSIANS FROM THE PASS.

With the Japanese Left Army, March 16, 10 a. m., via Fushun, March 17.—The pursuing armies fully occupied Tie Pass at midnight after a severe fight. The Russians retiring north in confusion after setting fire to the railroad station and supplies.

The successful conclusion of the armies' mission makes the movement the greatest in the history of the war. It covered almost ninety miles in a fortnight, fighting practically every inch of the way.

It is not probable that the Russians will make another stand south of Harbin.

### RUSSIA WILL ISSUE INTERNAL CREDIT LOAN.

St. Petersburg, March 17, 5.30 p.m.—An internal credit loan of \$496,000,000 on a five per cent basis is now being negotiated by the minister of finance. The loan will be floated probably in a short time. The price of issuance has not been determined upon, but probably will be 93 to 95.

The Associated Press was informed that the ministry that the issuance of this loan is entirely independent of the French negotiations which has not yet been concluded. Domestic rents will be issued for a long time and will be in the case of the internal credit loan, not be subject to the obligations of foreign loans. The payment of the interest and principal will be in gold and probably will be taxable.

### RUSSIANS WITHOUT NEWS OF ARMY.

St. Petersburg, March 17, 1.50 a.m.—Decided anxiety is felt here regarding the fate of the army in Manchuria under its new commander, no news of military development the last two days having been received here. Only in dispatches from the front are the brief announcements yesterday that Gen. Linewitch has assumed command and that Gen. Kouropatkin was departing for St. Petersburg.

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The strike situation seems everywhere to be improving. The Social Democrats here have advised the strikers, who are without money and confronted with starvation to return to work.

On the other hand, the prospects of agrarian disturbances on a large scale are becoming more threatening and are causing the deepest concern. Many landed proprietors are afraid to go back to their estates. The movement has not assumed a political phase, but is in the old form of a demand for a redistribution of the land. Agitators are spreading the report that the Emperor has decided such a division, telling the peasants that the proprietors do not want to submit, and thus setting them against the landlords.

In the Emperor's name, the agitation has now spread to Simbirsk province where the peasants are making ready to begin a division of the land as soon as the snow melts.

It is reported that the Terrorists have formally notified the government that they will cease their activity for a month and await the result of the negotiations. A story is current that a plot in the Arostake page corps have been unearthed, incriminating papers have been discovered on the person of a student named Verhofskey, son of the general of that name, and on another student. The authorities, however, deny the plot.

### "WILD MAN OF BORNEO."

Waltham, Mass., March 17.—Henry W. Davis, eighty years of age, one of the original twins who for many years toured the country as "The wild man of Borneo," died at his home last night of general debility.

## "HIGH-HANDED AND ARBITRARY ACT"

### JUDGE'S COMMENTS ON ACTION OF ASSESSOR

#### Provincial Government Will Have to Pay Cannery Company Fifteen Hundred Dollars Damages.

Vancouver, March 17.—In the case of the Canadian Cannery Company vs. W. L. Fagan, provincial tax assessor, Mr. Justice Duff to-day gave judgment for the plaintiff with damages of \$1,500 against the provincial government.

Mr. Fagan assessed the company's cannery property, but failed to give notice to the company. Then while correspondence proceeded between the company and the government, Mr. Fagan took distress proceedings, selling five hundred cases of salmon to cover the taxes. Because this was shown by the plaintiffs, Mr. Justice Duff took the view that the assessor was a high-handed and arbitrary act, utterly inexcusable.

Mr. Justice Duff added: "The amount I have mentioned will make it plain that this sort of thing will not be tolerated in this country, where the rights of citizens are the same as the crown."

### MRS. STANFORD'S DEATH.

Doctors and Chemist Reply to the Jordan-Hopkins Statement.

Honolulu, March 17.—Edmund Shorey, chemist of the United States agricultural station, and Doctors Wood and Humphries have signed a statement replying to President Jordan and Timothy Hopkinson, who have just announced their conclusions that the death of Mrs. Stanford was due to natural causes. They characterize the statement of these gentlemen as astonishing, and reiterate their finding that strychnine was the cause of death. They say that the publication of the Jordan-Hopkins opinion makes it incumbent upon them to reply.

They give the following reasons among others that death must have resulted from strychnine poisoning: Mrs. Stanford died during a characteristic strychnine convulsion, which was seen by Dr. Humphreys and Murray; the post-mortem in every respect gives the evidence of an authentic case of strychnine poisoning, and these, combined with the fact that strychnine was found in the bicarbonate of soda which was used by the deceased, furnish a chain of evidence that would withstand the fiercest assaults.

### ITALIAN FRONTIERS.

Fortifications Will Be Built in Direction of Austrian Alps—Defence Not Deafened.

Rome, March 16.—In view of the international situation which has prevailed since Italy entered the triple alliance in 1882, she has entirely neglected her fortifications on the eastern frontier, neglecting all her efforts on fortifying the western frontier, as Italy's relations with France were so strained that under Premier Crispi a conflict seemed imminent.

Since 1880, however, the most friendly relations have been re-established with France, and the opinion now prevails here that all the Italian frontiers should be equally protected, not for aggressive purposes, but so that Italy may be ready for all possible occurrences. The eastern Alps are strictly Italy's weakest point, as Austrian territory so projects into Italy as to enable an hostile army to be in the heart of Lombardy in a few days' march.

Therefore a bill will be presented to parliament, making the necessary appropriations for the fortifications of the Italian frontier in the direction of the Austrian Alps, but any uneasiness of the subject in Austria is not justified, Italy's project being merely defensive.

### TWO NEGROES SHOT.

Opened Fire on Officers Who Surrounded Their House and Were Killed.

Greenville, Miss., March 17.—Officers who went from here yesterday to arrest the negroes who shot Deputies Duke and Leonard on Wednesday night, returned last night with two dead negroes and two prisoners. The officers were met by a posse and went to the house where the negroes lived. In attempting to make the arrests the officers' posse were fired upon from the windows of the house and a cotton gin nearby. The officers returned the fire, and surrounding the house captured two of the negroes and found two dead. Much excitement prevailed, and it is feared the affair will lead to serious race trouble.

### TRAINS BLOCKED.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 17.—Serious financial loss to shippers and the prospects of a partial famine in Los Angeles in some lines of food stuffs are the principal developments of the declaration of a rail road strike that has been in effect since the storm of Sunday and Monday.

## SECOND READING OF AUTONOMY BILL

### WILL LIKELY TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY

#### Educational Clause Amended to Meet the Views of Majority—Statement Regarding Annuitants.

Ottawa, March 17.—Your correspondent learns from good authority that the educational clause of the Autonomy bill has been so amended as to permit every Liberal member for the Northwest giving it his endorsement and support. It is just possible that an announcement to this effect will be made by the Premier in the House to-day. At all events, Sir Wilfrid Laurier will state that the second reading of the bill will be proceeded with at an early date, most likely on Tuesday next. There will be no reference to the Imperial privy council. Indeed, the clause which merely perpetuates the existing class of schools in the West has been so framed as to meet the views of almost the entire Liberals of the House. H. Bourassa may vote against it, and so may L. G. McCarthy. The views of the West have been embodied in the amendment. What the western Liberals wanted to begin with was to continue what they now had, and Premier Laurier said that if he were dictator he would do the same thing.

Annuitants.

At the meeting of the banking and commerce committee to-day, Hon. W. S. Fielding made an important announcement. He said the government may take power at this session of parliament to sell annuities, as is done in Great Britain and by the Ontario government.

### Manitoba's Boundaries.

A Winnipeg delegation, accompanied by all Liberal and Conservative members of Manitoba, waited on the government to-day, and asked that the western boundaries of the province be extended straight north to the 49th parallel, and north and east to Hudson Bay, and the Ontario boundary, including all that part of Keewatin. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he would consider the matter.

### Century Life.

At the banking and commerce committee meeting to-day the Century Life Insurance Company bill, a British Columbia concern, was discussed. It was given one year's extension of time. The finance minister and other members of the committee opposed the bill. Hon. W. S. Fielding said that the company was organized in 1901. The law gives two years to organize. The company had two years extension already. When the charter was granted the money should follow. R. G. Macpherson said that \$250,000 has been subscribed, of which ten per cent, was paid in. The bill was reported.

### St. Patrick's Day Parade.

There were 3,000 people and four bands in St. Patrick's Day parade to-day. Father Whelan delivered a sermon at St. Patrick's church, and E. B. Devlin, M. P., gave an address in St. Patrick's hall.

### PIONEER MISSIONARY DEAD.

Winnipeg, March 16.—A pioneer missionary of the Red River passed away this afternoon at St. Norbert in the person of Moneigneur Richeot, for over forty years parish priest there. Moneigneur Richeot was a very prominent figure in the early days of Manitoba, and especially during the Red River rebellion, when he endeavored to keep the French half-breeds in check. He was one of the delegates of the then provisional government to go to Ottawa in 1870 with a bill of rights for presentation to the Federal authorities. He was arrested at Ottawa for alleged complicity in the murder of Thomas Scott, but promptly released when the case came to trial. Deceased was a native of L'Assomption, Quebec, where he was born in 1825, leaving there for the Red River in 1842. He received the title of monseigneur in 1893, when the Pope created him apostolic protonotary in recognition of his services.

### LORD GREY'S WELCOME.

King Edward Expresses Pleasure on Reading Copies of Addresses Presented to Governor-General.

Ottawa, March 18.—Lord Grey has received from the colonial secretary a reply to the receipt of copies of addresses which were presented to the Governor-General on his arrival in Canada. Hon. Mr. Lytton says that he has laid the dispatches before His Majesty the King, who desires to express his pleasure in gathering from the addresses a vivid impression of the loyal feeling towards the throne which inspired the people of all classes and races who are building up Canada a great nation within the empire.





EDUCATION AND POPULATION.

In Great Britain as well as in Canada... In Great Britain as well as in Canada, the question is at the present time a subject of warm controversy.

The story of recent years with respect to the unfruitfulness of the nations which pride themselves upon their progressive...

Taking first the marriages, it appears that the mean rate for the years 1893-1902 was 16.7, and the rate for 1903 was 15.1 per thousand less.

Mr. Welles' "obiter dictum" that "more widows are married than single women" is not borne out by statistics...

The effect of education is evidenced by the small number of persons who make a mark instead of signing the marriage register.

As already stated, the birth rate is decreasing. It has been going down slowly and continuously since 1876.

England and Wales occupy a position about midway in the list of countries in which the average increase per thousand of the population is shown:

Queensland, 18.0; Tasmania, 17.4; New South Wales, 17.0; New Zealand, 16.4; German Empire, 14.4; Russia, 14.3; Scotland, 11.9; England and Wales, 11.8; Austria, 11.4; Japan, 9.6; Ireland, 5.1; France, 1.2.

The decrease in the death rate is a much more satisfactory matter. Since 1854 there has been a steady decrease. Then, it was 23.5; in 1903 it was 15.4.

A decrease in the rates of infant mortality is also very gratifying. The mean proportion during the ten years 1893-1902 was 122 per 1,000. In 1903 it was 132 per 1,000 deaths registered.

As to the causes of death, consumption, it is sadly shown, remains the great scourge of the race. Pneumonia comes next, then bronchitis and cancer fourth.

Consumption, 1,203; pneumonia, 1,124; bronchitis, 1,112; cancer, 872; heart disease, 823; diarrhoea, 542; Bright's disease, 283; measles, 274; influenza, 189; diphtheria, 182; scarlet fever, 126; enteric, 100.

"Old age" is returned as the cause of death in 902 cases per million. Deadly as consumption continues to be, there is

happily a steady fall in the mortality from this disease. It is only three-fifths of what it was twenty-five years ago.

WOULD NOT BE SAFE.

In the abstract it might be reasonable to assume that a provincial government, by reason of proximity and better facilities for arriving at an understanding of local conditions, should be in a better position to make regulations for the administration and the conservation of fisheries than a federal government...

The original excuse for the injustice perpetrated was that traps were destructive in their tendencies and the effect of their use would ultimately be the annihilation of an important industry.

The provincial government, with Premier McBride at its head, proclaimed far and wide its determination to resist with all the power at its command the construction of traps in British Columbia waters.

A federal minister was called to office whose mind was open and free from all prejudice and sectional feeling. He came upon the scene, examined the situation and formed his own conclusions.

Mr. Welles' "obiter dictum" that "more widows are married than single women" is not borne out by statistics which show that the rates of remarriage of widowers and widows have been steadily declining for some years past.

The Times is, and has always been, a strong upholder of provincial rights. But there are the facts, which demonstrate that while the political conditions remain as they are in British Columbia the administration of the fisheries will be safer in the hands of the federal authorities.

OUR "HORRIBLE EXAMPLE"

The opposition at Ottawa does not favor the plan of the federal government in proposing to relieve the new prairie provinces of the responsibility of administering the public lands. Mr. Haultain, the present head of the Northwest administration, does not object to that feature of the government's plan.

Correspondents of the London newspapers writing from Johannesburg direct attention to the rather striking similarity between the newly organized People's Union in the Transvaal and the Afrikaner Bond of the old days.

political organization came into existence in Pretoria last January. It is said that at one time there was an animated controversy among its authors regarding its title, one or more wishing boldly to proclaim its connection with the Afrikaner Bond of Cape Colony.

THE AUTONOMY BILL.

Investigation proves that the "separate schools" of the Northwest, with reference to the perpetuation of which the unco-guid people of Ontario (or perhaps it would be more correct to say a very small proportion of the people of Ontario) have wrought themselves into such a righteous ferment, are very harmless affairs after all.

It is expected that the award of the interest free loan for the reconstruction of the C. P. R. hotel, which, as the Times gave out yesterday, has been captured by A. E. Barrett, of Seattle, will be followed by active operations almost immediately.

The superstructure which is to be reared upon this massive base has been illustrated and fully described in the Times. It will be eight stories high—as high as the dome on the parliament buildings.

The federal authorities have had nothing whatever to do with the fixing of the status of the debatable schools. They are the product of territorial laws and are subject to territorial authority and regulations. It is admitted that there is no agitation in Alberta and Saskatchewan for or against them.

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The above will cheerfully be paid in lawful money of the United States or Canada, by the undersigned, proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, if they cannot show the original testimonials and signatures of the individuals volunteering those published below, and also of every testimonial among the thousands which they are constantly publishing attesting the superior curative properties of their several medicines, and thus proving the genuineness and reliability of all the multitude of testimonials volunteered by grateful people, in their behalf.

World's Dispensary Medical Association, Prop's, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE REASON.—There is no medicine equal to Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for the purifying of the blood. It carries off the poisons which contaminate the life fluid.

Many people wonder how a medicine that can cure indigestion can also cure blood diseases. The reason is that pimples, sores and all skin diseases are the direct result of impure blood. If we can find some way to purify the blood and eradicate the poisons—we can cure the disorder which shows on the skin.

WORK TO BE CARRIED OUT VERY ACTIVELY. Award of Contract to Be Followed by Early Operations on a Vigorous Scale.

Manager Van Sant, of the Victoria Terminal Railway & Ferry Company, returned from the Mainland last night, returned from the Mainland on Friday, seen on Saturday with reference to the reports published twice in the morning paper that his company had abandoned all negotiations looking to a renewal of the Island and Mainland service.

DEPUTATION WAITS UPON THE MINISTER. And Urges Introduction of Optional Courses in High School Curriculum—Favorably Received.

A deputation comprising Chairman Boggs, of the Victoria school board, and Trustee Huggitt waited upon Hon. F. J. Fulton, minister of education, on Saturday. They were very courteously received and the deputation in favor of the introduction of optional commercial, science and arts courses in the local high school curriculum were listened to with marked attention.

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This invitation was accepted. It is understood that the commercial course which will be included in the high school curriculum next August will apply to similar institutions throughout the province.

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you answered, saying I had indigestion and torpid liver, and advised me to take your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets.' I got five dollars' worth, and took the medicines as directed. It did me so much good that I got five more bottles and three vials of the 'Pellets.' All my bad symptoms have gone.

"NEVER BETTER IN MY LIFE." "I was troubled with what the doctors called pleurisy in left side and around my heart," writes James Trenholm, of (Boxford), Bayfield, New Brunswick. "Had gone through a severe sickness and improved so slowly that I began to think I would never get strong again. Being recommended to try Dr. Pierce's medicines, I used about six bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and about three vials of the 'Pleasant Pellets,' and can truthfully say I don't think I ever felt better in my life. I rise early in the morning, work late at night, and with good energy. We have used eighteen bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription,' and 'Pellets' in our family. We have a copy of the 'Common Sense Medical Adviser. Such confidence have I in your medicines that if circumstances in life would permit I would keep a supply on hand all the time. No house should be without Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are the best I have ever known for regulating the stomach and bowels and breaking up the 'grip' of Eastern Canada. I have also found the 'Common Sense Medical Adviser' a very profitable book."

To gain knowledge of your own body—in sickness and health—send for the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser. A book of a thousand pages free to all. To pay cost of customs and mailing only send 37 cents in one-cent stamps for a paper covered, or 51 stamps for a cloth-bound copy. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

POSITION OF THE V., V. & E. RAILWAY. WHY THE COMPANY HAS BEEN HELD UP. Government Fear American Competition, Now Enjoyed on Coast, in Interior of Province.

Manager Van Sant, of the Victoria Terminal Railway & Ferry Company, returned from the Mainland last night, returned from the Mainland on Friday, seen on Saturday with reference to the reports published twice in the morning paper that his company had abandoned all negotiations looking to a renewal of the Island and Mainland service.

A communication from the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council to the effect that they had passed a resolution favoring the government was referred to the legislative committee of the Victoria body. A letter was received from Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, seeking the council's co-operation in securing the names and addresses of all members of trades unions. The subject is to keep these on file at the federation headquarters in Washington, D. C., and also at the headquarters of the Canadian Labor Congress at Ottawa.

The local council will grant all assistance in its power. A committee, consisting of Geo. Colwell, J. D. McNiven, E. Keown, A. Johnson, E. C. Knight and Richard Ryrie, was appointed to consider the conduct of a labor news column in the local papers, or the starting of a small weekly or monthly labor journal.

In view of the fact that employment agents in Eastern Canada are offering inducements to laborers and other workmen, promising them abundance of work in this city, it was decided to notify all unions in the East that the labor market here is at present well supplied.

Credentials were received from the following: Bollemakers, Edward Clyde; Street Railwaymen, W. H. Smith; Letter Carriers, Christian Sivertz, and Barbers, Otto Crawford.

AN AID TO MOTHERS. Derangement of the stomach or bowels is responsible for most of the ailments that afflict infants and young children. For keeping the stomach and bowels in order nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets, that is why children in the homes where these Tablets are used are bright, good-natured and healthy. Mrs. Joseph Wallace, Shanley, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my baby since her earliest infancy, and have found them to be a medicine that meets all the needs of little ones. They have kept my little one as bright and healthy as can be." These Tablets are sold under a guarantee to contain no opiate or poisonous "soothing" stuff. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Among the arrivals from Vancouver last evening by the steamer Princess Victoria were J. H. McGregor, C. M. Marpole and C. Beaman. They are registered at the Grand Hotel.

PROCEED THE GAME ACT DIS The Leader of the Amendments Prayers were held. A bill was in Green entitled, Protect Highway Questions Mr. Oliver as speaker of Lands questions: 1. Did the governor to define the lam municipality? 2. If so, who played? 3. What was paid? 4. By whom? 5. When was it? 6. What was it? 7. What was it? 8. What was it? 9. What was it? 10. What was it? 11. What was it? 12. What was it? 13. What was it? 14. What was it? 15. What was it? 16. What was it? 17. What was it? 18. What was it? 19. What was it? 20. What was it? 21. What was it? 22. What was it? 23. What was it? 24. What was it? 25. What was it? 26. What was it? 27. What was it? 28. What was it? 29. What was it? 30. What was it? 31. What was it? 32. What was it? 33. What was it? 34. What was it? 35. What was it? 36. What was it? 37. What was it? 38. What was it? 39. What was it? 40. What was it? 41. What was it? 42. What was it? 43. What was it? 44. What was it? 45. What was it? 46. What was it? 47. 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PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

GAME ACT IS AGAIN DISCUSSED IN HOUSE

The Leader of the Opposition Will Move Amendment to the General Railway Act.

Victoria, March 16th. Prayers were read by Rev. Dr. Campbell.

Highways. A bill was introduced by Hon. R. F. Dixon entitled an Act to Establish and Protect Highways.

Questions and Answers. Mr. Oliver asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions:

- 1. Did the government employ a surveyor to define the boundaries of lands required by the government in Ooquitlam municipality?
2. If so, who was the surveyor employed?
3. What was the cost of the work?
4. By whom was the cost paid or to be paid?
5. When was the survey completed?
6. What was the object of such survey, with a statement of the work actually done?

Hon. R. F. Green replied as follows: "1. No.
2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Answered by No. 1."

Coal Mines Act. The House went into committee again on J. H. Hawthornthwaite's amendment to the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

W. W. B. McInnes suggested that these should be printed, and that the committee rise in order to enable this to be done.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite agreed to this, and the committee rose and reported progress.

Benevolent Societies Act. The bill to amend the Benevolent Societies Act was reported, and passed its third reading.

Supreme Court Amendment. The House went into committee on the Supreme Court Act with Dr. Young in the chair.

The Attorney-General said that his own view of the subject was that there should be no security in the appellant court. It would be better, perhaps, to leave the question of security of costs to the discretion of the judge.

W. J. Bowser asked the matter left over for further consideration.

The committee rose and reported progress.

Third Readings. The bill to provide for the registration of Companies' Mortgages passed its third reading.

The bill to consolidate and amend the law for preventing frauds upon creditors by recent bills of sale of personal chattels passed its third reading.

The bill to amend the Wellington Receptivship Act passed its third reading.

Committee's Report. The committee on agriculture reported in favor of discontinuing the bill to prevent the spreading of noxious weeds.

City of Fernie. This bill to carry out an agreement respecting the incorporation of the city of Fernie was again committed.

The section permitting of the city of Fernie to empty the overflow of any modern system of septic tank into the Elk river was opposed by J. A. Macdonald.

The Premier withdrew the section, and the bill was reported.

Game Act Amendment. The House again went into committee on the Game Act amendment.

Hon. F. J. Fulton introduced a new section prohibiting shooting in any portion of Victoria. Arm between Point Ellice bridge and George bridge, which was carried.

Hon. F. J. Fulton moved the following new section: "Section 9 of said act is hereby repealed and the following section substituted therefor:

"9. It shall be unlawful for any person at any time:
(a) To kill any game bird or animal protected by this act between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise;
(b) To use, for taking or killing wild duck of any kind, or geese, any of the contrivances described or known as batteries, swivel guns or sunken punts in non-tidal waters;
(c) To expose for sale any deer, mountain sheep, goat, elk, moose or caribou without its head on, or any game bird without its plumage;
(d) He explained this as simply added elk, moose and caribou in section (b) and in section (d) only deer had been formerly within the provision.
The section was adopted.
Dr. Young moved to allow of the shooting of game by those engaged in placer mining. Several difficulties were suggested, and the section was allowed to stand over.
Mr. Hall moved the following as a new clause:
"9. No person domiciled in this province (save those exempted from the provisions of this act) shall at any time hunt, kill or take any of the animals protected by this act, without being authorized by license; such license to be issued by any government agent upon payment of two dollars, and to continue in force during the current game season."
In support of this, Mr. Hall said that

sportsmen generally wanted this. Those who engaged in shooting should readily agree to aid in this way in conserving the game. In the United States it was found necessary to enact legislation like this. He would exclude farmers if it was thought best from these provisions.

"What about lawyers?" asked W. J. Bowser.
"I would not allow them to go out shooting at all," replied Mr. Hall. (Laughter). If this gun license was not allowed he would favor limiting the age of those who went out shooting. Game was being indiscriminately destroyed, and he believed a two years' close season for grouse on Vancouver Island was necessary.

Hon. F. Fulton said he favored the gun license himself, but it was inopportune at this time to introduce this. He was glad to find that the province was coming to a decision to protect game.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite thought that there was not a general feeling in favor of the gun license among sportsmen. This was largely supported by those who wanted a preserve for them. Why was it not proposed to put a tax on knickerbocker tennis? (Laughter). Those who dealt in firearms were also to be considered in this.

W. J. Bowser said that Mr. Hall had last year championed the women; this year he championed the ducks. The opposition was being rapidly educated to taxation.

Parker Williams said that the sportsmen of the working class did not require this gun license, but he believed supported by the "pop gun" class, which could not sleep if an exclusive privilege was not allowed.

John Oliver said that the farmer in no man's measure did it, same which committed a great deal of depredation to his crops. Now the farmer was to be asked to bear his part in the taxation to provide for the protection of the game.

Mr. Evans thought there were sufficient reasons in the province to enforce the game act. If these men did not do their duty the government should make them.

T. W. Paterson alluded to the fact that the Provincial Secretary had said that he favored a gun license, but the time was not opportune for its introduction. After hearing the speeches of Messrs. Hawthornthwaite and Williams it was quite evident why it was inopportune. (Laughter).

The Premier raised the point that the motion of Mr. Hall was out of order, as it affected taxation.

Chairman Henderson ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. Hall said he had that point in mind when he introduced it, but he thought that the government with such a desire to find ways for increasing taxation would accept it. (Laughter).

Hon. Mr. Fulton moved the following new section: "Section 3 of chapter 31 of the statutes of 1903-4, being the 'Game Protection Act Amendment Act, 1904,' is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:

"3. It shall be unlawful at any time on Vancouver Island (or the islands adjacent thereto) to buy or sell, to offer for sale or market, to barter for, or to exchange any deer, alive or dead, or any portion or part of a deer, or the skin or hide of a deer, or to export from British Columbia any deer, alive or dead, or any portion or part of a deer, or the skin or hide of any deer."

This section passed.

The minister moved another amendment affecting the licenses to non-residents of the province. This retained the same license fee of \$50 as at present for those who indulged in shooting "big game" provision, however, was made for non-residents to come into the province and shoot game birds on one week at a license fee of \$5.

This was adopted.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite moved in favor of disallowing the keeping of game in cold storage at any time. This was allowed to stand over at the suggestion of Hon. Mr. Fulton.

The committee rose and reported progress.

Noxious Weeds Act. The order for the second reading of the Noxious Weeds Bill was discharged.

Assessment Act Amendment. Hon. R. G. Tatlow on the second reading of this bill did not intend to increase taxation on the people, but went in the other direction. He went into the work of the commission and said that it had given general satisfaction. The commission in its way a court of revision but was intended to arrive at conclusions which might be expected to make the act more equitable. He outlined the main features of the bill, instancing the new classification of wild, coal and timber lands.

Provision was made by which small stores, such as Chinese and Japanese, would be taxed.

The minister said that it had been considered fair to exempt ore at the smelter which had paid the 2 per cent. mineral tax.

"What about logs in the boom?" asked T. W. Paterson.
"We'll come to that again," replied the minister.

Victoria, March 17th. Prayers were read by Rev. Dr. Campbell.

Stave Lake Company. The railway committee reported that the Stave Lake Railway Company's preamble had been proved.

The report was adopted.

New Bill. Hon. R. G. Tatlow introduced a bill to amend the Horticultural Board Act, which passed its first reading.

Proposed Amendment. On the report of the bill to amend the unreported provisions of the Assessment Act, J. A. Macdonald took exception to the sections which were retroactive and aimed at the Le Roi Company. The Attorney-General had stated that the company acknowledged that the sum claimed to be due was owing. He had received a telegram from the company concerned, in which the statement of the Attorney-General was described as untrue. He was opposed to retroactive legislation, as it tended to repel capital from coming into the country.

Hon. R. G. Tatlow quoted from the Court of Revision—Mr. McAnn—who said that the counsel on both sides in this case had admitted that the assessment of the Le Roi mine was incorrect. He thought that the Attorney-General was therefore correct in his statement. When it was remembered that an attempt was made to deprive the province of revenue, the course proposed in the bill might well be taken.

The Attorney-General said that in making the statement he had made that the Le Roi Company's assessment had been lower than it should have been to the extent of depriving the province of \$15,000 or \$16,000 due, he was relying upon the judgment of an officer of the law, a Court of Revision. The Attorney-General was now prepared to take out the sections under the circumstances.

J. A. Macdonald read the telegram he had received as follows:
Rossland, March 16th, 1905.
J. A. Macdonald, M. P. P.

Have to-day sent the following telegram to Premier McBride:
"Statements reported made in legislature, 16th inst., by Premier, Attorney-General and Finance Minister to the effect that Le Roi Company admits owing amount of taxes claimed by government, yet declines to pay are absolutely untrue. We are, and always have been, willing to settle by paying what

minister. The taxation on banks was being raised.

The object was to make a more careful collection of the revenues and make up for a loss which would result from the act. For this purpose it was decided to divide the province into assessing districts. This would be done next year. The assessors would cover their districts and meet as a board once a year.

The personal property tax was not a desirable one. It was agreed that it should be done away with as soon as a substitute could be found. The great object in view in this legislation was eventually to confine taxation to income and real estate.

J. A. Macdonald moved the adjournment of the debate, which was carried.

Second Reading. The Coal Tax Act was read a second time.

Private Bills. On the report to the bill to amend the Queen Charlotte Islands Railway Company Act, J. A. Macdonald moved the following: "Whenever a line of railway desires to connect with this company's line of railway it shall have the right to so connect, and when a line of railway so connects, and it is proved to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council that from the nature of the country or other circumstances it would be impracticable, except at heavy expense, to build a parallel line, or that the public interests would be better promoted by giving to such company running powers for their trains over the line or lines of this company, it shall be lawful to grant such powers under such limitations and conditions as to compensation and otherwise as to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-council may seem just."

Mr. Macdonald added that if Mr. Clifford objected to this he would alter it so as to provide that connection should be given with the line by any other company. The general railway act would thus apply. At present the difficulty was that there was nothing in the general act to force the connection between lines.

Premier McBride suggested that Mr. Macdonald should bring this in as an amendment to the general railway act.

Mr. Macdonald agreed to this, the Premier consenting to lend his support to this.

The report was adopted.

The report on the bill respecting the Pacific Northern & Omnica Railway was adopted.

The bill respecting the Kootenay, Cariboo & Pacific Railway Company was again considered in committee.

The committee rose and reported the bill complete.

The House adjourned until to-morrow.

Questions. John Oliver on Monday next will ask the Minister of Finance: 1. What is the rate of interest paid on overdraft on the dyking account? 2. What is the amount of interest due to December 31st (by districts) on dyking account?

Mr. Oliver on Monday next will ask the Attorney-General: 1. What was the total cost to the government of the prosecution of Dr. Telford at the Vancouver assizes? 2. What was the total amount paid for legal advice and legal services in connection with the prosecution of Dr. Telford, and to whom was this money paid?

Notices of Motion. "Mr. Hawthornthwaite to move, in committee of the whole on the bill entitled 'An Act to amend the Assessment Act, 1903,' the following amendments: In section 5, line 5, to strike out the words 'one per cent, upon the assessed value of real estate,' and substitute the following: 'Three-fifths of one per cent, upon real estate of the assessed value of \$2,000, and one per cent, upon the assessed value of all real estate over the assessed value of \$2,000.' In section 5, line 26, to strike out the words 'of not less than twenty acres in extent.'"

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we admit may be due. Our contention is that amount claimed by government is incorrect, and that the government has declined to revise the same. Forced to appeal to Supreme court, we defend on all grounds.

Containing, Mr. Macdonald said there should be no objection, surely, to leaving the courts to decide these matters. There was proper redress in that direction. Foreign investors looked to stability in the laws. When investors found that changes were made for the purpose of taking away vested rights, investments would be seriously affected in the province. The Le Roi Company was owned largely in London, everything described in the program was the greatest jealousy in the Old Land.

Hon. R. G. Tatlow said he agreed with a good deal of what Mr. Macdonald had stated. He had no objection in saying the statement in the program was untrue, and he could not help feeling that the person sending it knew it to be untrue.

Premier McBride said the only protest against this legislation came from Rossland and the Le Roi mine. He waxed wroth over the stand taken by the leader of the opposition, and objected to Mr. Macdonald replying.

Mr. Macdonald said that apparently the Premier did not want to hear the truth. The government looked upon \$16,000 as of more importance than the credit of the province. This had been described as party politics on the part of the government.

John Oliver objected to the abuse which the Premier always used when he had no argument to advance.

The report was adopted.

Fernie Bill. The bill respecting the incorporation of Fernie passed its second reading.

Assessment Act. On the second reading of the bill to amend the Assessment Act, J. A. Macdonald said that the bill was expected. It was prophesied that the Minister of Finance would come with a bill to correct the blunders of last year.

This was really a bill of indictment brought in against the Minister of Finance by himself. Seventy-eight blunders at least were recognized in the bill of last year. He was glad that the minister had been the victim of the opposition. The opposition was in favor of the principal of the bill. There were many improvements which could yet be made. In lightening the burden upon the people the government should give the minister assistance. Last year the minister was likely suffering from stage fright. He had only recently been taken into the little room by the bank manager who told how matters stood. The government had had to take in a grain merchant and a street railroad manager to advise them how to run business. He had nothing to say in disparagement of these two gentlemen. The commission should have sat in various parts of the province, and gone fully into the facts connected with the collection of taxes. Instead of having the commission sit in the city of Victoria, the Minister of Finance went to Ireland. The Attorney-General, accompanied by his private secretary, went to England, and the Provincial Secretary also went to England. Mr. Davidson had time to go to the Old Land, but no time to go into the condition of the financial arrangements looking to the revision of the Assessment Act. If the government followed the practice of the Attorney-General, the opposition in other ways, things would go on much better.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite wanted to know from the leader of the opposition what tax was reduced by this bill.

Mr. Macdonald said that he had understood that the wild land and personal property taxes had been reduced. Was he not correct?

Mr. Hawthornthwaite replied: "That's all I want to know. He seems to have read the bill correctly." (Laughter).

The bill passed its second reading.

Dyking Assessment. Hon. R. F. Green, on the second reading of the Dyking Assessment Act amendment, said that he and the Premier had been in the province, and carefully examined these.

He went into the early history of the act when the government guaranteed the cost of the dykes. The estimate of costs had been found to be far too low. In 1897 further assistance was given by authority being given the government to repurchase the outstanding dykes. The cost of the dykes was the expenditure of \$150,000 more. In 1898 the Dyking Act was passed, authorizing the expenditure of \$45,000 more to complete the dykes, and \$225,000 was authorized to be borrowed for further work.

Statements reported made in legislature, 16th inst., by Premier, Attorney-General and Finance Minister to the effect that Le Roi Company admits owing amount of taxes claimed by government, yet declines to pay are absolutely untrue. We are, and always have been, willing to settle by paying what

as they could bear it. In Chilliwack it was found that a lower rate per acre had been paid than elsewhere. It was found that 63 1/2 cents an acre was paid. He had thought this a fair charge, and had reduced the other districts to that rate also. The maintenance charges were added to this. The payments made in the past had been small, but these would be credited to those interested. It was impossible to turn this dyking over to commissioners on account of money having been paid. It was better to put the proposition on a basis on which those living in the districts could pay the amounts. If the charges pressed excessively upon any some redress might be had. The charges would be collected or the lands would have to be sold.

T. W. Paterson wanted to know the value of the unoccupied lands in the districts.

Hon. Mr. Green said that in some of the districts unoccupied land was valued at from \$5 to \$25 an acre. In Chilliwack the benefited lands were very valuable. He saw that Mr. Paterson had bought lands recently at \$10 an acre, which would he supposed compare fairly with these.

Mr. Paterson said he had bought lands at public auction, but they were in no sense benefited by the dykes, and could not be construed as establishing a valuation.

John Oliver favored adjourning the debate until the figures quoted by the Chief Commissioner were printed.

The debate was adjourned.

J. Murphy at this stage suggested that as it was St. Patrick's Day the House should adjourn.

The Premier could not agree with this, as there was important business yet to be transacted.

Highways. The bill to establish and protect highways passed its second reading. The bill provided that the width of highways shall be uniformly made 66 feet wide, and no water ditches, etc., shall be constructed to do damage to any road.

Railway Bills. The Queen Charlotte Islands Railway Act and the Pacific Northern & Omnica bills passed their third readings.

The report on the bill respecting the Kootenay, Cariboo & Pacific Railway Company was adopted.

Light, Power and Water. The bill to incorporate the Golden Light, Power & Water Company was committed, with J. R. Brown in the chair.

The bill was reported.

Forcing Valley Railway. The Forcing Valley Railway Bill was committed, with J. D. McInven in the chair.

The bill was reported.

Supreme Court Act. The bill to amend the Supreme Court Act was again considered in committee.

In arguing in favor of the security of costs being fixed at \$200, J. R. Brown maintained that there was no justification in opposing the bill. The appellants in a case had to pay the costs of the appeal books in addition to security given for costs.

J. A. Macdonald could see no harm in passing this act. The right to appeal should not be limited.

W. Davidson was wholly in sympathy with the bill.

Stuart Henderson supported the bill. F. Carter-Cotton, on behalf of Mr. Bower, wanted the bill left over.

The committee rose and reported progress.

The House adjourned until Monday.

EXTENDING OPERATIONS. II. J. Knott, local manager of the B. C. Permanent Loan & Savings Company, leaves early next month for St. John, N. B., having been entrusted by the management with the work of launching the business of the company in New Brunswick. The B. C. Permanent have invaded the Territories, Manitoba and Nova Scotia, and now propose to still further extend their operations.

The selection of Mr. Knott for this responsible duty is a tribute to and recognition by the managing board of his efficient service to the organization, which has prospered exceedingly in Victoria under his direction.

He will leave in a few weeks for St. John, where he will spend the summer. It is expected that by the fall the work of organization will be sufficiently advanced to permit of Mr. Knott returning to his post here. He will be accompanied on his trip by Mrs. Knott.

The local office during his absence will be in charge of the cashier, Mr. Mason.

NURSE'S GOOD WORDS.—"I am a professional nurse," writes Mrs. Elsner, Halifax, N. S. "I was a great sufferer from rheumatism—almost constant association with best physicians I had every chance of a cure if it were in their power—but they failed. South American Rheumatic Cure was recommended—today, my six years of pain seem as a dream. Two bottles cured me.—108.

BIG HYDRAULIC SCHEME.

J. B. Hobson Will Go to Work at Once on the Proposition.

J. B. Hobson, general manager of the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company, arrived in Victoria last evening from the Mainland. He has only recently returned from the East, where he conferred with the directors of his company. With the greatest confidence in the ability of Mr. Hobson, the directors have readily agreed to expend \$500,000 in carrying out the scheme for an increased water supply.

This scheme has been described at length in the Times. It has for its object the bringing of the water from a never-failing source by means of canals and piping. The water will be brought in this way a distance of 17 miles, and will provide 5,000 miners' inches of water throughout the season.

Mr. Hobson carried out the necessary engineering survey to ascertain the cost, etc. He will this fall go into all the details of the work, taking actual charge of it himself. That accomplished the supplies will be teamed in next winter, and next summer the construction work will begin. Mr. Hobson expects to put large staffs at work and have the canal and pipes finished in perhaps seventy-five days' time. This will allow of a run being made in the fall of 1906.

The scheme is one which has long been in contemplation by Mr. Hobson, and solves the difficulty arising from a shortage of water, which has severely handicapped the company in the past.

EXPRESSES DEEP REGRET. Hospital Board Passes Resolution in Regard to Death of Mr. Braverman.

The directorate of the Jubilee hospital at their meeting last evening passed the following resolution, moved by H. D. Helmcken and seconded by Jas. Forman: That this board desires to place on record its deep regret at the loss of Mr. Braverman in the death of the late leader Braverman, a director of the board and one of the directors of the French Benevolent Society. The last board meeting at which the deceased director attended was on December 16th, 1904, since which the deceased director was incapacitated by illness from attending to the work of the hospital, with which he has been identified since its inception; and that the sympathy of the board be extended to the widow in her bereavement.

The usual routine was then proceeded with. The resident medical officer, Dr. Hasell, reported that the total number of patients treated during the month was 136; number admitted, 79; free treated, 74; total days' stay, 1,833; daily average, 66. Adopted.

The steward reported the receipt of the following donations during the month: Mrs. Handress Clarke, \$10; Mrs. A. Friend, magazine; Mrs. H. D. Helmcken, papers. Adopted.

The finance committee reported the payment of the following accounts for February: Salaries, \$685.85; average per diem, \$170; total, \$2,509.85.

The house committee reported with considerable elation the improvement of the drainage facilities at the hospital by the corporation.

The directors appointed Annie Toland head nurse in succession to Miss Rankin, who is to resign at the end of the month.

A. T. Goward, local manager of the B. C. Electric Railway Company, in reply to a communication from the board, stated he had issued instructions for the tram cars to call at points most convenient for those calling at the hospital.

Mr. Helmcken, chairman of the children's ward committee, reported that the committee and Architect Hooper had visited the site of the proposed ward, and that Mr. Hooper had made an estimate of the cost, as well as plans and sketches, which would be available next Monday, when a meeting of the directorate committee and the ladies' committee would be held. The sum on hand for the building aggregated \$4,000.

After dealing with some other matters the board adjourned.

TAKE OVER GUNS. Seven Brought Around from Esquimaut for the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

On Thursday afternoon the Nordenfeldt quick-dryer gun, which, as announced in the Times a few days ago, would be taken over from the naval yard at Esquimaut, were brought around to the old customs wharf in James Bay, where they have been stored until the department at Ottawa issues orders for their disposition. In what connection they will be used Capt. Gaudin, the local agent of marine and fisheries, is not in a position to state. Capt. Newcomb, of the fisheries protection steam-ship Kestral, has applied for a couple of the guns to replace those now aboard that vessel, but while this request may be granted it is believed none will be installed on the Kestral.

There are seven of the guns. They are

brass mounted and five barreled. Capt. Gaudin considers that they were obtained at a very reasonable price. Four of the guns had been in use on the torpedo boats recently sold by the navy at Esquimaut, and three others were in the cases just as they had been shipped from England.

GAZETTE NOTICES.

List of Government Appointments as Officially Announced—Other News.

The latest government appointments, according to the current issue of the provincial Gazette, are:

Alexander Fraser Sutherland, of Vancouver, to be a justice of the peace in and for the province of British Columbia.

Wilfrid Francis Brougham, of Vancouver, solicitor, to be a notary public in and for the province of British Columbia.

William Benny Wakefield Armstrong, of Arrowhead, to be a notary public in and for the province of British Columbia.

Mrs. Lenora C. McDonald to be acting deputy mining recorder to act in the absence of the O. G. O. of John McDonald, deputy mining recorder for the Osoyoos mining division.

K. C. McDonald, of Grand Forks, D. S., and G. A. McGuire, of Vancouver, D. S., to be members of the British Columbia board of dental examiners, in the place of Doctors T. J. Jones, L. D. S., and A. J. Holmes, D. D. S., whose terms of office have expired.

Earle Jennings Scott, of Wilmer, S. M., to exercise jurisdiction under the Small Debts Act within the Columbia electoral district.

Thomas Joseph Riley, of Sidney, V. I., master mariner, to be a commissioner for taking affidavits in the Supreme Court, for the purpose of acting under the "Provincial Elections Act," in the Islands electoral district. Such appointment will expire on the 31st December, 1905.

Joseph Edgerton David Reid and William Blair, all of Mount Pleasant, Vancouver, to be fence viewers in and for the locality known as Lot 301, New Westminster district.

The following companies have been incorporated: D. C. McGregor & Co., Ltd., capital \$30,000; J. L. Marstrand Co., Ltd., capital \$25,000; Northern Mines Ltd., capital \$50,000; Lun Yick Co., Ltd., capital \$100,000.

A Dominion order-in-council is published setting aside certain lands in the interior for the use of the Cha-wit-Du Indians.

Milton F. Blackwell and Arthur S. Hillings, contractors and





OUR COUNTRY-- THE GOLDEN WEST

Senator Templeman's Speech on the Wealth of British Columbia at the Annual Banquet of the Canadian Club, Hamilton, Ont.

Senator Templeman and Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, M. P., addressed the Canadian Club, Hamilton, at its thirteenth annual banquet on the evening of the 1st of March, in reply to the toast of "Our Country." The Senator dealt with the West and Mr. Bergeron with the East. The Senator spoke as follows: "I appreciate very highly the honor conferred upon me in inviting me to speak for a few minutes to this gathering of Canadians in this progressive Canadian city. When your representative in the Commons, Mr. Zimmerman, asked me to be present this evening and say something, and I asked him what that something should be about, he generously placed upon me the responsibility of choosing the subject. 'Talk,' said he, 'about Canada, or some part of Canada, or some phase of Canadian life, or the simple life' of a Canadian politician, or anything of that kind and it will be acceptable." On reflection I thought that if I attempted a subject that could only be treated academically that I would fail of my purpose, and having a leaning to the practical rather than to the theoretical, it occurred to me that I might say something about the West. "The history of Manitoba and the Territories, since they emerged from the fur-trading age, is well known to every Canadian who takes an interest in the growth of his country. Their growth in population and material advancement, especially during the last few years, has been very great, and so confident are we that growth will continue that we are now engaged in the pleasing and patriotic work of creating two great self-governing provinces which will take their places in the sisterhood of the Dominion on the 1st day of July next. In a few years Alberta and Saskatchewan will equal in population and wealth the richer of the other provinces, and before that time arrives it is not too much to predict, I trust, that the great island that guards the mouth of the St. Lawrence, Newfoundland, will have become the tenth province in the Dominion. It will then only remain to dispose of the northern territories either by attaching the Yukon to British Columbia, McKenzie to Alberta and Saskatchewan, Keewatin to Manitoba, and Ontario and Ungava to Quebec, which would be a good way to give the Dominion a uniform representative institutions, if it should be found as time goes on that the population there is never likely to be dense enough, or the natural resources rich enough to justify the formation of more self-governing states. Then Canada will be finished in an autonomous sense—every part of its immense area enjoying the inestimable advantages of free and independent parliaments—and the great work of peopling its wide places and developing its enormous natural resources will go on more surely and more rapidly than at any time in its past.

"We have been making history fast in Canada. It is only 37 years since the four eastern provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia formed Confederation, Prince Edward Island coming within the circle immediately after 35 years since Prince Rupert's Land was purchased and Manitoba was carved out of the wilderness, and made a province; 34 years since the alliance with British Columbia brought the Dominion to the shores of the Pacific. And now, in 1905, just 37 years after the disunited Eastern provinces, after much tribulation, menaced as they had been for years with the imminent danger of stranding on the rocks of partisanship, diverse interests, hostile tariffs, and a narrow sectionalism, united and became the Dominion of Canada, we are about completing the work—in so far as geographical area is concerned—of nation building; the edifice may have some defects; we may be able to see in some things that we would be willing to change had we to do it all over again; but in the main it has been well done. It has made of half a continent a united country, its people proud of the present, hopeful of the future, and let us all hope, dominated by one aim and aspiration—the complete unification of all its people, in all its states, in one strong, free, independent, loyal and patriotic Canadian nation.

"What is the West? When I was a boy—and that is not so long ago as certain misleading appearances might suggest—the West was the county of Bruce. I was born in Eastern Ontario, and when a man emigrated from there for any reason, he went to the county of Bruce. Later, when Bruce was full, they, unfortunately, for a number of years, drifted over to Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and then Dakota. It was unfortunate that just at that time there was no place in Canada to go to, for even New Ontario was a terra incognita. But when Manitoba was opened to settlement, then that was the West we all spoke about. Later it became the Territories, and still later British Columbia.

"To properly explain what the West is and what it will become, I must have recourse to statistics, which though generally pronounced dry and uninteresting will not, perhaps, be so considered when used in connection with this subject. For some years after the completion of the C. P. R. there was very little development outside of Manitoba, so that for the purposes of the comparison I desire to make I will take the census returns of 1891 as the starting point, and by giving the development during the ten years up to 1901 and estimating arithmetically therefrom, estimate the productive capabilities of Manitoba and the Territories in 1911, when the next census will be taken.

"In 1891 the population between Ontario and the mountains was 219,000, and ten years after, in 1901, it was 414,000. Taking into consideration the great increase in immigration during the last three years, it can be safely predicted that in 1911 that number will be increased by a view of impressing upon your minds the real importance of your possession on the Pacific Ocean. As Canadians you are as much interested in Canada on the Pacific as Canada on the Atlantic.

"British Columbia, I have said, is the greatest province in the Dominion. It is the largest geographically, containing 380,000 square miles. It is fourteen times as large as Nova Scotia, three times as large as the United Kingdom, and 50 per cent. larger than France, or Germany, or Ontario. Its population, now about 200,000, increased between 1881 and 1891 98 per cent., and between 1891 and 1901 82 per cent., showing a larger ratio of increase in those twenty years than any other section of Canada. It will be evident, therefore, that the population twenty years ago was very small, as it was only by the last census 175,000. That growth is attributed almost altogether to the building of the C. P. R., the Crow's Nest and other railways. The remarkable progress of the Territories and of Manitoba is also due to the same cause, and both results furnish all the justification needed for adequate transportation facilities in our vast northern domain. British Columbia is undoubtedly an hospitable sea of mountains from the summit of the Rockies to the shores of the Pacific, and from the 49th degree to the 60th parallel. These mountains run generally in three parallel chains from north to south, and everywhere are more or less mineralized with copper, gold, silver, and lead being present everywhere in practically inexhaustible quantities. Iron and coal are very abundant, and on the Coast and in Kootenay are found side by side. Every economic mineral, excepting perhaps tin, exists in profusion, and only await the proper conditions to yield untold millions to the enterprising and intelligent miner. That may be considered a somewhat hazardous statement to make in Hamilton, where the credulous were shamelessly deceived a few years ago by wild-catters from the East as well as from the West. But it is a fact, nevertheless. The gold gravel beds and benches of Atlin, Cassiar and Cariboo, and the Fraser River bars, are of enormous area and great riches. The undeveloped

mineral resources of British Columbia will make give remunerative employment to millions and provide ample fortunes for hundreds of thousands of people. But it has other resources, although mining may remain for many years its greatest industry. There is more enduring wealth in the sea than in the mountains. When we get a market, and we are finding it, British Columbia will go from second to first place as a sea farmer. The sands of the Fraser are not full of gold—and gold can be found, although not always in paying quantities, in almost every yard of its length of a thousand miles—than its waters are full of sockeyes. The Fraser river is the greatest sockeye salmon stream in the world. In the last big year, 1901, over \$5,000,000 worth were put on the market, and so vast was the run that only a small proportion of the fish caught could be taken care of. The halibut lands off the coast of Queen Charlotte Islands are just beginning to be exploited. When I tell you that for the carriage of halibut alone from Vancouver to Boston one company in 1904 paid the railway company \$200,000 for express freight alone, you will have some idea of the magnitude of the trade. Most of the varieties of fish found on our Atlantic coast are present in inexhaustible quantities along the coast of British Columbia. I prefer to note that inside of ten years than the waters of the Western province will be producing more in value than all our Atlantic seaboard put together.

"And then there is the timber. An expert once told me that he had calculated that in certain places on Vancouver Island the timber would cut 500,000 feet to the acre; 50,000 feet would be a big thing up the Ottawa. And most important still, the agricultural resources of British Columbia will be in time that could easily be measured, the largest grower of fruit; it will supply the millions who will inhabit the Territories. There our fruit growers will have a market to themselves and forever. Apples, peaches, plums and cherries are now grown everywhere in the valleys of the interior and on the coast. British Columbia will never be an agricultural country as Alberta or Saskatchewan are, but it will yet exceed in that line several of the other provinces. The agricultural lands, though limited in extent, are remarkably productive, and will greatly reward the intelligent efforts of the rancher and farmer.

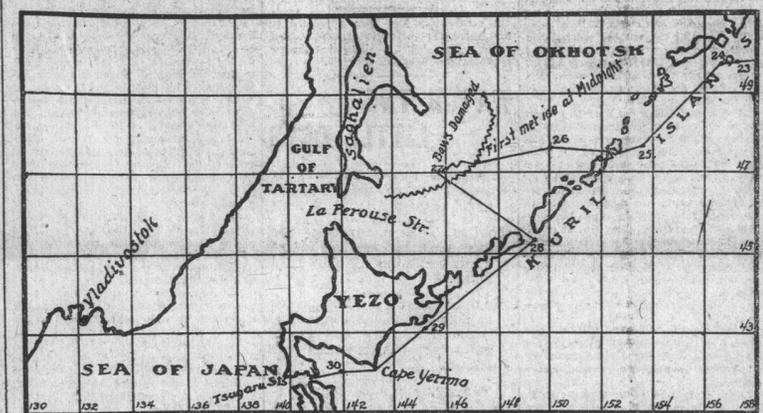
"To verify what had been said the Senator quoted from a table showing the total value of products of all the provinces for the last census year, and made comparisons of the results as between the provinces, laying particular emphasis on the per capita value, according to which British Columbia easily ranked first. The table follows:

Table with columns for Province/Territory, Population, and various product values (Agricultural products, Forest and furs, Mines, Fisheries, Manufactures, Natural products, Average of all).

to the markets of the world by the Pacific than by the Atlantic. The Senator dwelt strongly upon the great development that was certain to follow the use of the Pacific ports by the trade of the Far West and closed by expressing the hope that as Canada had solved the problem of uniting into one Dominion widely separated provinces, that Canadians would thereby feel encouraged to engage in the larger and more important scheme of the Federation of the Empire.

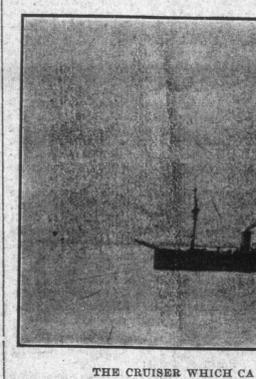
How the Blockade Runner Wyefield Was Taken

Chief Officer Webb Tells the Story of the Capture of the Victoria Freighter by the Japanese.



In his report to the Western Steamship Company San Francisco owners of the steamship Wyefield, Chief Officer Webb relates the voyage of the ship and the incidents leading up to her seizure by the Japanese. The report has been prepared by the chief officer since his return to Victoria on the steamer Senator, Thursday morning. It is as follows: "Sailed from Union Bay at 6 a. m., and discharged pilot at Victoria at 9 p. m. on the 7th of January. From Victoria to the 180th meridian, which was crossed on the 18th, a daily average of 205 miles was maintained. With moderate winds from the northeast to the southeast and a rough sea and with fine, clear weather the ship proceeded. The island Amatsiaka in the Aleutians was passed at 8 p. m. on the 17th, bearing north 10 miles distant.

as the eye could see with a few scattered channels too dangerous to navigate. The Wyefield was leaking badly on account of two plates being started, and the stem sprung. We, therefore, had to give up the idea of navigating La Perouse Straits, and were forced to return to Tsugara Straits where we had very faint hopes of success. We returned through the Kurile island, by way of Yehorup channel, which we entered at 9 a. m. on the 23rd; and, when through, changed our course to the southwest for Cape Yermio. The weather was now much fiercer, and the sea smooth, but snow fell frequently. Cape Yermio was passed at midnight on the 23rd, and on the afternoon of the 30th we stopped for two hours at a safe distance from shore so as to approach the danger zone at dusk. The weather still remained fine and much clearer than was necessary to make our venture a safe one.



THE CRUISER WHICH CAPTURED THE WYEFIELD.

"We finally went full speed at 4 p. m. with our lights dim, and we were fired at and stopped off Hokodate by the Japanese cruiser Musashi. We were ordered to follow her into Hakodate, and five minutes after our capture two other cruisers were sighted. All three vessels exchanged night signals with each other. Subsequently one of them, the Asama, ordered our movements from the stern so that we had absolutely no chance of escape. We anchored at 9:30 p. m. inside the mines, which stretched across the harbor, and were boarded by Lieut. Yamashiro of the Musashi, who, on hearing our destination was Vladivostok, seized us by order of his captain for Vladivostok. We arrived at Yokohama at 5 p. m. on the 2nd, and the cargo was condemned on the 7th by prize committee. The captain and crew were ordered to leave the steamer on the 9th, and were taken to Yokohama.

A FIGHT WITH THE ICE—WHAT THE WYEFIELD UNDERWENT IN SEEKING TO ESCAPE FROM THE JAPANESE.



VLADIVOSTOK OR BUST—HOW THE WYEFIELD LOOKED AFTER HER VAIN EFFORT TO REACH THE RUSSIAN PORT.

In favor of plaintiffs. Jury Awards Substantial Sum in Case of Weer v. W., W. & Y. Co. A verdict in favor of the plaintiffs in the case of Weer v. Vancouver, New Westminster & Yukon was given by the jury in Vancouver. The plaintiffs were awarded the sum of \$7,000. The case for the plaintiffs was closed on Wednesday and the defence opened. The whole of the morning and part of the afternoon Thursday was occupied with the evidence of witnesses for the

THE Tye Copper Co., Ltd. Purchasers and Smelters of Copper, Gold and Silver Ores. Smelting Works at LADYSMITH, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C. Convenient to E. & N. Ry. or the sea. CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, THOS. KIDDIE General Manager, Smelter Manager.

morning two torpedo boats were entering the harbor on patrol duty, and on our way to Yokosuka five Japanese cruisers passed at different times, showing the severe task of a blockade runner, bound

For La Grippe, For Nervousness, For Rheumatism, For Blood Diseases, For Clearing the Skin, For Obesity, TRY VAPOR BATHS AT HOME. Better than mineral springs miles away. Glad to show you our cabinet. GYRUS H. BOWES CHEMIST, 98 Government St., Near Yates St., VICTORIA, B. C.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days from date I have made application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licenses to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on Frederick Arm: No. 1. Commencing at a post near the shore, on the east bank, about 60 chains south of entrance to Estero Basin, thence east 90 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence following shore to point of commencement. No. 2. Commencing on the strike of the eastern boundary of number one claim, about midway, thence east 90 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains. No. 3. Commencing at the S. W. corner of the No. 1 claim, thence east 90 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence north 80 chains. Victoria, 21st February, 1905. H. O. STEVENS.

NOTICE Pursuant to the by-laws of said Company, notice is hereby given that the annual General Meeting of the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at their office, No. 2 Broughton St., in the City of Victoria, on Monday, the 3rd day of April, 1905, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of electing Directors and transacting any other business that may be brought before said meeting. E. J. PALMER, Local Secretary. March 1st, 1905.

WOMEN I will send free information to any lady of a new-fangled, harmless remedy—a simple home treatment. MRS. M. RAMEY, Dept. E. 30 W. Ferry St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Defeated Pearson, of Tacoma, in Wrestling Match Last Night. Last evening at the Savoy theatre Dan McLeod, ex-champion of the world, met Chris. Pearson, of Tacoma, in a contest, best two in three falls, and conclusively proved his superiority. Pearson had not the advantage that he has had on the two previous occasions, having to take the aggressive in the endeavor to catch his opponent and secure a fall. But he wasn't fast enough for McLeod, the latter blocking all holds secured with comparative ease. McLeod worked hard from the start, and before long secured Pearson with a half Nelson and crotch. The Tacoma man sustained and wriggled desperately, but McLeod's grip was too strong. Slowly Pearson was forced over on his back, but before his shoulders touched he had formed a bridge. McLeod was equal to the occasion and gradually his opponent's shoulders were forced to the mat. Time, 29 minutes.

THE RACE BE... St. Petersburg, General Linevitch been established. Chenevixen, sits live to Kirov, and and roads, and d hind them, and n wake of the retr commissariat. The Japanese a grand trade route railroad. However fore the country Liao river, is cro

WINTER IN THE EAST. This has been the snow-swept winter the boys ever saw.

Second... Pops to C... nudin... Gushu Pass, The last two without incident of the censor to sian rearguard engaging in occ has now reach north of The pa slowly advancing Russians. The bridges, the rail ways and carry ing buildings, able. Reports of a by the Japanese. There is increas reliable informat in which acoun accounts of the de to the Japanese. The troops b Gen. Kouropatkin ing the army ar was ever attenti soldiers. Regard had been con Kouropatkin off subordinate of G commander of a Gen. Lianchi respect and confi fighter, is deteri by wading out t taking other step will result in effi the Red Cross pieces of Grand widow of the Gra ing excellent wor who lost their off Mukden. Some off ing supplied with change of linen a HOPE TO HAM MOVEMENT St. Petersburg m.)—The latest churia indicate the Russian army is eventually. The marked by fighti The Russians are fious to avoid p construction of pe of supplies. Dispatches re nounce that a heard south of T in error. M. Russkoff, a respondent who b Gen. Rennenkam ern army, and w ceased with th treat, has arriv and been wounde the retirement. According to an prech from Guna men of Gen. Lin impression with t mander enjoying fidence of the troe surname as Gen. fighters and not